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# METHUEN ADVANCING.

His Force Reported to be Within Eighty Miles of Kroonstad.

Major Dalgetty is Doing More Than Holding His Own at Wepener.

Boer Peace Commission Asked Italy to Intervene, and Have Been Politely Turned Down-Will Stand by

Portugal Until the Last.

FIVE THOUSAND HORSES A MONTH.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Monday, April 9 -Remounts are continually arriving, but correctent authorities estimate that the westage of horses monthly by the British forces in South Africa must be calculated at not less than

THE MEN OF PAARDEBERG.

TORONTO, April 10.—The Telegram's special Landon cable says: "A Conan Doyle, in an article in the Free State newspaper established by Derrien's brigade, in which is the Royal Canadian regiment. These men, he says, are toller and sturdler than the infantry of the line. They are grim, solid men, straight as poplars, and wear the maple leaf upon their shoulder straps, and the British brigade is glad enough to have these maple leaves beside them, for the Canadians are the men of Paardeberg.

ST. JOHN MAN'S EXPERIENCE. BIVCUAC, Paardeburg, March 3 .-

(G company), has enjoyed, if the term be appropriate, the most unique experience of any member of the contingent, having been captured by the Buers on Tuesday, February 20th, and not released until February 27th. Mc-Dermott was on outpost duty and obtained leave to go down to the bivouac hospital to be treated for crainps. He missed his way and fetched up at the tiver, and then started to work his way back to his co rades. Unfortunately he went in the wrong direction and walked right on towards the Boer langer, where he was only brought to realize the fact by a volley of shots being fired at him. Mc-Dermott immediately threw himself upon the ground and awaited developments. These shortly arrived in the shape of a dozen or more armed men, the first to arrive informing him, "if you move you are a dead man." They marched McDermett into their intreachments and took him before Crenje's secretary, who, after interrogating bim and ascertaining he was a Canadian, took him before Cronje. The secretary tried to intimate to Cronje that McDermott ought to be shot as a colonial, but Cronje, afte: putting a few questions to McDermott as to our forces, etc., which elicited no favorable reply, crdered him to be taken across the river to the Boer laager on the other side. On the way over, McDern.ott's guards told him they were going to shoot all Englishmen. On arriving at the other side, McDermott was put with ten other prisoners, including three English officers from the Welsh, Essex and Norfolk regiments, and seven privates. They were allowed to pick up what food they could, and as for water, they had to take their changes of being killed by the English artillery fire if they chose to run down to the river for water. They were compelled to keep almost entirely under cover

the whole time, as the fire from the

R. H. A. guns and the lyddite shelis

through it all till February 27th, when they were given over after Cronje surrendesed. McDermott is none the worse for his experience, and is very

thankful for having escaped with his

I must correct a former statement Jehuson, of "H" company, died from the effect of his wounds. George Ormain, who left Halifax with us (transferred to "F" company), was shot dead. Slevert, formerly of ::H" comjuny (now "F") was badly wounded in heroically trying to bring out Orman's body. Elevert also showed his war correspondents at Bloemfontein, man's body. Stevert also showed his Gescribes the men of General Smithoperation without being put under the influence of chloroform. Adams, Regan and McCallum of "H" company, were wounded in the fight on Februery 18th, and have gone to the Cape.

Parker, slightly wounded on February 20th, has quite recovered from his wound, and is doing duty. Of course we left some fever men from "H" con rany, who went to Orange Rive: firm Belmont, and up to the present moment have not heard how they fared. "H" company also dropped some on the forced march from Gras Probably John McDermott of St. John

Pan. Since yesterday we are resting at fresh camp, two miles beyond the laager (for sanitary reasons.) Our brigade lie together in the following order, beginning on the left flank: Canadiens, Gordons, Shropshires and Cornwalls. We hear today we are to lose our old friends, the Gordons, as they are going to be brigaded with the Highlanders. The Canadians and Gerdens have become great crontes, having fought shoulder to shoulder and bivouacked and marched together for over a fortnight. The Gordons are a fine set of men. They are a sober, chaste lot of fellows, who seldem defile their mouths with obscene language, and are staunch comrades under all circumstances.

The regiment very much regrets that Major Pelletier, who commands the left half of the battalion, was wounded on the morning of February 27th. Major Pelletier is as brave as a lion, and is beloved by the men on account of his admirable politeness towards all ranks. His wound is, we ere glad to know, not dangerous, and we hope to see him around again in a few days.

Yesterday a careful muster roll of 1,042 hardy fellows who landed here. but 751 poor chaps answered to their

CANADA'S SICK AND WOUNDED TORONTO, April 12.-In his second official report on his work as Red Cross commissioner, dated Orange MERCHANDISE FOR BLOEMFON-River, Feb. 23, Dr. Ryerson says fortysix officers and men of the Royal Canadians had been or were then in the hospital there chiefly with mild fever. Nine of the men were penniless, because they had been taken ill before pay day, and the doctor gave them ten sixilirgs each. Most of them were in rags, but a re-issue of clothing was promised on rejoining the regiment, The morey cabled from Canada, Dr. sent in by the naval men made mov- Ryersen says, he will expend directly for supplies, palatable food, surgical ing about dangerous. McDermott saw three men killed by a shell from an dressings and conveniences for the R. H. A. gun. A lyddite shell burst men. The caudition of the sick and wounded would be deplorable but for close enough to them to almost suffo-

WANT THE WAR STOPPED. CAPE TOWN, April 12, 11.20 a. m .-The peace party shows signs of re-newed activity, and petitions asking that the war be stopped are being extensively circulated. It is notable that no alternative to annexation of the two republics is suggested.

UNDER SEALED ORDERS. COLOGNE, April 12.-The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette says it learns from a source connected with the Transveal legation at Brussels that under sealed orders, which contain the

fellowing basis for peace overtures: First- That the neutrality of the Boen repullies shall be assured under guarantee from the great powers Europe and the United States of

Secred-That the fortifications of the two republics shall be demolished, and the artillery and other armament of both countries shall be abolished.

SUPPLIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA. NEW YORK, April 12.-More than 5,000 tons of supplies for the English army in South Africa, and a large number of mules, started for Cape Town yesterday in the British steamer Clan Robertson. In the consign was 27,000 bales of hay to be landed at Cape Town. Considerable staple articles consigned to private firms, both at Delagoa Bay and Beira are known to be aboard the ship, but their ultimate destination cannot be forehadowed. So far as can be ascertained, no powder or guns went into the vessel. One of the customs offi-cials attached to the Atlantic cocks said today that the Clan Robertson had been watched by men supposed to be private detectives, since she went on the benth to load.

COLONIALS HOLDING THEIR OWN ALIWAL NORTH, April 12 The colonial troops are still holding their own splendidly at Wepener. Cannonading recommenced this morning. The Boer attack yesterday was not very serious. The British are carefully husbanding their ammunition, and their guns are making excellent practice. The Boers are short of ammunition. A patrol returning from Smithfield reports that small groups of Boers are

WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAY.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 12.-The observance of the weekly half holiday, which had fallen into despetude, was re-established yesterday. Gen. Roberts had the bands of the twelfth brigade playing in the market square in the afternoon, and crowds were present to listen to the music. The residents were very cordial and mingled freely with the treeps. Generals Roberts. Kelly-Kenny, Colville, French and Mardorald and other officers of the herse and foot regiments looked on from the steps of the club house. The scene was a bright one, and for the nence the grim actualities of war were pushed into the background. Lieut. the regiment was called, and, of the Col. Irigo R. Jones of the Scots Guards has been appointed to the command of the Guads Brigade with the rank of brigadier general. Gen. Pole-Carew, the former commander of the brigade, has been appointed to the command of the eleventh army division.

TEIN.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 11, 4.20 p. m.-Lerd Roberts has issued an order permitting a train of twenty trucks of merchandise to come into Bloemfon-This will be the first train of this kind that has been allowed to enter the town since the occupation by the British. Hitherto only passenger trains with the rersonal belongings of the people on board were allowed to come in. The chambers of commerce of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Bleemfontein recently sent a joint petition to Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Cokry and British high commissioner asking him to re-include the districts of the Orange Free State in the customs union as rapidly as they are occupied by the British troops When the war broke cut these dis tricts were, of course, excluded from the union. Sir Alfred Milner agreed to de so. The 14th Hussars have arrived by road from Bethulie.

OLIVIER'S COMMANDO MOVING. CAPE TOWN, April 12.-The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Cape Argus says:

"Offivier's commando is moving in the direction of Smithfield. "Five different laagers are located between Bethany and the Kaffir River, lying parallel to the railway, twelve miles eastward."

BULLER PRAISES HIS MEN.

LONDON, April 13 .- The Morning Post prints the following extract from a private letter written by Gen. Buller on March 3rd, paying a tribute to the operations of the troops under his command preceding the relief of

Ladysmith: "We began fighting on Feb. 14th and literally fought every day and nearly every night until Feb. 27. I am filled with admiration for the British soldiers. The manner in which they fought and endured during the last fortnight has been something more than human. They were broiled in the burning sun by day and drenched by rain at night. Lying but 300 yards from the enemy, who shoots you if you show as much as a finger, they could hardly eat or drink by day, and as they were usually attacked at night, they got little sleep, but through of Col. Villebois Mareuil, the French

at all they were as cheery and willing as they could be."

DUTCH MILITARY ATTACHE

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 12, 6.55 p m.-Lit. Hix, the Dutch military attache with the Boer forces, who was wounded at the fighting at the water placed in the hospital, died today. He was wounded in the spine, and after being brought here, an operation was performed and the bullet removed. He failed to rally, however, and death resulted. His remains were buried this afternoon with military honors.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, April 13.—A despatch to the Dally Medi from Lourenzo Mar-quez, dated Thursday, says: "It is reported from Pretoria that

"About 2,000 fereigners constitute the new foreign legion in Pretoria, including some Cresacks in uniform. Sevcral fresh recruits left here for Pre toria teday, including a French captain, brother of the late Gen. De Ville-

The Picerafontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Thursday,

bois Mareuil."

"The latest news is that Col. Dalgety's force cecupies a position outside Wepener, while the Rouxville commando occupies the town itself. "The presure there should be partially relieved within the next 24 hours. "Lieut. Nix, the Dutch military at teche, vico was wounded at Koorn Spruit, died teday under an opera-

The Bicen:tontein correspondent of the Dally Telegraph, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Lord Roberts wisely declines to exaust his men and horses in hunting the clusive Boers until his preparations are complete. He will leave, to the enemy the barren comfort of the occuration of a few farms for a short The Copenhagen correspondent the Decly Medi says:

"Lord Roberts, in a telegram to the Pidice of Wales tendering congratulations on behalf of the troops in South Africa upon the escape of the prince at Brussels, spoke very hopefully of the situation at the front."

FOUR BOER GUNS DISABLED. ALIWAL NORTH, April 12 .- News from a Boer source at Wepener, offieislly communicated, says that Boer guns have been disabled and four compaindents killed or wounded. On Tuesday night the British made

a sortie, capturing a Boer gun and

WAR SUMMARY. LONDON, April 13.-Although there is no official confirmation of the statement that the South African republic has notified Portugal that it will regard the latter's action in allowing British troops to be landed at Beira as a casus belli, there is apparently good reason for believing that such is the case. The fact, if it is a fact, obviously opens up possibilities that will have a most important bearing upon the present war. If, says one of the ministerial papers today, the Boers take action against Portugal, Great Britain will not leave her ancient ally in the lurch, and will be bound to help defend Portuguese territory, if required to do so. Any such active support will clearly entail the landing of a British force at Lorenzo Marquez, and it cannot be imagined. that this step will have any other sequel than granting the British the use of the railway to the Transvaal frontier. The situation is attracting much attention on the continent, where Portugal's attitude is very generally regarded as a breach of neutrality under British compulsion. No official view can, however, be quoted. Portugal's defenders base their approval of her action on the treaty of Paris of June, 1891, which they contend not only grants the absolutely unrestricted passage of British subjects and British goods through the Portuguese coionies, but concedes reciprocal terms to Portugal. It is further contended that the treaty is construeable in the light of ancient treaties of alliance and the guarantee under which the relations between Great Britain and Portugal are of peculiar intimacy, the two powers having an identity of interests, which, under certain circumstances, precludes a strict application of the neutrality laws. There is a nggestion which is not supported however, by any direct evidence, that the troops now embarking at Durban

under command of Gen. Hunter are destined for Delagoa Bay and not Cape Town, as has been reported. As regards the general position and operations in South Africa, there is little that is new. The Boers continue their active movement east of the railway from Bloemfontein, but with the exception of the assault on the part of Gen. Brabant's command at Wepener, they do not appear to have attacked at any point. The British still hold the rallway securely, but though there are many signs of an impending advance, no move from

Bloemfontein is at yet reported. A despatch from Aliwal North, dated April 12, says that Major Dalgetty is holding his own at Wepener, despite the fact that the Boers have placed two or three new guns in position. The British are husbanding their ammunition. They are said not to exceed about 500 men, Gen. Brabant with the bulk of his force being at Aliwal North and Weeren.

There is no direct news from Mafeking. The Daily Mail says it understands that private telegrams have been received in London pointing out the seriousness of the situation of the besieged town, and gloomily emphasizing the need of the speedlest relief. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Louisvizo Marquez reports the departure on Thursday of several fresh re-

cruits for Pretcria, including a brother

officer on the Boer staff who was re-

A despotch to the Times from Bloemfortein suys that the latest news received from Wepener was to the ef-fect that Major Dalgetty was holding a position outside the town, which it-self is occupied by the Boers.

The Times Ploemfontein correspondent confirms the despatch reporting the death of the Dutch military attaclie with the Bours from the effects of an elecation performed in the hos-

A despatch from Pretoria states that heavy cannonading was heard Wednesday in the direction of Bultontein, 30 miles northwest of Brandfort. This seems to indicate that General Methuen's force was engaged, but no The object of the Boers' activity in

Natal is as yet not obvious. Recent distances disclosed that their front hat on Wednesday night parties of Boers were moving in the direction of

LONDON, April 13, 4.05 a. m.-In a roundabout way London hears that Lord Roberts, when wiring to the Prince of Wales at Copenhagen, congratulations upon his escape from assassination, added two or three hope-ful sentences portending an early advance with wide-reaching combina-

Quiet assurances are passed around among military men that Lord Roberts is employing his great army effectively, and that the adventurous Boer commandoes are likely to be enmeshed. Scraps of news-a detail here and another there-have reached England tonight over comparatively idle cables: but they do not illuminate the situation.

The colonials at Wepener still hold off the Boers. Lord Methuen has worked eastward until he is within 80 miles of Kroonstad. Boer scouts have gone around Ladysmith and have appeared at Dewdrop and other places on Gen. Buller's flank and rear. The officers of Buller's irregular horse estimate the Boers in Natal as 18,000, but these figures are probably excessive, 10,000 being regarded here as the outside number.

After Gen. Hart's brigade leaves him, Gen. Buller will still have close upon 35,000 men. It is generally assumed that this brigade is going to join Roberts, but its destination is really unknown.

The work of the Boer peace commis sioners has begun. Mr. Fischer has asked Italy to intervene, and the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Marquis Di Visconti-Venosta, has replied that, while he would receive the envoys, the best he could do would be to transmit their proposal to London, thus following the course of the Uni

ed States. Sir Alfred Milner, when replying to a deputation of clergymen in Cape Town yesterday (Thursday) said:

"'Never again' must be the motto of all thinking and humane men; but not from lust of conquest or a desire to trample on the gallant, if misguided. There must be no compromise or ratchwork in the settlement, and no prortunity for misunderstanding, intrigue, the revival of impossible ambitions or the accumulation of enermous armements.

"The British will no longer tolerate dissimilar and antagonistic political systems in a country which nature and history have declared to be one." In these absolute utterances of Sir Aifred Milner he speaks for the im-

regial government. It is calculated that Lord Roberts now has 214,000 effective troops, with 12,000 more affect or under orders. The war office has instructed officers not to take eary more expanding bullets to

Africa for revolvers. Hilyard Steyn, brother of President Steyn, in the course of an interview at Eleemfentein, said:

"The original war plan of the Boers was to overrun all Cape Colony but, on becoming involved in the sieges of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the burghers found the design spoiled. To this I attribute the Boer failure to conquer the British. I expect the war to

ast until Christmas." The seventh month of the war is be ginning with Easter-tide, and the morning paper editorials expatiate on the West End street railway in Bosupon the need of scherness.

ST, ANDREWS, N. B., April 5 .sponse to Mrs. F. Andrews, Mrs. F. H. Grimmer, Mrs. G. H. Stickney and Mrs. W. D. Forster (a committee of ladies), a number of ladies and gen-Henry Whitlock, on the cccasion of the eighty-fourth anniversary of that lady's birth. Mrs. Charles M. Gove assisted Mrs. W. in the reception of the guests. Mrs. F. Andrews, on behalf of the company assembled, read the address and made the presentation.

of an elegant bouquet of cut flowers and a twenty dollar gold piece.

The address was beautifully engrossed on leaves of white parchment paper, tied together with red, white and

Mrs. Whitlock briefly thanked her friends for the beautiful and valuable gifts. Miss Georgie Stevenson, to piano accompaniment played by herself, contributed to the pleasure of the occasion, by rendering very sweetly a number of songs. William Whitwishes, this being the anniversary of her birth as well as that of his mother. He, with Miss Whitlock, aid much

Postmaster F. A. Stevenson is receiving the congratulations of his friends on the presentation to him resterday of a fine boy. Mother and cabe are doing nicely.

for the entertainment of the com-

Richard McCaffray, aged 60 years, died yesterday after a short illness from pneumonia. Previous to coming to St. Andrews he resided in Frederic-ton and St. John. He leaves a widow and three children.

MILLTOWN, April 5 .- Wilberforce Division elected officers the last night of meeting for the ensuing quarter, as fellows: W. P., Rev. W. J. Kirby; W. A., Ella Alexander; R. S., Harry S. Smith; A. R. S., May Anderson; Chap-lain, Rev. D. M. McLean; Fin. Sec'y, W. W. Graham; Treas., Mrs. James Smith; Cond., A. J. Robertson; A. Cond., Mina Maxwell; In. Sent., Alfred Davenport: Out. Sent., Geo. N. Coffey: S. T. P. W., Miss Coswell; P. W. P., W. S. Robinson; D. W. P., Harry Mc-

There have been initiations at every meeting of the division since arganiz-

Mrs. Daniel Ryan, whose illness was eported in the Sun, died on the 29th of March, aged 79 years. Mrs. Caroline Hanson of Milltown,

Me., died on the same date, aged 70 years and 2 months. Mrs. Curran, widow of the late Patrick Curran, died on Sunday last, Rev. John Pinkerton of Marysville is spending a few days with his mother

and sister in Milltown. Salmon have been seen already in the notable prol at the Union. Geo. E. Eye, whose laundry was 62stroyed by fire on Saturday last, has

contracted with Charles Stickney for the erection of a new building, to cost James Murchie is recovering from a severe cold which confined him to the

house for several days.

At a monthly meeting of the council on Tuesday, a petition was presented by Harris Maxwell against the occupancy of a seat at the council board by Arthur Hiltz, on the ground that he was not qualified on account of unpaid taxes, and that he did not qualify by being sworn in within the time l'mit-The mayor's opinion, which declared the seat vacant pending investigation, was overruled by the council, and on motion the retition was laid on the table. The following officers were es pointed for the year: H. McAllister, town treasurer and receiver of taxes; relice marshal, Frank Alwood, whose offer to take the position for \$450, against \$400 offered by P. J. Manix, the present marshal, was accepted. H. Maxwell was appointed driver of the town team at \$1 per day. J. E. Osborne was re-appointed town clerk,

Ernest Clindin, one of the conductors on the Calcis and St. Stephen street cars, has resigned to accept a position

ment.

and B. Murphy chief of the fire depart-

morning paper editorials expatiate upon the need of scherness.

PRAISE FOR W. A. JACK.

(A. G. Gilbert, in Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto.)

It will be learned with satisfaction that the New Brunswick government has promised to give a grant to the Poultry Association of St. John city, in recognition of the good work done in developing the poultry interests of the province. W. A. Jack the well-known poultry breeder and writer of St. John, says in a report to the local government, that the aforementioned poultry association is fast taking into its fold every important poultry breeder in the province. And so the good work progresses.

Speaking of W. A. Jack's report, which is to be embodied in that of the commissioner of agriculture for the province of New Brunswick, I can say that it is an admirable one-practical and of literary excellence. I am sure he will be only too happy to send advance sheets for publication by ynu. Your numerous readers cannot fail to be interested in it. By the way, the publication of a report on poultry in the commissioner's blue book marks a new and important phase of poultry development in the maritime provinces.





In order to introduce our assorted STEEL PENS we are giving away your choice of Rings, Bracelets, Books, Chains, Brooches, Purses, Jack Knives, Skates, Guard Chains and many other useful premiums for selling 13 packages at 10c. per package. For selling 25 packages we are giving away your choice of Boys' Watches and Chains, Cameras, Sleds, Chairs, Cloth Bound Books, Clocks, Games, Air Rifles and a variety of other premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send in your full name and address. We will forward you the number of packages wanted to sell among your neighbors and friends. When seld remit us amount due and we will forward premium you have selected from our mammoth catalogue, which we mail with goods.

Address today STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO., Dept. B., St. John, N. B



## **CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP** (ANTI-FREEZING). \* It is claimed for wood pumps that, being non-conductors

of heat and cold, the water is delivered at same temperature as at supply.

The "Furber"

The "Furber" Wood Pumps are made of the best wood for deep and shallow wells. We keep standard lengths in stock, plain unlined and porcelain lined. Have iron cover and iron spout, threaded for iron pipe or hose; frost slide, which in winter can be raised to let the water below frost line, to be closed before pumping again.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

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W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited) MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

#### TWO-PRICE BRIDGES

Majority Report Finds Emmerson to be a Great Public Benefactor.

The Minority Report is Bowled Out by His Servile Followers - The Full Text of Both Reports.

FREDERICTON, April 5.—At the bridge inquiry committee on Wednerday evening, after Edwin L. Lockhart of the I. C. R., Moncton, had testified, another I. C. R. employe, who was sent here by Mr. Blair to assist Mr. Emmerson cut of his predicament, was called. This witness was Thomas Sefton, and he testified as follows:

He is a foreman bridge man on the I. C. R., had been engaged in bridge building for 36 years. He erected bridges in England before coming to this country. He had charge of the erection of the Cantilever bridge at St. John. He had examined the Sussex, Hampton and Campbell bridges in company with A. E. Peters and Mr. Lockhart. He found the Sussex and Hampton bridges all that were required. The Campbell bridge was of special design and was more rigid and more expensive than the others. He considered Campbell bridge one of the best bridges he had ever seen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baxter: He had never erected a highway bridge in this province. He did not know before seeing it that the Campbell bridge was of the fine design that he found it. The Sussex and Hampton bridges were just as good of their class as the Campbell bridge. He inspected the construction of the Cantilever bridge at St. John, both at the works at Montreal, for seven months, and during its erection. He thought that the inspection done by an inspector who visited the works only three or

seven months, and during its erection. He thought that the inspection done by an inspector who visited the works only three or four times in as many months would not be of much account. A great deal of poor workmanship might be put in the bridge while the inspector was away. If an inspector was employed at all he should be at the charge where the bridge was point built all shops where the bridge was boing built all the time. If a thoroughly reliable firm was employed to build the bridges an inspector would not be necessary. He would not would not be necessary. He would not say that the Campbell bridge would last from 50 to 75 years longer than the Sussex and Hampton bridges. The life of a steel bridge depended upon the care which it received, and no man could tell how long a bridge would last. He had tried some of the

bridge would last. He had tried some of the companion bars on the Campbell bridge and had looked at the others and he did not think that any of them were slack. He found one rod loose; the nut had backed off, Mr. Peters raid.

This concluded the testimony of these two railway bridge experts who had been sent to inspect and pick out faults with the Sussex and Hampton bridges. It being 11.45 p. In., the committee adjourned. YESTERDAY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Emmerson appeared before and was examined by the bridge inquiry committee this morning. He was sworn and testified that he was sworn in as chief commissioner in October, 1892. He had had to do with in October, 1892. He had had to do with building an iron bridge in Albert county previous to that. At the time he became chief commissioner the Salisbury bridge was under contract, and tenders had been asked for the Sussex bridge. The Hampton bridge had been built the year previous by the Canadian Bridge Co. A letter from Phelps Jchnson to Thos. R. Jones, agent for the Dominion Bridge Co., was produced and put in evidence. This letter gave Mr. Jones in structions to tender for the Sussex bridge at \$2,500 according to the government's plans, and at \$2,730 for plans submitted by the company. The latter tender was accepted, and the bridge built by the Dominion Bridge Co. The province employed no ined, and the bridge built by the spector while the bridge was under con-Other letters from Mr. Jones and the Dominion Bridge Co. to Hon. P. G. Ryan, the then chief commissioner, were produced. They went to show that in those days the bridge company prepared all the plans and specifications, employed engineers to inspect the foundations and report thereon to the government, and did all the work now per-formed by Chief Engineer Wetmore and his

Mr. Emmerson said that he had Mr. Haines' figure upon the weights of the Sussex, Hampton and Salisbury bridges. His estimate was:

Salisbury ... .... 69,646 pounds Mr. Emmerson said that there were only the estimated weights made up by Mr. Haines. He (Emmerson' did not pretend that these were the actual weights of the bridges.

that these were the actual weights of the bridges.

Mr. Emmerson said that after looking into the matter of bridge building he concluded that it was desirable to have the bridges built in this province. He himself went and saw the Record Foundry Co. and persuaded them to undertake the work of steel bridge building. Mr. Haines also advocated having the bridges built in the province. The arrangement with the Record Foundry Co. was that they were to build the Cusiac, Douglastown and Elgin bridges, under Mr. Haines' supervision, and they were to keep account of all the material and labor put upon them, and were to be paid tho actual cost, with their usual profit (72 per cent.) added. The price paid the Record Foundry Co. was 6% cents per pound at the works, and Mr. Haines was there all the time and the bridges were built under his supervision. He believed that as a mechanic Mr. Haines has not a peer in this province—if, indeed, in Canada. He is a veritable genius. He (Emmerson) placed the utmost confidence in Mr. Haines.

The Hampton bridge had received some repairs since it was creeted and so had the

The Hampton bridge had received some repairs since it was erected, and so had the Salisbury bridge. When the province entered upon the policy of building its own bridges, Mr. Wetmore was employed to prepare full and detailed plans and specifications of every bridge, and Mr. Haines, who has charge and supervision of every bridge, has positive instructions to adhere strictly to these plans and specifications. Mr. Haines was not sent to Chatham to inspect the work which Mr. Buddeck all on the Bleskylle was not sent to Chatham to inspect the work which Mr. Ruddock did on the Blackville bridge. The witness went on to describe the evolution from the practice of having the Record Foundry Co. build oridges by days' work to the system of giving the whole job of building and erection of the bridges to the Record Co. without tender or contract, at 6½ cents per pound. He was free to admit that he would go to considerable length to have the bridges built in the province. In addition to the bridges mentioned in the charges, the Record Foundry Co. have also built the Nepisiquit and Tabor bridges.

Mr. Emmerson then recited the department's transactions with Mr. Ruddock with respect to the Mill Cove bridge. Nothing was stated that had not previously been given in evidence by other witnesses. Mr. Emmerson stated that Mr. Wetmore had prepared an estimate of the cost of Mill Cove bridge at his (Emmerson's) request. The chief engineer's estimate was at the rate of 7 cents per pound, allowing the contractor a profit of \$367:

Adjourned until 2.30 p. m. which Mr. Ruddock did on the Blackvill

IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

The bridge inquiry committee resumed its labors at 3.15 this afternoon. 'W. H. Arnold of New York was called and sworn. He was inspector of the Woodstock bridge while it was being built at the works at Montreal. He made reports from time to time as to the progress of the work. As a result of his careful inspection considerable material was rejected. He thought that between \$2,000 and \$3,000 worth of material was condemned. He considered that it was prudent to bave an inspector at the shops while bridges were being built. He was a bridge inspector for seven years; has been employed by the United States government in inspecting fortifications. Is now a bridge inspector again. He has inspected about two weeks ago, the Lefebvre, Campbell, Petitcodiac, Hampton, Sussex and Salisbury bridges. A. E. Peters was with him when he examined these bridges. He had only a short time on each and He had only a short time on each and d not give them a careful inspection

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relation to the city court of Moncton. Flemming chairman. Agreed to with amendments. Mr. Osman gave notice of inquiry: Is it the government's intention to erect a bridge across the Petitcodiac river at a point about eight miles

above Monoton bridge, and thereby connect the county of Albert with the county of Westmorland, thus encour aging prospective enterprise in this locality? Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill amending the game act. Robinson chairman. The bill was discussed and pro-

gress was reported with leave to sit again. The law as proposed will prohibit the sale of partridge until Sept. 15th. 1903. It also provides that non-residents of the province will be required to pay a license fee for shooting game and other birds in Westmorland county. Under the bill the lieut. gov-

the prohibitory season. FREDERICTON, N. B., April 7 .-In the legislature this afternoon Carvell submitted the report of the committee appointed to investigate the bridge charges, also the evidence taken by the committee. The evidence occupied 889 pages of typewritten matter, containing about 275,-000 words. The report of the committee is as follows:

ernor in council has power to extend

House of Assembly April 7th, 1900.

Mr. Speaker and the Legislative As-Salisbury bridge was a good atructure. The iciler nest was not properly constructed and some of the roliers were out of line. The eye bars were not closely packed on the pins, and were fastened in with cutter pins instead of nuts, which he did not think was a good method. He thought that the bridge needed some immediate attention and that the roller nests should be straightened. The Petiteodiac bridge was satisfactory in every way to the witness. The Sussex bridge, he thought, required less labor to manufacture than the other bridges, but there was no doubt that it was strong enough. The design of the Hampton bridge was similar to that of the Sussex structure. The floor beams were hung in the same manner as the Woodstock bridge. The riveting on the Hampton bridge was first-class. He did not consider the bridge as good a one as the Letebvre. He examined the Campbell bridge. Was on it for about an hour and a half. He considered it the best bridge he lad seen in this province. The labor upon this bridge would be considerably more than on the Hampton and Sussex bridges. The committee appointed to investi gate certain charges preferred by Mr. egainst the Honorable Henry R. Em-

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BAXTER.

He was at Montreal for seven months, en-aged in inspecting the manufacture of the

He was at Montreal for seven months, engaged in inspecting the manufacture of the Woodstock bridge. An inspector should be at the shops all the time, and also at the mills when the metal is being rolled. He had inspected both railway and highway bridges. He inspected a large bridge at Chicago, which was an expensive class of bridge. It cost 4½ to 5 cents per pound. He knew railway bridges which cost more per pound than highway bridges. The cost of a bridge, either highway or railway, depended largely upon the amount of labor put upon it.

The witness was closely questioned by Mr.

The witness was closely questioned by Mr. Baxter about the construction of the Woodstock bridge. He said that they had a great deal of difficulty in getting the eye bars bered right. They had a twin borer, but it was a poor machine, and could not be worked with any degree of accuracy except by very great care. It was a machine that would stand "watching." (This twin borer was subsequently purchased by the Record Foundry Co.)

was subsequently purchased by the Record Foundry Co.)

He thought that the labor upon Campbell and Petitodiac bridges would be about equal pound for pound. The Lefebvre would cost a little more per pound for labor in consequence of its being a lighter bridge. The comparison which the had made of the different bridges was largely a comparison of design. If the bridge carries the strain put upon it and had the lasting qualities, it would be a good bridge of whatever class.

To Mr. Hazen—In building a bridge all the material is weighed before it leaves the shop. The manufacturers always know what are the weights of bridges going out of their shops. The Dominion Bridge Co. have a fine shop, and the witness had no doubt that they knew the weight of bridges built by

they knew the weight of bridges built by them, and would be able to furnish those weights.

Mr. Hazen produced a tabulated statement

of the weights of several bridges built by the Dominion Bridge Co. in New Brunswick

about it, when Dr. Pugsley objected and his objection was sustained.

Mr. Hazen then stated that the actual weight of the Sussex bridge was 51,577 pounds, and the contract price \$2,720, which, the witness said, would be 5 3-10 cents per pound. The weight of the Salisbury bridge is 75,194 pounds and the contract price was \$5,600, a rate of 4 8-10 cents per pound.

The witness was re-examined by Dr. Pugsley, who only rehearsed the ground previous-

who only rehearsed the ground previous

EVENING SESSION

Mr. Emmerson again went on the stand this evening. Mr. Hazen repeated his oft preferred request for a statement of the cost of erecting the Trueman Pond bridge. Dr. Pugsley has promised from day to day to produce this statement. Mr. Emmerson had to confess that he could not tell what the bridge cost. He could find no accounts or papers in the department to show what the cost had been. He produced a letter written by himself to Mr. Copp, mentioning the sum of \$2,174.25 on account of Trueman's Pond bridge. Part of this was for sub, and part for superstructure, but how much to either part of the work Mr. Emmerson was unable to tell. There was no contract with Mr. Copp for the erection of this bridge.

been paid out on any of the bridges without his instructions, except in the case of Mr. Haines monthly salary and expenses, who drew his new every month without reporting

his instructions, except in the case of Mr. Haines' monthly salary and expenses, who drew his pay every month without reporting to him (Emmerson.) When Mr. Haines asked for money, he (Emmerson) would satisfy himself that he was entitled to it, and order

Mr. Winslow to issue the cheque, and charge

Mr. Hames with it on the suspense account. He first learned that Alfred Haines was a stockholder in the Record Foundry Co. when Mr. Pinder stated that fact in the legisla-

ture during the session of 1898.

Cross-examined by Dr. Stockton—He began to consider the question of having highway bridges built in this province as soon as he was appointed chief commissioner. He did not inquire if there were any concerns outside of the Para Ward

concerns outside of the Record Foundry Co. and J. M. Ruddock, who were willing to

undertake the work of bridge building. He did not make inquiries about Fleming's works at St. John. The work had been confined to the two firms mentioned. He was

not aware that Mr. Blair had promoted the policy of having the Record Foundry Co. build bridges before he (Emmerson) took it

Stockton and Mr. Emmerson as to why the original contracts for Mill Cove for \$6,730 for

the bridge complete were altered after the

the bridge complete were altered after the work was undertaken, so that the bridge eventually cost \$7,200, and the contractors were able to utilise a lot of sub-structure of the old bridge. He did not ask for tenders for Lefelvre, Blackville, Campbell, Dingee, Saunders Brook, Grand Manan or Trueman's Pond bridge. He did not know until lately that there were firms in Nova Scotia which erect steel highway bridges. He had never received any communication from firms there asking for an opportunity to tender. He

asking for an opportunity to tender. He was not aware that the taking down and re

moval of the old structures was included in the contracts for the Nova Scotia highway bridges. He had not examined the Nova Scotia specifications. This concluded Mr. Emmerson's evidence,

and Dr. Pugsley announced that a call no further witnesses. Dr. Stockton sugand Dr. Pugsley announced that he would

gested, and Dr. Pugsley concurred in the suggestion, that the committee go into a consideration of their report without being addressed by either of the counsel. The

committee adjourned to meet at the call of

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 6 .-

Hon. Mr. White submitted returns, in

answer to notice of motion by Hum-

phrey, relating to the installation of

the electric light plant at the provin-

Mr. Robinson committed a bill fur-

ther amending chapter 58 of the Con-

solidated Statutes, local courts, and in

the chair.

cial lunatic asylum.

ture during the session of 1898.

nerson stated that no money had

this bridge.

erson, begs to submit the following Your committee held its first meeting on the 12th day of March last past. Or, this day and subsequently subenas were issued, at the request of Mr. Hozen, to the following persons: A. R. Wetnere, T. B. Winslow, Geo. F. Swain, R. Mattland Roy, Joshua Swain, R. Maitland Roy, Joshua Peters, Alfred E. Peters, John Stewart, Alfred Haines, Martin Murphy, Peter S. Archibald, A. G. Beckwith, by the N. B. government under the Willard Kitchen, W. B. MacKenzie, Phelps Johnson, William E. Brown. The names of the witnesses who were called and gave evidence on behalf of Mr. Hazen, will be found stated below. Although Mr. Archibald and Mr. Haines were both present and remained in attendance for several days. neither was called. Mr. Ruddock, being compelled to be absent through sickness, before the close of Mr. Hazen's case, was subsequently called by Mr. Emmerson's counsel. Mr. Haines having attended under the subpoena issued at the request of Mr. Hazen, and not having been called, returned, as was stated, to the work on which he was engaged, of inspecting the erection of the Kingston bridge, and which urgently required his personal attention. Phelps Johnson, the manager of the Dominion Bridge Co. (Ltd.), of Montreal, attended the committee in response to the subpoena issued at the instance of Mr. Hazen, and was sworn, but on it appearing that he had not produced contracts for the construction of highway bridges by his company in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which he had been requested to produce, and which, as it appeared to the committee, would be very important and absolutely essential to enable your committee to ascertain the average charges made by that company for steel bridges, but had only brought with him certain contrects which he had selected, your committee acceded to the application of the counsel for Mr. Emmerson, and decided not to take Mr. Johnson's testimony until he was given a further or portunity of producing the contracts required. In this connection it muy be observed that Mr. Emmerson's counsel and your committee offered to pay all Mr. Johnson's expenses to and from Montreal. Mr. Johnson accordingly stated to the committee that he would return to Montreal, and would on the following Tuesday or Wednesday telegraph the chairman of the committee whether or not he would comply with the subpoena which had been served upon him to produce the said contracts. This he did not do. but subsequently Mr. Hazen informed the committee that he had received a letter from that gentleman, stating that he did not intend to return. Consequently your committee, much to their regret, were deprived of the benefit of any evidence which Mr. Johnson might give, and of the undoubtedly valuable information which would have been afforded by the production of the contracts, particularly if they had been accompanied by plans and perly be made to these. specifications, in enabling the comment tee to determine what prices had been paid to his company in its home market, where fare and normal prices would likely be paid, during the years when the New Brunswick bridges in respect to which the charges were made were constructed, and in the years immediately preceding. As Mr. Johnson had also been subpoenaed to produce the contracts and specifications for reilway bridges constructed by his company during those years, their production would have had an important bearing on that portion of the charge which complains of the fact

cost as much as double the price per round of railway bridges. Your committee also regret that Mr. Hazen's counsel also saw fit not to give the committee the benefit of Mr. Archibald's experience and knowledge on the subject. Mr. Archibald had been for many years, and down to quite a recent period, chief engineer of the intercolonial railway, and in that carscity would necessarily have an intimate knowledge of the prices paid for railway bridges constructed for the Intercolonial railway during the years when the New Brunswick bridges were erected, and his evidence would have teen important. The committee may reasonably assume that if Mr. Archibald's testimony would in any way have helped to sustain the charges he would have been called on Mr. Hazen's behalf. It may well be, and the committee have a right to assume, that after witnesses called in support of the charges had admitted on cross-examination that it would be unfair to make a comparison between railway and frighway bridges, and that, by reason of the cost of workmanship upon highway bridges being so much greater than upon railway bridges, relative to weight, the former would generally speaking, necessarily cost at least double per pound what the latter would cost, it was decided, in the exercise of an apparently wise discretion, not to place Mr. Archibald upon the stand.

that the highway bridges constructed

by the New Brunswick government

The witnesses who actually testified on Mr. Hazen's behalf were A. R. Wetmore, chief engineer of the department of public works of the provi ince: Prof. Geo. F. Swain of Boston. R. Maitland Roy, engineer of the Hamilton Bridge Co. of Hamilton, Ont.; T. B. Winslow, secretary of the public works department; William E Brown, who has had experience in erecting bridges for the Dominion Bridge Co., and others; Willard Kitchen, a contractor; and A. E. Peters, resident of the Record Foundry and Machine Co. The evidence of these witnesses will

e found in the stenographic report of the proceedings, submitted herewith Your committee, after giving such evidence their most careful consideration, unhesitatingly report that in their opinion it absolutely failed to prove the charges made by Mr. Hazen, but on the contrary, clearly establish ed that the prices paid were only fair and reasonable, and such as were necessary to afford the usual and customary profits of a manufacturing

At the conclusion of Mr. Hazen's evi dence your committee were of the opinion that Mr. Emmerson was not

however, call the follow-es: J. M. Ruddock of Chatham, who is engaged in the building of machinery of various kinds, boilers and steamboats, and also steel bridges; Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Sefton, who are and have been for many years employed on bridge construction upon Intercolonial railway; W. H. Arrold of New York, an engineer of large experience, and Mr. Emmerson.

Without going particularly into the evidence of these witnesses, it will be sufficient to say that they established beyond a doubt the fact that the bridges which have been constructed very elaborate and carefully prepared plans of Mr. Wetmore, the chief engineer of the department, are much superior in character to those which had been erected by Upper Canadian companies, \* notably, the Hampton, Sussex and Salisbury bridges. The evidence of three entirely disinterested and experienced witnesses, Messrs Lockhart, Sefton and Arnold, who had examined the Lefebvre and Campbell bridges, constructed by the Record Foundry and Machine Co., and also under contract at 61-2 cents per pound, the Hampton, Sussex and Salisbury bridges, which were constructed by the Canadian and Dominion Bridge companies of Montreal respectively clearly proved the superiority of the former, and from their evidence your committee are satisfied that the two former bridges will endure longer and require less expenditure for repairs

han the three later structures. Another important point emphasized by these witnesses is the fact that the workmanship on some parts of the Campbell and Lefebvre bridges, notably, the truss posts, would cost from ten to twelve times as much as on the Hampton and Sussex bridges while as a whole the cost of workmanship would be from two to three

times greater. Your committee feel that too much importance cannot be attached to the advantage of a thorough inspection of the bridges, both during construction at the works, and at the site during erection. This alone will ensure erection. This alone will ensure thoroughness and guarantee to the people full value for the money expended by having the work done in New Bruns wick. This inspection can be had, while in the case of the great majority of the bridges, they being comparatively small structures, if the work was done outside the province, inspection could not be had at the works, except at a much larger ex-

Your committee deem it well to refer to the conditions under which the government inaugurated the policy of having steel bridges constructed

within the province. Attention has been particularly called to the Hampton, Sussex and Salisbury bridges, and as different Upper Canadian firms tendered upon these bridges, and it appears from the evidence of Mr. Emmerson that he carefully considered the tenders, contract prices, etc., of these bridges before adopting the policy which is now the subject of attack, reference may, in the opinion of your committee, pro-

For the Hampton bridge—Tenderers: Central Bridge Works, Peterborough; W. H. Law, proprietor; amount, \$13,587; Dominion Bridge Co., \$12,000; Canadian Bridge Co., \$11,400.

For the Sussex bridge-Tenderers Dominion Bridge Co.; amount, \$2,730. For the Salisbury bridge—Tenderers: Dominion Bridge Co., \$3,600; Canadian Bridge Co., \$4.113.

Mr. Emmerson says that Mr. Haines, who is, as the evidence shows, a practical man of ability of a very high order, gave him the estimated weights of these bridges as follows, at the same time stating that from measurements which he had made he had found that the iron had been rolled ighter than specified. Taking, however, the estimated weights, which are as follows:

Hampton bridge, 155,932 pounds; Sussex bridge, 42,000 pounds; Salisbury bridge, 69,646 pounds, and assuming the estimated weights to be correct, it would make the price per pound of the various tenders for bridges completed ready for traffic as follows:

Hampton bridge-Canadian Bridge Co., 7 3-10 cents per pound; Dominion Bridge Co., 7 7-10c, per pound; Central Bridge Works, 8 3-4c. per pound. Sussex bridge-Dominion Bridge Co.,

4-10c. per pound. Salisbury bridge—Dominion Bridge Co., 5 2-10c. per pound; Canadian Bridge Co., 6c. per pound.

Having this information and being dissatisfied with the experience which the government had had with the Up per Canadian firms, an arrangement was come to with the Record Foundry and Machine Co. in the year 1893. by which that company undertook to construct three bridges, namely: The Cusack, Elgin and Douglastown bridges, by the day, for actual cost, adding the usual percentages charged by the company on its other business, an accurate account, as the evidence shows, was kept of the cost of material and of the shop labor. Mr. Haines was present all the time as the representative of the government. The result showed the actual cost of these three bridges, delivered at Moncton, to be 6 3-4c. per 1b. At this time the company was not well equipped with bridge building machinery, and the cost would no doubt be somewhat greater than after this was remedied, and after workmen became more acquainted with the work. Subsequently in 1895 an order was given for three small bridges, namely, the Grand Manan, Dingee and Saunders Brook bridges. Under pressure from the chief commissioner and in view of the experience which the company had then acquired, they agreed construct these bridges for 6 1-2c. a bound, delivered at Moncton, or at

bridges. The next bridges constructed by the Record Foundry and Machine Co. were the Petitcodiac and Port Elgin bridges, built in 1895 for Willard Kitchen, and for which he paid the company at the same rate of 6 1-2c. per

1-4 of a cent per pound less than the

actual cost of the three preceding

Next in order in bridge construction. so far as the Record Foundry and Machine Co. are concerned, were the Campbell, Lefebvre, Blackville, Nepisiquit and Tabor bridges, which comrdetes the list down to the close of

1898 of the bridges constructed by this ny. Mr. Emmerson wh oging for the construction of these bridges again insisted on a reduction in price, claiming that' by reason of the thoroughly equipped plant which the company had acquired, and in view of the magnitude of the order, they should be able to do the work cheaper. He also urged that they should undertake to erect the bridges as well for a stated figure. The company de-clined to undertake the erection of the bridges, and finally the contract was given to A. E. Peters at 6 1-2c. per pound, which was to cover construction of the bridges, freight, erection, painting, laying of the floors, and, in fact, everything but the lumber. It will thus be seen that there has been a gradual reduction in price of the bridges constructed at the Record Foundry and Machine Co.'s works.

The bridges and cost are as follows: 1st series-Cuseck, Elgin, Douglastown-built by the day and charged for at actual cost, 63-4 cents per pound. delivered at Moncton. Total cost (exclusive of erection), \$13,631.22. 2nd teries - Grand Manan, Stream, Saunders Brook-constructed

delivered at Moncton. Total cost (exclusive of erection), \$1,676.45. 3rl series-Petitcodiac, Port Elgin-constructed for Willard Kitchen under contract at 61-2 cents per pound. delivered at Moneton. Total cost ex-

clusive of erection), \$4,649.64. 4ih series-To close of 1898, Campbell, Lefebvre, Blackville, Nepisiquit, Taber-constructed under contract with disproved. the government for 61-2 cents per In concl pound, completed, erected and paint- to say that while the expense ed and ready for traffic (the government finding the lumber.) Total cost (including erection), \$52,320.97.

It will thus be seen that by far larger portion of the amount paid for should be to confirm the legislature the bridges constructed at the Record and the people of the province in their Foundry and Machine Works has determination to continue to have the been at a rate of probably 13-4 cen steel bridges well designed, thoroughper lb. less than was paid for the first ly constructed under careful inspecthree bridges constructed by the day. This is eccounted for by the introduc- far as may be consistent with prudent tion of a complete bridge plant, and prehably somewhat by the reduction the province, and so keep in circulain the cost of material, of both of tien among our own people the money which factors the province has got the to be expended for labor in connec benefit.

The committee deem it proper in Works. this connection to refer to the three bridges, namely: Mill Cove, Trueman's Pord and two spans of the Blackville bridge, built by Mr. Ruddeck of Chatham, and in respect to which the charge is made that the prices paid were excessive.

The Mill Cove bridge, as orinigally contracted for, was a long structure, having a spar of 64 feet across the channel, and approaches to be made of steel bents, the total length being upverds of 500 feet. Mr. Rudlock had tendered for the steel superstructure, but his tender was considered to be too high, and after an estimate of the actual cost had been made up by the chief engineer of the department at \$3.837. Mr. Ruddock was given the contract for this amount. After he had begun the construction of the bridge and had all the material on hand, it was, on the advice of the chief engineer, decided not to utilize the stee! bents for the approaches, but to make equitable arrangement was come to report of the committee: whereby he was raid \$1,280 for the centre truss span of 64 feet, completely duced before the committee of this had been paid for it.

allowed for this, would seem to your the said charges, were as follows: under the circumstances. The span Campbell .. .. .. 7.37 " was a light one, and the labor would Saunders Brook .11.80 be very much greater relatively to the Grand Manan ... 8.63 weight than in a heavier truss. There- Dingee .. .. 9.70 " fore the fact that the cost of this Blackville .. .... 7.15 bridge was nearly 10 cents per pound Mill Cove ..... 9.75 is no criterion of whether the price Petitoodiac .....10.34 was a reasonable one. The bridge had Port Elgin .. ....12.38 a 19 foot road way. In the statement Trueman's P'd .. 8.00 produced by Mr. Roy, your committee And that it has further appeared by find a riveted bridge, No. 1074, being a the evidence produced before said in-63 foot span and only 14 foot road-vestigating committee that in the way, the weight of which was 23,670 years 1:98 and 1899 forty-eight highlks, and at 51-2 cents oer lb. this way bridges were constructed and erwould come to \$1,301.95, and would be ected by the Hamitton Bridge Co. in a much more costly bridge than the Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Mill Cove at \$1,280, having a span of Nova Scotia, at an average price of 64 feet, and a roadway of 19 feet, or 5 about four cents per pound, in which feet wider. It is evident that the Mill years the price of bridge material, as Cove bridge, being made up of light appears by the evidence of Alfred F. material, so designed as to be equally Peters, was considerably higher than as strong as the heavier bridge, must in the years 1895, 1896 and 1897, in have required relatively a great deal which years the bridges mentioned in more of labor. These observations will the said charges were erected and epply to the Trueman .Pond bridge constructed. as well. The evidence shows that Mr. Ruddock only realized a fair profit out by the evidence that the Woodstock of both those bridges.

by Mr. Ruddock was the two outer ! Co. for a price equivalent to 4.2 cents spans of the Blackville bridge, and per pound, complete and erected and upon these he says his profit was \$250 on each span, which was certainby only a moderate amount. In this higher than in the years 1895, 1896 and connection your committee would say 1897. that they are of opinion that the decision come to by Mr. Emmerson to have the price per pound include the erection of the bridges, and under which all the bridges more recently built under the contract with Mr. Peters were erected, was a prudent one. and your committee understand that this is the course which has since been pursued. It affords your committee

pleasure to report that in their opinion the charge that Mr. Emmerson "paid out of the public moneys of the province twice as much and in some cases more than twice as much as the then current market rates for the construction of said works and supplying material therefore," has not only not been sustained, but has been completely disproved. That with regard to the charge that he "paid double, and in some cases more than double per pound what was paid by railway companies in Canada, the Intercolonial railway, and other governments in Canada during the same period for steel bridge superstructures equal in every respect in material and workmanship to the steel and iron superstructures erected in this province," character of the steel works in the

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your committee desire to say that very early in the investigation it appeared that by reason of railway bridges be ing much heavier, ordinarily four or five times, than highway bridges, the cost of the latter by reason of the increased cost of workmanship relatively to the pound, this statement would necessarily be true.

Your committee, therefore, have only to repeat that in their opinion the charges which they were appointed to investigate have not only completely failed of proof, but have been wholly

In conclusion, your committee desirwhich the province has been put by reason of this investigation has necessarily been very great, yet the money will not be wholly lost if the result tion, and to have the work done, as and economical expenditure, within tion with these important public

Respectfully submitted. FRANK B. CARVELL,

Chairman C. E. FISH, ALEX. GIBSON, JR.,

P. H. LEGER, JOHN YOUNG.

The report was adopted and Mr. Mott gave notice of the following resolution: Resolved, that this house do ccr-cur in the report of the special committee to whom were referred the charges made by J. Douglas Hazen, a member for the county of Sunbury, against the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, premier and attorney general, on the 11th day of March last past, and submitted on the 7th day of April, instant. By unanimous consent this motion was made the order of the day for Monday.

#### MINORITY REPORT.

When the bridge inquiry committee solid embankment and roadway, so met today to prepare its report to subthat only the truss span over the mit to the house, it at once became apchannel was utilized. Your committee parent that the committee would not ere satisfied that the decision to make agree upon a report. Chairman Carthe alteration was a judicious one and vell had prepared the report, which in the public interest. The contract was subsequently adopted. Mr. Shaw with Mr. Ruddeck being thereby neces- moved in amendment, seconded by sarily broken by the department, an Mr. Hazen, that the following be the

That it appears by the evidence proerected, and was also allowed for the house, appointed on the twelfth day of extra steel and other material on hand. March last to enquire into certain which became the property of the gov- charges preferred by Mr. Hazen, a ernment. Most of the metal left over member of this house, against the was subsequently used by Mr. P.ud- Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, as chief dock in the Trueman's Pond bridge, commissioner of public works, that the when he was charged with it at exact- prices paid by this province in 1895, ly the same price as that at which he 1896 and 1897, per pound, for the construction and erection of steel super-The price of \$1,280, or \$20 per foot, structures of the bridges mentioned in committee to have been reasonable, Lefebvre .... 7.35 cents per pound

And that in the year 1894 it appears bridge in this province was erected The remaining bridge constructed under contract by the Canadian Bridge ready for traffic, in which year the cost of bridge material was

And that it appears by the evidence

of Professor George F. Swain, member of the American Society of Civi Engineers, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, for thirteen years head of the civil engineering department of the Institute of Technology in Boston, a member of the Boston Transit Commission and engineer of the government railway commissioners of Massachusetts; that in the construction of the Boston subway, ontracts were entered into for different sections of the work for the supplying of manufactured beams, posts, girders, plain I beams, nuts and rods, and angle irons, and generally steel structural work of a character comparable with the Trueman's Pond bridge, Saunders' Brook bridge, and other bridges in this province, prices of 1.97 cents per pound, 2.23 cents per pound, 2.59 cents per pound, 1.8 cents per pound, 2.2 cents per pound, 2.3 cents per pound, and 1.71 cents per pound, delivered free near the site of the works. And that it also appears by the evi-

dence of J. M. Ruddock, that the

hell. Saur an ction of opportunity firm or p ut the pro truction of d that in s with who son consult t of the Re ed Haines. id company. ublic works pains were tak quire whether or machinists here would

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the amount agr Alfred E. Peter And that it dence of A. R neer in the works, that he by the chief works in rega should be paid structures, or price thereof, the cost of the tures, he based price submitted commissioner. And that it pear that in the state of tom prevails of public competi

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to the commit And the con that by reason atic administr works departm has been in all some cases im the department by the enquiry

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FREDERICT Mr. Laforwst's evening is ad have been one heard here fo member for M the high hopes materially enhance a fluent and convincing and Laforest went evidence and speech of Dr. made point af Mr. Emmersen public works ment suprerte severe castigat able member

DEATH C

WOODSTOCK, of the sudden d Jacksonville has community, when known. and was apparen
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was 63 years of a excellent health. most agriculturis sides his connect stock-holder and Pure Food Co. on Friday aftern

QUEBEC, April of Sir James Leu adian antiquarian

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Boston subway is of a character com-parable with bridges in New Bruns-

And that it appears from the evidence produced before the said committee that no tenders were asked for the construction and erection of the superstructures of the Lefebyre. Campbell, Saunders' Brook, Dingee, and Trueman's Pond bridges, and that agreements for the construction of the same were entered into with the Record Foundry Alfred E. Peters and Joseph M. Ruddock, friends of the government, and to opportunity was afforded to any other firm or person, either within or without the province, to tender for the construction of the same.

And that in fixing the prices to be raid for the said bridges the only persons with whon the Hon. H. R. Emmerson consulted in reference to said prices were Alfred E. Peters, president of the Record Foundry Co. and Alfred Haines, a stockholder in the said company, and an employe of the public works department, and no pains were taken to ascertain or enquire whether any other iron workers or machinists in the province or elsethe amount agreed upon with the said Allfred E. Peters and the Record Foun-

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many of the above without public competition or tender, pany shall at all times be open to the by means whereof the contractors for inspection of the lieutenant governor the public interest. And that the the amount of wages or salary paid to said Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, as any servant or officer of the company duty, and improper action, many ince shall remain outstanding. to the province by improper and excessive prices being paid for the conly suffered, have been fully sustained and proved by the evidence submitted age shall at all times be subject to to the committee.

And the committee further reports atic administration in the public works department of this province, it has been in all cases difficult, and in some cases impossible to obtain from the department information called for by the enquiry upon said charges.

The amendment was voted down by Mr. Emmerson's supporters on the committee, but the matter will be discussed in the house on Monday.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 10.-Mr. Laforest's speech in the house this evening is admitted on all sides to to be guaranteed for a period of forty have been one of the ablest addresses heard here for many a day. The member for Madawaska fully justified the high hopes entertained of him and materially enhanced his reputation as a fluent and eloquent speaker and convincing and logical reasoner. Mr. Laforest went exhaustively into evidence and critically reviewed the speech of Dr. Pugsley, and as he nade point after point against Hon. Mr. Emmersen's administration of the public works, even hide bound government suprerters winced under the severe castigation administered by the able member for Madawaska.

#### DEATH OF ELISHA SLIPP.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 11.—The news of the sudden death of Elisha Slipp of Jacksonville has caused a shock in this community, where he was so favorably known. He had been in town yesterday, and was apparently in the best of health. On his way out he was taken suddenly iil, and had to be beiped into the Trecartin house at Upper Woodstock, where he died at 8 o'clock this morning. Heart failure was the immediate cause of death. Deceased was 63 years of age, and had always enjoyed excellent health. He was one of the forcinost agriculturists of the country, and besides his connection with farming was a stock-holder and director of the Maritime Pure Food Co. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at two o'clock. on Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

QUEEEC, April 11.—Lady Lemoine, wife of Sir James Lemoine, the well known Can-adian antiquarian and historian, died this morning at Spencer Grange, after a long

Children Cry for CASTORIA

#### THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

Two Bills Relating to St. John

They Are the Cold Storage and Graving Book Bills-The Particulars Set Forth.

FREDERICTON, April 5.-Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed the bill to aid in the erection of cold storage warehouses. Mr. Osman, chairman.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said this bill was along the lines of legislation passed a few years ago, enabling the gov-ernment to aid in the erection of cold storage warehouses in St. John and other parts of the province. A company has been organized to erect such an important establishment in the city of St. John. This bill proposed to assist such a company. The government guarantees interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on first mortgage bonds of the company, where would construct the said such bonds to be secured by first mortbridges at a less rate per pound than gage on the lands (whether leasehold or freehold), buildings and plant of the company, provided that the amount on which interest shall be so

And that it appears from the evi-dence of A. R. Wetmore, chief engi-age warehouse to be erected in the neer in the department of public city of St. John shall not exceed the werks, that he was never consulted sum of \$60,000, nor shall it exceed by the chief commissioner of public 75 per cent of the actual cost of the works in regard to the prices that building and plant of the company. should be paid for the said steel super- The interest shall be guaranteed for a structures, or what was the current period of 40 years from the compleprice thereof, but that in making up tion and equipment of such cold storthe cost of the said steel superstruc- age warshouse. The lieutenant govtures, he based his estimate upon a ernor in council may by order in counprice submitted to him by the chief cil direct the provincial secretary to endorse upon such bonds a guarantee And that it has been made to ap- of said interest, such guarantee to be pear that ir, other provinces and in signed by the provincial secretary, the state of Mussachusetts the cus- and when such guarantee is so entom prevails of asking for tenders for dorsed thereon the province shall be public competition for the construc- liable to pay the interest so guaranteed to the holder of any such bond. And that it appears by the evidence Any sum required to make good such of Professor Swain and R. Maitland guarantee shall be paid by the re-Roy, that in the years 1896 and 1897, ceiver general out of the general rethe Lefebvre and Campbell bridges venue of the province. The buildings should have been constructed, com- and plant of the company shall be erplete, exected, ficered and painted, for ected after a sufficient call for tena sum of less than four cents per ders therefor has been made, and the pound, and Mr. Roy has swern lowest tenderer in such case, unless the that the Hamilton Bridge company lieutenant governor in council shall would have constructed and erected otherwise allow, and the character of complete in every respect and ready the buildings and plant, shall be subfor traffic, these bridges, at a rate of ject to the approval of the lieutenant four cents per pound, on the plans governor in council. No interest shall and specifications proposed by Mr. be paid, nor shall the government be Wetmore, upon which the said bridges liable to pay any, until such cold storage warshouse and all the buildings And that it appears by the evidence in connection therewith are erected of Professor Swain and W. E. Prown and in complete running order, and that the bridges erected by the gov- certified to be so by an inspector to ernment of Nova Scotia, under the be appointed by the lieutenant goversystem of tender and contract prevail- nor in council. The net profits realing in that province, are fully equal ized by the company, if any, in each in workmanship and design to the year shall be applied to the payment

of interest on said bonds, and if the Therefore, in the opinion of this same are sufficient to pay interest committee, and it so reports, the thereon at the rate named, no claim charges made by Mr. Hazen in this should be made upon the lieutenant house on the tenth day of March last governor in council during that year; against the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson nor at any time shall the lieutenant the effect that the said Hon. Henry governor in council be called upon to R. Emmerson, as such chief commis- pay more than the deficiency that may sioner, gave the construction of exist between the annual net profits named public and the sum required to pay the interworks to friends of the government est on the bonds. The books of the com-

said public works were paid by the in council, or such person as he may said Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, as appoint to inspect the same. The such chief commissioner, out of the company shall produce and file semipublic moneys of the province, twice annually with the provincial secretary as much, and in some cases more than a statement of its business and the twice as much, as the then current net profits, if any, which statement market rates, for the construction of shall be verified under oath by the said works and supplying of material president or secretary of the comtherefor, to the great detriment of pany. The salary of each officer and

such chief commissioner, was guilty of shall be subject to the approval of gross neglect of duty in not informing the lieutenant governor in council, who himself as to ruling market prices, may fix or alter the amount thereof so and in consequence of such neglect of long as said guarantee by the provthousands of dollars have been lost provincial secretary and commissioner for agriculture shall be ex-officio members of the board of directors of the struction of such public works, and company, and shall have the same the public interest has thereby great- powers and privileges as other members of the board. The rates for stor-

the approval of the lieutenant governor in council. Under the bill the that by reason of the lack of system- lieutenant governor in council is also empowered to guarantee interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on first mortgage bonds of the company, or any other incorporated company, incorporated for the purpose, which may erect a cold storage warehouse in any one of four central points within the province where it may be thought desirable by the lieutenant governor in council to have

> twarehouse, but not in any case to exceed the sum of \$10,000, the interest Mr. Tweedie having explained the bill, said that if the agricultural policy of the government was to do the best possible good, the logical sequence of that policy was that cold storage facilities must be provided. It was

the same erected, to an amount equal

to 75 per cent of the actual cost of the

reasonable to suppose that the city of St. John-the great winter port of Canada-should have the principal cold storage depot. If the enterprise paid, the province would not be obliged to pay enything. Mr. Purdy-I see that the govern

ment undertakes to supervise the salaries and wages to be paid. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-That is a safeguard in the interests of the province to prevent the company from flittering away its profits in fancy salaries.

Mr. Fleming-Is it the intention to have the outside cold storage depots built by this company? Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Not necessarily There is nothing to prevent any other

company securing the guarantee narsed for outside depots. The bill was agreed to. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill

to aid in the construction and equipment of a graving dock at the port of St. John-Osman chairman. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said most of the

members were familier with the St. John graving dock enterprise. The project had been vigorously promoted by George Robertson, one of the representatives in this house from the city of St. John. That hon, gentleman had interested the city of St. John, with the result that the city, besides granting a free site, agrees to contribute to the extent of \$2,500 a year for 40 years. Mr. Robertson had also been promised

assistance from the dominion govern-ment, and was reasonably certain of inderial assistance, having interested the first lord of the admiralty in the enterprise. This government proposed to assist the construction of the graving dock, and the present bill, if carried, would give effect to the govern-ment's desires. The present bill proposes that a subsidy be granted to the tween the lieutenant governor in counoil and the company shall provide that the first payment of the subsidy shall be made when such dock has been fully completed and equipped to the satisfaction of the engineer appointed by the lieutenant governor in council, and ready for operation, and it shall be a condition of such proposed aid, and shall be so provided in the said contract that said dock shall be at least 800 feet in length. Before the company shall commence the work of construction the plans and specifications of such dock shall be submitted to and approved by the lieutenant governor in council, and before the company shall be entitled to the payment of ary part of the said subsidy the dick shall be wholly completed and equipped according to such plans and specifications. For the purpose of granting such aid the lieutenant gov ernor in council is authorized to issue debentures from time to time as he may deem advisable, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. Such debentures shall be payable to the bolder or bearer thereof, and shall be egodiable in the same manner as promissory notes payable to bearer. The debentures issued under the authority of this act shall be sold by the receiver general in such manner and at such times as the lieutenant governor in council nay deen advisable, and the meneys received from the sale thereof shall be paid to the receiver general and by him be applied towards the syment of such subsidy. Any premium received from such sale shall form part of the general revenue of the province. Should the lieutemant governor in council deem it advisable to do so, he may cause such subsidy or any rest thereof to be paid by the delivery to the company of such debentures, which the company shall be bound to accept at par in lieu of the money. The debentures issued under the authority of the present bill, together with the interest thereon, may be payatle either in Canada, Great Britain, or any foreign country, and Canada, as the lieutenant governor in

council may deem expedient, and such debentures shall not be made payable to less than 30 nor more than 40 years from the date thereof. After remarks by Mesers. Porter and port of the bill by Hon. Mr. Emmer-

was agreed to. Mr. Osman from the library committee reported that of 436 volumes 296 have been out one year or over. These are mostly in the hands of members vey made of the site, and after that and kgislative council. There have works would take action. been added 460 volumes of new books

during the present year. Mr. Lawson committed a bill to vest the title to trust estates and mortgages, lerds of deceased persons, in their personal representatives, Whitechairman.-Agreed to with head. amenements.

After recess Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that owing to the meeting of the investigating committee and no business being ready, he would move that the house adjourn .- Carried.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 7 .-Hon. Mr. Durn re-committed the bill amending the game law. Robinson

chairman. Mr. Mott moved a section making it lawful in the county of Restigouche to shoot wild geese, brant or ducks with the assistance of artificial light, but after some discussion, withdrew it.

Mr. Lawson suggested an amendment that the chief game commissioner's report should be embodied in the report of the surveyor general, giving a return by counties of all license fees received and licenses sold and the attendance of sportsmen in each county. Mr. Porter and Mr. Carpenter favor-

ed this suggestion and thought that the report should give all information with respect to the expenditure and receipts in connection with the game of the province. Hon. Mr. Dunn promised that the views expressed by the hen, members would be carried out as far as possible.

The bill was agreed to with amend-Moense from twenty dollars to thirty 7th day of April instant." dellars to non-residents of the province for the shooting of large game. Hon. Mr. Emmerson re-committed

bill in amendment of the supreme court act. Robinson chairman. With respect to the section requiring that two judges shall reside in the city of St. John, Emmerson moved that one of the two should be the chief justice This was carried. The bill was agreed to with amendments

Mr. Fish re-committed the bill relating to the town of Newcastle. He moved an amendment making valid the election of the mayor and town ccurcil of Newcastle for the present year. The bill was agreed to as further amended.

Mr. Glesier, on behalf of Mr. Hazen, inquired as to the government's intenticn with respect to the Gilchrist bridge, parish of Northfield, Sunbury county, near Queens county line. Mr. White replied that he would have a report made as to the condition of the tridge and on that report being received any necessary action would be

Mr. Shaw rose to a question of privilege. He read from the Herald newspaper of this afternoon a report which pretended to be an account of the proccedings of the contingent committee this morning. That report stated: "The question of an increased indemnity to the members was introduced



Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John by all wholesale and retail druggists.

by Mr. Shaw, who spoke of the session as many meetings as usual, but there having been unduly prolonged, and in have been in all twelve sessions of ctasequence of this he thought it no the committee, and at those sessions more than right that the members we have carefully examined very should have an additional allowance." many of the vouchers and accounts Every member of the contingent committee knew that that paragraph entirely misrepresented his (Shaw's) position. The members had been discussing the length of the session, when public works and the other departments of the commissioner of public works and the other departments. Every member of the contingent comerial Dry Dock Company of St. he jocularly suggested that the members John, N. B., to the amount of \$5,000 a should get about \$5 each as extra in-war for 40 years. The contract bethat he was jcking, as did everybody know that he voted against the motion made in the committee to increase the mittee with the books of the irdemnity of members of the assembly. He bad not looked for any cheap notoriety for the vote he had given against the proposal to increase the indemnity, but in view of his vote he thought the paragraph that he had read was not only uncalled for but was decidedly unfair.

> Dr. Pugeley moved that the speaker do now leave the chair and that the house resolve itself into committee of and faxes (known as the Fredericton Assessment Pall.)

Mr. Emmerson said that in view of the consideration that the house had in New Brunswick, \$105 each. given to this bill, and that attention had been directed in a public way to the grievance of those who were specially premeting the legislation, he would ask the hon, gentleman whether or not the bill should be further preceded with at the present session. There was no manner of question but that those who were specially 1 romoting the legislation had just cause for complaint, but considering that there was reason to hope that the Fredericten city council would take some action in the matter, it might be well to defer further action in the legislature for the present session. If the city courcil did not make a move in the direction of relieving the complaint of the gentleman behind the proposed legislation, the government would feel it incumbent upon itself to do so at the next session.

Dr. Pugsley said that in view of the important announcement made by the premier, he would withdraw the present motion. Until he consulted with the promoters of the bill he did not feel like withdrawing the measure, but he had no doubt that after the anrouncement of the premier the bill would be withdrawn.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 9.-Mr. Osman made his enquiry: Is it either in sterling money or currency of the intention of the government to erect a bridge across the Petitoodiac River at a point about eight miles above Moncton, and thereby connect the county of Albert with the county of Westmorland, thus encouraging prospective enterprise in this locality ? Burchill end speeches in strong sup- Mr. Osman said it was proposed to start an important local industry on son and Hon. Mr. McKecwn, the bill either side of the river at this point. and a bridge was urgently needed. Hon. Mr. White said in reply that the matter was under consideration; that it was proposed to have a sur-

and former members of the legislature was done the department of public Mr. Osman said he rose to a question of privilege arising out of some remarks made by the hon, member for St. John (Shaw) on Saturday in connection with a report in a certain newspaper (the Fredericton Herald) of the proceedings of the contingent committee. He (Osman) might say that the hon, member (Shaw) was responsible for the motion that each member of the legislature should receive \$5 in addition to his sessional in-

demnity. He (Osman) krew, as did every member of the committee, that that motion was made in fun, and to carry the joke along he (Osman) had said that as the hon, gentleman had introduced the question, he thought it was a proper one for discussion. They had both intended it as a joke, and he was sorry the matter had gone so far, and that the hon, gentleman (Shaw) had been made uncomfortable by reason of the report which appeared in the newspapers. The hon. member had stated before the committee that he was only joking, and had subsequently voted against the proposal to increase the indemnity to members by \$100. He (Osman) trusted the hon.

member would accept this explana-Mr. Mott made his motion: "Resolved, that this house do concur in the report of the special committee to whom were referred the charges made by J. Douglas Hazen, a member for the county of Sunbury, against the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, premier and attorney general, on the 12th day of ments, including one increasing the March last past, and submitted on the

> Mr. Mott claimed that the investigation had been a full and free one. He referred to the prominence given to the bridge charges in the last campaign, and complimented Mr. Hazen on his manly statement of last session with reference to Mr. Emmerson, in which he stated that there was no charge of personal dishonesty against that gentleman. Dealing with the enquiry, Mr. Mott said it had been shown that any comparison between railway and highway bridges would be grossly unfair. Going into the evidence, h quoted extracts from that of the representative of the Hamilton Bridge Co., and claimed that it was not reliable testimony, or entitled to any weight. Mr. Mott strongly endorsed

Mr. Emmerson's bridge policy. His metion was seconded by Mr. Mc-Leod.

Mr. Robinson submitted the following report of the public accounts committee, which was received and adopt-Public accounts committee room

House of Assembly, April 9, 1900:-Your committee to whom were submitted the auditor general's report and the accounts and vouchers for the year ending October 31st, 1899, ask leave to submit the following report: Pursuant to resolution of your committee passed at its first meeting held on the 6th day of March last, the auditor general's report was taken up page by page.

All the accounts and vouchers of the year were at the outset brought to the committee room by the auditor general, who was himself constantly in attendance, except when not required, and materially assisted in the

Owing to the unavoidable absence of different members of the committee at different times, we did not hold quite

ments of the province. Special attention was given to the accounts of the provincial lunatic asyinstitution, and a most critieal examination convinced your committee of the excellence of the system of book-keeping in use in that institution, as well as of its efficient and economical management.

Comparison having been made, for instance, with the Nova Scotia hospital for the insane, we found in the year 1893 in the Nova Scotia institution the running expenses were \$61,the whole for further consideration of 176.76 for 360 patients, while in New a hill relating to the assessing of rates Brunswick last year the running expenses were only \$54,825.23 for 524 patients, or an average cost per patient as follows: In Nova Scotia, \$170 each:

Although the question of the cost of permanent and steel bridges was this year a subject for investigation by a special committee, and although, in the opinion of the auditor general, the bridge accounts are not properly matters for investigation by the public accounts committee, all such accounts asked for were, as in former years. placed before us by the Hon. Mr. Emmerson, and he himself waited on the committee and gave full explanations showing that most of the contracts for the substructure were let to the lowest tenderer, and in the case of one or two permanent bridges built by days' work, we were convinced that money was saved the province and a better class of bridges obtained by refusing to accept any of the ten-

Your committee find that there is an improvement in the condition of the by-road accounts, and the commissioners for some of the counties have made quite full returns to the end of the year, but there are still a number who have not accounted up to the time of closing the annual accounts and the members are requested to interest themselves in urging the different commissioners to render full accounts promptly.

While we have found time to examine minutely every account and voucher in the possession of the auditor general's, your committee are unanimous in the opinion that the many instances which have been before them have been found to correspond with the published accounts, and that the prices charged rherein are, as a whole, reasonable and customary prices, considering the nature of the services rendered and the materials supplied.

Your committee also desire to express their thanks to the different members of the executive, and also to Messrs. Marshall and Quinton of the asylum management; Mr. Winslow of the public works department; Beek, the auditor general, and Mr. Dibblee, the secretary of the committee, all of whom have contributed much to facilitate the work of the committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) Clifford W. Robinson. chairman: James Barnes, W. T. Whitehead, C. J. Osman, L. J. Twee-

The above report is agreed to by the undersigned, with the exception of the paragraph relating to permanent and steel bridges, to which they do not assent. (Signed) M. M. Melanson, W. F Humphrey.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 10 .-Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill relating to the jurisdiction of inferior courts, and Hen. Mr. McKeown a bill consolidating and amending the law relating to the arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors.

Both bills were read a second time and agreed to in committee of the

whole Hon. Mr. Farris submitted the rewort of the contingent committee, recommending the payment of several accounts. Among other paragraphs

the report contained the following: Resolved, that in the opinion of this committee the official reporter should receive extra for his services in view of the great length of the present session and the weight of the material handled by him; and, further resolved, that any extras allowed to him under this recommendation should be on the besis of the extra allowance to that gentleman for the session of 1898 according as his report for the present year shall exceed or fall short of his report for the year 1898.

The following resolution was also adopted by your committee: Whereas, the usual length of the sessions of this house for many years have been about thirty-five days; and whereas, by reason of the full investigations of the bridge committee during the present session, the same will extend to at least fifty-five days, to the greatly increased loss and expense of the members of the house; therefore resolved, that this committee re commends to the government and respecifully requests that the sessional indemnity for the present session be

increased by at least the sum of one hundred dellars. Dr. Pugsley resumed the debate on Mr. Mott's motion with respect to the

investigation of the bridge charges, steaking for two hours. He was follewed by Mr. Laforest for the opposition at a quarter to six. At that hour the house took recess till half past seven o'clerk. Mr. Laforest resumed at eight o'clock, speaking for two hours. Mr. Carvell, the next speaker, spike till half past eleven o'clock, FREDERICTON, April 12.-The de-

bate on Mr. Mott's motion to adopt the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the bridge charges was continued by Carvell, Flemming, Fish, Melanson, Robinson, Osman, Porter, Leger and Emerson, the latter speaking two hours. At 12.15 o'clock this (Thursday)

morning the vote was taken. Mr. Hazen's amendment was defeated, the vote being: Yeas-Hazen, Shaw, Melanson, Hum-

Thompson, Whitshead, Osman, III, O'Brien, Fish, Robinson, Gibson, Campbell, Carpenter, Pugsley Lawson, Carvell, Todd, Young, Rus ell, Purdy, McCain, Johnston, Bu

non, Leger, Poirier-34. Mr. Emmerson did not vote on either motion or amendment.



The "Albert" Toilet Soap Co's Baby's Own Soap makes youngsters, clean, sweet, and fresh.

It keeps their delicate skins in good order. Made entirely from vegetable fats, it is an emollient as well as a cleanser, and is as the nursery.

Beware of imitations.

matic.

Faintly but exquisitely aro-

#### **Don't Guess** At Results.



This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Oshawa, Minn., Feb. 22, 1898. Dear Sirs:—Please send me one of your Treatise of the Horse, your new book as advertised on your bottles, English print. I have cured two Spavins and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks. FRANK JUBERIEN. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A. DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.





tubing, flush joints, Springfield one-piece cranks, high grade in every detail. Fitted with Victor tires, \$35.00; with Morgan & Wright tires, \$37.50; with Dunlop tires, \$40.00. Men's, 22 and 24 inch; Ladies', 20 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon

Any gear.

TO INTRODUCE these Bicycles, we will ship a sample, collect on delivery with privilege of examination, on receipt of \$1.00. The \$1.00 is as a guarantee of Express charges and is deducted from the bill; you pay the Express Agent the balance due us.

WE OFFER splendid chance to a good agent in each town You have your choice of cash or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to the work done for us.

WHEELS SIGHLY USED, \$8.00 to \$25.00.

Price lists free. Secure agency at once. T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL

PROFESSIONAL.

#### DR. J. H. MORRISON.

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 163 GERMAIN STREET.

#### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, mays: Sept. 28, 1836, says:

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at is. 11/d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 5d. Sole Manufacturer—

J.T. DAVENPORT phrey, Glasier, Laforest, Flemming-7. Nays-Tweedie, White, Dunn, La-23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

DIED AT WOLLASTON, MASS.

A WRONG CONCLUSION.

A-BIG BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

FUND.

The following account has been re-

Hay. The subscriptions amounted to

amount of the royal bounty referred

"In June, 1898, a committee was

appointed of friends of the late Mrs.

Catharine Parr Traill to raise a tes-

timonial fund which, supplemented by

the royal bounty, granted through the

good offices of Lord Lansdowne,

would, while recognizing her eminent

public services, yield in the last years

of the now deceased lady, some of

the comforts of life. The total sum

raised and deposited from time to

time in the Bank of Montreal, accord-

ing to the accompanying audited

statement, has reached \$1,243.52. An

amount of \$1,000 was sent to Mrs.

Traill at Christmas, 1898, while the

subscriptions were yet incomplete.

Mrs. Traill passed away last summer

The committee propose to send this

to Miss Catharine A. Traili, the resi-

may be in part employed in erecting

a monumental inscription to the late

authoress. The committee trust this

may meet the views of all the sub-

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, N. B., April 12.-Notwith-

tanding the almost impassable state

f the roads, the attendance at the

funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander

McLeod, which took place at Carson-

ville this afternoon, was very large.

The casket, a very handsome one,

bore many costly and handsome

floral tributes of respect from mem-

bers of her family and others, many

of whom had come a long distance to

be present. The funeral ceremonies

vere conducted by Rev. Mr. Hamilton,

W. H. Fairweather leaves in a few

Never in the history of Sussex was

there a finer display of Easter beef

than now being shown by Miller Bros.

at their shop, near the Sussex station

One pair of oxen, fed by Hendrick

Bros. at the Sussex Salt Springs, tip-

ped the beam at 1,800 lbs. A pair of

steers fed by Harry Hays, son of

Councillor Hays of Dutch Valley,

weighed 1.360 lbs. This year Holman

& Erb secured the calf raised by Mr.

Davidson of Anagance, which weighed

Fred J. Boal, the popular post office

clerk, who spent the past winter in

Bermuda for the benefit of his health,

Brick, stone and other building ma-

terial for a handsome residence to be

erected for Dr. J. J. Daley on Church

avenue, are being hauled on the lot

weather permits. Thos. Heffer is the

days for Quebec to take a course in

the military college there.

his rest.

this morning.

and were of a most impressive kind.

scribers to the fund."

duary legatee, with a request that it

and a ballance of \$243.52 remains.

Sandford Fleming

This includes \$759.53, the

majesty's offer.

to below:

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Sr. JOHN.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transfer advertising.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM.

#### THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 14, 1900.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND, IM-PERIAL PREFERENCE,

Those who are looking for an excuse for Sir Wiffrid Laurier's betrayal of preferential trade seek comfort in Mr. Chamberlain's recent observations. Three years ago Sir Wilfrid went to England after making solemn pledge that on obtaining power he would send a commission to London to negotiate a preference for Canadian goods. He held that such a preference could be obtained, quoting from a speech of Mr. Chamberlain to sustain that view. Having proved that Mr. Chamberlain was friendly to a preference on the basis of a revenue tariff, and having argued from Mr. Chamberlain's words that the British government would not demand free trade within the empire

went to England to attend the Jubilee. We know what happened then. The Duke of Devonshire, as an imperial minister, welcomed the colonial ministers, and laid the case before them. The duke did not offer a preference to the colonies. He asked the colonial premiers to put forward their views on the question of an imperial zolverein. He had no authority to promise any thing. He had authority to listen to the opinions of the colonial premiers, and, with his colleagues, to consider whether they could be carried out.

as a condition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier

The Australian représentatives did not go to England with as much authority in this matter as the premier of Canada. No one of them was pledged to seek a preference in the British market. No one of them was backed by a resolution of the parliament of his own country. No colony except Canada was pledged to the preferential scheme. Yet the premiers of the Australian colonies and of New Zealand expressed themselves willing to give aid and counsel in working out an imperial zolverein.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the one premier who had authority to speak on this subject with authority. He had the resolution of 1892 to support him. He had the resolution of the colonial conference of 1894 to back him up. He had his own solemn pledge made in London, Ont., and in Montreal. He knew that the people in Canada expected from him a declaration in favor of a colonial preference in British markets. He could say that his colony had done her part in offering a similar preference to England. Such a declaration would have met the unanimous approval of all Canadian

Sir Wilfrid Laurier chose another course. Though he only of all the colchial pramiers was authorized to ask for an imperial preference he only of them all advised and entreated the British government to give no preference to the colonies. He told the British government what his own words before he went to England and since his return prove that he knew was untrue, when he gave the assurance that the Canadian people did not want preferential treatment in the British market. Alone of all the premiers Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought back from London the Cobden club medal, and the nobleman who gave it to him told him that it was a reward for his action in giving a preference to all countries alike, treating England like the rest, for refusing to ask for a Canadian preference in England, and for taking the first step in the direction of free trade. The Cobden club medal is a part of the price of Sir Wilfrid's perfidy.

dersed reports of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech, in which he is supposed to have said that he never advocated an imperial zelverein and did not be-Here it rusible except on the basis of tree trade within the Empire. We knew before that Mr. Chamberlain did not definitely advocate anything in the way of closer trade relationship. He did not advocate a preference in Carada for British goods. He simply tack the position, which he distinctly takes now, that it is not for an imper tal minister to advocate or advise, but for the colonial governments to make the first edvences.

The Laurier organs quote the con-

Mr. Chamberlain said four year ago that if the colonies asked Great Britain to impose duties on foreign products, such as wheat, meat, sugar not advocacy, but it was an encourmaging expression of opinion. Mr. Chemberlain has said nothing since to medify that view. While we do not. expect from a man of his free trade traditions and tendencies a sudden colenies."

and extreme departure in the direction of protection, either for the Kingdom protection, either for the Kingle the Empire, we must recognize it as mediter of great eignificance that Mr. camberlain goes so far in the face of the free trade creed es to concede the possibility of a tax on the necessaries of life. If a man of his train ing and artecedents goes so far, what may we expect of the statesman who hold to different traditions?

There is enough in what Mr. Cham-berlain has conceded to offer encouregement for a future action. Granted that the British parliament may imprese a tax on bread and other provisicus, and on raw material such as wool, and you grant the thing which the free trade element has most surong-is opposed. If we take that as the starting point, we may be able to arrive at all that the most ardent advocate of preferential trade desires.

Aguin we have the same cld declara-tion made by Mr. Chamberlain, that the colories must be the first to speak Which colony should lead? cclony was at the head of the Jubilee procession? Which colony was the first to pass preferential trade resolutions? In which colony have the leaders of both parties proclaimed their desire for a preference in the Pritish market? Which colony has the most interest in securing British customers Which has to face the most oitter fereign competition?

WASHINGTON, April 31.—The state department has made public one of the reports upon which it based its statement to the navy department relative to the famine in India. This particular report is from U.S. Consul Fee at Bombay and presents startling figures to illustrate the extent of the visitation. Mr. Fee says that notwith standing the season of acute distress nas hardly commenced, the returns far exceed those recorded during the initial stage of the famine three years ago. It then affected only one million persons; now the figure is 3,500,000, and the daily expenditure is placed at \$54,000. The famine area covers 200,000 square miles, with a population of 40,600,000, and there is a further area of about 145,900 square miles, with a population of 21,000,000, in which more or less distress prevails, and where relief already has been or will be given. The consul says that the applications for relief are overtexing the state authorities, and are increasing at an appalling rate, the number of applicants at the relief works during the last week in January advancing 250,000, and bringing up a total of 6,500,000, with the most trying period still two months distant. In conclusion, the consul expresses the fear that the South African war will so divert the attention and contributions of Englishmen as to oblige India to fight the That is the coicny to take the lead in this business. But Canada, as represented by Sir Wilfrid, has taken the lend since 1897 in discouragng preferential trade. Our premier has told the nome government that we do no: vent it. The statement is not true, and Sir WiWlfrid when he now says that he would get such a preference if he could, admits that it is not true But while Canada speaks like that in England there is no chance. We carnot expect the British nation to insist ch Canadians taking a preference when Comodisms declare that they do not want it. We cannot expect the British people to refuse an unreturned preference, from us if we force it upon them. When we tell them by the voice of our premier that we do not want Great Britain to tax foreign divert the attention and contributions of wheat in order that Canadian wheat Tanglishmen as to oblige India to fight the might have a better chance in that market, or to tax foreign lumber andcattle and cheese and butter for the same purpose, we are taken at our word. It is not likely that Mr. Chamberlain will trouble himself to change our opinions. We ere thus farther be hind in this matter than we were in 1896. The lost ground must be re-

BRUSSELS, April 11.—In the chamber of deputies today, the premier, M. De Smet De Nayer, read a communication from King Leopold in which his majesty presented to the nation the whole of his real estate. Prolonged cheering greeted the reading of this decument. longed cheering greeted the reading of this document.

The King in his letter, announced that he desired on the cocasion of his sixty-fifth birthday (he was born April 9, 1855), to present the country with all his estates, which will contribute to the beauty and charm of the localities where they are situated. He pointed out the necessity for open spaces and gardens near grawing cities for the benefit of hygienic and artistic effects, and expressed the hope that these naturally addried spaces would not be allowed to deteriorate. traced. First of all it will be necessary for the British government and the British people to know that the Canadian preducer desires better treatment in the British market than is accorded to the producer in the United States and other competing countries. In some way the false impression created by our premier must be corrected. The A bill has been introduced in the cham-ber to permit the country to accept his people of Canada within a few months will have an opportunity to find an expenent of Canadian ideas, who will THE MRS. TRAILL TESTIMONIAL say the same thing in England that he does in Canada. If Canadians enderge the language and actions of the present premier of Canada, they justify the position as it is, and invite the disposal of the "Trail Memorial" fund," to which offizens of St. John Mr. Chamberlain not only to refrain contributed \$30 through Mrs. G. U from giving a preference to Canada, but to corcee any movement of the kind coming from any part of the \$1,243.52. Empire.

THE WAR AND THE HORSE.

Almost daily the question crops up, whence does the British war office obtain its supply of horses for campaign service in South Africa. Just now the horse is a more important factor in Lord Roberts' eyes than the man who stands behind the gun. Gen. Kitchener as chief tranport officer is daily sending up from the coast men and munitions of war in considerable quantities. These men and munitions are worthless from the standpoint of active operations unless they can be moved. This is where the horse comes in. A three line paragraph in a London paper reads as follows: Up to the middle of last month (February) Aspinwall of the Grenadier had selected and safely Guards Argentina to the shipped from nineteen thousand Cape some horses as remounts for the British army. Canadian readers will please note the magnitude of these figures, the work of a British major in a South American republic, and then ask themselves why that major went to the Argentine country for horses instead of coming to Canada for the supply. They will find their answer in the fact that, being a British officer detailed to furnish horses. Major Aspinwall went to the very place where he knew they could be obtained in quantity. It is not the fault of the British war office that it does not buy remounts in a North American British colony instead of in a South American republic.

The Covent Carden Fruit Grower and also the Gardening World of London suggest a preference in the British market for colonial fruit, as a measure of retaliation egainst France and one that would, in the words of one of them, give "a mighty upward swing of luck to our kith and kin, resulting in ultimate good for ourselves." These journals apparently do not propose any legislation but rather a "boycott" of French products. If a boycott of foreign produce would help the colonies and mother country, it is clear that a preferential tariff would do the same thing.

Mr. Chamberlain's position with regard to rreferential trade was clearly is again at his post, much to the satisfaction of the people having business stated by himself last week. He said he had not advecated an imperial zoiversin, but, said he, "I have pointed cut that, if there were to be any kind H. Jones of Sussex, died at his home and wool, the colonies would not be of fiscal arrangement with the colmet with a blank refusal. That was onces, I believed the only form that would neet with the slightest favor would be free trade between the portions of the empire and duties as egranst strangers. At any rate, the and work will be begun as soon as the suggestion must originate with the

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON IV.-April 22. GOLDEN TEXT. Like as a father pitieth his children,

so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.—Psa. 103; 13, THE SECTION includes the lesson and its parallel.

Mrs. Titus was born at Long Reach, Kings county, where was married at the age of twenty-seven years. The union was blessed with nine children, seven of whom are still living in this country and the United States. Deceased moved to Boston in 1882, being accompanied by three of her children, George Edgar, Annie Wass and S. Louise. Later Miss S. Louise was married to Victor Gewland, well known in St. John, where she has since resided, and George Edgar soon afterward married and moved to Cambridge. Mrs. Titus and Annie moved to Wollaston seven years ago, where they occasionally were visited by Mrs. Titus' son, Professor Lenued, well known in St. John, who for the last year has resided 'n Plymouth. Chart number 39. PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. About the middle of his second year

mouth.

Deceased has made hosts of friends in her long life, and her demise will be deeply regretted both in her comparatively new home and in the place of her birth. Her bright and cheerful disposition endeared her to all with whom she came in contact, which will make her death the harder to bear. Until a few days previous to her death Mrs. Titus was as sprightly as a young woman. Her sudden death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in her head. For three days she lingered between life and death, hardly recovering consciousness. HISTORICAL SETTING. Time,-Summer of A. D. 28. Immedistely after the Sermon on the Mount. Place .- Capernaum, on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee, "his own

John the Baptist in prison at Castle Macherus.

THE CENTURION'S SERVANT HEALED.-Luke 7: 1-10.

Read Matthew 9: 27-34; Mark 2: 23-3: 19, John 5. Commit verses 9, 10.

1. (a) Now when he had ended all his sayings in the (b) audience of the reople, he entered into Capernaum, 2. And a certain centurion's servant who was dear unto him, was sick, and (c) ready to die.

3. And when he heard (d) of Jesus

he sent unto him the elders of the Jews, (e) beseeching him that he would come and (f) heal his servant. 4. And when they came to Jesus they be sought him (g) instantly, say-

ing, That he was worthy (h) for whom he should do this: 5. For he loveth our nation, and (i) he hath built us a synagogue. 6. Then Jesus went with them. And

when he was now not far from the house, the centurion sent friends to him, saying unto him, Lord, trouble not thyself; for I am not worthy that theu shouldest enter under my roof, Wherefore neither thought I myself ver hy to come unto thee: but say (j) in a word, and my servant shall be houled.

8. For I also am a man set under authority, having under me soldiers and I say unto one, Go, and he goeth; end to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he do eth it. 9. When Jesus heard these things,

he marvelled at him, and turned him about, and said unto the people that followed him, I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel.

10. And they that were sent, returning to the bouse, found the servant whole that had been sick.

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 1. (a) After he. (b) Ears. Ver. 2. (c) At the point of death. Ver. 3. (d) Concerning Jesus. (e)

Asking. (f) Save, Ver. 4. (g) Earnestly. (h) Worthy hat thou shouldest do this for him. Ver. 5. (i) Himself built us our.

Ver. 7. (j) Say the word. LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

1. When he had ended all his sayings-These of the Sermon on the Mount. Both in Luke and in Matthew a ceries of reiracles follows close upon the premulgation of the laws and princirles of the new kingdom.

2. Centuricn-A military officer, the captain of a hundred soldiers. Servant -His personal aid or attendant, as disinguished from the soldiers. Was sick, and ready to die-R. V., "at the point of death." His disease, accorditig to Matthew, was the palsy, and he was "grieviously tormented." "Prooably a case of progressive paralysis, attended by muscular spasms and involving the respiratory movements, where death is manifestly imminent and inevitable; attended by symptoms of great distress."

5. He loveth our nation-Attracted doubtless by the great superiority of their religion, their loftier hopes, their better morality. He hath built us a synagogue--Thus expressing his interest and faith in their religion. "Augustus had recognized the value of synagogues in maintaining order."-Int. Crit. Com.

6. I am not werthy that thou shouldest enter under my rocf-This was an expression (1) of his conscious sinfulness in the presence of a holy prophet, endowed with such wondrous power from God. (2) "As the houses of the Gentiles were 'unclean,' entrance into them, and still more, familiar fellowship, would 'defile' a Jew. The centurion must have known this,"

8. I say unto one, Go, and he go eth-"My word is all-powerful in the ranks which I command." Military service demands instant, unquestioning obedience. The centurion believes Jesus, under authority himself from God, had received similar power over the unseen forces, over diseases, over angels and spirits. "If, then, I can send my servant, and know that he will do what I bid, you can speak the word with authority, and the disease will obey."

9. He marvelled at him-'Only twice do we read in the gospel that the Saviour marvelled: once at the unbelief of his fellow-citizens at Nazareth (Mark 6: 6), once at the faith of this beathen."-Van Oosterzee. His faith was the more wonderful since so much depended on it. Said unto the people, -Who peeded the lessen on faith. I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel-Where it would naturally be expected, for they expected their Messiah, they knew the true God, and that he had wrought miracles for his people in the past.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.) Subject:-Lessons from a Roman Centurion's Faith.

I. Miracles Following the Sermon on there. Fred is looking the better for the Mount (v. 1).-How many miracles do you find in the two chapters of Matthew (8 and 9) following the Sermon on the Mount? How many in Luke? (7: James Johnson, brother of Dr. Geo. 1-22). What is the purpose of this ar-

> rar.gement? II. The Centurion at Capernaum (vs. 1-5).—Give a brief character sketch of this centurion. What is a centurion? What trouble had come to nim? What is the palsy? III. He Applies to Jesus for Aid (vs.

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3-5).-Why did the centurion seek help from Jesus? How did the centurion know that Jesus could help him? (Matt. 4: 23, 24). What argument did his friends use? By whom did he apply? IV. The Centurion's Faith (vs. 6.9). -What characteristics do you find in this centurion's faith? Who met Jesus on the way? With what message

What is said of the greatness of his faith? What was the argument in v. 8? V. The Reward of Faith (v. 10) .-Why was faith required? What shows that the cure was a miracle? What in Mattilew's eccount (8: 10-13) implies that the centurion became a disciple?

What was the result? VI. Lessons from the Centurion's Faith.- What lessens concerning faith do you find in this account?

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The reports of the arbitrators in the Delagon Bay case has been received at the state department by mail from Berne. It is found to have been substantially covered by the cable reports forwarded by the United States minister at Beine when the award was announced. The award is under consideration, and while the first impulse was to reject it as totally inadequate and unjust, it now seems I robable that it must be accepted as final. It is doubted whether, even if the U. S. government were disposed to repudiate the arbitration, the British government could be induced to do likewise, for, notwithstanding the predominance of the British interests in this particular case, there are other considerations which might make it better worth while for England to make a sacrifice, in order to remain on good terms with Portugal, against which country the repudiation would react.

BOER WAR MAP.

Send FIVE CENTS to the Daily Sun Office for a large map of the Transvaal, showing all places where fighting is likely to take place.

PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 11.—A branch of the new organization known as the Maritime Prohibition Association was formed today in Colchester, constituency of Firman McClure, M. P., with a large attendance. It was decided to organize on political lines and attend the conservative and liberal normalization conventions and oppose any constitution conventions and oppose any conand attend the conservative and noeral no-minating conventions and oppose any can-didate who had not been a total abstainer for at least two years last past, and would not agree to support in parliament the pass-age of a prohibition act.

MUST HAVE THE SUN.

William J. Lorimer, writing from Plympton, Massachusetts, in renewing his subscription to the Sun, states that through an electric car accident, in which he had his left ankle broken, and sustained other injuries, he has been confined to his residence since October, -1899. Mr. Lorimer has entered an action for \$40,000 damages against the car company. His many old friends in New Brunswick will be sorry to hear of his misfortune. Mr. Lorimer, in writing, says that sick or well, he must have the Sun, as "it is the only loyal paper printed in St. John asofrate ear

## MEN'S SPRING SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

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Men's Very Stylish Spring Suits.

Single Breasted Sacks in a great variety of new weaves, such as Fancy Tweeds, All-wool Serges and Worsteds. Artistically cut and carefully tail-

ored....\$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00. Young Men's Nobby Spring Suits,

In a great range of patterns and fabrics. No such weaves ever before shown in this city at the prices. They are in 4-Button Sacks, single breasted, trousers just the proper spring cut: and as a whole such suits as will most delight the young man who wants to be careful of his money and still look up-to-date. .....\$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.

Men's Spring Overcoats.

00 A strictly all-wool, Grey Twill Over-A strictly all-wool, Grey I will Over-100 coat; good, serviceable, sensible, well made and substantially lined. You'll see no such value elsewhere. 50 Handsome and stylish Covert Coats,

Handsome and stylish covert country in light Whipcords, with very good linings. body linings and sleeve linings. These would be hard to match at a third more than

AT 10. 00: Really fine Overcoats in spring weights, several shades of dark grey, and black, and light Whipcord; well tailored, good fitting, dressy and good wearing.

12. 100 Overcoats of grey various shades; 00 Overcoats of grey Venetian and made up to meet the requirements of fashion. Best we know of at the price.

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LY SUN to AME of th

HE SUN PRI etime Provin

R. J. Boyne of S Mr. C. T. Barn Mantel man, says, are just the right

Jerry Innis, a entenced to six angor on Wednes guilty of the lare mpanion named

The Bank of eceived for the fund \$47.50, the r concert at St. Man Alfred Bareham.

Chief Engineer S. Co.'s steamer engaged as chief Coast Packing look after the b in their factories

On April 5th th est Hill, P. E. I., McBeth, aged 97. wife, seven child grandchildren. H Tale of Skye. Harold Wright who for the past

the city, left toda, where is has acce the Harrison Milh Company.-Vanco The steamer will during the Indiantown every about six o'clock

intermediate poi arrive at Indianto day morning. PAIN-KILLER cuts, bruises, bur en internally it dysentery. but one Pain-Kil

Inferior teas, satisfaction to produce serious digestive organ TEAS contain no terants and are know them bec and "for the sto

and 50c.

Mrs. Thade who recently gav received through torney, of Shedi hehalf £3 from of the privy pur domated by He cases.—Transcri

Charles Fawc within the cours offer for sale 8 he bas fatten months. Lest sold at one tim cattle, the grea ing to Halifax.

PEN Nothing in 6 much axglected yet, for practi educational acc tant. The Cur of this city is course in busin tical crithmeti Monday, Wedn terriocns at 4 course \$15.00, of \$2.50 at the discount of 10 cash in advance

F. E. Neale on Saturday. the shipment o of deals the con michi and othe Chatham Work

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## CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

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

R. J. Boyne of St. John is chief clerk the Carlisle hotel, Woodstock.

Mr. C. T. Barns, the well known Mantel man, says, "Kumfort Powders are just the right thing."

Jerry Innis, a P. E. Islander, was sentenced to six months in jail at Bangor on Wednesday. He was found guilty of the larcany of \$30 from a companion named John Clarkins.

The Bank of New Brunswick has received for the Canadian patriotic fund \$47.50, the proceeds of a public concert at St. Martins, N. B., per Rev. Alfred Bareham.

Chief Engineer Bromley of the I. S. S. Co.'s steamer St. Croix, has been engaged as chief engineer by the Sea Coast Packing Co. of Eastport, to look after the boilers and machinery in their factories and small steamers.

On April 5th there occurred at Forest Hill, P. E. I., the death of Donald McBeth, aged 97. Deceased leaves a wife, seven children and twenty-six grandohildren. He was born in the Tale of Skye.

Harold Wright of St. John, N. B., who for the past year has resided in the city, left today for Harrison River, where is has accepted a position with the Harrison Mills Timber and Trading Company.-Vancouver World, April 5.

The steamer Victoria of Star line a hospital. will during the summer months leave Indiantown every Saturday afternoon about six o'clock for Hampstead and intermediate points, Preturning will arrive at Indiantown at 8 o'clock Mon- gone to Sackatoon, N. W. T. day morning.

dysentery. Avo but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c.

Inferior teas, while they afford no satisfaction to the users, are apt to his sone ran the mill in his name. produce serious derangements of the ligestive organs. UNION BLEND TEAS contain no impurities, no adulterants and are drunk by those who know them because they like them and "for the stomach's sake."

Mrs. Thade Melanson of Scoudac, who recently gave birth to triplets, has received through E. R. McDonald, attorney, of Shediac, who acted on her behalf £3 from Her Majesty's keeper of the privy purse. This is the bounty donated by Her Majesty in such cases.—Transcript.

Charles Fawcett of Sackville will, within the course of a couple of weeks, offer for sale 80 head of cattle which he has fattened during the winter months. Lest spring Mr. Fawcett seld at one time about \$5,000 worth of cattle, the greater portion of them going to Halifax.

#### PENMANSHIP.

Nothing in education has been so much as glected as penmanship, and vet, for practical value, hardly any educational acquirement is so important. The Currie Business University of this city is now offering a special course in business writing and practical crithmetic. Classes in session Menday, Wednesday and Friday afterrocens at 4 c'clock. Terms for the course \$15.00, payable in instalments of \$2.50 at the end of each month, A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for cash in advance.

F. E. Neale is to leave for England on Saturday. He has arranged for the shipment of about fifty million feet of deals the coming season from Miramichi and other north shore points .-Chatham World.

Wallace Downey, who left Minudie, N. S., fifteen years ago, is now a member of the firm of Townsend & Downey, New York, and largely interested in shipbuilding. He owns a marine slip and his firm have a government contract to construct a large

At a meeting of the Chatham chool board, Monday evening, the tenders for the erection of a school house were opened. There were tend-ers from J. Limerick, Fredericton; Geo. McArthur, B. Mooney & Sons, Tilly & Clark, and John Flood, St. John, and John McDonald & Co., Chat-The tenders were from \$26,765 ham. to \$29,750 for stock brick, and from \$30,200 to \$33,920 for stone. The tender of John McDonald & Co. for a stone building at \$30,200 was accepted.

A party, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. White, Miss Grace Skinner and Dr. G. A. B. Addy, will leave for London on the 18th. Dr. Addy will take a six weeks' course there under the famous bacteriologist, Prof. J. S. Woodhead. He will rejoin the rest of the party in June for a trip to the continent, taking in the Paris exhibition. Others who intend to go are Dr. Walker, Miss Alice Walker, Miss Snowball, Miss E. Hanington and Miss

ITCHING PILES.

False modesty causes many people to endure in silence the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching, one box will completely cure the worst case of blind, itching, bleeding or protruding riles. You have no risk to run for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Annie Baker of Woodstock on Wednesday afternoon, April 4, when her daughter, Catherine, was married to Hugh Murray. Mr. and Mrs. George Murray, formerly of Ferten, now of St. John, came to Wordstock to attend the marriage of their son.-- Trispatch.

CORNWALLIS NEWS.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., April 10 .- The R. W. Kinsnian Co. of Canning have purchased a tract of land in New Ross from Dr. Augustus Clarke of Celais, Maine.

M'ss Laura Eaton of Canning has gone to New York to fill a position in J. A. Leanan of Halifax recently

purchased about 200 head of cattle in different sections of Cornwallis. Haynes Tupper of Kingsport has Johnathan Steele, who died at his home in Scotts Bay on Saturday, was PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of about seventy years of age. He leaves cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Tak- a wife, six sons and one daughter. en internally it cures diarrhoea and who married Charles MacKeen of substitutes, there is Peraux. He was a prominent ship builder and, ran a large lumber mill, besides cultivating a small farm. He retired from active business some time ago on account of ill health, and tive of Long Point, Cape Breton, N. Mrs. David Dickie, wife of the registrar of deeds, who died this winter,

nervous prostration.

STARVED NERVES. When the blood is thin and watery the nerves are actually starved and nervous exhaustion and prostration soon follow. Feed the nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and you will impart to them the new life and vigor of perfect health. Face cut and fac-simile signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every bok of the genuine.

Samuel W. Dick, Mascarene; Herbert H. McLean, Letete; George Mc-Cormick, St. George; John F. Catherine, Letete; Andrew McGee, Back Bay; Andrew W. McLean, Holmes, David Kelly, Stephen Dick, Sydney S. Dines, Judson Matthews, Randall Matthews, all of Letete, are seeking incorporation as The Marine Telephone Co., Ltd., with power to establish telephonic communication between St. George and Back Bay and Letete and Mascarene, all in county of Charlotte, and also between Lord's Cove and Fairhaven. The capital stock is \$2,000, divided into \$1 shares.

The death occurred yesterday morn ing at his home, King street, Carleton, of Robert Stewart. The deceased was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was about 66 years of age. He came to St. John about forty years ago and was in the grocery business. Of recent years he has held a position as one of the west side ferry collectors, and discharged his duties faithfully, gaining the friendship and good will of the patrons. His wife and three children-two sons and daughter-survive.

#### HEART DISEASE. of Heart Trouble

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the ment and worry of Am business life, it is more often the re-

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart

rouble is organic. The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and the

Pneumogastric. In another way also the heart is afected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short

Poor digastion also poisons the blood making it thin and watery, which iritates and weakens the heart. The most sensible treatment for heart rouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assin

This can be done by the regular, use after meals of some sefe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient

It is safe to say that the regular, peristent use of Strant's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of patents ecently granted to inventors through the agency of Marion & Marion, New York Life building, Montreal, who will send the Inventor's Help to any address upon receipt of ten cents:

Canada. 66,685—Joseph G. Dallaire, St. Laurent, Ile d'Orleans, P. Q., telephone ransmitters. 66.684-Candile Kingsley, Montreal . Q. ratchet wrench.

66,893-James McCulloch, Pertreath; Eng., improvements in steam actuated valves for pumps. 66,894-Joseph G. Dallaire, St. Laurent, He d'Orleans, P. Q., corset clasp. 66,892—Amedee Prouix, St. Aime, P.

Q., barrels support. United States. 646,731-H. J. A. & N. A. Giroux, Charlesbourg, P. Q., acetylene gas generator.

646,932--Amedee Tetrault, Montreal, P. Q., athletic shoe. 646,427-Jean L. Guay, Plessisville, P. Q., acetylene gas generator. 646,593—Edwin E. Bell, Orangeville,

Ont., game apparatus. CAPE PRETON MAN KILLED.

A Kamloops, B. C., letter in the Vancouver News-Advertiser of April 6th; says: "The death occurred on Saturday night last of John McLean, a na-S., aged thirty years. After the arrival of the Pacific express, Constable Gladwin, in going down the station is very ill at her home in Canning, of platform, saw the body of a man lying on the ground opposite the water badly fractured. He was at once taken to the hospital, but on arrival there was found to be quite dead. It it supposed that he was beating his way to Ashcroft from Notch Hill, and in getting off the train before it reached the station, his clothing was caught, drawing him towards the rapidly-moving train and causing the injuries sustained. The deceased had an order for \$20 on a lumber company, \$10.50 in cash and a bank book showing a balance of \$380 in his favor. An inquest was held on the body, and the enquiry was adjourned till Monday next to permit of further particulars being obtained."

HAD A HARD TIME.

from New York on the 16th ult. for Freemantle, Australia. The vessel o'clock lest Monday morning and got weather was too rough for business, so the steamer and ship anchored there. The Flushing with her tow left Barringion about one o'clock Wednesday morning. There was a heavy sea on, the wind being E.N.E., and as there was the pussible chance of getting ohead with the vessel the Flushing dropped her off Seal Island. The Flushing put into Yarmouth, where Capt. S. W. Dick, who was looking after the ship, was landed. Capt. Dick came over on the City of Monticello. The Flushing picked the ship up again off Prier Island about 9 o'clock yesterday nerning and docked her at Sand Point ebout 9 o'clock last night. The Canara will have to discharge a large portion, if not all, of her cargo in order to effect repairs.

# Children Cry for

Rev. F. W. Harlow of St. Thomas Ortario, has accepted a call to the

Notice to Subscribers.

WANTED.—Position as assistant upon a farm, if possible, near Fredericton. State wages given. Apply, "FARM," Daily Sun Newspaper Office, St. John.

#### OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, April 4.—Mr. Is would like to know something he lubrication of the Interco in 1896 Mr. Blair cancelled previous of contracts, alleging that a more favorable offer had been received from the Galena Oil Company. This company had been among the tenderers for the previous government, and was not the lowest. It, however, made an independent offer that the lubrication should cost less per car and engine male than in previous years, but the government of that time did not care to except an offer from one company on a basis that was not open to the others, any of whom might have made a still better proposition on that basis. The Galena Oil Company appeared on the scene about the time that Mr. Blair was running his election in Queens county, and the agent of that compary, though a foreigner, took an extraordinary interest in that campaign, which required much lubrication to make at run well. About that time the company got the contract. The prices concerns, but the ten per cent. reducproposition was represented as main element in the case. Dr. on of Montreal had made a report that the Calena cil was of a very unusual cheracter, being composed of lead stop, fish cil, and light crude petroleum, but the presence of lead soap old not admit of constant results. Notwithstanding this adverse report the Galena oil was accepted by the department.

Now; according to Mr. Ferguson, the cost of oil under the Galena company's contract increased 33 per cent, the first year and 20 per cent, the second year. It was only when the matter had been aired in rarliament two and a haif years after this contract, that the first and only reduction was made. This cut was \$22,600, and, according to Mr. Ferguson's argument, it still leaves the cost of oil higher than it was under the late government. The returns so far brought down do not include engine mileage, but the car mileage increase in the second year was only 8 per cent., wotle in the first year there was an per cent. decreese. At the same time, as remarked above, there was an in-crease of 20 per cent. and 33 per cent. in the cost of oil under Mr. Blair's ontrect.

The house of commons is still struggling to find out who told the false-hood about Col. White and Col. Vince Yesterday's discussion did not clear the matter up from the minister's point of view. We have the fact that number of officers were appointed by General Hutton to take the listaft course. They were appointed on his own knowledge of their fitness. Two of their rames were struck off afterwerd by the minister. Two officers of the department, both imperial officers. neither of them acquainted with or at all interested in Canadian politics, informed these officers that their names had been struck off by order of the minister because they had taken part explain in detail that the offence was. public speaking on the side of the cp position. The despatches stated that this objection was taken by the minister, and was his reason for cancelling the appointment.

Now the minister states that he

never assigned this reason "officially" and that the letters were not written tank, with his face cut and his skull under his instructions. There is no doubt that he did not tell Col. Foster or General Hutton to assign the political reason. There is no doubt that he was annoyed when he found that this reason had been assigned. But there is no member of the house who supposes that either General Hutton or Col. Foster invented the reason, and there is no doubt that politics was the real cause of the minister's action. After the minister's story is told, it seems clear that Col. Foster knew the minister's real reason, and learned it from the minister himself, and that he communicated it to the officers, not then supposing that the minister was ashamed of it. What the minister evidently intended was that the officers should assign a technical military reason, which he seems to think that he Ship Canara, Capt. Swatridge, sailed furnished, and should withhold the true reason, which he knew and they knew, and which each one knew that encountered had weather and put into the other knew. But these English of-Shelburne, N. S., leaking, the crew ficers, not accustomed to these forms having been exhausted while working of official duplicity, gave the men the at the pumps. The tug Flushing took actual reason as they understood it the Canara in tow at Shelburne at 2 from the minister. The most that Dr. Borden says is that he' did not "offiher as far as Barrington Bay. The cially" give the political reason to be transmitted. But though closely questioned, he does not deny that he made the statement unofficially. The staff officer does not appear to know that the minister has two tones to his voiceand take the candid utterance for an official statement. Dr. Borden may have expected a little more official mendacity from General Hutton and his staff officer than they saw their way to perform without more definite instructions. The instructions they got afterwards, when Col. Foster, by direction of the minister, withdrew the letter which assigned the real reason and substituted the official invention that should have been sent in the

first place. Mr. Foster, Mr. Quinn and other members easily showed the extent of the official prevarication. The minister's statement is that White and Vince were retired for three reasons. The first is that they were over age. This is not a true reason, because one of the officers accepted by Mr. Borden is older than Col. Vince. The second is that they had been retired This is a false from regular service. reason, because Col. White had not then been retired, and because the other officers whose appointment Dr. Borden approved had been retired. The third, which only applied to Col. White, was that he was maimed, or, as the minister of justice put it in the senate, he was a "cripple." As a mating in Queens Co. N. B. in ter of fact, Col. White more than 30 years ago lost one or two fingers from one hand. The loss has not interfered with his military duties during his lifetime. He is reported to be an excellent shot, a good horseman and in very way physically capable.

It happens that of the officers dis-

#### SBB THAT THE FAC-SIMILE A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of SIGNATURE -OF--INFANTS (HILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral. IS ON THE NOT NARCOTIC. WRAPPER PO OF OLD THE SAMUEL PROPERTY OF EVERY BOTTHE OR Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of Chart Fletcher. 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 0-A-S-T-O-B-I-A. NEW YORK.

staff officers, after a talk with him, who have declared that Col. White is when the appointments were cancelled, a cripple, when he is an athletic man, ccicluded that the political reasons governed the case, that he so informed that he is 60 years old when he is only the two officers, and that General Hutton directed and concurred with him: his recklessies by stating that Col. General Hutton, so far from finding fault with the minister on this ground, concurred with him, so there is no justification for Mr. Sutherland's gratuiters essertion that General Hutton did the thing maliciously in order to the minister into a hois. Moreover, while the minister declares that he did not act in this case for political the safety of the camp it was decided reusons, he goes on to argue that there that he ought to be washed, and two were political reasons if he had chosen to act on them. He accused Col. White They worked at him for two hours of naking two political speeches. One was at a banquet in which he respond- ask for relief, declaring that they ed for the samy and declared that the had stripped him and scoured him all in politics. The notes went so far as to fering treers, and that it was a shame another suit of clothes. According to to have the Canadian soldiers dumped Col. Prior, the minister of militia is on the coast of Africa to live on imperial pay. The other was at a fat ship. stock show, in which he said that there Though Dr. Borden defies any one was disloyedty in Canada among the to say that party reasons prevailed French-Canadians. As to the last speech, it is reported in that form only in the despatch of the first and secin one paper, whose representative was ond contingent, his views on this not present at the time, and Col. White point do not seem to agree with those emphatically denies that he made any such statement. As to the other, Col. White agrees with the ministers, who of contracts for supplies and in all afterwards changed their mind and matters of patronage, the party heelpaid the soldiers more than the imrettal rate. Col. Vince referred in his of plunder. Dr. Borden himself adleiter to the course of Admiral Beresford, who, after his appointment to the command of the Mediterranean squad. run and before he had reported for while he asks for commendation be-

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900 DROPS

was the first to open fire on Col. White after his alleged utterance. Mr. Mcthe Torte organs say must go in the minister's apparent desire to go round militia department as well as elsewhere. Probably a like protest was them behind the back of their superior made in the case of Col. Vince, as La. Patrie was one of these journals which declared that the Carleton county local election was run on the anti-French issue.

The interesting question now far a commander-in-chief has control and how far the minister commands the militia was discussed. It will be remembered that General Hutton announced when he came to this country into a position for which he was unfit. that he would keep the militia department out of politics. It seems that he had no right to make any such undertaking, as the minister claims absolute authority to regulate everything. The minister complains that General Hutton required his staff officers to ask him for permission before going to the minister and before taking papers to the minister, and also requested surgeon. If Dr. Borden had any idea them to let him know afterwards the character of their interview. Dr. Borden says this is intolerable, but other officers in the house expressed staff officer to have sent his secretary the opinion that it is perfectly reasonable. Col. Tyrwhitt suggests that the general's order was necessary because he had discovered that the minister kept dealing with the military end of the department through the subordinates, and not through its head, which made than those which the minister showed that he had no idea military discipline. The general charged with the military would naturally desire to know what transactions were taking place in the de- Col. Vince's command. Hon. Mr. Foster partment supposed to be under his showed that not only in this matter, control. It seems to be Dr. Borden's but in all matters of patronage, the plea that he may properly send for and deal with the man under the general's immediate command without the general knowing anything about it.

For the rest Mr. Sutherland and the ministers and other grit politicians have discovered many things against General Hutton, now that he has an ocean or two between him and Ottawa. The minister accuses him of having established a reign of terror in the force, but the men who had served qualified, according to Dr. Borden's with General Hutton do not appear to rule, he has applied it only to conserv- be of that opinion. One may expect ative officers. It happens that the sweeping allegations from ministers

thoroughly sound, and have asserted Foster had no communication with the minister at all, while the minister himself asserts that he had. Col. Prior takes no stock in Dr. Borden's claim that he is free from politics or that the militia is non-partizan. The claim reminds him of Lord Roberts' story of a dirty Afghan prisoner. For soldiers were detailed to scrub him. with great energy, and came back to equally difficult to clear of partizan

which prevail here. There is an impression that especially in the matter ers have come in for their fair share mits that in making militia appointments, where other things are equal, he gives the office to his own party, duty, made a strong criticism of the cause he has allowed some conservamilitary policy of the imperial govern- lives whose term will expire to remain in command. On this point, however, Col. Tisdale brought him up It appears that Mr. Tarte's La Patrie rather sharply by asking whether this was done in the interest of the officer or of the force. If the officer was the Neill reinted out that this does not most suitable man it must have been amount to much, because the Tarte in the interests of the force, and Dr. organ is always finding an enemy for Borden would hardly say he retained the French-Canadian in every English a man who was unfit. Major Beattie speaking conservative. However, what and Col. Tisdale protested against the among the subordinates and deal with

officer.

Col. Tyrwhitt denounced with some vigor the brutality of ministers who had declared Col. White to be a cripple of more than 60, when he was a strong man and sound and several years younger. This shander, he said, came from a gentleman who was defeated in Bothwell and rewarded with a seat in the senate and pitchforked The colonel from Simcoe says that the choice of officers for a staff course should go on merit, and that General Hutton, a soldier by profession and the commander in Canada, was certainly a better judge than a man whose only military training was that of a mon-combatant who had been attached to a corps in the capacity of a of military matters he would have known enough when he wanted to communicate with General Hutton's to the general and ask him to allow the subordinate to go to the minister. According to Col. Tyrwhitt, the merit of an officer is best judged by the character of his corps, and by this rule there could be no better selections cancelled. Col. White's corps had always been to the front in his military district, and Mr. Foster referred to the high standing of the unit under department was becoming a political machine like the other departments, and that nothing that was said by Dr. Borden could break down that charge.

Yet still the question remains, who told that lie? Apparently either Dr. Borden or Col. Foster is guilty, and Dr. Borden retains Col. Foster as his chief of staff. The other fact brought out in the discussion is that Mr. Tarte and La Patrie had a hand in this whole matter, as in most others.

## NEW GOODS.

Dress Goods Prints. Skirts. Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains. Carpets, Oileloths, Straw Matting. Feather Ticking. Top Shirts, Pants,

Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers. Caps, Umbrellas, BOYS' CLOTHING.

WINDOW BLINDS. Valises, Bags, Trunks. Lowest Prices. Good Goods.

335 Main Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

# CASTORIA

Christian church in Summerside.

John E. Austin is travellthe interests of the Sun.

WANTED.

#### HAZEN'S SPEECH.

A Calm and Honest Statement Re the Bridge Charges.

The Evidence on Both Sides Reviewed With Impartiality and Thoroughness.

Treating the Case Not from a Partizan Standpoint, But With a True Eye to the Public Weal.

Mr. Hazen, on rising, said he thought it his duty before the resolution just moved was put to the house, that he should occupy its attention for some little time in reviewing the history of the bridge charges up to the present time, and call attention to the facts which had been laid before the committee appointed for that purpose. He would at the sutset have to ask the kind indulgence of the house, as he had for the last few days been suffering from the prevalent fashionable complaint—one which had been most prevalent, he noticed, among the members sitting on his side of the house—and which, it was thought, arose from the many drafts

on that side of the house. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-From too much wind on that side. (Laughter.) Mr. Hazen - Mr. Speaker: - During the present session of this house, and from the time I first moved my resolution asking for the appointment of a committee for the investigation of what are known as "the bridge charges," the members of this house and the press of the province favorable to the government have been putting forward the idea that I, in so doing, had been acting against my own best judgment, and not as a free agent, and that I had done it in a moment of weakness, and generally that I was forced into the position taken by me on account of the political party to which I have the honor to belong. What can be the object of such statements passes my understanding, but, I desire to say in the presence of this house and before the people of this country, that I take upon myself the fullest responsibility for every statement I have made concerning the management of the public works department of this province, and in moving the resolution for the appointment of the committee on the 12th March last-(opposition applause) -I have no desire to shirk one atom

entire confidence and sympathy and support of my own party, but feel that I have also the confidence, the sympathy and support of very many of the electorate of this province who are not bound by party ties - and while conscious of that fact, I do not wish to throw upon the shoulders of my friends, or my party, the responsibility of the course I have taken in this legislature—a responsibility which I am willing to accept to the fullest possible extent.

or whit of the responsibility which

should rest upon my shoulders in re-

gard to that matter-and while I

know and feel that in the course I have taken, I have not only had the

When I first made those charges through the press of this country prior to the general election of 1899, I did so believing them to be trueand when I came to the legislature last session I came with the fullest resolution and the honest determination of causing an investigation to be held into the truth or falsity of the charges made. While I was, at the first part of that session, burked by the captious opposition of hon, members on the other side of this house. yet I did at last get the committee appointed, and it was then my fullest determination to have a most an:ple and complete investigation if it occupied the attention of this house for a great length of time. The consideration of these charges was postponed until this session in deference to the wishes of the members of the house. I never having had for an instant the idea of abandoning them-and when I again this year brought the matter up I did it with the fixed purpose that they had not been abandoned last session in any particular, and it is upon my own responsibility, I say again, that I brought those charges again before the house and asked for a committee to fully investigate them. When that committee was appointed

**ABSOLUTE** SECURITY Genuine

I did hope, in view of the language

used on the other side of the house.

and in view of the statement of the

provincial secretary, and in view of

the action of the first minister of the

house, who, in a most dramatic

manner, claimed that I was not en-

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

**Must Bear Signature of** 

Breut Sood

Very small and as easy

to take as sugar. CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW, SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

itled to a committee to investigate the charges, yet he for his part would demand one, that when this committee was appointed that the investigation would be a full and a fair one, and that all the facts of the case would be brought out. In that, sir, I was doomed to disappointment. The hon, member for Restigouche (Mr. Mott) said it was a full investigation—

HE COULD NOT, SAY IT WAS FAIR ONE.

At the outset we were met by the most technical objections—objections which would not prevail in any court of law, nor in any investigation be-fore any other parliamentary comevidence which apply to courts. I was present at Ottawa, in 1891, when the McGreevey and Connolly cases were being investigated in committee there, and the then government was represented by the minister of justice (Sir John Thompson), and not one fact bearing in any way upon the case was objected everything fullest investigation given to it, but, I regret to say for this house, this investigation was simply a travesty of justice, a burlesque on the free institutions and governmental institutions of this country, and as nany honorable members know, I am fully justified in saying so. On the first day of the enquiry

asked that Mr. Ronalds of Moncton te subpocuaed and be required to produce a statement showing the price of steel bought by him from the Record Foundry company, and to bring the books showing the transaction as to the cost of the steel trestles and arches used in construction of the freight sted at Halifax. I am advised that by him we could have shown that the steel furnished him by the Record Co. was the same as the steel used in the construction of many of the bridges built in New Brunswick, and I was advised and believe that the Record Co. had sold this same material for 4 cents per lb. to Mr. Ronalds, while they charged the province 61-2 cents per lb. I submit that that was a fair class of evidence to be given on such an enquiry-it was not that we wanted to pieve the cost of erecting a steel roof in Halifax, but that it was material inasmuch as it was the same or similar material to that which entered into the construction of New Brunswick bridges--we were denied that-we were debarred by the ruling from giving that evidence before the committee.

The bon. member for Restigouche (Mr. Mott) knows that we should have been allowed to have produced our man end his books, and then, if the matter was irrelevant, it could be decided upon, but we in the first place

to produce, as not being a statement thing Mr. Emmerson could have no means of knowing with certainty. In preparation he should be called upon to produce. It was not such a statement as that stated by the hon. member for Restigouche (Mr. Mott), but was simply gotten ur for his own information as an engineer for his company, and not at all prepared for the use of the committee, and when called on to produce it he stated he could not well do so, as it might create trouble between him and his company, and while on that day they compelled him to produce it, yet within a few days after they said that the list of stockholders of the Record company should

not be produced. As to Phelps Johnson, we tendered bim before the committee for examination. I felt that I could prove by him the current prices of bridge material in this province and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. I do not myself think any better evidence, in a case of this kind, could be given than to show what the various governments were paying in the various lower provinces, and I asked Mr. Johnson to bring with him the contracts of the different bridges erected by him in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to bring all tenders he had made for bridges in Nova Scotia, including those at times the contracts were not awarded to them.

Surely, sir, everyone will admit that was evidence of the most important character, and I ask the members of this house and every intelligent man in this province, what better evidence could there be, of the current prices of bridges in the several lower provinces during those years? When I asked him to bring here the books showing those things I did not know what prices they show at all. I had had no communication with i im on the subject at all, nor did I know what statements he would make, yet I asked him to produce those matters. Then, just as Mr. Johnson was leaving Montreal, he received a telegram from the chairman of the committee (Mr. Carvell) requiring him to produce to the committee the original plans and specifications and contracts for all highway bridges constructed by his company between 1891 and 1897, both inclusive. This telegram had reached Mr. Johnson about 6 o'clock; he left Montreal about 8 o'clock for Fredericton, and had not an opportunity of bringing with him all the papers asked for by the chairman of the committee, and when he arrived and was produced, my hon. friend who conducted the examination on behalf of the government, objected to his being sworn till he produced the information sought by the telegram of the chairman.

My hon, friend, the member for Restigouche (Mr. Mott), will agree with me that had such a proposition been made in a court of law and before a judge learned in the law, the rroposer would

BE LAUGHED OUT OF COURT. It was ridiculous, and one which should never be made, and which never could be made sincerely in a court of justice. Here was Mr. Johnson, willing to give all the evidence he could as an expert, and about every contract entered into for bridges in Nova Scotia, but he cannot do so because my hon, friend objects to his being sworn. Then Mr. Johnson returned to Montreal. I will not say anything at this stage further

than that I think that the course then adopted was a most high-handed piece of work, an injustice—the equal of which has not been perpetrated in any civilized country, and which would not even be creditable to a wild western state only just emerging into civilization. (Opposition applause.)

My learned friend will say that Johnson should have gone to Mont-real and got the information, and that they would have paid his expenses. Why, after he left here, further denands were made upon him, and I will read his letter, dated March 29th After Mr. Johnson left here I wired him three times, urging him to return and go before the committee because I felt how desirable it was that we should have the important testimony be could give—and in order that the house may see the reason given for his non-return, I will read the letter which I previously asked to do before the committee, but was not permitted to do so.

Mr. Carvell-Did you ask to put that etter in evidence?

Mr. Hazen-I asked to read it be fore the committee, and at the time showed it to my learned friend (Mr. Pugsley) and it was not allowed to be evidence.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-It would have to go in evidence before it could be read. Mr. Hazen-I will admit it is not in evidence, but the simple fact of reading it could not have done the slight-

Mr Carvell The statement made i that it was ruled out, and your paper (the Sun) says it was ruled out, while the fact is that the letter was never offered in evidence to be ruled upon. Mr. Hazen-Hon. gentlemen may laugh, but they feel uncomfortable in their seats (opposition applause) because they know in their determination to prevent Mr. Johnson giving evidence they have resorted to a course that is utterly unjustifiable and without and precedent in any court of law in this or any other province.

MONTREAL, March 29, 1900 J. D. Hazen, Esq., Member Legislative Assembly, Fredericton, N. B.:

Dear Sir-In reply to your telegram of yesterday asking when I would be at Fredericton, I wired you as follows: Another visit Fredricton almost impossible to arrange and useless, as evidence would not taken. Secretary refuses further drafts on his records. Carvell's latest requisition de-mands production all railway contracts last three years. Will write you. When I received from you a subpoer signed by Frank B. Carvell, chairman, r signed by Frank B. Carvell, chairman, requiring that I appear before a committee of the house of assembly at Fredericton and give evidence in an enquiry concerning certain charges made by yourself against the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, late commissioner of public works for the province of New Brunswick, I believed the summons to have no legal force outside the province of New Brunswick, and that there was no obligation on my part to attend before your committee. I however decided, out of courtesy to the committee, to honor its sumwere clearly within our rights when we asked that Mr. Ronalds should be called under subpoena duces tecum.

Then we had Mr. Roy before the committee. He had a statement he made up for his private use, and which showed the profit and loss made on the different bridges constructed by his company, and which he objected to made a statement of the difference of the bridges at Salisbury, Sussex and St. George built some years since by my company, and I was desirous of proving the actual weight of the structures—something Mr. Emmerson could have no means the subpression of the structures—something Mr. Emmerson could have no means the structures—something Mr. Emmerson could have no means the subpression of the structures—something Mr. Emmerson could have no means the subpression of the structures—something Mr. Emmerson could have no means the subpression of the structures—something Mr. Emmerson could have no means the subpression of the structures—something Mr. Emmerson could have no means the subpression of the structures—something Mr. Emmerson could have no means the subpression of the structures—something Mr. Emmerson decided, out of courtes, the committee. I however decided, out of courtes, though this course involved a good deal of personal inconvenience and absence from my duties at a time when my presence here was greatly needed. I was further that Mr. Emmerson had publicly mis-stated that Mr. Emmerson had p for the trip, I procured full data of all high-way bridges built by my company in the maritime provinces from 1892 to this date. and to establish the conditions under which the bridges were built within the term stated in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. I was further prepared to give to the committee the full benefit of all knowledge gained by myself in thirty years' experience in th.

bridge business. An hour or so before the time of my de-parture I received from Mr. Carvell a tele-gram reading: "You are required to produce before the committee the original plans, specifications and contracts for all highway specifications and contracts for all fighway bridges constructed by your company between 1891 and 1897, both inclusive." This telegram called for the production before the committee of a great number of papers, few of which could be of any interest to them nd all of which were entirely outside of their jurisdiction, were not my own property nor within my personal control, and which would have taken days to collect had I been in a position to produce them. Under the circumstances I concluded not to delay my

departure, but went on to Fredericton as on my arrival at Fredericton I appeared before the committee, and, as you are aware, they refused to hear me or allow me to give any evidence whatever, for the stated reason that I had not fully complied with their telegraphed instructions to bring a mass of papers which they had no right to demand nor I any right to produce. While in Fredericton I was served with two subocenas, the first requiring me to produce al poenas, the first requiring me to produce all contracts in my possession or under my control referring to highway bridges built by my company between the years 1891 and 1897, both inclusive, and also copies of all tenders for the said bridges. The second subpoena required me to produce all plans, specifications, memoranda and other documents and represented the length dements and papers showing the length, de-

The vision of the stork is one which brightens the eyes and quickens the heart beat of every young wife. Yet often the vision is

never realized, and as the laughter of infant voices floats from without into the childless home the eyes sadden and the heart grows hungry.

It often happens that childlessness is due to conditions which may be corrected. Many women have found that the vitality and vigor imparted by Doctor Pierce' Favorite Prescription to the womanly organs, has been the one thing needful to fulfill the joy of motherhood. famous medicine is not a cure-all, but a specialist's prescription, having as a single aim the cure of diseases peculiar

Sick or weak women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, free of charge, thus avoiding the indelicate questions, offensive examinations, and local treatments, generally considered necessary by inexperienced practitioners.
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optum, cocaine and all narcoti
"My wife was sick for over
eight years," writes Albert H.
Fulte, Esq., of Altamont, Grundy
County, Tenn. "She had uterine
disease and was treated by
two physicians and got no relief. At last I read, in one of
your Memorandum Books
which you sent me, about Dr.
Pierce's medicines,
and we decided to try
his 'Favorite Prescription.' I sent to the
drug store and got one

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets promote a healthy condition of the stomach.

cription of work and weights of all high-ray bridges constructed by the Dominion oridge Company between 1891 and 1897, both delusive. It should be noted that in this econd subpoena there is no restriction to apers in my possession or under my con-rol, but the order is absolute.

These two subpoenas called for the pro-uction at Fredericton of a very large por-tion of the books and records of my com-any, practically everything referring to its ighway business for a term of eight years, and these demands were supplemented on my eturn to Montreal by a telegram from Mr. arvell, under date of the 25th instant, eading as follows: "You are hereby noti-ed that the committee requires you to pro-

reading as follows: "Tou are hereby notified that the committee requires you to produce all contracts for the construction of rallway bridges by your company during lest three years, and you are required to bring them with you."

Before the receipt of this telegram I was well convinced that the chairman and a majority of your committee were determined my evidence should not be taken and that their unwarranted demands for the production of so large a portion of my company's records were prompted not by a desire for information but by the hope that I would fail to produce the papers, in which event they were prepared to refuse to hear me at all. The secretary of the company declines to permit his records to be depleted as demanded by your committee, and I consider that another visit to Fredericton would be neerly waste of time, for I am sure no hearing would be accorded me. merely waste of time, for I am sure no hearing would be accorded me.

Yours very truly, I have read that letter to the house because I wish to have it on the re cords of this house. I know that all read, erd therefore could not go in ever this country misrepresentation is going on as to the reason of Mr. John son going to Montreal and not return ing, end I vant his reason to appear on record. I most unhesitatingly say that counsel for the government urged that Johnson should not be heard, for his evidence would be of the most damaging character to the government-and he knowing my contention before the committee, yet urged the absurd contention I referred to-a contention which has met with nothing but ridicule from every member of the bar whom I have spoken to on the subject since the matter came up-a rul-

> evidence and of law. Passing from the matter of Mr. Johnson and the evidence sought to be obtained from him, we have the fact that we were not even allowed to put in evidence the report of the public works department, published by the province of Nova Scotia under the sign menual of the Queen's printer. and I regret to say that I was unable to get witnesses from that province to testify in regard to the bridges in that province.

ing foreign to every rule of justice, of

Hon. Mr. Pugsley-Do you blame us for that?

(To be continued.)

LETTER FROM EDWARD CRAIG Written at Paardeberg After the Surrender of Cronje's Army.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Edward Craig of St. John to his father, A. Craig, after the capture of Cronje. The letter, as Mr. Craig states, was written on Boer paper, picked up in Cronje's laager after the surrender. Mr. Claig is a member of the first Canadian contingent, and one of the finest types of physical manhood which these provinces have contributed to the defence of the empire.

PAARDEBERG, March 3rd. Dear Father-Here you see some Boer paper that I picked up in the leager after the surrender. Am in good health, without a scratch. stated in my last letter that I would try and describe the action of Sunday, Feb. 18th. The little I know of the position would not add materially to the affair, which no doubt you have been able to obtain through the newspapers. I consider the work of the Canadians so far has been the equal of the imperial troops. built forts, laid railway tracks, dug trenches and done some fighting. When the statement is made, as it often is, that the Canadians are being used-and must stand as much as the imperial troops-I beg to insinuate that they must stand more. one takes into consideration the regular officers (the Gordons, for example, who, I am pleased to say, are brigaded with us) it is reasonable to assume that from lack of experience, particularly in the commissary department, our men would suffer accordingly. Aguin, other regiments have a rubber sheet per man, and we one sheet for two; others have one

blanket per man, the R. C. R. not quite a blanket, which is also of an inferior quality, besides other little things which tend to make existence slightly easier. G company have not been under canvass for about seven weeks, which think knocks out the idea of white tents and green grass. Until these last two or three weeks it has been nothing but hot, burning sand, that blows in one's eyes worse than a snow

storm, but much dirtier. The Karoo desert is a desert and no mistake. Names of places in this country seem hard to chtain, although there are rienty of them, so I will not attempt

to name the places where we have Let it be enough to know that we nearlied twenty-two miles Saturday right, having merched the night previous tec-no rest in the day as it was tco hot to sleep. The Boers were entrenched along the river bank, which made en ideal one (trench). Our men forded the river and got into action in good style, extending to five paces. We fought till dark, our men not heed. ing the bullets, which came thick and fast. At dark the colonel of the Cornwells gave the crder to charge, and then the bullets-how they came. Many men were killed and wounded in that fcolish charge. I did not mind the bullets during the day, but to hear the wounded men and see the dead next day made me feel bad. Canadians, Gordons, Cornwalls, and men of

other regiments fell side by side. Tuesday, the 20th, we snipped at about 1,500 yards. Something comical has pened when the cooks, who were established somewhat to our rear, received a few shots from the Boers' one courder. It was laughable to see them retiring.

Tuesday, the 27th, we advanced about 2.30 a. m. The first rank fifteen paces further on than the rear rank, who had picks and shovels to dig trenches. We advarised some 400 yards, hand clasped so we could not lost one another, bayonets fixed. It was a brave thing to do, cur companay being without a particle of cover. There was a flash-our men fell beautifully (cheyed

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Navy Blue Serges and Coatings, all prices. "Special" lines Navy Serges. 50c., 55c., 60c., 70c. 44 inches wide. Full assortment of Serges, all shades, 70c. per yard, 44 inches wide. A special line of all wool French Cashmere, 45 in. wide, fine shades, 55c.

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

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children. It gives very little time in which to seek remedies. A little tiredness-a coughfeverishness-stiffled coughing

-weakened voice-feeble pulse-delirium-convulsions-and even at this LIFE IS SAVED if this critical period LIFE IS SAVED wonderful balsam is administered. It should be always on hand and given at the first symptom but it will nearly perform miracles whenever used.

25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

the order to lay down) and except for the greans of the wounded not a sound but the crack and buzz of the bullets Retire was given, but I knew enough to retire then vas fcolishness in such a terrific shower of bullets, so I stayed on the ground till long after the mos had gone, when I walked to the trench the engineers were throwing up a few paces away. Two men next on my right were killed, Corporal Coombs on my left wounded. So you see they did come heavy. But maybe we didn't pepper the Boers as soon as we got the send begs on top. They surrendered too soon that morning for my liking. We are farther up the river now, and

we have done enough and will go home It is hard to write of things here so please accept the note and read the

one can hear the guns, but I expect

accounts in the paper. To tell the truth, people at home know more about us than we do curselves. It has rained considerable lately and

is most disegrecable, especially as we have not tents to go into. The rumor is that we go to Kimberley Tuesday, but rumors are uncertain.

HUTTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Major Drummond Appointed to the Com mand of the Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, April 10 .- Dr. Borden tonight received a cable message from Lord Strathcona asking that fifty addifficual men be sent out for Strathcona's Horse, to fill any possible vacancies caused by sickness or casual-

Major Drummond, military secretary to his excellency, is now in command of the Canadian militia. He left Capa Town for Canada last Saturday. He will receive his promotion to colonel in the imperial army and hold the local rank here of general. Major Drummend is an officer of the Scots Guards and previous to going to South Africa as Col. Otter's chief of staff, had seen ective service in Egypt.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PARL Gets Its T

OTTAWA, Apri line railway bili reading today, an til petitions from bill were heard f Restigouch way bill came r sboro object ed certain me owed certain mo Mr. McAlister ter was only for bridge over the against the railw Mr. Wood of Ha of \$6,000 of debts way company. I pany seeking 1 made to pay thes Mr. Costigun

gouche and Wes

its liabilities.

vent and quite al its bills. Hon. Mr. Blair liabilities mentio Wood did not b gouche and Wes to a previous co tigouche and Vic companies were ter and the Res Co. got it, he matter and deci the old company new one. He requiring the su assume a certai ities and half of out of the first the companies. The bill finally without amenda On a bill to i

railway in Britis Innis proposed a company should employing Chine of five dollars r cussion which a volving the cor parliament to advocates of th were McInnis. and others. Sin that as the Chi come into this c permitted to wo Innis' amendment of 53 to 21. The the ministers. The liberals and 9 con 16 conservatives Replying to Blair gave a li cials on the Ir since 1896, with Harris, appointe retired; J. E. Pr erintendent at H. McGrath, \$1,380; Wm. Roll ling agent, \$2.10 moted, \$1,700; J. ed, \$1,700; W. land agent, \$1,20 vassing agent, vassing agent, velling agent,

Riobertson, tray \$1,500; D. H. Sto G. H. Pick, weig H. Girard, trave H. Reynolds agent, \$1,000; car cleaner ins ear tracer, \$500. Drummond rail there are three \$960, and three Answering Elair stated th eight sleeping and four first-o wheels proved were obtained Krupp's. The

replaced these

Hon. Mr. Bor

of Addinton, On

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freight claims

dered out for balance in Sept The acting m Foster that te for the constru terer at Oak P ding the award minister decline of the tenderer Mr. Davin. epecting the N ferred to the de ial government ces, and expres allowance ough half a million. Sir Wilfrid La ment would be

additional this that Mr. Davin adequate, but the other provis opinion in respe them. Parlian principle to go guide but popu Hon. Mr. Fiel grants increase to \$499,000 in th The motion pa After a run caused a num

dropped. Mr. C of calling parl each year, in was discussed. Sir Louis Da colled earlier, a of the governm The motion v house adjourne

resclution is Monday after th of April. OTTAWA, the day, Oclone tention of the ments made in der concernant perial army h cot given the

Mr. Flint's p

## PARLIAMENT. Gets Its Third Reading.

Additional Officials Mr. Blair Has Added to the I. C. R. Staff Since 1896-Notes.

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OTTAWA, April 9.-The Gaspe short line railway bill came up for third reading today, and was stood over until petitions from Gaspe against the bill were heard from.

The Restigouche and Western railway bill came next. Mr. Fraser of Guysboro objected that the company owed certain money and legislation ought to provide for this payment. Mr. McAlister said that this charter was only for the construction of a bridge over the St. John. It would

against the railway. Mr. Wood of Hamilton said he knew of \$6,000 of debts owed by the railway company. He thought the company seeking legislation should be

not be fair to tack on to it the claims

made to pay these bills. Mr. Costigan denied that the Restigouche and Western Co. did not meet its liabilities. The concern was solvent and quite able and willing to pay

Hon. Mr. Blair explained that the liabilities mentioned by Fraser and Wood did not belong to the Restigouche and Western. They attached to a previous company called the Restigouche and Victoria. When the two companies were seeking for the charter and the Restigouche and Western Co. got it, he (Blair) went over the matter and decided what liabilities of the old company should be met by the new one. He had given his decision requiring the successful company to assume a certain share of the liabilities and half of them had been paid out of the first subsidies earned by the companies.

The bill finally got its third reading without amendment.

On a bill to incorporate the Comos railway in British Columbia, Mr. Mc-Innis proposed an amendment that the company should be prohibited from employing Chinese labor, on a penalty of five dollars per day, the long discussion which arose on this clause involving the constitutional right of parliament to pass it. Among the advocates of the anti-Chinese clause were MeInnis, Davin, Oliver, Pattee and others. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that as the Chinese were allowed to come into this country they should be permitted to work. On a vote Mc-Innis' amendment was lost by a vote of 53 to 21. The majority included all the ministers. The yeas included 44 liberals and 9 conservatives; the nays, 16 conservatives and 5 liberals.

Replying to Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Blair gave a list of additional officials on the Intercolonial appointed Harris, appointed at \$5,000 salary and assistant general freight agent, \$2,500; H. McGrath, inspector of works, \$1.380: Wm. Robinson, general travelvelling agent, \$600; Owen Cameron, Robertson, travelling freight agent, agent, \$1,000; M. L. Tracey (retired), car cleaner inspector, \$720; H. Ryan, ear tracer, \$500. This does not include there are three at \$1200 each, one at

\$960, and three at \$720. Krupp's. The Krupp company had

replaced these wheels. balance in September.

of the tenderers.

Mr. Davin, moving for papers re-

half a million. the other provinces were of the same contended that this was a matter of opinion in respect to the subsidies paid business. Mr. Bergeron would have principle to go upon, and there was no other as brothers doing business in

guide but population. grants increased from \$309,000 in 1896 in trouble as brothers. He did not

to \$499,000 in this year's estimate. The motion passed. caused a number of motions to be voluntarily to the Empire all the dropped, Mr. Casey's motion in favor help that was needed. Mr. Bergeron of calling parliament on a fixed date went on to describe Tarte's exploits in each year, in December or January, Europe. While there he had gone

Sir Louis Davies said there was a growing desire to have the sessions London he was more British than the colled earlier, and that was the policy of the government also.

house adjourned at 10.20.

NOTES. resclusion is set down for the first thing that he said he would contra

the day, Ocionel Prior called the at- dishonesty on the part of the governments made in the press that the or- istry as they dealt with the Mercie der concerning commissions in the im- government, and as it deserves. perial army had been cancelled be- Mr. Bell of P. E. Island followed cause the Canadian government was devoting his attention to preferential not given the choice of officers.

Hon. Dr. Borden was not in at the time, but the premier said he had no

Restigouche and Western Bill sournment of the house and said it was important that this matter should be cleared up. He charged that the be cleared up. He charged that the minister of militia had from the time he took office degraded the militial department to the level of party politics. It was not enough to gather in all the patronage in providing sup-plies to hangers on of the government at two prices, but imperial appointments to its cwn service had to be turned into party channels. The other day an able general was driven out of the country because he did not bow down before the minister of militia and rake his command subservient to party. Now the commandant of the inflitary college was refused the right given him by the imperial government to select fourteen officers from that school for imperial appointment. From first to last the militia department had made party politics of the whole service. The minister had used his power to advance the position of his own family. Fus colleagues boast that opprestion ex-ministers had no sons in the wer. Sir Charles declared that many sons of opposition mothers might be in Africa as officers if the government had given them a chance. The son of one of Sir Charles' col-leagues, who was as much entitled to a commission as the son of the minis ter of militia, who was not lying low at Bloemfontein, resigned his comnission and went to Africa as a full private. As for myself, said Sir Charles, I have only to say in reply to the taunt that the only son of my only daughter is fighting in Africa as a private in the ranks. The opposition leader concluded that it was a matter of most serious concern that the military administration of this country should be kept free from party patro

> Sir Adelphe Caron recalled the time of the Egyptian war, when the British government offered Canada a number of commissions. The Canadian govern ment old not then make party patronage of these commissions. The commissions, which went to the military cellege, were assigned to the cadets who stood at the head of the list. This policy had been pursued regularly by the late government, and it was singularly unfortunate that the present gavernment were departing from these excellent tracitions.

> The minister of militia had come in v.hdle Sir Charles was speaking, but offered no remarks.

> The premier objected to the discussion. In due time the papers would be brought down, he said, and in the meantime the government was not in a position to make a statement. The budget debate was resumed by

Mr. Heyd (liberal) of Brant. Mr. Heyd contended that the figures and percentages worked out by Mr. Foster and Dr. Moltague were inaccurate, and occupied two hours in going over the calculations. He insisted that the effect of the preference was to give Britain a larger trade in Canada and since 1896, with salaries: It includes to reduce the cost of goods to the consumer. It was not the fault of retired; J. E. Price, promoted to sup- the Fielding tariff that the purchases erintendent at \$2,400; James Hardwick, from the United States had increased more than those from Great Britain. He stated that the increased purchases from the States were raw material. ling agent, \$2,100; H. A. Price, pro- He disagreed with Charlton of his moted, \$1,700; J. B. Lambkin, appoint- own party, who had shown that Caned, \$1,700; W. H. Price, New Eng- ada was increasing the imports of and agent, \$1,200; A. J. Leblanc, can-manufactures from the United States. vassing agent, \$620; James Kelly, can- Mr. Heyd admitted that Canadian vassing agent, \$500; A. Lemieux, tra- manufacturers of woollen goods and some other articles would be struck freight claims agent, \$1,300; W. G. hard by the latest preference, but said they would at least find comfort \$1,500; D. H. Storey, same office, \$1,500; in the announcement of Mr. Fielding G. H. Pick, weighing inspector, \$1,700; | that the last change would be final, H. Girard, travelling auditor, \$1,100; W. and there would be no more progress H. Reynolds (retired), advertising in the direction of free trade. He went on to argue that Britain would never give the colonies a preference. Mr. Bergeron observed that he did Drummond railway officials, of whom not propose to go into statistics, but desired to ask whether when all was done, had this government given Answering another question, Mr. the people cheaper oil, cheaper twine, Elair stated that the government had cheaper farm implements, cheaper bought from the Wagner company cotton and woollens? Whether it had eight sleeping cars, four dining cars found a single new market or inand four first-class cars. Some of the creased the price of a single article wheels proved unsatisfactory. They produced in Canada? We had a larger were obtained by the Wagners from revenue and larger expenditure, especially in Tarte's department, but we did not have the last line, nor the Hon. Mr. Borden informed Mr. Bell canal system completed. We have of Addinton, Ont., that the larger part Tarte still promising protection, and of the Canadian troops would be cr- other ministers still promising free dered out for drill in June and the trade. We have some ministers daiming to monopolize friendliness to The acting minister stated to Mr. the Empire, who a few years ago, Foster that tenders had been called wanted to go to Washington instead for the construction of a light house of London. Mr. Bergeron did not betower at Oak Point, Kings, N. B. Pen- lieve that the Fielding preference had ing the award of the contract, the been any benefit either to England or minister declined to give the names to Canada, as was shown by the increase of purchases from the United States, as compared with those from specting the Northwest subsidies, re- Britain. When the period of overferred to the demands of the territor- production passed away, it would be ial government for increased allowan- found that Canadian industries would ces, and expressed the opinion that the be swamped, not by the British proallowance ought to be increased by ducer, but by those of the United States. Mr. Bergeron gave an amus-Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that parlia- ing review of Laurier's changes of ment would be asked to vote \$142,000 position on preferential trade, and additional this year. He regretted also his various attitudes respecting that Mr. Davin did not think the grant the despatch of troops to Africa. As adequate, but assured him that all to preferential trade, Mr. Bergeron

Parliament must have some Britain and Canada to be to each the same town. They compete as Hon. Mr. Fielding showed that the rivals in trade, but they help each endorse any scheme of political federation which would leprive us of local After a run on the order paper had liberty, but would be willing to give with a suite larger than Li Hung Chang ever gathered around him. In Queen. In Paris he was more French than the president. With Dr. Leyds The motion was withdrawn and the he was the son of a rebel, though Bergeron remarked Tarte's father was not fifteen years old at the time of Mr. Flint's prohibition by province the rebellion. Wherever he was, every-Monday after the Easter holidays, 23rd dict on the next occasion. In conclusion, Mr. Bergeron said the people OTTAWA. April 10.-On orders of were tired of duplicity, treachery and tention of the government to state- ment, and would deal with this min-

# FOR THE

It was voted at Public Meetings held in St. John to give a Bonus of Fifty Cents per day for Six Menths to every Soldier from New Brunswick, no mat ter what part of the Province he was from or which Contingent he joined. THE FUND FOR THIS PURPOSE IS ABOUT \$8,000 SHORT.

Arrangements have been made for the sale for the benefit of this fund, of the MAGNIFICENT HALF-TONE ENGRAVING.

#### SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

on heavy plate paper, 20 by 50 inches, picture 111-4 by 40 inches.

This is the largest and most perfect view of St. John ever published, and the largest half-tone engraving, of any subject in Canada, an ornament for any home, and a beautiful present for friends abroad.

An opportunity is thus afforded every one, rich or poor, in city or country, to show their appreciation of the SELF-SACRIFICE, PATRIOTISM AND BRAVERY OF NEW BRUNSWICK'S SOLDIER BOYS to constitution of the SELF-SACRIFICE. tribute, on equal terms, to the funds for their benefit, and to benefit themselves, their city and province, at the same time,

Large view, by mail, prepaid to any address, Canada or U. S., \$1.00 each A smaller engraving, same view, 6 by 22, on paper 11 by 28 in., 30 cents et.ch, 4 for \$1.00. Special price for large orders.

Fill out, sign and return this coupon. Enclosed please find \$....., for which send me .....

copies of View of St. John, ..... size, and pay to Contingent Fund, in my name, one-half of amount enclosed

Not good after First of May, 1900. H. D McLEOD, Treasurer, St. John, N. B.



#### FAIR-PRICED BRIDGES

Where a System of Tender and Competition Prevails the People Do Not Pay Two Prices for One Bridge, as We

in New Brunswick Do.

(Fredericton Gleaner.)

Considerable has been said in the press supporting Mr. Emmerson about the private memorandum which the government majority on the bridge inquiry committee compelled Mr. Roy, of the Hamilton Bridge Co., to put in evidence a few days ago. Dr. Pugsley has stated over and over again, and he reiterated the statement when urging the committee to imprison Mr. Roy if he did not give up this memorandum, that the Hamilton Bridge company took these small contracts at a loss, and purposely so, in order to crush out competing firms, and Dr. Pugsley claimed that Mr. Roy's memorandum would substantiate his statement.

The following tabulated statement is compiled from the paper put in evidence by Mr. Roy. It shows the weight of each bridge, the contract price, the price per pound according to the contract, the actual cost of the bridge all complete ready for traffic to the company, and the net cost per pound to the company, and shows also their profit or less. Instead of showing, as Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Emmerson claimed and hoped that it would show, that the Hamilton Bridge Co. took small certracts at a loss, the statement makes it indubitably plain that upon 48 bridges built by this company in the years 1898 and 1899 they lest money only upon 6 contracts. It is worthy of rote that this statement covers the years 1898-99, when the cost of material and of labor had considerably advanced over the prices ruling from 1894 to 1896, the years when Mr. Emmerson's bridges were built. One other thing should be roted here—all these are small bridges, which Mr. Emmerson claims and Mr. Roy, Prof. Swain and others competent to speak substantiate, cost more per pound to build then do the larger structures such as Lefebyre and Campbell bridges.

1 1					1.43		
	No., A	ctual weight in pounds.	Contract price.	Contract rate per.	Actual Cost. to Company.	Cost per lb. to Company.	Company's Profit.
1	907	17,255	\$ 625	3.62	\$ 691 30	4 ctts	loss
	913	35,045	1365	3.89	1285 68	3.67	\$ 79 32
t	920	8,908	428	4.80	413 50	4.64	14 50
1	921	9,304	870	4.05	1009 57	5.23	loss
9	\$25	34,998	1420	4.06	1633 56	4.66	loss
Ц	926	51,504	2550	4.95	2647 67	5.14	loss
1	929 & 930	34,406	1416	4.12 .	1367 41	3.97	48 59
3	932 & 933	72,886	2311	3.17	2001 00	2.88	309 24
1	934 & 935	11,600	540	4.66	357 76	3.08	182 24
,	940 & 941	29.148	992	3.04	933 34	3.02	58 66
1	942	6,734	275	4.09	223 35	3.32	51 65
-	943	6,266	284	4.53	206 59	3.29	77 41
1	944	34,838	1617	4.55	1701 81	4.91	loss
	946 & 947	13,423	578	4.03	422 64	3.15	155 36
- 1	949	6,211	230	3.07	172 03	2.77	57 97
1	951	13,737	540	3.09	436 11	3.18	103 89
1	952	14,015	625	4.45	415 71	2.97	209 27
-	953	28,900	1060	3.68	1153 33	3.98	loss
9	955	3,280	150	4.57	107 01	8.26	42 99
1	963	7,147	350	4.09	236 68	3.31	113 32
-)	964	5.937	280	4.72	209 32	3.53	70 68
d	965 & 966	14,541	840	5.77	803 42	5.52	36 58
•	967	24,300	1075	4.42	935 69	3.85	139 31
f	968	8,130	425	5.03	382 26	4.69	42 74
d	971	11,372	550	4.08	435 66	3.83	124 84
g	972	12,909	560	4.34	473 82	3.68	86 38
S	973	30,136	1285	4.26	1278 42	4.24	6 58
n	974	5,612	340	6.06	240 65	4.28	99 35
ď	977	14,057	565	4.02	456 64	3.24	108 36
e	948	20,615	348	1.69	262 75	1.27	76 25
h	1068	10,385	400	3 85	309 54	2.98	90 46
n	1069	8,520	500	5.87	368 66	4.33	131 34
S	1072	18,945	1050	5.84	950 40	5.02	99 60
h	1073	8,939	395	4.42	337 17	3.77	57 83
t	1074, 75, 76		700	6.26	463 63	4.15	236 27
٠	1077	32,099	1200	3.74	877 72	2.73	322 28
u	1079	49,430	1545	3.13	1149 03	2.32	396 97
e	1082	39,375	2341	5.95	1394 43	3.56	946 67
e	1083	4,910	234	4.76	159 49	3.25	74 51
n	1094	4,525	200	4.42	190 02	4.20	9 98
n	1098	7,011	540	7.86	350 47	5.00	loss
e	1100	13,232	850	6.45	503 36	3.80	346 64
g	1043	5,872	275	4.68	162 83	2.77	112 17
n	1054		1700	2.55	1203 73	1.87	497 27
e	1055	66,602 29,385	1285	4.38	970 67	3.30	314 33
h	1056	28,815	1350	4.70	1280 31	4.44	69 69
ls	1067	6,025	200	3.32	154 01	2.55	45 99
h	7001	0,023	200		estel 4 14 pelo	2.00	30 31

In the above statement in six inst-ances, Mr. Roy explained two bridges were manufactured simultaneously in the shops and in the cases of Nos. 1074, 1075 and 1076 three bridges were put through the shops together, and the separate cost of manufacturing each could not be determined. For the sake of striking an average the above is therefore counted as 48 bridges when really 55 are included in the statement.

ımmary:-Bridges, 48.

Aggregate weight, 988,764 pounds. Aggregate contract price, \$39,168. Actual cost to builders, \$35,228.71. Contract price per lb., 3.96 cents. Actual cost per 1b, 3.56 cents.

#### AT GREEN POINT.

Experiences of Second Canadian Contingent in Camp Near Cape Town.

Tales from Kimberley-A Visit to the Military Hospital at Wynberg.

One of the Wounded Had Nine Mauser Bullets In Him and Yet Was Doing Well-Eager to Get to the Front.

Well—Eager to Get to the Front.

(From H. S. White, the Sun's War Correspondent with the Second Contingent.)

(From H. S. White, the Sun's War Correspondent with the Second Contingent.)

(If the contingent of t

water.
In the performance of duties such as these, besides the ordinary routine of camp life, the week passed away at Green Point. Then, on Sunday, just when least expected, suddenly came the order for part of the artillery to march at once for the station and entrain for the front. The order reached the camp at 12.30, and at ten minutes past one, or in exactly forty minutes, the detachment with guns and baggage was on the march. This was about as smart a piece of work as any artiflery, regular or otherwise, could poswas about as smart a piece of work as any artiflery, regular or otherwise, could possibly do, and the officers of both batteries were naturally proud of it. The detachment, having the honor of being the first members of the second contingent to start for the front, was composed of two sections of D battery, under the command of Major W. G. Hurdman. The order was simply to proceed to the station and entrain. Nobody in the force, not even the commanding officer, knew for certain where they were going to be sent to; though it was generally assumed that they were going to Kimberley. It was understood that this detachment was the full capacity of one train, and that the It was understood that this detachment was the full capacity of one train, and that the rest of the force would be hurried forward as fast as rolling stock became available. The prospect of so soon being at or near the front was welcome to every one, from Colcael Drury downwards, and after the detachment had left the camp the rest of the men went to work with a will to pack up and have everything in readiness to move away at a moment's notice.

men went to work with a will to pack up and have everything in readiness to move away at a moment's notice.

The past week has been a memorable one in the history of Cape Town. In the struggle for supremacy in South Africa between the British and Dutch races, which is practically what this war amounts to and which affects Cape Town almost as directly as Bloemfontein or Pretoria, the events of this week have clearly demonstrated that the British race is going to come out on top. The redoubtable Cronje with nearly 4,000 of his followers taken prisoners, and the long disastrous siege of Ladysmith at length raised, are events that actually set every loyal Britisher crazy with delight, and that induced even the strongest Roer sympatizer to assume an appearance of British loyalty. In this colony, with a Dutch ministry in power, and such a large Dutch population, it is only natural there should be a great number of Boer sympathizers, and not a few whom the loyal Britisher openly stigmatizes as rebels. Thus, to many a Cape Colonist the recent British successes are not a subject of rejoicing; while the delight of the loyal Britisher is intensified by the consciousness that these British successes are not a subject of rejoicing; while the delight of the loyal Britisher is intensified by the consciousness that these British successes are not a subject of rejoicing; while the delight of the Boer sympathizer has remained as undemonstrative as possible, at least as far as Cape Town itself is concerned; but in some of the smaller outlying places there have been collisions, in which sticks and stones have played prominent parts between representatives of "he two parties."

March 1st, the anniversary of the Majuba hill disaster, "Amajuba Day," as the Dutch March 1st, the anniversary of the Majuba hill disaster, "Amajuba Day," as the Datch call it, was for the first time for many years a day of intense British, instead of Dutch, rejoicing. It was a day that Cape Town will not soon forget. As soon as the news was known, the mayor declared a public holiday, the city put on its gayest.

Dutch, rejoicing. It was a day that Cape Town will not soon forget. As soon as the news was known, the mayor declared a public holiday; the city put on its gayest holiday attire; the guns boomed; the steam whisties tooted, and every man, woman and child for miles around gathered on the streets in one dense throng and hurrahed and hurrahed until they could hurrah no longer. That day in Cape Town was a Brittish day with a vengeance—and the vengeance was Amnjuba avenged.

Already many Kimberleyites—as they call themselves—have arrived at Cape Town. As a rule they show very few traces of the hardships through which they have passed. Many of them tell of reduction in averdupois, the result of small rations, and some bear the scars of Mauser bullet wounds, but as a whole they are a healthy, weatherbeaten looking crowd, and it is hard to religite that they have just been relieved from one of the most trying sleges in the history of the world. In conversation they dair mostly that though now it is over they are not sorry that they have had the experience. Still they have no desire whatever to other they are a health of wonderful minustic these in a life-time, they all appear to pies. The number of men they all appear to pies. The number of men they all appear to pies. The number of men they all appear to pies. The number of men they all appear to pies. The number of men advanced to the part of the streets by shell fire, and these mostly women or children. Many buildings were hit, and some utterly demolished. There were instances where shells burst inside inhabited houses, and though the bouse might be wrecked, not a single person would be injured. The wonderful immunity from injury from shell fire appears to have been due to the system that was adopted of. giving warning of the approach of the missile. At the 19e Beers

diamond mine there was a coming tower, from which it was easily to perceive the Boers in the act of firing their big guns. Every one was provided with a bomb-proof shelter, and when by means of a steam tooter the signal was given from the conning tower that a shell was coming, down went everybody like rabbits into their holes, and if the shell burst in the streets, there was nobody there to be injured. Still, in spite of every precaution, some victims there were. One man tells of having seen a shell fall in the street without bursting, when a little child ran up with wonder to see what it was. While the poor little thing was examining the curious object, a second shell from the same gun fell within a few feet of the first, and this time, unfortunately, burst, blowing the poor child to pieces. But such instances are very rare. The actual danger from the shells did not bother the inhabitants so much as the continuous nervous strain of watching for the approach of the missiles and seeking cover. So instinctive did this become that, even here in Cape Town, when the guns began firing in celebration of the British victories, the recently relieved Kimberleyites were seen to spring from thier seats, and begin to "make tracks," until they, suddenly remembered that they were in peaceful Cape Town.

On Friday I paid a visit to the military hospital at Wynburg—a suburb of Cape Town, shout ten miles from the heart of the city. There are many other military hospitals in and around Cape. Town, but I selected Wynberg for my first visit to the wounded, both because it is the largest of these hospitals, and because I understood tient could desire. Indeed it is no wonder there. The hospital is beautifully situated at the foot of Table Mountain; high and dry, shaded by large trees—mostly oaks—and surrounded on every hand by the most charming hatural scenery. There are only a few permanent buildings, most of the patients being in marquees arranged symmetrically in rows. All are neatly floored, and each marquee contains four beds, a

struck two, three and even four times with comparative immunity to themselves, his stroke was of the unlucky kind, and robbed Canada of one of the best and the bravest of her soldier sons.

Only a few of the Canadians wounded were at Wynberg. The rest are distributed among the various other hospitals, all of which, I am given to understand are just as comfortable and as efficiently managed as

comfortable and as efficiently managed as the Wynberg hospital Indeed, the friends of our wounded comrades may be thorough-ly satisfied that they ere all being as well cared for, and are as agreeably situated as if they were in the mest luxurious private ward in the best hospital in Canada. Noth-ing could be more complete than the arif they were in the mest luxurious private ward in the best hospital in Canada. Nothing could be more complete than the arrangements that are provided at all the military hospitals here for the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded. It is no more than might be expected of a great power like Great Britain—the leader of modern civilization; but certainly the arrangements are a credit even to her. The best of accommodation, the most delightful of situation, the most efficient of lady nurses, and the most expert of surgical skill—even to men of such world-wide renown as McCormack, Thompson and Treves—are placed at the command of our wounded soldiers. Everything that is possible will be done to relieve their sufferings by means of the highest resources of science, by cheerful surroundings and pleasant companionship, by comfort and by the very best nourishment. Once at any of the base hospitals and the troubles of our wounded are practically over.

Just refore closing this letter for the homeward-bound mail, the order has arrived for the remainder of "D" battery to march to the railway station and entrain. As I am writing, this section of the battery is in the act of preparing to march. "E"

march to the railway station and entrain. As I am writing, this section of the battery is in the act of preparing to march. "E" battery expects to march tomorrow, and the probability is that they will be quickly followed by the Mounted Rifles.

It is now known that the destination of the Canadian troops is Victoria West, in Cape Colony, a point on the railway some considerable distance this side of De Aar Junction. It is said that a column is being concentrated there, formed almost entirely of colonials. Already there are there our Canadian battery of artillery and detachments of Australian and New Zealand mounted infantry. When the column is formed it is understood that their work will be to quell the serious rebellion that mounted infantry. When the column is formed it is understood that their work will be to quell the serious rebellion that has taken place in what is known as the "North-West." The rebels' headquarters is at Prieska, and the whole district for a great distance south of that point is in a state of active rebellion. It is reported that a commando has been formed numbering at least 3,000 men, all well armed, and with two field guns. There is great difficulty in obtaining sufficient rolling stock to concentrate the British column quickly, but when once the column is ready to take the field there is no doubt that they will make short work of the rebel commando. This, it appears, is to be the first work of the second Canadian contingent, assisted by their Australian comrades, and our friends at home are invited to keep their eyes on that part of the seat of war, and to "watch our smoke."

## **Surgical Operations**

H. S. WHITE.

#### CHRIST'S WARFARE.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Says Much is Accomoliahed by Waiting for Opportunities.

old time battle scene Dr. Talmage in who have been well nigh ruined be this discourse makes some startling cause they risked a foolhardy expedi suggestions as to the best styles of the in the presence of mighty and Christian work, and points out the reason of so many pious failures; text, Jashua viii. 7. "Then shall ye rise up from the embush and seize upon the

One Sabbath evening, with my family excured me, we were talking over the seene of the text. In the wide open eyes and the quick interrogations and the bleached checks I realized what a old city, shorter by name than any other city in the ages, spelled with two letters, A, I, Ai. Joshua and his men the streets of Paris, crying "Kill went to take it. How to do it is the Blaceletting is good in August' Kill question. On a former occasion, in a streightforward, face to face fight, they had been defeated, but now they are going to take it by ambuscade. General Joshua has two divisions in his army. The one division the battlewern commander will lead himself, the other division he sends off to encamp cety of Ai. No torches, no lanterns, no sound of heavy battalions, but 30,000 swarthy warriers moving in silence, ereaking only in a whisper; no clickirg of swords against shields, lest the watchmen of Ai discover it and the strategem be a failure. If the roistering soldier in the Israelitish army forgets kimself, all along the line the

Joshua takes the other division, the one with which he is to march, and puts it on the north side of the city of Ai and then spends the night in reconnectiving in the valley. There he is, thinking over the fortunes of the coming day with something of the feelings of Wellington the night before Westerloo or of Meade and Lee the night before Gettysburg. There he stands in the night and says to himself: "Yender is the division in amtush on the west side of Ai. Here is the division I have under my especial command on the north side of Ai. There is the old city slumbering in its sin. Tomorrow will be the battle.' Look! The morning already begins to tip the bills. The military officers of Ai look out in the morning very early, and, while they do not see the division in ambush, they behold the other divisions of Joshua, and the cry "To arms! To arms!" rings through all the streets of the cld town, and every sword, whether hacked and bent or newly welded, is brought out, and all the inhabitants of the city of Al pour through the gates, an infuriated torrent, and their cry is, "Come, we'll make quick work with Joshua and his

#### A SEEMING REPULSE.

than Joshua gives such a command as he seldom gave-"Fall back!" Why they could not believe their own ears! Is Joshua's courage failing him? The retreat is beaten, and the Israelites are fiying, throwing blankets and canteens en every side under this worse than Bull Run defeat. And you ought to hear the soldiers of Ai cheer and cheer. But they huzza too soon. The men lying in ambush are straining their vis ion to get some signal from Joshua that they may know what time to drop upon the city. Joshua takes his burrished spear, glittering in the sun like a shaft of doom, and points it toward the city, and when the men up yonder in the ambush see it with hawk-like swcop they drop upon Ai and without stroke of sword or stab of spear take the city and put it to the torch.

So much for the division that was in ambush. How about the division under Joshua's command? No sooner does Joshua stop in the flight than all and he fell back and back, down lowhis men stor with him, and as he thunder he cried "Halt!" one strong the bottom of objurgation and scorn arm driving back a torrent of flying and torture. Oh, the long, loud, jubiltroops. And then, as he points; his ant shout of hell at the defeat of the spear through the golden light to the Lord God Almighty! fated city, his treeps know that they are to start for it. What a scene it was when the division in ambush which had taken the city marched down against the men of Ai on the one side, and the troops under Joshua doubled up their enemies from the other elde, and the men of Ai were caught between these two hurricanes of Israelitish courage, thrust before and belind, stabbed in breast and back. ground between the upper and the nether milistones of God's indignation! Woe to the city of Ai! Cheer for Is-

#### VICTORIOUS RETREAT.

Lasson the first: There is such a thing as victorious retreat. Joshua's falling back was the first chapter in Tis successful besiegement. And there are times in your life when the best thing you can do is to run. You were ruce the victim of strong drink. The demijohn and the decanter were your flerce fees. They came down upon you with greater fury than the men of Ai upon the men of Josana. Your only safety is to get away from them. Your dissipating companions will come around you for your everthrow. Run for your life! Fall back! Fall back from the drinking saloon! Fall back your advance; your retreat is your victory. There is a saloon down on the ruin of your soul. Then why do you go along that street? Why do you rot ross through some other street rather than by the place of your calamity? A spccnful of brandy taken for medicinal purposes by a man who 20 years before had been reformed frem Grunkenness hurled into inebriety and the grave one of the best friends I ever had. Retreat is

Here is a converted infidel. He is so strong now in his faith in the gospel are you reading? Belingbroke? Andrew Jackson Davis' tracts? Tyndall's Glasgow university address? Drop them and run. You will be an infide before you die unless you quit that. These men of Ai will be too much for file of unbelief. Fly before they cut

\* WASHINGTON, April 8,-From an with their javelins. There are people overwhelming temptations, and men of Ai made a morning meal

So, also, there is victorious retrea in the religious world. Thousands of times the kingdom of Christ has seen ed to fall back. When the blood of the Scotch Covenanters gave a deeper dy the Vaudois of France chose extermin thrilling drama it was. There is the ation rather than make an unchristian surrender, when on St. Bartholomew's day mounted assassins rode through the streets of Paris, crying "Kill Death to the Huguenots! kill!" whe Lady Jane Grey's head rolled from the executioner's block, when Calvin was imprisoned in the castle, when John Knex died for the truth, when John But yan lay rotting in Bedford jail, saying: "If God will noip me and my physical life continues. I will stay here until the mass grows on my eyebrows rather than give up my faith." The days of retreat for the church were days of victory.

The pilgrim fathers fell back from the other side of the sea to Plymouth Rock, but now are marshalling a con-tinent for the Christianization of the world. The church of Christ falling back from Piedmont, falling back from Rue St. Jacques, falling back from St Denis, failing back from Wurtemberg castles, falling back from the Brussel market place, yet all the time triumphing. Netwithstanding all the shocking reverses which the church of Christ suffers, what do we see today? Twelve thousand missionaries of the cross on heathen grounds, eighty thousand ministers of Jesus Christ in this land: at kest four hundred mallions of Christians on the earth. Falling back, yet advancing until the old hymn will prove true

The Lion of Judah shall break the chain And give us the victory again and

#### again!

REASONS FOR RETREAT But there is a more marked illustraion of victorious retreat in the life of our Joshua, the Jesus of the ages. First falling back from an appalling height to an appalling depth, falling from celestial hills to terrestrial valleys. from throne to manger; yet that did not seem to suffice him as a retreat. Falling back still farther from Bethtehem to Nazareth, from Nazareth to Terusalem back from Jerusalem to Golgotha, back from Golgotha to the mausoleum in the rock, back down over the precipices of perdition until he walked amid the caverns of the etercome out against the troops of Joshua nat captives and drank of the wine of Ahabs, and the Jezebels, and the Belshazzars. Oh, men of the pulpit, and men of the pew. 'Christ's descent from heaven to earth does not measure half the distance! It was from glory to perdition. He descended into helf. All the records of earthly retreat are as nothing compared with this falling back. Santa Anna, with the fragments of his army flying over the plateau of Mexico and Napoleon and his army rereating from Moscow into the awful snows of Russia are not worthy to be mentioned with this retreat, when all the powers of darkness seem to be pursuing Christ as he fell back, until the body of him who came to do such wonderful things lay pulseless and stripped. Methinks that the city of Ai was not so emptied of its inhabitants when they went to pursue Joshua as perdition was emptied of devils when they started for the pursuit of Christ, er, down lower, chasm below chasm, wheels they wheel, for in a voice of pit below pit, until he seemed to strike

But let not the powers of darkness rejoice quite so soon. Do you hear that disturbance in the tomb of Arimathea? I hear the sheet rending! What means that stone hurled down the side of the hill? Who is this coming out? Push him back! The dead must not stalk in this open sunlight. Oh, it is our Joshua. Let him come out. He comes forth and starts for the city. He takes the spear of the Roman guard and points that way Church jubilant marches up on one side and the church triumphant marches down on the other side. And the powers of darkness being caught between these usnks of celestial and terrestrial valor nothing is left of them save just enough to illustrate the direful overthrow of hell and our Joshua's eternal victory. On his head be all the crowns. In his hands be all the scepters. At his feet be all the human thearts; and here, Lord, is one of them.

SIN'S TRIUMPH BRIEF. Lesson the second The triumph of the wicked is short. Did you ever see an army in a panic? There is nothing so uncontrollable. If you had stood at Long Bridge, Washington, at the opening of our sad civil war, you would from the wine party! Your flight is know what it is to see an army run And when those men of Ai looked out and saw those men of Joshua in a next street that has almost been the stampede they expected easy work. They would scatter them as the equinox the leaves. Oh, the gleeful and jubilant descent of the men of Ai upon the men of Joshua! But their exhilaration was brief; for the lide of battle turned, and these quondam conquerors left their miserable carcusses in the wilderness of Bethaven. So it always is. The triumph of the wicked is short. You make \$20,000 at the gambling table. Do you expect to keep it? You will die in the poorhouse. You made a fortune by iniquitous traffic. he says he can read anything. What Do you expect to keep it? Your money will scatter, or it will stay long enough to curse vour children after vou are dead. Call over the roll of bad men who propered and see how short was their prosperity. For awhile, like the men of Ai, they went from conquest to you. Turn your back on the rank and conquest; but after awhile disaster rolled back upon them, and they were you with their swards and transfix you divided into three parts. Misfortune

took their property, the grave took their body, and the lost world took their soul. I am always interested in the building of palaces of dissipation. I like to have them built of the best granite and have the pillars made very firm. God is going to conquer them, and they will be turned into asylums and art galleries and churches. The stores in which fraudulent men do stores in which fraudulent men do business, the splendid banking institu-tions where the president and cashier put all their property in their wives' hands and then fail for \$500,300, all these institutions are to become the places where honest Christian men do

How long will it take your boys to get through you ill-gotten gains? The wicked do not live out half their days. For awhile they swagger and strut and make a great splash in the newsand make a great splash in the news-papers, but after awhile it all dwindles lown into a brief paragraph; "Died uddenly, April 3, 1900, at 35 years of age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funerat on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Madison square. Insome of them took prussic add, Some of them took prussic add, Some of them took prussic add, Some of them fell under the snap-of a Derringer pistol. Some of them spent their days in a lunatic asylum. Where are James Fisk, the libertine, and all the other misdemeanants? The wicked do red do up, Hildebrand and Henry II. and Robespierre, and with blistering and blaspheming and asher livering and bogue. O world of darkness! ming and ashen lips, hiss out, The triumph of the wicked is short!

AWATTING OPPORTUNITIES. Lesson the third: How much may be complished by lying in ambush for pportunities. Are you hypercritical Joshua's manoeuver? Do you say that it was cheating for him to take that city by ambuscade? Was it wrong for Washington to kindle campfires on Jersey Leights, giving the impression to the opposing force that a I feel on my head the hands of Christ great army was encamped there when there was none at all? I answer, if the war was right, then Joshua right in his strategem. He violated no flag of truce, he broke no treaty, but by a lawful ambuscade captured the city of Ai. Oh, that we all knew how to be in amough for opportunities to serve Cod. The best of our conortunities do not lie on the surface, but are secreted. By tact, by strategem, by Christian ambuscade, you may tak almost any castle of sin for Christ Come up toward men with a regular eslegement of argument and you will e defeated, but just wait until the door of their hearts is set ajar, or they are off their guard, or their severe caution is away from home, and then drop in on them from a Christian ambuscude. There has been many a man up to his chin in scientific portfolios which proved there was no

less has been discomfited and captured for God by some little 3-year-old child who has got up and put her snowy larms around his sinewy neck and asked some simple question about God. a march on the devil! Cheat that man into heaven! A \$5 treatise that will stand all the laws of homiletics may fail to do that which a penny tract of Christian entreaty may accomplish. Oh, for more Christians in ambuscade not lying in idleness, but waiting for a quick spring, walting until just the night time comes! Do not talk to a man about the vanity of this world on a day when he has bought something at "12" and is going to sell it at "15." But talk to him about the vanty of the world on the day when he has bought something at "15" and is compelled to sell it at "12!" Do not rub a man's disposition the wrong way; do not talk in perfervid style to the phlegmatic or try to tickle a torrid temperament with an loycle. You can take any man for Christ if you know how to get at him. Do not send word to him that tomorrow at 10 o'clock you propose to open your batteries upon him, but come on him by a skil-

Christ and no divine revelation, his

theological opponents, who neverthe-

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD AIM.

ful, persevering God directed ambus-

Lesson the fourth: The importance of taking good aim. There is Joshua, but how are those people in ambush up yonder to know when they are to drop on the city, and how are these men around Joshua to know when they are to stop their flight and advance? There must be some signal-a signal to stop the one division and to start the other. Joshua with a spear on which were ordinarily hung the colors of battle, points toward the city. He stands in such a conspicuous position, and there is so much of the morning light dripping from that spear tip. that all around the herizon they see it. It was as much as to say: "There is

the city. Take it!" Glod knows and we know that a great deal of Christian attack amounts to nothing simply because we do not take good aim. Nobody knows, and we do not know ourselves which point we want to take when we ought to make up our minds what God vill have us to do and point our spear in that direction and then harl our body, mind, oul, time, eternity at that one target. In our pulpits and pews and Sunday schools and prayer meetings we want to get a reputation for saying pretty things, and so we point our spear towards flowers, or we want a reputation for saying sublime things, and we point our spear toward the stars, or we want to get a reputation for historical knowledge, and we point our spear toward the past, or we want to get a reputation for great liberality, so we wing our spear all around, while there the old world, proud, rebellious and armed against all righteousness, and instead of running any farther away from dits pursuit, we ought to turn around, plant our foot in the strength of the eternal God, lift the old cross and point it in the direction of the world's conquest till, the redeemed of earth, marching up from one side, and the glorified of heaven marching down from the other side, the last battlement of sin is compelled to swing out the streamers of Emanuel. O church of God, take aim and con-

THE NEED OF COURAGE.

I have heard it said, "Look out for man who has only one idea; he is irresistible." I say look out for the man who has one idea, and that a determination for soul saving. I believe

#### ASTRACA PERMANENTLY CURED.

For a Number of Years Mrs. Whetham, Mount Forest, Ont., Suffered From Asthma. Doctors Said Nothing Could Help, but Catarrhozone Cured Her After All Else Had Failed.

After All Bise Had Failed.

"For a number of years," writes Mra. Whetham, "I was a great sufferer from asthma. I tried without avail a great number of remedles and spent a great deal of money on doctors and specialists, but nothing seemed to help me. At times I was so bad that I found it necessary to have the doors and windows open to get my breath, and despaired of ever finding relief. Finally our druggist asked me to try Catarrhozone; all his customers, he said spoke well of it. I did try it, although I did not expect to receive any benefit from it. In a few days I began to feel a little better and kept on using Catarrhozone, and within a month I was perfectly cured. That was about four months ago, and since then no symptoms of my old trouble have returned. I take pleasare in recommending Catarrhozone as a perfect cure for asthma. It is pleasant and convenient to use."

The success of Catarrhozone Treatment for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Throat Troubles has been unique. It never fails to cure the most chronic cases, and the method of treatment, that of inhalation of medicated air, is a very pleasant and effective one.

You simply breathe in the medicated air; it does the curing. It spreads to all portions of the lungs, bronchial tubes and

it does the curing. It spreads to all por-tions of the lungs, bronchial tubes and assal passages, where it exerts a direct action on the cause of the disease, killing the germ life and healing up the sore irrithe germ life and healing up the sore irritated membranes.

Complete outfit, consisting of beautifully pollshed hard rubber inhaler and sufficient liquid for aix weeks use, 31; extra inhalant 50c per bottle. At druggists or by mail: Twenty-five cent trial size for 10c in stamps. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

Putnam's Corn Extractor cures corns and warts without pain in 24 hours. Try it.

God would strike me dead if I dared to point the spear in any other direction. Oh, for some of the courage and enthusiasm of Joshua! He flung two armies from the tip of that spear. It is sinful for us to rest unless it is to get stronger muscle and fresher train and purer heart for God's work. in a new ordination. Do you not feel the same omnipotent pressure. There is a work for all of us. Oh, that we might stand up side by side and point the spear toward the city! It ought to be taken. It will be taken. cities are drifting off toward loose religion or what is called "liberal Christianity," which is so Mberal that it surrenders the rectitude of the throne of the Almighty. That is liberality with a vengeance. Let us decide upon the work which we as Christian men have to do and in the strength of God go to work and do it.

It is comparatively easy to keep on a parade amid a shower of bouquets and hand clappings and the whole street full of enthusiastic huzzas, but it is not so easy to stand up in the day of battle, the face blackened with smoke, the uniform covered with the earth plowed up by whizzing bullets and hursting shalls, half the regiment pen a scimeter flung into the heart of out to pieces, and yet the commander crying "Florward, march!" Then it requires old fashioned valor. My friends the great trouble of the kingdom of God in this day is the cowards. They do splendidly on a parade day and at communion, when they have on their but in the great battle of life, at the first sharpshooting of skepticism, they dooge, they fall back, they break We confront the enemy, we ranks. open the battle against fraud, and, lo we find on our side a great many people that do not try to pay their Jebts And we open the battle against intemperance, and we find on our own side a great many people who drink too much. And we open the battle against profanity, and we find on our side a great many men who make hard speeches. And we open the battle against infidelity, and, lo, we find on our own side a great many men who are not quite sure about the book of Jonah. And while we ought to be massing our troops and bringing forth more than the united courage of Austerlitz and Waterloo and Gettysburg ve have to be spending our time in nunting up ambuscades. There are a great many in the Lord's army who would like to go out on a campaign with satin slippers and holding umbrellas over their heads to keep off the heavy dew and having rations of canvasback ducks and lemon custards. If they cannot have them, they want to go home. They think it is unhealthy among so many bullets!

A YEAR OF MERCIES. I believe that the next year will be the most stupendous year that heaven ever saw. The nations are quaking row with the coming of God. It will be a year of success for the men of Joshua, but of doom for the men of Ai. You put your ear to the rail track, and you can hear the train coming miles away. So I put my ear to the ground, and I hear the thundering on of the lightning train of God's mercies and judgments. The mercy of God is first to be tried upon this nation. It will be preached in the pulpits, in the atres, on the streets-everywhere. People will be invited to accept the mercy of the gospel, and the story and the song and the prayer will be "mercy." But suppose they do not accept the offer of mercy-what then? Then God will come with his judgments, and the grasshoppers will eat the crops and the freshets will devastate the valleys, and the defalcations will swallow the money markets, and the fires will burn the cities and the earth, will quake from pole to pole. Year of mercies and of judgments; year of invitation and of warning; year of jubilee and of woe. Which side are you going to be on-with the men of All or the men of Joshua? Pass over this Sabbath into the ranks of Israel. I would clap my hands at the joy of your coming. You will have a poor chance for this world and the world to come without Jesus. You cannot stand what is to come upon you and upon the world unless you have the pardon and the confort and the help of Christ. Come over! On this side are your happiness and safety; on the other side are disquietude and despair. Eternal defeat to the men of Ai! Eternal victory to the men of Joshua!

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

# Buy Muralo

Newest, Greatest and Best Wall Finish Known

A. M. ROWAN, Agent, 331 Main Street.

#### SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

April 10—Str St Croix, Pike, from Boston, W G Lee, mase and pass.

Str Yola, 2,246, from Liverpool via Hallfax, Troop & Son, mail, pass and mase.

Sch J B Vandusen, 177, Sabean, from Rockland, J M Driscoll, bal.

Sch Clifford C, 96, Pederson, from Boston, D J Purdy, oil, etc.

Coastwise—Schs Vanity, 11, Murray, from Musquash; Buda, 20, Stuart, from Beaver Harbor; Wcod Bros, 68, Newcomb, from Quaco: Lizzie S Magec, 14, Holmes, from Back Bay: Little Minnie, 14. Theriault, from do; Mary Jane, 13, Shannon, from fishing; str Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning.

April 11—Coastwise—Schs Lennie and Rdna, 30, Haines, from Freeport; L M Ellis, 34, Lent, from Westport; Hustler, 44, Wadlin, from North Head; Fred and Norman, 31, Trask, from Sandy Cove; barge 3, 431, McNamara, from Parrsboro: Beulah Benton, 26, Mitchell, from Sandy Cove; Levuka, 75, Roberts, from Parrsboro.

April 12—Str Lucerne, 1227, Cross, from Manchester, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

Str Strathavon, 1746, from Fayal via Louisburg, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

Ship Canara, Swatridge, from New York for Freemantie (in for repairs.)

Coastwige—Schs Little Annie, 18, Polard, from West Isles; Flash, 93, Tower, from Black Cove; Evelyn, 69, McLean, from Quaco; Ella May, 96, Wagstaff, from Farrsboro.

Cleared.

April 10—Str Sylviana, Wyatt, for London.
Sch Abbie Ingalls, Tower, for New York.
Sch Sower, Fardie, for City Island for Coastwise—Schs Silver Cloud, Keans, for Digby; Cygnet, Durant, for Parrsboro; Buda, Stuart, for Beaver Harbor; Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis; Maggle Alice, Miller, for Quaco; str Beaver, Potter, for Canning, scns C J Colwell, Lectard, for Parrsboro; Ella Mabel, Ellis, for Lepreaux.
April 11.—Sch Quetay, Hamilton, for Vineyard Haven fo.
Sch Abbe Verna, Parker, for Waldboro.
Sch Bonnie Doon, Chapman, for City Island fo. Sch Bonnie Doon, Chapman, for City is-land fo.

Coastwise—Schs L'Elna, Sirve, for Quaco;
Beaver, Huntley, for Hillsboro; Packet, Ges-ner, for Bridgetown; barges No. 4, Wadman, and No. 2, Salter, for Parrsboro; Levuka, Roberts, for Parrsboro; Annie Blanche, Ran-dail, for do: Bear River, Woodworth, for Port George.

Port George.
April 12-Str St Croix, Pike, for Boston.
Str Yola, Lander, for Liverpool via Hali-Francis Schubert, Starkey, for City Sch Cora B. Butler, for Vineyard Haven Sch Fancy, Sypher, for New Haven f 5. Sch Flash, Tower, for Boston. Sch Agnes May, Kerrigan, for Eastport. Sch Elizabeth M Cook, Hill, for New York: Sch Tay, Cochran, for Vineyard Haven f o.

#### CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

At Annapolis, April 7, sch Advance, Shand, At Leuisburg, April 11, barktn Hornet, McDonald, from Liverpool—ordered to Syd-At Digby, April 10, sch Samuel R Crane, Boston; tug Maggie M, for St John-and

Sailed From Louisburg, April 10, str Strathavon, Taylor, for St John. From Digby, April 11, schs Cerdic, for Digby, April 11, schs Cerdic, for Hazelwoode, for New York.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived. At Port Elizabeth, April 10, bark Cedar Croft, Nobles, from Philadelphia.
At Turks Island, March 24, bark Stranger, Leibke, from Barbados—and sailed oth for La Have, N S.
At Liverpool, April 7, bark Norman, Burnley, from Darien.
At Swansea, April 10, bark Aurigo, Labor Form Parinewick

#### chns, from Brunswick.

Sailed. From Tyne, April 10, str Cheronea, Han ou, for Hopewell Cape.
From Moville, April 10, str Lake Huron,
homas, for St John.
Barbados, April 5, sch Fannie, for St. John.
From St Johns, Nfld, April 11, str Leuc-tra, Mulcahy, for Halifax and St John.
From Kingston, Jamaica, March 30, bark Lizzie Curry, Brooks, for Pascagoula.

#### FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At New York, April 18, strs Manhanset, Jenkins, from Leith and Dundee; Prince Ed-ward, Lockhart, from Nassau. At Port Townsend, April 8, ship Lancing, At Port Townsend, April o, sing Lancing, Chapman, from Honolulu; ship Queen Elizabeth, Fulton, from Shanghai.

At New York, April 11, strs Oceanic, from Liverpool; Maasdam, from Rotterdam.

At Havana, March 31, schs Congo, Mc-Kinnon, from Savannah; Margaret S Smith.

Kinnon, from Savannah; Margaret S Smith, Marcial, from Mobile: April 1, sch Sierra, Savage, from Pensagola; 2nd, sch Boniform, Jones, from Mobile.

At Mobile, April 9, barks G S Penry, Dagwell, from Belfast; sch Florence R Hewson, Patterson, from Havana.

At Buenos Ayres, March 28, previously, str Micmac, Melkle, from East London.

At Wilmington, April 10, brig Venturer, from New York; sch Utility, from Havana.

At Montevideo, Feb 17, bark Louvima, Warner, from Bridgewater.

#### Cleared.

At Philadelphia, April 7. sch Annie T Bailey, Finlay, for Savannah At New York, April 8, bark Calcium, for Ivigtut.

At New York, April 9. sch V T H, Delap, for St John: Therese, Cartis, for St Pierre.

At Wilmington, April 9, sch Ravola, For-syth, for Jamaica. At Mobile, April 9, sch Iolanthe, Spurr, for Sagua Grande. At New York, April 10, schs Mystery, for Guadaloupe; Phoenix, for Windsor.

#### Sailed.

From Honolulu, April 2, bark Nightlands, Smith, for Port Townsend From Havana, March 30, schs Walleda, Kemp, for Santa Cruz; Utility, Copp, for Wilmington. From New York, April 10, schs Therese, for St Pierre via Boston; V T H, for St From Cardenas, April 1, sch St Maurice, Finley, for Pensacola.

#### MEMORANDA.

In port at Now York, April 10, str Man-hanset-expected to sail April 13 for St John. In port at Annapolis, April 10, schs Josie, loading lumber for West Indies: Lizzie Wharton, loading piling for Boston. Passed out at Cape Henry, Va., April 9, str Storm King, Crosby, from Baltimore or Artwerp. Artwerp.
In port at Manila, March 1, ship Ellen A. Read, Cann, discharging: Geo T Hay, Spi. cer, do; barks E A O'Brien, Pratt, for Boston; Linwood, Douglas, discharging.

#### SPOKEN.

Bark Semantha, Crowe, from New York for Shanghai, March 20, lat 30.20 N, lon 3; W.

NEW YORK, April 8—The Lighthouse Inspector of the Third district gives notice that the red and black horizontally striped that the red and black horizontally striped spar buoy, established in October last to

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

spar buoy, established in October last to mark the steam canalbont Ann Eliza, suak on Diamond Reef, East River, NY, has been discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

BOSTON, April 9.—The following buoys in the First lighthouse district are reported gone from their proper positions: Outer Island Ledge buoy, painted black and red in horizontal stripes, from Damariscotta River; Sims Rock buoy, a second class nun, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, from near Petit Manan lighthouse. near Petit Manan lighthouse.

Red and black horizontal striped can buoy, marking the wreck off the entrance to Wachaprague Inlet, Va., which on Dec. 4 was reported carried away during a storm, was replaced on April 4.

replaced on April 4.

DIGBY, N. S., April 9.—The spar buoys in Digby Basin have been taken up and replaced by can buoys.

PORTLAND, April 10—From Winter Harbor through Halibut Hole to Bar Harbor, Me: Notice is hereby given that Grindstone Ledge buoy, No 2, a red second class nun, is reported out of position quite a distance. Also Pulpit Ledge buoy, No 3, a black second class can, is reported out of position. Hoth of these buoys will be replaced in their proper positions as soon as practicable.

#### REPORTS.

CHATHAM Mass, April 10—Outside, bound porth, some 25 schooners.
ItAS HIVER, April 10—Sailed, about 25 loaded vessels, bound east.

ASTORIA, O., April 10—Sld, bark Samaritan, Dexter, for Cork f o.

#### BIRTHS.

ROBINSON—At Cambridge, Queens Co., N. B., on April 4th, 1900, to the wife of General Robinson, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES

ALWARD-WOOD.—At the residence of pride's parents, Westmorland Road April 11th, by the Rev. P. J. Stackhou Horry E. Alward to Bessie E. Wo daughter of William Wood.

#### DEATHS.

ANDERSON-At Model Farm, Kings Co., on April 12th, Annie E., daughter Benjamin Anderson, aged years,
BRADLEY—At Grey's Mills, Kings Co.,
B., on April 6th, 1900, Ezra S. Bradley,
the 76th year of his age, leaving thr
sons and one daughter, with a number grandchildren and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss. McCORMICK.—At St. Martins, April 5th. Samuel McCormick, aged 77 years and 6

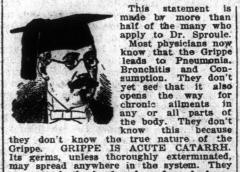
SUCCESSFUL ISLAND STUDENTS. The P. E. Island students attending the Presbyterian college, Montrea have been doing exceedingly well. The posted results of the sessional examinations show the following honors D. A. McLeod, B. A., Springton, P. E. Island, graduating examinations, the Crescent Street scholarship of \$50. Charles Hardy, Fortune Cove, P. E.

island, the New Edinburgh scholarship of \$50. J. B. MacLeod, B. A., Springton, the Erskine scholarship of \$50, the Redpath scholarship of \$50, and the Dr. F W. Kelley scholarship prize in tion. A. B. MacLeod, Springton, Sterling scholarship of \$50 and Walter Paul scholarship of \$50.

Gaspereaux were sold at Indiantewn resterday for a dollar a hundred. The fish came from up river.

IT CAME ON

## AFTER THE GRIPPE



germs, unless thoroughly exterminated, spread anywhere in the system. They attack the head and produce deafness, he chest and cause Consumption, Asthmay attack the head and produce deafness, or the chest and cause Consumption, Asthma, etc. Or the stomach and bring on Dyspepsia. Or the liver and bowels, giving rise to chronic constipation, biliousness, etc. Or the kidneys, resulting in Bright's dizease. Or they may poison the blood and weaken the nerves.

There is only one way to prevent this.

Catarrh can never be outgrown. THE GERMS MUST BE KILLED OUT. Local 19.

treatment will not do this. It requires a eyes.

thorough and constitutional methory you have had the Grippe and row fa after-effects, DON'T NEGLECT YOU'S Write to Dr. Sproule and tell him he feel. He will tell you what to take. AFTER-EFFECTS OF THE GRIPPE Are you nervous? Are you constipated

Is your tongue coated?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your appetite variable?
Do you get tired easily?
Are you low-spirited at tim
Do you suffer from nausea? Are you drowsy after meals? Is your flesh soft and flabby? Have you a pain in the back? Do you feel bloated after eating? Do you have rumblings in your Have you palpitation of the heart Do you feel languid in the mornin Are you short of breath on exerc 15. 16. 17.

Is there a gnawing sensation in stom Do you see specks floating before your

If you have some of the above symptoms mark them and send them to Dr. Sproule. He will diagnose your case free. Ask for his Free Book on Catarrh. Address DR. SPROULE, R. A. (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Navy), 7 to 13 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.

Boe

rted

Mafeking Ha North

> SECON BLOEMFON

gades, has b Gen. Huttor and all the Col. Mertyr. toria and Bri ada, assistant mounted infat The first co Lissard, and Etrathcona'

Col. Price, Gre posed of Aust infantry attac a number Gen. Ridley

BOERS REPULS

BLOEMFONTE

counts received h the troops under pener show the vigorously, but great loss, The Bo linguished the att here, they are re WAS NOT CAPT. WASHINGTON,

department today gram from U. S. Adelbert S. Hay, statement that Ca the U.S. militar Transvaal, had b

"PRETORIA, Reichman's acti absolutely false."

SAYS THE BOE BE LONDON, April correspondent of telegraphing Sund "An unconfirme lation here that C flicted a crushin

Boers at Wepener

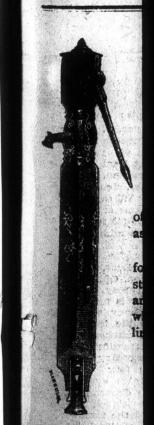
taking prisoners.

LORD ROBE

BLOEMFONTE 4.-Lord Roberts protest to Preside the treatment to ficers and troops ers at Pretoria complains that th them like crimin He points out th of enterio fever prischers at Wate valal government demand of the medicines and me the prisoners wer on the open veldt placed in an cres roof, and that it new dector threa the medicines a supplied. He invi to nemedy this sta

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