# POOR DOCUMENT

E'SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST JOHN N B. FEBRUARY 10, 190

### SOME RAYS OF LIGHT.

The discussion in the city council Frion the proposed C. P. R. agree ment was largely a clearing away of cob-webs from the aldermanic mind. In the course of the debate these facts appear to have been made clear :--

1-That under the agreement of 1893 the C. P. R. was only bound to provide additional improvements on the property formerly owned by the Carleton Branch railway. This included the strip 1,600 feet ong and 200 feet wide, down the Beacon

2-That the only additional wharves they could build would be along that strip, which the late harbor master declared to lies with Japan: be impracticable. 3-That they once offered to construct a steamship berth there, but it was thought racticable. 4-That-to construct berths along there at right angles to the harbor front they

must, as the strip is only 200 feet wide,

3-That to construct such berths there,

get more land from the city.

surpassed by that of any of their allies. railway company wants yard room to serve that time Japan has strengthened them. These are the vital questions, which ooth her army and navy, in preparation involve the others, all of them of import for the inevitable conflict with Russia. ance to the future of the port. For it was inevitable that these two

THE VERGE OF WAR.

been pressing eastward to the sea. Within The withdrawal of the respective en sies from St. Petersburg and Toki the last few years her great aim of buildns war. Russia as usual en ing a railway-the Trans-Siberian-was complished connecting St. Petersburg avors to attach the blame to her rival with the port of Vladivostock. But that nt whatever professions of peaceful in ent may have emanated from St. Peters port was not sufficient to her needs, and

urg during the past few months it is apshe found an opportunity to secure Port arant that in this struggle Russia is the Arthur, and obtain a foothold in the orthern Chinese province of Manchuria. gressor and the war, if it is now t Japan watched all this with a jealous preak out, is a result of her dogged an eve. Other nations, too, were interested nscrupulous pursuit of an age-long policy, and Russia was called upon to evacuate o absorb piece by piece, as opportunity Manchuria. This she promised to do on offered, the territories of northern and the 8th of last October but on one pre

eastern Asia. The position of Japan is perfectly clear text or another she has remained. She had also succeeded in depriving Japan o With her it is a life or death struggle, the fruits of the latter's victory over and she doubtless feels that she canno China, and sought to prevent the latter afford to wait.

1

nations should be rivals. During more

than three hundred years Russia had

from obtaining a foothold in Korea. If hostilities are begun one of the early Korea is a peninsula jutting out from st events may be the greatest sea-fight of the coast of China, and has been de odern times, for Russia has a fleet near cribed as an arrow pointed at the heart Port Arthur, and Japan has as large, of Japan. Under Russian control it would not a larger one, cruising in Korean water enable the latter to dominate and threat: in such a position as to prevent a junction en the very existence of Japan. Port of the Russian fleets at Port Arthur and Arthur is south of Korea, Vladivostock

Vladivostock. is north of it, and Russia would be able Russia is said to have a small army gradually to extend the sphere of her in he Yalu River, on the border of Korea sence toward and over the peninsula and both nations are reported to have If her advance is ever to be checked by troops ready to make a dash for Seoul, the Japan it must be done now, while her capital of Korea. But the early part of Trans-Siberian railway is still but a single track, making difficult the rapid transfer the war would be conducted chiefly at of troops over the thousands of miles from

JAPANESE.

Battleships.

Protected Cruisers.

...10,960 ...10,960 ...10,960

Tons. 13,600 Mikasa.... 13,110 Asaki... 12,700 Hatsuse... 12,674 Shikashima 12,674 Yashima... 10,960 Fuji..... 10,960 Chen Yuen. 10,960

Various statements have been given out European Russia; and while her fleet in respecting the relative strength of the eastern waters is regarded as inferior to Russian and Japanese fleets, likely to that of Japan. For Japan has pretty clash almost immediately after a declara nearly reached the limit of her expantion of war. The New York Globe and sion until she can secure new territory. Commercial Advertiser gives the following and she is therefore in a better position as the probable line-up for the battle, and to fight than she would be a few year hence, during which time Russia would if it is approximately correct the advantage he steadily moving troops eastward and

9,850 9,750 9,750 9,760 9,760 9,436

than

strengthening her hold on Manchuria. And if Japan is to expand it must be in the direction of Korea. Russia's violation of her pledge to

evacuate Manchuria reveals not only her aims but her utter lack of scruple in their accomplishment. From the Japanese standpoint, therefore, delay would mean defeat, while there is now at least a

and crippling her army in M

the valley of the Amur.

granted. These are very important modisome lines and 20 per cent. on cent: on fications of the original suggestion of the others, and this ought to give the British C. P. R. that the water lots should be manufacturer a good shot."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1904.

methods. Then, somehow or another

they manage to get the freights reduced.

wake up.

granted to them outright; and if they With engaging frankness, however, the now agree to these changes the proposition New Zealand premier tells his fellow Engars an entirely different aspect lishmen (for he is himself a native of Lancashire and by profession a mechanical

ause for complaint that the council ask engineer), that in his opinion they must for further information regarding its in tentions, before entirely abandoning nego "My experience," he writes, "has taught tiations which a few weeks ago seemed to me that the British manufacturer and offer the only hope of securing additional merchant have a great deal to learn. The modation in time for next winter's manner the Germans have of doing their business is far in advance of the English

## THE WAR.

You can get heavy lines of goods shipped While it may be taken for granted that from New York or German ports at from a state of war now practically exists be-20 to 50 per cent, less than you can get ween Russia and Japan, it is impossible the same goods carried from British ports to form a clear conception of how soon or Take one line in particular-bottles. They inder what circumstances the first severe are carried in British ships from Germany nflict may occur. It is suggested in the at 22, 6d, per ton, and from London di espatches that the lack of money to prosecute the war with vigor may cause further time to elapse before the serious work begins, but one can scarcely believe that Japan would withdraw her ambassalor if she had not counted the cost and felt henself to be in readiness for battle But there may be something in the suggestion that the Russian fleet will play a waiting game, keeping the fleet of Japan manouevring, and avoiding a decisive engagement until the army in Manchuria has been put in the bost possible fighting trim. Should the Russian fleet be quick crushed, Japan, as pointed out yester day, would be free to throw her armies into Corea and Manchuria. It is of course possible that Japan will force a naval enragement. She has kept her own counsel

o well that her policy is merely a mat ter of conjecture, but the fact that she nas broken off negotiations should natur ally be followed by decisive action. Otherwise there wou'd be no object in throwing down the gage of conflict so abruptly. The exact location of the Japanese fleet has not been positively learned, but one despatch stated that it was cruising off Wei-Hai-Wei, which is about 150 miles south o Port Arthur, to which the Russian flee appears to have rather hurriedly returned a few days ago. It appears to be reason ably certain that the fleet of Japan is in

that neighborhood. The map which The Telegraph prints today will enable its readers to study the situation more clear ly than without such aid. The small Rus-

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. There is a compulsory school attendance

act in operation in Halifax, which is apparently producing fairly good results. Under the act a fine not less than one nor more than twenty dollars may be imposed. Of course the authorities do not wish p press cases to a fine if it can be avoid-The following interesting statement concerning the working of the act has been given by Chairman Hoben to the

Evening Mail: "First we notify parents that the child has been also notify parents that the child bas been also not and in the large majority of cases this accomplishes our object, and here is no further trouble. However, if following the second second second second second to be a second second second second second second second to be a second seco t fails to accomplish the desired result the parents are summoned to appear be-fore the executive committee of the board, and furnish them satisfactory reaon for the absence of the child. If the asons given are not satisfactory, then reasons given are not satisfactory, then the dereliet parent is summoned to ap-pear before the stipendiary magistrate to be dealt with under the act. I think no fair-minded person can claim that this course is unduly severe. With regard to truants as the law now stands, if a child is absent for a period of not less than ten days, he is summoned to appear before the magistrate, and if the charge is proven to be true, he is sentenced to St. proven to be true, he is sentenced to St. Patrick's Home, or the Industrial School, or perhaps the Orphanage. The sentence, however, is contingent on good behavior and so the culprit has a second chance ould he, however, be again guilty truancy, he must stand his sentence. There are several amendments proposed One of these limits the time before which the law becomes operative, to five instead of ten days, and another authorizes the truant officer to apprehend and take to school children found to be habitually

roaming the streets. roaming the streets. "I can give you a few figures if you wish them which speak for themselves. As showing the correctness of my state-ment that our first letter to parents usu-ally has the desired effect 200 notifications ally has the desired effect 200 notifications ally has the desired effect 200 notifications were issued last year, only 30 appearing before the board. The alertness of the truant officer appears to be having its logical result in a gradually decreasing truancy list, as shown by the following: 1890, 43 convictions and 36 commitments; 1900, 46 convictions, 35 commitments; 1901, 38 convictions and 23 commitments; 902, 31 convictions and 23 commitmen The figures for the present year would hardly give a fair idea of the present state of affaire, as the term is not over."

## MANITOBA IN THE LEAD.

An interesting discussion on the Chan berlain programme is now in progress in the Manitoba legislature. On Wednesday noved the follow

This paper is not in a position to discuss the question from a scientific standpoint. but the suggestion made is worthy of con-sideration by those interested, and who have special knowledge of the subject of Caiadian fisheries.

This afternoon the city council will resume discussion of the C. P. R. agreenent and probably decide whether any effort will be made to provide more steamship berths before next winter.

. . . Fifty dollars a year increase of pay to each of 3,000 school teachers in Chicago, says the Boston Globe, means 3,000 new spring suits, with 3,000 new spring hats and gloves and boots to match.

. . . The decision of the English educational authorities to revise their text books and tell in them the truth about Canada, instead of a medley of grotesque absurdities, has not been arrived at a day too soon.

. . . The severity of this winter in Canada has not been paralleled for very many years. In some Ontario towns, owing to the blocking of railway traffic, industries and in some cases even householders are running short of coal. . . . .

If the city council decides not to go on with the steamship berths at South Rodney wharf, it will be open to the charge of getting dredges from the government under false pretences, and the old cry will be renewed that St. John never knows what it wants. The situation is certainly interesting.

The debate on the Chamberlain policy was concluded in the Manitoba legislature on Friday. The house divided on party lines on Mr. Greenway's amendment; afterwards Mr. Roblin's motion was carried by an unanimous vote. The legislature of the prairie province is thus on record in favor of the Chamberlain programme of preferential trade.

> Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not tell his hearers in Montreal last week what modification in their contract the Grand Trunk Pacific people are seeking. And yet more

people want information on that point now than on any other question in Canadian politics. They know that trouble has arisen, and they are anxious to learn what it is and what it is likely to cost the country. For the Grand Trunk Pacific

rect at 40s. per ton." And then this entertaining statesma addresses himself to the question of the open door and free trade. "I know," he says, "that the Britisher slow to move, and that the mother country generally goes for free trade and the open door, but the open-door policy now exploded. It is an open hell to the British working man and his employer when he has a vast American and Gen

man competition to contend with. You hear it said that trade follows the fla Take it from me. old friend, it is all nonsense. It is nothing of the sort. Trade follows the ship, and the people trade where they can get the best terms, b quickly served, and get the articles they

want.' During the period of the con of colonial premiers in London in 1897 and again in 1902, Premier Seddon wa somewhat freely criticised by the pres because of his habit of talking with great freedom on a variety of subjects. In the main, however, in his treatment of in perial questions, he express pretty fairly the colonial idea; and his picturesqu utterances present some wholesome truth to the British mind.

## THE COUNCIL'S ACTION.

No harm can be done by continui iations with the C. P. R. pending further information from the governmen regarding its intentions. It is perfectly possibility of crushing the Russian fleet clear that unless the government intends sian fleet at Vladivostock would of course

It is not giving the government any

would take two or three years. 0-That nevertheless the C. P. R. company favored extension in that direction rather than to build wharves on the South Rodney site.

7-That the city chose the South Rodney site, because of the easier dredging and the possibility of having some of the wharves ready for next winter's business 8-That the civic committee went to Montreal to press this proposal, and persuaded the company to agree to that rather han the former plan of extension south o the present wharves.

That very little was said about the water lots when the committee were in Montreal: but that the C. P. R. officials pointed out that to serve the new berth they must have more yard room; and when Mr. McNicoll came to St. John and looked over the situation with the aldermen he suggested the water lots as a suit able place to be filled in to provide yard

10-That if now the city decides not t go on with the South Rodney wharf proposition it will be stultifying itself and going straight back on all it has been urging for the last year or so as the proper

11-That if the South Rodney sive abandoned there will be no new berths on the war resources of Russia than is the the west side for several years to come. Of course this does not touch the question of the city itself building the wharves but only one alderman expressed himself yesterday in favor of the city undertaking the work. One only declared that the C. P. R. should do all the work themselves. Aside from the question of the water lots, and C. P. R. control of berthing vessels at the new wharves, the rest of the aldermen would probably have voted in favor of the rest of the agreement. These two would be a task, however, of great magni questions are to be threshed out on Monday.

Several of the aldermen thought it necessary to protest against any harsh criticism of the C. P. R. This, in view of all the circumstances, appears to be reas onable. A civic committee went to the gets the water lots it must spend a very

large amount of money on them, and on its railway facilities to handle freight for

the additional berths. And every dollar it spends here anchors it more securely to this winter port. There is also the possibility that the city may get back again the 1,600 feet along the Beacon bar. It may be that an arrangement can be made by which the company will agree to get along with less than forty acres. One alderman says he does not think the company will modify the agreement, others believe it will It is now established that granting these water lots would not necessarily shut another company out from going in and building other yards right in front of them, with room for wharves beyond that again. It might be that the C. P. R. would agree to an arrangement whereby another company could use its

tracks. The whole question is worthy of the

most careful consideration by the council east. The war with China demonstrated the fact; and later, when soldiers of and the citizens at large. Those citizens who have been waiting to hear what the Japan joined those of Europe in the march to the relief of the legations at aldermen had to say should now express their own views, so that a decision satis- Pekin, the little yellow men were a ways factory at least to the majority may be ar- at the front, fighting with splendid gal-rived at. The city wants the berths, the lantry, and maintaining a discipline not we have put on them an extra 404 per sary severage rights through any property

.... 6,750 Naniwa... 6,630 Chitose. 6,630 Kasagi... 6,500 Takasago 6,100 Hashidata 3,200 Itoukushi 3,200 Matsushi Yashing Nhitaka. Sutma. Akashi. Chivoda Armored Cruisers. Rurik

RUSSIAN

166 314 Total .209.507 Total. Tornedo Boat Destrovers Russian, 12; Japanese, 19. Torpedo Boats.

16. Jananese 76

It has been stated that Japan has made east would be adversely affected by Russecret preparations to destroy a section of the Trans-Siberian railway senarating

Russia's eastern ports from their base ( supplies, but that is perhaps mere specula tion. It may be taken for granted, how ever, that Japan is well informed regarding the available resources of Russia since she has been steadily preparing for the onflict that now seems inevitable. And

she is probably better informed concerning latter concerning those of Japan. Th Japanese officers doubtless have maps and plans, and a vast deal of valuable info mation which they could easily secure, an which they knew would sooner or later be required. The hope of Japan lies in crippling the Russian fleet, throwin troops into Korea and Manchuria, and dealing a staggering blow before the Rus sians could launch across Asia sufficient re inforcements to cope on even terms. This tude. Russia is believed to have a large

army in Manchuria, and the Japanese would be deficient in cavalry. Russie would be on the defensive there which should give her a marked advantage. The struggle, therefore, if it is now precipitat ed, will be extremely bitter, and may h company, discussed the whole matter as a of long duration, having also associated business proposition, and came before the with it possibilities from the contempla council with the result. If the C. P. R. tion of which the mind turns with a shud

### JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The same year that saw the confede tences: yet been awakened from the shunber o no navy, and her army was ill-tra and worse armed. But the new was a man of ideas and a man He sent officers to Europe and invite European officers to Japan. He was norted by far-seeing statesmen, and most as if hy wrought. The army of Japan was trained and armed in European style, a navy done. modern battleships was purchased and th

Dealing with a question on world was made aware of the fact that new power, strong, ambitious and aggres sive, had sprung into existence in the far

to make this a national all the facilities as required for a steadily increasing business, the city can no more

Nor can the rest of Europe or the United States regard with indifference grant to the government than to a private the gradual absorption of China and the corporation such a measure of control of defeat of Japan by Russia. For that is what it all means. If Russia gain her in the telegram of the minister of railends now, it will only be a question of a few years when she will find excuse and that if the government does the dredging opportunity to press farther south. It now asked for the city shall not alienate she could secure control of China, the in any way any unoccupied harbor front next move would be westward toward age without the sanction of the govern India, and on toward the complete conment. There is a reference to the "possi quest of Asia. Patiently, steadily, with bility of other railways seeking accommo unbending purpose through the cendation in the near future, necessitating turits sie has pur u d this aim. additional expenditure," but that is not Were there no greater obstacles a pledge of any sort. The city council, as the dull and half-civilized guardians of the city's interests, could not population of China, the task would not agree to Mr. Emmerson's proposition be difficult; but Japan must now be without fuller information and the abso lute assurance that the port would be reckoned with, and possibly other nation whose commercial interests in the far made a national one." They find them-

sian domination. The attitude of China is an element of incertainty, but one that might have a good deal to do with the fortunes of the war. It is hardly conceivable that she would remain quiescent if the struggic were prolonged. Her government must de cide whether it is better for them to ioin their fortunes with those of Japan or those of a European race. They have ought with Japan and suffered defeat out they have perhaps less reason to trust the Russian, whose seizure of Manchur s suggestive of future possibilities likely to reassure the oriental mind. What the attitude of other nation night be it is impossible to fore ould much depend upon the dev ents of the struggle. Should Japan win he fruits of her victory would not b disputed by any other country, since those most interested have more in com non with her than with Russia.

A HEART TO HEART TALK.

trade, and the New Zealand parliament

law which gives a large preference to has also passed a bill which prevents any but British shipping from engaging in coastwise trade between New Zealand ports. Referring to preferential trade Mr. Seddon penned these vigorous sen-

"I have noticed this matter is causing a nere to a condition of things which fifty years ago was applicable and profitable, out which owing to the altered condition and the treatment meted out to Great Britain by other nations erecting fiscal barriers against British goods renders it necessary that something should be

an unquestioned authority, Mr. Seddon points out an interesting fact, when he says: "America's imports of goods into this country have increased by over one million pounds in five years. A good many of the leading lines should have been taken

ant if the la at Port Arthur were defeated.

The following summary of Russian plan sent from Vladivostock by a press cor respondent on Jan. 8th, is given for what the harbor frontage as would be implied it may be worth: Russia trusts to torpedoes of latest type,

ways to the mayor. That proposition is tory over Japan. The plan of campaign is, first, a naval

battle; second, a 'defence of the Yalu River; third, a retreat to Harbin; fourth, Consack raids to cut off Japanese con munications, and, fifth, harassing of th Japantse army, decimated by winter, and forcing it to abandon siege of Port Arthur and evacuate Corea. General Kouraptkin, it is believed, will

General Kourapikin, it is believed, win command the land troops, the campaign demanding special administrative ability, while naval and political matters will re-main in charge of Admiral Alexeiff. The new wireless torpedoes, it is confi-dently hoped, may destroy the greater part of Japan's fleet.

selves face to face with a definite set of If not, the line of the Yalu River will be strongly held, Corea being given up t Japan. The Russian fleet will try to prefacts. More wharves are needed. If they will undertake to provide necessary yard vent Japan invading Manchuria by at-tacks at Chemulpo, Mokpo and Masamroom they can get those wharves without a cent of cost to the city. That is one pho, or retreat to Port Arthur.

A cuccessful landing of a Japanese army on the mainland will be followed by Sey thian methods on the part of the Russian troops, Port Arthur being considered abl They might assume that the governme morything for them, but withstand a siege of eighteen months Russia will trust to wearing down Japan trawing her on to Harbin and protra the war until winter compels the Ja sion has submitted an interim report. bu anese to retreat, while improvement of the Trans-Siberian railway will enabl until the text of that report is submitted

Several Doctors Attended

Bat Did No Good

Milburn's

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igo last

tussia all the time to send reinforce and supplies. Finally, if the Japanese suffer, as antic pated, a disaster like that which over-whelmed Napoleon through his retreat from Moscow, the Russians expect an uprosed agreement with the C. P. R. By going on with the negotiations the counc does not pledge itself to complete them rising in Japan against foreigners of every nor bind itself in any way until final the meantime th

government submits a more satisfactory Had to Give up proposition there is nothing to prevent its acceptance. But in the meantime there i and go to Bed. no reason why the aldermen should si

There was no political bias in yester ublished a letter written to a friend in day's vote at the council. At least, it England by Premier Seddon of New Zea- there was it did not affect the result. and, who has a very striking way of ex- Some strong Conservative party met pressing his views on public questions. He voted against further negotiation with the s an ardent supporter of preferential C. P. R., and some voted for it. The like was true of the Liberals. It was in

has proved its faith by enacting a tariff no sense a party vote. Naturally, great interest will be felt in the whole of the rest of the empire. It the reply of Hon. Mr. Emmerson to the mayor's telegram, and it will be universal ly hoped that the g vernment stands ready to make large needed expenditures for the proper equipment of the port, in addition to the dredging required for the berths which are immediately needed. At leas

one of the aldermen thought it necessary great diversity of opinion at home. For yesterday to express an utter disbelief i the life of me I cannot understand why the good faith of the C. P. R. There was people worship a fetish and doggedly ad- no more justification for that than there would be now for doubting the good faith of the government, and the thing for the ouncil to do is to go on with the neg working a l got so bu and go to attend me iations with the C. P. R., continue i adence with the government, an bring matters as quickly as possible to a point where it will be possible to see th way clear for the provision berths for next winter.

The application of the N. B. Southern railway for additional yard room is ver city of the 1,600 feet extending down to ward the beacon; and also a provision for from the motherland. Whether or not the entrance of other railways to the they do anything in the mother country, harbor front, and the reservation of neces

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esolution: "That this house strongly commend and endorses the policy advocated by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, involv ng centain fiscal changes within the em

pire, and is of opinion that the inaugura and to the ravages of winter to insure vicsuch a policy would be of paramount imortance to the people of Manitoba." Hon. Mr. Roblin delivered a vigorou address in support of the resolution, and Hon. Mr. Greenway, leader of the opposi tion on Thursday moved an amendment He did not oppose the principle of pre erential brade, but while endorsing Mr

Chamberlain's or some such policy, said hould make such substantial re ductions in the customs duties as would enable British manufacturers to secur an increased market for their goods in Canada in return for a preference of anadian foodstuffs.

The interesting fact in com ferential trade, and in a lorsement of the Chamberlain programm Other provincial legislatures will doubtless discuss the question also during the present year.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative eader, will address the electors of East Lambton at Watford on Friday next, and on one other date yet to be fixed.

The dredge New Dominion is at work, but it will evidently be some time yet before the council will be in a position to call for tenders for timber.

. . . This is nomination day in this city, and he rival candidates will have an oppo tunity to discuss from the same platform the issues of the campaign.

Civic affairs at Rossland (B. C.) are i a chaotic condition. The Reformers, by a majority of one, have dismissed all the chief municipal officials and there is a deadlock in administration.

A few days ago The Telegraph publish a letter from a correspondent urging that in enquiry be instituted with a view he preservation of the shad fishery o Nerve Bay of Fundy and the establishment eding etations. Today we publish oregoing etations. Today ohn river and lakes with whitefish, which

are so valuable to the people of the west.

t Miss L. L. Ha says : "I feel it up alto did me no ro

relid until urged by a friend rni Heart and Nerve Pills. Heart and Nerve Pills. Heart and by the time a the benefit and by the time could get no reli re I had cured.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure nervousness, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, skip beats, and all troubles arising from the heart or nerves.

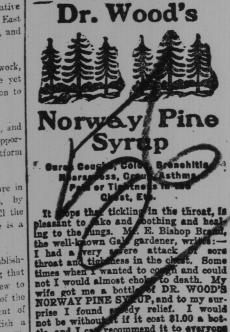
Price 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.35. all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited TORONTO, ONT.

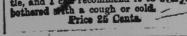
affair is by no means a settled one. . . .

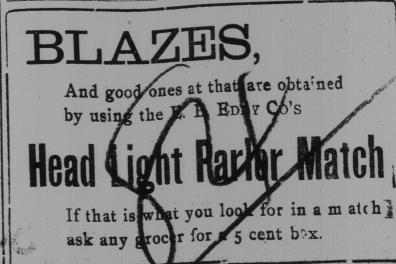
The terrible conflagration in Baltianore is one of those calamities which now and then befal a community, wiping out alike the fortunes of the rich and the modest homes of the poor. Happily this one has been attended by scarcely any bas of life, but it will take a long time for the city to recover from the blow. But it is a city of great and growing trade, and the material ravages of fire can always in tim be overcome. Let to many the disaste means a complete re-casting of their ways of life, and the destruction of fond hopes and cherished plans. . . .

The benevolent instincts of street railurthermore that the people of Canada way corporations is very well illustrated in the experience of the city of Kingston (Ont.) The company asked for permission to double track a portion of one street. The city council decided that it would not be in the interests of the city to grant the permission. The company decided to retaliate. They claim that unthe resolution and amendment is that der their charter they need only run one both are in favor of the principle of pre- car every six months, and they have given notice that on Monday next they will the ap every car on their system of eight

miles. If they are foolish enough to do that, the provincial legislature will probably be asked to cancel their charter. Even a taxpayer has some rights.







action is taken. If in with folded hands. The London Weekly Times of Jan. 12th

