

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 competent authorities estimate that the weight of horses monthly by the British forces in South Africa must be calculated at not less than 5,000.

THE MEN OF PAARDEBERG.

TORONTO, April 10.—The Telegram's special London cable says: "A Conan Doyle, in an article in the Free Press newspaper, established by war correspondents at Bloemfontein, describes the men of General Smith-Dickson's brigade, in which is the Royal Canadian regiment. These men, he says, are taller and sturdier 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 men leave beside them, for the Canadians are the men of Paardeberg."

ST. JOHN MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

BIVOUAC, Paardeberg, March 3.—Probably John McDermott of St. John (G company), has enjoyed, if the term be appropriate, the most unique experience of any member of the contingent, having been captured by the Boers on Tuesday, February 27th. McDermott was on outpost duty and obtained leave to go down to the bivouac hospital to be treated for cramps. He missed his way and fetched up at the river, and then started to cross his way back to his command. Unfortunately he went in the wrong direction and walked right on towards the Boer laager, where he was only brought to realize the fact by a volley of shots being fired at him. McDermott 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 McDermott into their intrenchments and took him before Cronje's secretary, who, after interrogating him 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, after putting a few questions to McDermott as to our forces, etc., which elicited no favorable reply, ordered him to be taken across the river to the Boer laager on the other side. On the way over, McDermott's guards told him they were going to shoot all English men. 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 for water, they had to take their chances 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 shells sent in by the naval men made moving about dangerous. McDermott saw three men killed by a shell from the R. H. A. gun. A lyddite shell burst close enough to them to almost suffocate them, but they managed to last through it all till February 27th, when they were given over to Cronje surrendered. McDermott is none the wiser for his experience, and is very thankful for having escaped with his life. I must correct a former statement. Johnson, of "H" company, died from the effect of his wounds. George Orman, who left Halifax with us (transferred to "F" company), was shot dead. Sievert, formerly of "H" company (now "F") was badly wounded in heroically trying to bring out Orman's body. Sievert also showed his great bravery in undergoing a severe operation without being put under the influence of chloroform. Adams, Regan and McCallum of "H" company, were wounded in the fight on February 15th, 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" company, who went to Orange River from Belmont, and up to the present moment have not heard how they fared. "H" company also dropped some on the forced march from Gras Pass.

Since yesterday we are resting at a fresh camp, two miles beyond the laager (for sanitary reasons). Our brigade lie together in the following order, beginning on the left flank: Canadians, 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 Gordons have become great cronies, having fought shoulder to shoulder, and bivouacked and marched together for over a fortnight. The Gordons are a fine set of men. They are sober, chaste lot of fellows, who seldom 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 are glad to know, not dangerous, and we hope to see him around again in a few days. Yesterday a careful muster roll of the regiment was called, and of the 1,048 hardy fellows who landed here, but fit poor chaps answered to their names.

CANADA'S SICK AND WOUNDED

TORONTO, April 12.—In his second official report on his work as Red Cross commissioner, dated Orange River, Feb. 23, Dr. Ryerson says forty-six officers and men of the Royal Canadian regiment had been or were then in the hospital three 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 shillings each. Most of them were ragged, but a re-issue of clothing was promised on rejoining the regiment. The money cabled from Canada, Dr. Ryerson says, will be expended directly for supplies, palatable food, surgical dressings and conveniences for the men. The condition of the sick and wounded would be deplorable but for

the Red Cross supplies and help given in the hospitals.

WANT THE WAR STOPPED.

CAPE TOWN, April 12, 11.30 a. m.—The peace party now signs of renewed 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 letters from a source connected with the Boer peace commissioners now on their way to Milan are traveling under sealed orders, which contain the following basis for peace overtures: "First—That the neutralized territory should be guaranteed under a guarantee from the great powers of Europe and the United States of America. Sec'nd.—That the fortifications of the two republics shall be demolished, and the military and other armaments 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, under the escort of the British steamer Clan Robertson. In the consignment was 20,000 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 names and destination cannot be ascertained. So far as can be ascertained, no powder or guns went into the vessel. One of the customs officials attached to the Atlantic docks said today that the Clan Robertson had been watched by men supposed to be private detectives, since she went on the berth 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 playing in the neighborhood of the camp, and the British made reports that small groups of Boers are visible.

WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAY.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 12.—The observance of the weekly half holiday, which had fallen into desuetude, was re-established yesterday. Gen. Roberts had the bands of the twelfth regiment 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 troops. Generals Roberts, Kelly-Kenny, Colville, French, McClelland and other officers of the British and other regiments looked on from the steps of the club house. The scene was a bright one, and for the once the grim actualities of war were pushed into the background. Lieut. Col. Irigoien, of the South African force, has been appointed to the command of the Guards 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.

MERCHANDISE FOR BLOEMFONTEIN.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 11, 4.20 p. m.—Lord Roberts has issued an order permitting a train of twenty trucks of merchandise to come into Bloemfontein. It 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 personal belongings of the people on board were allowed to come in. The 14th Hussars have arrived by road from Bethulle.

OLIVIER'S COMMANDO MOVING.

CAPE TOWN, April 12.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Cape Argus says: "Olivier'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 more than human. They were broiled 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 they were usually attacked at night, they got little sleep, but through

DUTCH MILITARY ATTACHE DEAD.

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

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, April 12.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenço Marques, dated Thursday, says: "It is reported from Pretoria that a Boer commando is moving through the Orange River valley, with a view to drawing the British army from Wepener. "About 2,000 foreigners constitute the new foreign legion in Pretoria, including some Cossacks in uniform. Several fresh recruits left here for Pretoria today, including a French captain, brother of the late Gen. De Villebois Mareuil."

THE BLOEMFONTEIN CORRESPONDENT.

The latest news is that Col. Dalgetty's force occupies a position outside Wepener, while the Rouxville commando occupies the town itself. "The present there should be partially relieved within the next 24 hours. "Lieut. Nix, the Dutch military attaché, who was wounded at Kroonstad, died today under an operation."

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OFFICER ON THE BOER STAFF WHO WAS RECENTLY KILLED WHILE LEADING A SCOUTING PARTY.

A despatch to the Times from Bloemfontein says that the latest news received from Wepener was to the effect that Major Dalgetty was holding a position outside the town, which itself is occupied by the Boers. The Times Bloemfontein correspondent confirms the despatch, reporting the death of the Dutch military attaché with the Boers from the effects of an operation performed in the hospital at Bloemfontein.

A DESPATCH FROM PRETORIA STATES THAT HEAVY COMMANDING WAS HEARD WEDNESDAY IN THE DIRECTION OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

The columns are likely to be shown in a direction of about 15 miles in a continuous range of hills. It is reported that on Wednesday night parties of Boers were moving in the direction of Dewdrop.

LONDON, APRIL 13, 4.05 A. M.—IN A ROUNDABOUT WAY LONDON HEARS THAT LORD ROBERTS, WHEN WRITING TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AT COPENHAGEN, CONGRATULATIONS UPON HIS ESCAPE FROM ASSASSINATION, ADDED TWO OR THREE BONA FIDE SENTENCES PORTENDING AN EARLY ADVANCE WITH WIDE-REACHING COMBINATIONS.

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 smashed. 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 Roberts wisely declines to estimate his men and horses in hurrying the elusive Boers until his preparations are complete. He will leave to the enemy the barren comfort of the occupation of a few farms for a short time.

THE COPENHAGEN CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, TELEGRAPHING WEDNESDAY, SAYS:

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., April 5.—

Monday afternoon, April 2nd, in response to Mrs. F. Andrews, Mrs. F. H. Grimmer, Mrs. C. H. Stokney and Mrs. W. D. Foster (a committee of ladies), a number of ladies and gentlemen met at the residence of Mrs. Henry Whitlock, on the occasion 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 engraved on leaves of white parchment paper, tied together with red, white and blue ribbon. On the cover was drawn a picture of the occasion. Mrs. Whitlock, 1315-1500.

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 Whitlock was the recipient of hearty good wishes, this being the anniversary of her birth as well as that of his mother. He, with Miss Whitlock, did much for the entertainment of the company.

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

Richard McCaffrey, aged 60 years, died yesterday after a short illness from pneumonia. Previous to coming to St. Andrews he resided in Fredericton 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 follows: W. P. Rev. W. J. Kirby; W. A. Ella Alexander; R. S. Harry S. Smith; A. R. S. May Anderson; Chaplain, Rev. D. M. McLean; Fin. Secy, W. W. Graham; Treas., Mrs. James Smith; Cond., A. J. Robertson; A. Cnd., Miss Maxwell; In. Snt., Alfred Davenport; Out. Snt., Gen. C. Coffey; S. T. P. W., Miss Coswell; P. W. P., W. S. Robinson; D. W. P., Harry McAllister.

There have been initiations at every meeting of the division since organization.

Mrs. Daniel Ryan, whose illness was reported in the Sun, died on the 29th of March, aged 73 years.

Mrs. Caroline Hanson of Milltown, 35, 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 Milltown is spending a few days with his mother and sister in Milltown.

Salmon have been seen already in the notable pool at the Union.

Geo. E. Eye, whose laundry was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, has contracted with Charles Stokney for the erection of a new building, to cost \$5,000.

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 Hill, 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 limited.

The mayor's opinion, which declared the seat vacant pending investigation was overruled by the council, and on motion the petition was laid on the table. The following officers were appointed for the year: H. McAllister, town treasurer and receiver of taxes; Police marshal, Frank Atwood, whose office was taken the position for \$450, against \$400 offered by P. J. Manx, 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, and B. Murphy chief of the fire department.

Ernest Chidlin, one of the conductors on the Caledon and St. Stephen street cars, has resigned to accept a position on the West End street railway in Boston.

HOPEWELL HILLS, April 6.—Rev. A. Lucas, field secretary of the N. B. International S. W. Association, lectured in the Methodist church here last night. Mr. Lucas will spend the coming week in school work throughout the country.

Albert county district lodge, I. O. G. T. met at this place today. A large attendance was present. A large number of public meetings were held in the evening, addresses being given by prominent members of the Good Templars and others.

Goodwin's steam mill began sawing today on Alexander's lumber cut at Dry Brook. The cut will exceed half a million feet.

The sch. Geo. L. Sillip is loading hard wood lumber at Riverside for St. John. Susie Prescott came in the river today with freight from St. John.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, April 5.—

Grace Clarke, daughter of Chas. L. Clarke, died yesterday of heart disease after an illness of several days.

Samuel McCrackin died this morning of pneumonia after an illness of a few days.

Benedict Fridge, who purchased the Asa Nelson farm, will move to it after Easter. Mr. Mason, whose health is not the best, will live with his people in the States.

Operations on the new Episcopal church will be resumed next week.

John E. Segee, a homicidal lunatic, was taken to the insane asylum on Thursday last by Constable Wm. Kingston.

The "Furber" GUCUMBER 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" 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.

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W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited)

MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

FREE!

In order to introduce our assorted STEEL PENS we are giving away a free choice of Pens, Ballpens, Books, Chains, Brooches, Purse, Jack Knives, Skates, Guard Chains and many other useful premiums for selling 25 packages of our pens. For every 25 packages we are giving away a free 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 sold 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.

THE LEGISLATURE

Two Bills Relating to St. John Are Agreed to.

They Are the Cold Storage and Graving Dock Bills—The Particulars Set Forth.

FREDERICTON, April 13.—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 government 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, such bonds to be secured by first mortgage on the lands (whether leasehold or freehold), buildings and plant of the company, provided that the amount on which interest shall be so guaranteed in respect to the cold storage warehouses to be erected in the city of St. John shall not exceed the sum of \$80,000, nor shall it exceed 75 per cent of the actual cost of the building and plant of the company.

The interest shall be guaranteed for a period of 40 years from the completion and equipment of the cold storage warehouse. The lieutenant governor in council may by order in council direct the provincial secretary to endorse upon such bonds a guarantee of said interest, such guarantee to be signed by the provincial secretary, and when such guarantee is so signed, the provincial secretary shall be liable to pay the interest so guaranteed to the holder of any such bond. Any sum required to make good such guarantee shall be paid by the receiver general out of the general revenue of the province.

The buildings and plant of the company shall be sold in any event by the lieutenant governor in council. No interest shall be paid, nor shall the government be liable to pay any, until such cold storage warehouse and all the buildings in connection therewith are erected and in complete running order, and the sum required to pay the interest on the bonds, the books of the company shall at all times be open to the inspection of the lieutenant governor in council, or such person as he may appoint to inspect the same. This company shall produce and file semi-annually with the provincial secretary a statement of its business and the net profits, if any, which statement shall be verified under oath by the president or secretary of the company. The salary of each officer and any servant or employee of the company shall be subject to the approval of the lieutenant governor in council, who may fix or alter the amount thereof so long as said guarantee by the province shall remain outstanding. The provincial secretary and commissioner for agriculture shall be ex-officio members of the board of directors of the company, and shall have the same powers and privileges as other members of the board. The rates for storage shall at all times be subject to the approval of the lieutenant governor in council. Under the bill the 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 the same erected, to an amount equal to 75 per cent of the actual cost of the warehouse, but not in any case to exceed the sum of \$10,000, the interest to be guaranteed for a period of forty years.

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 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 anything.

Mr. Purdy—I see that the government 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 flitting away its profits in fancy salaries. Mr. Fleming—Is it the intention to have the inside cold storage depots built by this company?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Not necessarily. There is nothing to prevent any other company securing the guarantee named 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 familiar 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, agreed to contribute to the extent of \$2,500 a year for 40 years. Mr. Robertson had also been promised

assistance from the dominion government, and was reasonably certain of loyal 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 government's desire. The present bill proposes that a subsidy be granted to the Imperial Dry Dock Company of St. John, N. B., the amount of \$5,000 a year for 40 years. The contract between the lieutenant governor in council 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 engineers 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 80 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 any part of the said subsidy the dock shall be wholly completed and equipped according to such plans and specifications. For the purpose of granting such aid the lieutenant governor in council is authorized to issue debentures from time to time as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. Such debentures shall be payable to the holder or bearer thereof, and shall be negotiable 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 at such price and in such times as the lieutenant governor in council may deem advisable, and the moneys received from the sale thereof shall be paid to the receiver general and by him be applied towards the payment of such debentures. Any premium received from such sale shall form part of the general revenue of the province. Should the lieutenant governor in council deem it advisable to do so, he may cause such subsidy or any part thereof to be paid by the delivery to the company of moneys in the hands of the receiver general, or he may cause such subsidy to be paid in lieu of the debentures issued under the authority of the present bill, together with the interest thereon, may be payable either in Canada, Great Britain, or any foreign country, and the interest on such debentures shall be paid in 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 Messrs. Porter and Burchall and speeches in strong support of the bill by Hon. Mr. Emmerson and Hon. Mr. McKewen, the bill was agreed to.

Mr. Osman from the library committee reported that of 436 volumes 236 have been out one year or over. These are mostly in the hands of members of the legislature and department of public works would take action.

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 indemnity. He (Osman) had no objection to 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 explanation.

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 March last, and submitted on the 7th day of April instant."

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 many statements 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 railways and highway bridges would be grossly unfair. Going into the evidence, he 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 second policy.

His motion was seconded by Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Robinson submitted the following report of the public accounts committee, which was received and adopted.

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 examination.

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

as many meetings as usual, but there have been in all twelve sittings of the committee, and at those sessions we have carefully examined every one of the vouchers and accounts touching chiefly the most important items of controllable expenditure contained in the reports of the auditor general, the chief commissioner of public works and the other departments of the province.

Special attention was given to the accounts of the provincial infantic asylum, the secretary-treasurer and the steward being before the committee with the books of the institution, and a most critical 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 1898 in the Nova Scotia institution the running expenses were \$81,170.70 for 369 patients, while in New Brunswick last year the running expenses were only \$54,825.23 for 824 patients, or an average cost per patient as follows: In Nova Scotia, \$170 each; in New Brunswick, \$105 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 tenders.

Your committee find that there is an improvement in the condition of highway-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 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, 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 therein 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 Quinlan of the management; Mr. Winslow of the public works department; Mr. Beek, the auditor general, and Mr. Dibble, the secretary of the committee, all of whom have contributed much to facilitate the work of the committee.

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 Hon. 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.

Mr. Farris submitted the report 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 the basis of the extra allowance to that gentleman for the session of 1898, and 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 session of the 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 respectfully requests that the sessional indemnity for the present session be increased by at least the sum of one hundred dollars.

Dr. Pugsley resumed the debate on Mr. Mott's motion with respect to the investigation of the bridge charges, speaking for two hours. He was followed by Mr. Laforest for the opposition at a quarter to six. At that hour the house took recess till half past seven o'clock. Mr. Laforest resumed at eight o'clock, speaking for two hours. Mr. Carvell, the next speaker, spoke till half past eleven o'clock.

FREDERICTON, April 12.—The debate 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, Fleming, Fish, Melanson, Robinson, Osman, Porter, Leger and Emmerson, 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: Yea—Hazan, Shaw, Melanson, Humphrey, Glesler, Laforest, Fleming—7; Nay—Tweedie, White, Dunn, La-

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Mr. Emmerson did not vote on either motion or amendment.

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Forest, Farris, McKeown, Mott, Thompson, Whitehead, Osman, Birchall, O'Brien, Fish, Robinson, O'Brien (Charlottetown), Porter, Barnes, McLeod, Gibson, Campbell, Carpenter, Pugsley, Lawson, Carvell, Todd, Young, Russell, Purdy, McCain, Johnston, Burns, Gagnon, Leger, Forster—34.

Mr. Emmerson did not vote on either motion or amendment.

Special attention was given to the accounts of the provincial infantic asylum, the secretary-treasurer and the steward being before the committee with the books of the institution, and a most critical 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 1898 in the Nova Scotia institution the running expenses were \$81,170.70 for 369 patients, while in New Brunswick last year the running expenses were only \$54,825.23 for 824 patients, or an average cost per patient as follows: In Nova Scotia, \$170 each; in New Brunswick, \$105 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 tenders.

Your committee find that there is an improvement in the condition of highway-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 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, 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 therein are, as a whole, reasonable

NOTICE

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

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKEHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND HIS PREFERENCE.

Those who are looking for an excuse for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's betrayal of preferential trade seek comfort in Mr. Chamberlain's recent observations. Three years ago Sir Wilfrid went to England after making a 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 question of a revenue tariff, and having argued from Mr. Chamberlain's words that the British government would not demand free trade within the empire as a condition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier 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 Zollverein. He had no authority to promise anything. He had authority to listen to the opinions of the colonial premiers, and with his colleagues, to consider whether they could be carried out. The Australian representatives 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 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 Zollverein.

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 people. Sir Wilfrid Laurier chose another course. Though he only of all the colonial premiers was authorized to ask for an imperial Zollverein, 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.

The Laurier organs quote the condensed reports of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech, in which he is supposed to have said that he never advocated an imperial Zollverein and did not believe it possible except on the basis of free 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 Canada for British goods. He simply took the position, which he distinctly takes now, that it is not for an imperial minister to advocate or advise, but for the colonial governments to make the first advance.

Mr. Chamberlain said four years ago that if the colonies asked Great Britain to impose duties on foreign products, such as wheat, meat, sugar and wool, the colonies would not be met with a blank refusal. That was not advocacy, but it was an encouraging expression of opinion. Mr. Chamberlain has said nothing since to modify that view. While we do not expect from a man of his free trade traditions and tendencies a sudden

and extreme departure in the direction of protection, either for the Kingdom or the Empire, we must recognize it as a matter of great significance that Mr. Chamberlain goes so far in the face of the free trade creed as to concede the possibility of a tax on the necessities of life. If a man of his training and antecedents goes so far, what may we expect of the statesman who had to different traditions?

There is enough in what Mr. Chamberlain has conceded to offer encouragement for a future action. Granted that the British parliament may impose a tax on bread and other necessities, and on raw material such as wool, and you grant the thing which the free trade element has most strongly 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.

Again we have the same old declaration made by Mr. Chamberlain, that the colonies must be the first to speak. Which colony should lead? Which colony was at the head of the Jubilee first to pass preferential trade resolutions? In which colony have the leaders of both parties proclaimed their desire for a preference in the British market? Which colony has the most interest in securing British customers? Which has to face the most bitter foreign competition?

That is the colony to take the lead in this business. But Canada, as represented by Sir Wilfrid, has taken the lead since 1897 in discouraging preferential trade. Our premier has told the home government that we do not want it. The statement is not true, and Sir Wilfrid when he now says that he could admit that it is not true. But while Canada speaks like that in England there is no chance. We cannot expect the British nation to insist on Canadians taking a preference when Canadians 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 wheat in order that Canadian wheat might have a better chance in that market, or to tax foreign lumber and cattle and cheese and butter for the same purpose, we are talking at our word. It is not likely that Mr. Chamberlain will trouble himself to change our opinion. We see thus far that behind in this matter than we were in 1896. The lost ground must be regained.

First of all it will be necessary for the British government and the British people to know that the Canadian producer 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 people of Canada within a few months will have an opportunity to find an exponent of Canadian ideas, who will say the same thing in England that the Duke of Devonshire said in Canada, and will give the language and actions of the present premier of Canada, they justify the position as it is, and invite Mr. Chamberlain not only to refrain from giving a preference to Canada, but to oppose any movement of the kind coming from any part of the 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 transport 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) Major Aspinwall of the Grenadier Guards had selected and safely shipped from Argentina to the Cape some nineteen thousand 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 there could be found 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 Garden Fruit Grower and also the Gardening World of London suggest a preference in the British market for colonial fruit, as a measure of retaliation against 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 preferential trade was clearly stated by himself last week. He said he had not advocated an imperial Zollverein, but, said he, "I have pointed out that, if there were to be any kind of fiscal arrangement with the colonies, I believed the only form that would meet with the slightest favor would be free trade between the portions of the empire and duties as against strangers. At any rate, the suggestion must originate with the colonies."

DIED AT WOLLASTON, MASS.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Titus, widow of the late James E. Titus of Wollaston and daughter of George Gerhan, deceased, of Long Beach, died at her residence in Wollaston, Massachusetts, on Saturday, April 8. She passed away at the age of seventy-five years.

Mrs. Titus was born in Long Beach, Kings County, where she 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 was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a member of the Wollaston Baptist Church, where she was buried on Saturday, April 9.

Deceased has made hosts of friends in her lifetime, and her demise will be deeply regretted both in her comparatively new home and in the place of her birth. Her husband was a man of high character, and to all with whom she came in contact, which will make her death a young woman. Her husband was as sprightly as a young woman. Her husband was a man of high character, and to all with whom she came in contact, which will make her death a young woman. Her husband was as sprightly as a young woman. Her husband was a man of high character, and to all with whom she came in contact, which will make her death a young woman.

A WRONG CONCLUSION.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The state department has been informed by the British navy department relative to the fanning and churning duties on butter, from U. S. Consul F. J. B. at Bombay, and presents startling figures. The duty on butter, as recorded during the initial stage of the famine three years ago. It then affected the home government, the duty on butter was 3,500,000, and the daily expenditure is placed at \$54,000. The famine area covers 40,000 square miles, with a population of 40,000,000, and there is a further area of about 100,000 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000, in which more or less distress prevails, and where relief already has been ordered by the British government. The applications for relief are being forwarded to the state authorities, and are increasing at the rate of 250,000, and bringing up a total of 8,000,000, with the most trying period still two months distant. In conclusion, the consular reports will divert the attention and contributions of Englishmen as to obliging India to fight the plague and cholera.

A BIG BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—The Chamber of Deputies today, the Premier, M. De Smet De Nayer, read a communication from King Leopold, in which he announced that the nation the whole of his real estate. Prolonged cheering greeted the reading of the King's letter, which announced that he had bequeathed the South African war to the present country with all his estates, including the royal palaces, the royal stables, the royal parks, and the royal armaments. The King's bequest is a most generous one, and will be a great benefit to the nation. The King's bequest is a most generous one, and will be a great benefit to the nation. The King's bequest is a most generous one, and will be a great benefit to the nation.

THE MRS. TRAILL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The following account has been received from Sir Sandford Fleming of the disposal of the "Traill Memorial Fund," to which citizens of St. John contributed \$30 through Mrs. G. U. Hay. The subscriptions amounted to \$1,243.52. This includes \$758.53, the amount of the royal bounty referred to below.

In June, 1898, a committee was appointed of friends of the late Mrs. Catharine Farr Traill to raise a testimonial fund in honor of her memory, and to present the same to 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 committee, from time to time in the Bank of Montreal, according 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 and a balance of \$243.52 remains. The committee propose to send this to Miss Catharine A. Traill, the residuary legatee, with a request that it may be in part employed in erecting a monument in connection with the late lady's remains. The committee trust this may meet the views of all the subscribers to the fund.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it does not cure you. Groves' signature is on each box.

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, N. B., April 12.—Notwithstanding the almost impassable state of the roads, the attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander McLeod, which took place at Carsonville this afternoon, was very large. The casket, a very handsome one, borne in quantity, and the floral tributes of respect from members of her family and others, many of whom had come a long distance to be present. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and were of a most impressive kind. W. H. Fairweather leaves in a few days for Quebec to take a course in the military college there.

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, tipped the beam at 1,800 lbs. A pair of oxen, fed by Harry Hays, son of Councilor Hays of Dutch Valley, weighed 1,800 lbs. This year Holman & Erb secured the calf raised by Mr. Davidson of Anagnague, which weighed 300 lbs.

Fred J. Boal, the popular post office clerk, who spent the past winter in Bermuda for the benefit of his health, is again at his post, much to the satisfaction of the people having business there. Fred is looking the better for his rest. James Johnson, brother of Dr. Geo. H. Jones of Sussex, died at his home this morning. Brick, stone and other building material for a handsome residence to be erected for Dr. J. J. Daley on Church avenue, are being hauled on the lot and work will be begun as soon as the weather permits. Thos. Heffer is the contractor.

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. (Chart number 98.)

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

About the middle of his second year.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.—Summer of A. D. 58. Immediately after the Sermon on the Mount. Place.—Capernaum, on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee, "his own city."

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: 19; John 5.

Comment verses 9, 10.

I. (a) Now when he had ended all his sayings in the (b) audience of the people, he entered into Capernaum.

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.

And when they came to Jesus, they brought him (g) instantly, saying, 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 not far from the house, the centurion sent friends to him, saying unto him, Lord, trouble not thyself; for I am not worthy that thou shouldst enter under my roof.

7. Wherefore neither thought I myself worthy to come unto thee: but say thou a word, and my servant shall be healed.

8. For I also am a man set under authority, having under me soldiers, and I say unto one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth 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 house, found the servant whole that had been sick.

REVISION CHANGES.

(So far as they affect the sense.)

Ver. 1. (a) After the. (b) EARLY.

Ver. 2. (a) As the house of the centurion.

Ver. 3. (d) Concerning Jesus. (e) Asking. (f) Save.

Ver. 4. (g) Earnestly. (h) Worthy that thou shouldst 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 series of miracles follows close upon the promulgation of the laws and principles of the new kingdom.

2. Centurion.—A military officer, the captain of a hundred soldiers. Servant.—His personal aid or attendant, as distinguished from the soldiers. Was sick, and ready to die.—R. V., "at the point of death." His disease, according to Matthew, was the palsy, and he lay in 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.

3. He loveth our nation.—Attracted 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. "Angustus had recognized the value of synagogues in maintaining order."

4. I am not worthy that thou shouldst enter under my roof.—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 house of the Gentiles were "unclean," entrance into them, and still more, familiar fellowship, would "defile" a Jew. The centurion must have known this.

5. I say unto one, Go, and he goeth.—"My word is all-powerful in the ranks which I command." Military 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."

6. He marvelled at him.—Only twice do we read in the gospel that the Saviour marvelled: once at the unbelief of his fellow-citizen at Nazareth (Mark 6: 6), once at the faith of this heathen.—Van Oosterzee. His faith was the more wonderful since so much depended on it. Said unto the people.—Who needed the lesson 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 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: 1-23). What is the purpose of this arrangement?

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 him? What is the palsy?

III. He Applies to Jesus for Aid (vs.

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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 here in Colchester, constituency of Finneran.

It was decided to organize on political lines and attend the conservative and liberal nominating conventions and oppose any candidate who had not been a total abstainer for at least two years past, and would not agree to support the parliament the passage of a prohibition act.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The reports of the arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay case has been received at the state department by mail from Rome. It is found to have been substantially covered by the cable reports forwarded by the United States minister at Rome when the award was announced.

The award is under consideration, and while the first impulse was to reject as entirely inadequate and unjust, it now seems probable 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, with which country the repudiation would react.

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.

Lorimer, in writing, says that Mr. well he must have the Sun, as "it is the only loyal paper printed in St. John."

PAIN-KILLER.

cuts, bruises, burrs, internally it is a dyentery. Avoid but one Pain-Kill and 50c.

Inferior teas, satisfaction to produce serious digestive organs. TEAS contain terants and are know them beca and "for the st

Mrs. Thade W who recently gav received through torney, of Shedd behalf \$3 from of the privy pur donated by his cases.—Transcrip

Charles Fawc within the cours offer for sale \$ he has fattene months. Last of deals the coa night and the Chatham Worl

Nothing in e much is electe yet, for practi educational acc tant. The Curr of this city is course in busi deal criticism Monday, Wedn ternoons at 4 o course \$15.00, of \$25.00 at the discount of 10 cash in advanc

F. E. Neale I on Saturday. the shipment of of deals the coa night and the Chatham Worl

NEW Dress G Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Rugs, Yarns, Feather

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MEN'S SPRING SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

We aim to make this a thoroughly satisfactory place to buy Clothing, and when we say that our New Spring Stock is more than pleasing to us, it means that we believe no such values are obtainable elsewhere. We give a few details:

Men's Very Stylish Spring Suits.

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

AT 8.00 A strictly all-wool, Grey Twill Overcoat; good, serviceable, sensible, well made and substantially lined. You'll see no such value elsewhere.

AT 8.50 Handsome and stylish Covert Coats, in light Whipcords, with very good body linings and sleeve linings. These would be hard to match at a third more than our price.

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.

AT 12.00 Overcoats of grey Venetian and light Whipcords of various shades; made up to meet the requirements of fashion. Best we know of at the price.

Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

GREATER OAK HALL,

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King Street, Corner Germain. ST. JOHN, N. B.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

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 in the Carlisle hotel, Woodstock.

Mr. C. T. Burns, 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 larceny of \$30 from a companion named John Clarkins.

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

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 6th there occurred at Forest Hill, P. E. I., the death of Donald McBeth, aged 97. Deceased leaves a wife, seven children and twenty-six grandchildren. He was born in the Isle 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 he has accepted a position with the Harrison Mills Timber and Trading Company—Vancouver, Wash., April 5.

The steamer Victoria of Star Line will during the summer months leave Indian town every Saturday afternoon about six o'clock for Hantsport and intermediate points, returning will arrive at Indian town at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c and 50c.

Inferior teas, while they afford no satisfaction to the users, are apt to produce serious derangements of the digestive 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 Soudac, who recently gave birth to triplets, has received through E. R. McDonald, attorney, of Soudac, 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. Let spring Mr. Fawcett sold 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 neglected as penmanship, and yet, for practical value, hardly any educational equipment is so important. The Currie Business University of this city is now offering a special course in business writing and practical arithmetic. Classes in session Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons at 4 o'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.

HEART DISEASE.

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CORNWALLIS NEWS.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., April 10.—The R. W. Kinsman Co. of Canning have purchased a tract of land in New Ross from Dr. Augustus Clark of Cobles, Maine.

Mrs. Laura Eaton of Canning has gone to New York to fill a position in a hospital.

J. A. Leason of Halifax recently purchased about 500 head of cattle in different sections of Cornwallis.

Herbert Tupper of Kingsport, has gone to Sackatoon, N. W. T.

Johnathan Steele, who died at his home in Scotia Bay on Saturday, was about seventy years of age. He leaves a wife, six sons and a daughter, who marries Charles MacKenzie of Pexau.

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 his sons ran the mill in his name.

Mrs. David Dickie, wife of the registrar of deeds, who died this winter, is very ill at her home in Canning, of 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 face-smile signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box of the genuine.

Samuel W. Dick, Mascarene; Herbert H. McLean, Letete; George McCormick, St. George; John F. Catharine, Letete; Andrew McGee, Back Bay; Andrew W. McLean, John 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 the county of Charlotte, and also between Lord's Cove and Fairhaven. The capital stock is \$2,000, divided into 41 shares.

The death occurred yesterday morning at his home, King street, Carleton, of Robert Stewart. The deceased was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was about 65 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 a daughter—survive.

OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Mr. Blair would like to know something about the lubrication of the Intercolonial.

In 1896 Mr. Blair cancelled previous oil 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 contracts, and was not the lowest.

It, however, made an independent offer that the lubrication should cost less per car and engine mile than in previous years, but the government of that time did not care to accept 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 the company, though a foreigner, took an extraordinary interest in that campaign, which required much lubrication to make it run well.

About that time the company got the contract. The prices were well above those of the competing French-Canadians, and the reduction proposition was represented as the main element in the case. Dr. Rutten of Montreal had made a report that the Galena oil was of a very unusual character, being composed of dead fish, and had a crude lead content, but the presence of lead soap did 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 stirred in parliament by a local member, that the cost mileage increase in the second year was only 8 per cent. This cut was \$22,000, 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 cost mileage increase in the second year was only 8 per cent. While in the first year there was an 8 per cent. decrease. At the same time, as remarked above, there was an increase of 20 per cent. and 33 per cent. in the cost of oil under Mr. Blair's contract.

The house of commons is still struggling to find out who sold Col. White's medals. Col. White's medals were sold to the minister up from the minister's point of view. We have the fact that a number of officers were appointed by General Hutton to take the "White" course. They were appointed on the basis of their names were struck off after-ward by the minister. Two officers of the department, both imperial officers, neither of them acquainted with or at all interested in Canadian politics, had formed the impression that their names had been struck off by order of the minister because they had taken part in politics. The notes went so far as to explain in detail that the offence was public speaking on the side of the opposition. The department stated that the names had been struck off by the minister, and was his reason for cancelling the appointment.

Now the minister states that he never assigned this reason "officially" under his instructions. There is no doubt that he did not tell Col. Foster of General Hutton to assign the political reason. There is no doubt that he was annoyed when he found 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 becomes 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 did not assign a technical military reason, which he seems to think that he furnished, and should withhold the true reason, and which each one knew that the other knew. But these English officers, not accustomed to these forms of official duplicity, gave the men the actual reason as they understood it from the minister. The most that Dr. Borden says is that he did not "officially" give the political reason to the staff officers. But this is a 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 voice—and 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 minister's intention 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 prostration. The minister's statement is that White and Vince were retired for three reasons. 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 from regular service. This is a false 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, secondly, he was a "cripple." As a matter 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 every way physically capable.

It happens that of the officers disqualified, according to Dr. Borden's report, he had applied only to conservative officers. It happens that the

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CAPE BRETON MAN KILLED.

A Kanloppis, B. C., letter in the Vancouver News-Advertiser of April 6th says: "The death occurred on Saturday night last of John McLean, a native of Long Point, Cape Breton, N. S., and thirty years. After the arrival of the Pacific express, Constable Gladwin, in going down the station platform, saw the body of a man lying on the ground opposite the water tank, with his face cut and his skull badly fractured. He was at once taken to the hospital, but on arrival there was found to be quite dead. It is supposed that he was beating his way to Ashcroft from Nottch 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 \$39 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.

Ship Canara, Capt. Swatridge, sailed from New York on the 16th ult. for Fremantle, Australia. The vessel encountered bad weather and put into Shelburne, N. S., taking the crew having been exhausted while working at the pumps. The tug Flushing took the Canara in tow at Shelburne at 2 o'clock last Monday morning and got her as far as Barrington Bay. The weather was too rough for business. The steamer and ship anchored there, the Flushing with her tow left Barrington about one o'clock Wednesday morning. There was a heavy sea on, the wind being E.N.E., and as there was no possible chance of getting ahead with the vessel the Flushing put into Yarmouth, where Capt. S. W. Dick, who was looking after the ship, was landed. Capt. Dick's Flushing picked the ship up again at Yarmouth about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and docked her at Sand Point about 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 CASTORIA.

Rev. F. W. Heriow of St. Thomas, Ontario, has accepted a call to the Methodist church in Summerside.

Notice to Subscribers.

John E. Austin is travelling in Queens Co. N. B. in the interests of the Sun.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Position as assistant upon a farm, if possible, near Fredericton. Bagnall, "FARM," Daily Sun Newspaper Office, St. John. 415

Advertisement for 900 Drops, a vegetable preparation for stimulating the food and regulating the stomachs and bowels of infants and children. It promotes digestion, cheerfulness, and rest, and contains neither opium, morphine, nor mineral. It is not narcotic. It is a perfect remedy for constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. It is a tac simile signature of Dr. H. P. Fletcher, New York. 476 months old. 35 Doses—35 Cents. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

staff officers, after a talk with him when the appointments were cancelled, concluded that the political reasons governed the case, that he so informed the two officers, and that General Hutton directed and concurred with him. 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 gratuitous assertion that General Hutton did the thing maliciously in order to get the minister into a hole. Moreover, while the minister declares that the government had been too slow in offering terms, he goes on to argue that there were political reasons if he had chosen to act on them. He accused Col. White of making two political speeches: One was at a banquet in which he responded for the army and declared that the government had been too slow in offering terms, and that it was a shame to have the Canadian soldiers dumped on the coast of Africa to live on imperial pay. The other was at a fat stock show, in which he said that there was disloyalty in Canada among the French-Canadians. As to the last speech, it is reported in that form only in one paper, whose representative was not present at the time, and Col. White emphatically denies that he made any such statement. As to the other, Col. White agrees with the ministers, who afterwards changed their mind and paid the soldiers more than the imperial rate. Col. Vince referred in his letter to the course of Admiral Borden, who, after his appointment to command of the Mediterranean squadron, and before he had reported for duty, made a strong criticism of the military policy of the imperial government.

It appears that Mr. Tarte's La Patrie was the first to open fire on Col. White after his alleged utterance. Mr. McNeill pointed out that this does not amount to much, because the Tarte organ is always finding an enemy for the French-Canadian in every English speech. However, what the Tarte organ says must go in the militia department as well as elsewhere. Probably a like protest was made in the case of Col. Vince, as La Patrie was one of these journals which declared that the Carleton county French issue.

The interesting question how 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 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 in the militia command in Canada. 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 them to let him know afterwards the character of their interview. Dr. Borden says this is intolerable, but other officers in the house expressed the opinion that it is perfectly reasonable. Col. Tyrwhitt suggests that the general's order was necessary because he had discovered that the minister was dealing with the military end of the department through the subordinates, and not through its head, which showed that he had no idea of military discipline. The general charged with the military would naturally desire to know what transpired in the department supposed to be under his control. It seems to be Dr. Borden's 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 agitators told that lie? Apparently either Dr. Borden or Col. Foster retained Col. White, and Dr. Borden retained 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.

Col. Tyrwhitt denounced with some vigor the brutishness 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 slander, he said, came from a gentleman who was defeated in Bothwell and rewarded with a seat in the senate and pitched into a position for which he was unfit. 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 non-combatant who had been attached to a corps in the capacity of a surgeon. If Dr. Borden had any idea of military matters he would have known enough when he wanted to communicate with General Hutton's staff officer to have sent his secretary 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 made than those which the minister cancelled. Col. White's corps had always been in the front in his military district, and Mr. Foster referred to the high standing of the unit under Col. Vince's command. Hon. Mr. Foster showed that not only in this matter, but in all matters of patronage, the department was becoming a political machine like the other departments, and that nothing that was said by Dr. Borden could break down that charge.

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NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

- Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ticking.
- Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces.

BOYS' CLOTHING. WINDOW BLINDS.

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

SHARP & McMACKIN, 385 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

PARLIAMENT

Restigouche and Western Bill Gets Its Third Reading.

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

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

The Restigouche and Western railway bill came next. Mr. Fraser of Guyabro objected that the company owned certain money and legislation ought to provide for this payment.

Mr. McAllister said that this charter was only for the construction of a bridge over the St. John. It would not be fair to tack on to it the claims against the railway.

Mr. Wood of Hamilton said he knew of \$6,000 debt covered by the railway company. He thought the company seeking legislation should be made to pay these bills.

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

Hon. Mr. Blair explained that the liabilities mentioned by Fraser and Wood did not belong to the Restigouche and Western, but 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 company.

The bill finally got its third reading without amendment. On a bill to incorporate the Comox railway in British Columbia, Mr. McAllister 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 Chinese clauses were McInnis, 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 Mr. Blair's amendment was lost by a vote of 63 to 31. The majority included 44 liberals and 9 conservatives; the nay, 16 conservatives and 5 liberals.

Replying to Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Blair gave a list of additional officials on the Intercolonial appointed since 1896, with salaries: It includes Harris, appointed at \$5,000 salary and retired; J. E. Price, promoted to superintendent at \$2,400; James Hardwick, assistant general freight agent, \$2,600; H. A. McCreath, inspector of works, \$1,800; Wm. Robinson, general travelling agent, \$2,100; H. A. Price, promoted, \$1,700; J. B. Lambkin, appointed, \$1,700; W. H. Price, New England agent, \$1,200; A. J. Lemoine, canvassing agent, \$800; James Kelly, travelling agent, \$600; Owen Cameron, freight claims agent, \$1,300; W. G. Robertson, travelling freight agent, \$1,500; D. H. Storey, same office, \$1,500; H. H. McDonald, same office, \$1,500; H. Girard, travelling auditor, \$1,100; W. H. Reynolds (retired), advertising agent, \$1,000; M. L. Tracey (retired), car cleaner inspector, \$720; H. Ryan, car tracer, \$300. This does not include Drummond railway officials, of whom there are three at \$1200 each, one at \$950, and three at \$720.

Answering another question, Mr. Blair stated that the government had bought from the Wagner company eight sleeping cars, four dining cars and four first-class cars. Some of the wheels proved unsatisfactory. They were obtained by the Wagners from Krupp's. The Krupp company had replaced these wheels.

Hon. Mr. Boeden informed Mr. Bell of Addington, Ont., that the larger part of the Canadian troops would be ordered out for drill in June and the balance in September.

The acting minister stated to Mr. Foster that tenders had been called for the construction of a light house tower at Oak Point, N. B. The tendering was declined to give the names of the tenders.

Mr. Davin, moving for papers respecting the Northwest subsidies, referred to the demand of the territorial government for increased allowances, and expressed the opinion that the allowance ought to be increased by half a million.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that parliament would be asked to vote \$15,000 additional this year. He regretted that Mr. Davin did not think the grant adequate, but assured him that all the other provinces were of the same opinion in respect to the subsidies paid them. Parliament must have some principle to go upon, and there was no guide but population.

Hon. Mr. Fielding showed that the grants increased from \$309,000 in 1896 to \$469,000 in this year's estimate. The motion passed.

After a run on the order paper had caused a number of motions to be dropped, Mr. Casey's motion in favor of calling parliament on a fixed date each year, in December or January, was discussed.

St. Louis Davies said there was a growing desire to have the sessions called earlier, and that was the policy of the government also. The motion was withdrawn and the house adjourned at 10.20.

NOTES. Mr. Flint's prohibition by province resolution is set down for the first Monday after the Easter holidays, 23rd of April.

OTTAWA, April 10.—On orders of the day, Colonel Prior called the attention of the government to statements made in the press that the order concerning commissions in the imperial army had been cancelled because the Canadian government was not given the choice of officers.

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

Sir Charles Tupper moved the adjournment of the house and said it was important that this matter should be cleared up. He charged that the minister of militia from the time he took office degraded the militia department to the level of party politics. It was not enough to gather in all the patronage in providing supplies to hangers on of the government at low prices, but imperial appointments to his own 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 take his command subservient to party. Now the commandant of the military 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. His colleagues boast that opposition ex-ministers had no sons in the war. Sir Charles declared that many sons of opposition members might be in Africa as officers if the government had given them a chance. The son of one of Sir Charles' colleagues, who was as much entitled to a commission as the son of the minister of militia, who was not living in at Bloemfontein, resigned his commission 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 patronage.

Sir Adolphe Caron recalled the time of the Egyptian war, when the British government offered Canada a number of commissions. The Canadian government did not then make party patronage of these commissions. The commissions, which went to the military college, 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 government were departing from these excellent traditions.

The minister of militia had come in while 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. Moitavie 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 to reduce the cost of goods to the consumer. It was not the fault of the fielding tariff that the purchases from the United States had increased more than those from Great Britain.

He stated that the increased purchases from the States were raw materials, 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. Fugley 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 actual cost of the bridge all complete ready for traffic to the company, and shows also their profit or loss. Instead of showing, as Dr. Fugley and Mr. Emmerson claimed and hoped that it would show, that the Hamilton Bridge Co. took small contracts at a loss, the statement makes it indubitably plain that upon 48 bridges built by this company in the years 1888 and 1889 they lost money only on 6 contracts. It is worthy of note that this statement covers the years 1888-89, when the cost of material and labor had considerably advanced over the prices ruling from 1842 to 1886, the years when Mr. Emmerson's bridges were built. One other thing should be noted here—all these are small bridges, which Mr. Emmerson claims and Mr. Roy, Prof. Swan and others competent to speak substantiate, cost more per pound to build than do the larger structures such as LeFebvre and Campbell bridges.

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 58 are included in the statement.

Summary:— 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 lb., 3.56 cents.

FOR THE SOLDIER BOYS!

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on heavy plate paper, 20 by 50 inches, picture 11.4 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.

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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

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374 H. D. McLEOD, Treasurer, St. John, N. B.

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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.

(Frederick Gleaser.)

Considerable has been said in the press supporting Mr. Emmerson about the private memorandum which the government majority on the bridge inquiry committee compiled. Mr. Roy, of the Hamilton Bridge Co., to put in evidence a few days ago, Dr. Fugley 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. Fugley claimed that Mr. Roy's memorandum would substantiate his statement.

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It was voted at Public Meetings held in St. John to give a Bonus of Fifty Cents per day for Six Months to every Soldier from New Brunswick, no matter what part of the Province he was from, of which Contingent he joined. THE FUND FOR THIS PURPOSE IS ABOUT \$6,000 SHORT.

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

A 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 Mauer Bullets in Him and Yet Was Doing Well—Eager to Get to the Front.

(From H. S. White, the Sun's War Correspondent, sent the Second Contingent to CAPE TOWN, March 7, 1900.—"When will that order come to go to the front? That was the question that was asked by the Canadian camp at Green Point all last week. Men and horses were rested from their long voyage, and the horses were being broken in to do it in a few hours. The order was not given until the day before yesterday, and yet the longest-for-structure to proceed to the front did not arrive. It was generally understood that the delay was caused by the deficiency of rolling stock on the railways, but whatever the difficulty may have been every Canadian at Green Point sincerely and heartily hoped it would be removed. Long the day justly in camp, the men heard daily of the hardships of their comrades in the front, and they longed to be on the firing line too, taking their share of the hardships that were going, and helping to sustain the good repute of Canadian prowess which the Royal Canadian Regiment has already won to uphold.

Meanwhile, in camp at Green Point, both artillery and mounted rifles improved each day. Both men and horses were in the best of health, and the horses were being broken in to do it in a few hours. The order was not given until the day before yesterday, and yet the longest-for-structure to proceed to the front did not arrive. It was generally understood that the delay was caused by the deficiency of rolling stock on the railways, but whatever the difficulty may have been every Canadian at Green Point sincerely and heartily hoped it would be removed.

Last Friday morning the two batteries of artillery had the strongest display they ever made. The order was given for them to break camp, load up everything on the wagons, and march out on the very first time the camping ground was bare. The order was not given until the day before yesterday, and yet the longest-for-structure to proceed to the front did not arrive. It was generally understood that the delay was caused by the deficiency of rolling stock on the railways, but whatever the difficulty may have been every Canadian at Green Point sincerely and heartily hoped it would be removed.

On the following day 100 men of the Mounted Rifles, the best of the formation part of the escort that was sent to the front, were ordered to march out on the very first time the camping ground was bare. The order was not given until the day before yesterday, and yet the longest-for-structure to proceed to the front did not arrive. It was generally understood that the delay was caused by the deficiency of rolling stock on the railways, but whatever the difficulty may have been every Canadian at Green Point sincerely and heartily hoped it would be removed.

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diamond mine there was a coming fever, from which it was easy to perceive the Boers in the act of firing their big guns. Every one was provided with a bomb-proof shelter, and when a signal was given a steam tooter the signal was given from the company of shells was coming down. In spite of every precaution, some victims there were. One man tells of having 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 usual danger from the shells did not touch 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 their 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 Wynberg—a suburb of Cape Town, about ten miles from the heart of the city. The Wynberg military hospital is situated in and around Cape Town, but I selected Wynberg for my first visit, as it was the largest of the hospitals, and because I understood the hospital was the most complete. The hospital is beautifully situated at the foot of Table Mountain; high and dry, and with a view of the sea and the mountains. It was generally understood that the delay was caused by the deficiency of rolling stock on the railways, but whatever the difficulty may have been every Canadian at Green Point sincerely and heartily hoped it would be removed.

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