INVENTION COMES TO CANADA THAT WILL CURE CONSUMPTION

Discovery to Force Oxygen Into Diseased Lungs Will be Manufactured and Tested in Toronto

(Toronto World.)

One of the greatest inventions of modern times, which has been attracting continental attention and promises to be a boon to the workers in the great battle against the White Plague, has been brought to Canada for use in the sanitariums and hospitals here.

It is called the lung bath.

With this instrument Carl S. Willis of Minneapolis claims that there is a cure for all consumptives who have vitality to live for ninety days. He will make tests of the hopeless cases in Canadian sanitariums.

Mr. Willis, who has charge of the Canadian end of the company, in a brief interview with a World reporter yesterday afternoon, said that he had the plans under way for the establishment of a large factory in Canada for the manufacture of the instrument. The head office will be in Toronto.

"The lung bath" is particularly in the public eye at present, for the reason that the American company are now demonstrating their invention in several of the countries in South America, in an effort to win the gifts offered by those countries for a permanent cure for consumption. Lung specialists of the United States have gone to the south to watch the tests, which they think will be successful.

The story of the device dates back nearly two years ago, when lying on his back in a Minneapolis hospital, Fred Nebelthau was dying of galloping consumption. The physicians informed his family that he could not live for two weeks, after they had performed several operations on his lungs to remove the pus that had gathered there.

That night when he was given up to die, a fellow-mechanic called to see him. Nebelthau unfolded to his friend his idea, and under his instructions the "lung bath" was constructed.

After using the machine for two months Nebelthau was able to be removed to his home. When he began using the machine he weighed 98 pounds and had practically no chest expansion at all.

Today, as foreman and manager of the American company, which took up his invention, he weighs 185 pounds and his lungs have been completely healed.

Already hundreds of cases have demonstrated that Mr. Nebelthau's idea, worked out in a mechanical way, which is nothing more or less than the forcing of pure oxygen into the flattened out lung cells, and thereby giving exercise to the thousands of minute blood vessels and successfully combating the further inroads of the disease as well as destroying those germs already located, is the most powerful auxiliary yet thought of to enable nature to recover her own.

The machine itself is a most ingenious one, from the fact that its various operations all combine to attain the one main objective, viz., the cure itself.

Through the finest mesh silk gapze the oxygen used in the treatment is so filtered that all dust is expelled, rendering the air to be applied for curative purposes to the lungs pure and restorative. In addition to this, the device registers accurately the exact amount of air inhaled, and as an increase is shown, the proof is apparent to the patient that the lungs are opening up and portions of them brought into use which, through the pulmonary ravages, had long been in diseased disuetude.

At the same time the oxygen is being taken into the wornout and useless lung cells, the machine also permits of the introduction of vaporized medicine. A little cap on the inside of the machine near the air aperture is filled with absorbent cotton, and onto this a drop of the medicine, which is the product of the experiments of the best New York specialists, is placed. As the pure air is inhaled the medicine is vaporized by a patent vaporizer, and thereby distributed to the cells in a manner never before thought of, in fact, the whole surface of the lungs is bathed with the healing property.

The machine is eight and a half inches tall and about four by five inches at the base. It is made for the travelling man, the sick room and the hospital ward.

Mr. Willis will go before any committee of doctors in Canada at any time to demonstrate what he claims to be an infallible cure for any case of pulmonary consumption, the patient to have the necessary vitality. At the present time the machines are in use in the tuberculosis wards of most of the leading American hospitals and in the consumption camps of Minnesota, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and California.

"Since our machine was put on the markets," said Mr. Willis, "we have had hundreds of very bad cases of tuberculosis, and only in a very few instances, in most of which the patient died within thirty days, has there not been a complete cure. We have been going to establish a Canadian factory for some time, but have not been able to come to this country until now. When we have demonstrated that our invention is one of the most wonderful safeguards for the health of the country at large, as well as a cure for lung diseases, we will tell more of our plans for the introduction of the invention into all the countries of the world."

WHITE PLAGUE MAY DISAPPEAR

Tuberculosis is Not on the Increase

And May Become Extinct, Says a Government Board —Statistics

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Local Government Board has just issued a voluminous report on sanatoria for consumption and other aspects of the tuberculosis question, and it embodies a statement by Frederick L. Hoffman, who has made a detailed study of American statistics from the actuarial point of view.

Mr. Hoffman states that the mortality from tuberculosis in the two sexes in 1871 was about equal, and this condition of affairs continued to 1886, after which time a marked alteration in the rate occurred, the female death rate diminishing at a much more rapid rate than the male. In 1901 the female death rate was 18 per 10,000 and the male death rate 27 per 10,000.

Continuing, Mr. Hoffman points out that the fall in the male death rate has been but slight at those ages which are of the most importance to industry, the decline being practically confined to ages over sixty. There has been but little decline at those periods of life during which the large number of the working classes are employed in unhealthy trades. He is inclined to attribute the fall in the death rate among females largely to the improved conditions of the working classes in the United States during the last fifteen years, an improvement which in his opinion has unquestionably been so far of more benefit as to the health and longevity to the female element of the population than to the males.

Although there has been in some parts of America a steady decline in the death rate from tuberculosis, during many years the death rate among the male population at ages ranging between twenty and sixty remained almost wholly unaffected, while for the female the decline in the death rate has been considerable at all age periods.

"We have therefore," says the medical officer of the local government board, "the extremely interesting fact that in England, Wales and Scotland, as also in certain parts of the United States, the tuberculosis death rate among females has fallen at a more rapid rate than among males. It thus appears that in all these countries there has at one time or another been at work some force or forces, industrial or other, certainly not a direct preventive force in a sanitary sense, which, while in some degree inhibiting a fall in the male rate, has not exerted any corresponding restrictive effect upon the fall in the female death rate. It has been suggested that better wages, whenever they are received, might, generally speaking, have the effect of improving the resistance of the female to a greater obvious extent than to the male. When wages are low and the family is in financial straits the last to suffer from deficiency of food, it is suggested, is the male. Hence the resistance of the female under poverty conditions would be likely to be less than that of the male. With, however, an advance of prosperity, the female would share equally with the male and with corresponding increased resistance her death rate from tuberculosis would fall."

The following important statement is made by the local government board:

"The public attention which has been drawn to the subject of pulmonary tuberculosis during recent years has led to the belief that the malady is increasing; whereas it has undergone an altogether phenomenal decline, which if continued in years to come may result in the total extinction of the disease. A proper appreciation of this fact is essential for anything approaching to a correct estimate of the value of curative and preventive measures."

TWO LIVES LOST IN FORT FRANCIS FIRE

FORT FRANCIS, Ont., Jan. 27.—Fire was discovered yesterday morning in the small building used as a shoemaker's shop on Church street, opposite the post office. When inside of half an hour, the fire was subdued, the firemen were horrified to find on the floor the remains of two men. The men were J. Stevenson, owner of the shop, and a tailor by the name of James McKinnon, who was employed by W. A. Baker. McKinnon evidently had tried to reach the rear door but fell, overcome by smoke, with his head within a foot of the window. Both legs were burned off and he was otherwise badly burned. Stevenson had tried to get out by the front part.

McKinnon was a quiet, steady, hard-working man, about forty years old, and leaves a wife residing in Winnipeg. Stevenson, who had not been long out from Belfast, was 67 years of age and leaves two daughters in Winnipeg and a son in Vancouver. Both men roomed together at the back of the shop, divided off from the front by a wooden partition. The stove probably set the place on fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The ministry of communications today introduced in the Duma a bill to double the tracks of the Siberian Railroad, which, it is estimated, will cost nearly $80,000,000.

A PLEDGE FOR ALL CANDIDATES

Kings Co. Temperance Men in Earnest

Comprehensive Platform of Reform Adopted Yesterday

HAMPTON, N. B., Jan. 27.—About fifty prominent men, representing church, Sunday school and temperance interests in this county, assembled in the Methodist church here at half-past one o'clock and proceeded to celebrate the first anniversary of the Kings County branch of the New Brunswick Temperance Federation League.

C. W. Weyman, president, was in the chair, and Murray G. Farmer, secretary.

The committee retired, and during their absence a long and animated discussion took place upon the appointment of a delegation to wait on the Municipal Council and urge the appointment of a Scott Act inspector and constables who are in sympathy with the most stringent enforcement of the law.

Before any decision was reached the platform committee returned with the following report:

"Whereas, this federation stands for law and order in all things relative to our national life and especially for the overthrow of the forces producing drunkenness; and whereas, the legislators of our land are custodians of our national interests, material, educational and moral, and whereas a provincial election is announced by order in council to be held on March 3rd, 1908; therefore, we delegates from the various churches, Sunday schools and temperance societies of the county of Kings, convened as the temperance federation of each county, resolve that we approve and ask to have submitted to all candidates in the approaching provincial elections the following platform:

"First—As a candidate for the local legislature will you in conducting your campaign observe, and in so far as it is possible cause your agents and supporters to observe the laws of the land relating to bribery and corruption, including the providing of meals for voters?

Second. Since this is a Scott Act county and since no intoxicating liquors can be legally dispensed except on a doctor's prescription, and since the Canada Temperance Act is as much a law of the land as those relating to murder or other crimes, will you during your campaign refuse to use and in so far as it is possible, refuse to allow your agents or supporters to use on your behalf, any intoxicating liquors, and in case liquor should be used by your friends or agents, will you refuse to pay for the same either in whole or in part?

Third. If elected will you as a lawmaker and custodian of all laws constantly and fearlessly insist upon the observance of all laws upon the statute book, and will you in this connection and so long as necessity may require, give special attention to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act?

Fourth. Will you, should you become a member of the legislature, refuse to patronize for the purpose of securing or drinking liquor any place where you believe that it is being illegally dispensed?

Fifth. In the event of your being called upon by the government to make recommendations for appointment to office, will you give the preference to men who were not patrons of the drink traffic and who favor the enforcement of all laws without exception or discrimination?

"Sixth—Will you, if elected, advocate and support the enactment of legislation the aim of which shall be the complete suppression of the drink traffic."

Every section was closely discussed, and the whole report was finally unanimously adopted. It was then decided to appoint committees to wait upon the government and opposition conventions to urge the selection of candidates favorable to the principles laid down in the platform and also to confer with candidates and secure their pledges to the several planks as laid down.

As it was then past six o'clock the convention adjourned till 7.30 o'clock.

At the evening session, A. Branscomb presiding, the following committees were appointed:

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THOMAS MALCOLM EXPOSES ANOTHER OPPOSITION FAKE

Advanced Money to Bring Laborers from England, Who Broke Their Contracts Though He Treated Them Better Than His Agents Promised—There Was No Deception on His Part, but the Men Acted Like ! ! ? Scoundrels

(A copy of this letter was sent to The Telegraph on Monday for publication.

CAMPBELLTON, Jan. 25.

To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph:

Sir—In your issue of the 22nd inst. there appears in large headlines the following: "Land Grant in Model Settlement Held Out to Induce Immigrants to Come Here. One Sad Result." Now, sir, don't you think that in justice to one of your own people in this country you should have made some inquiry as to the truth of this before publishing this story?

I have been building railways in all parts of Canada and in parts of the United States, and I defy any working man or any business man that I have had employed or with whom I have done business to say that I have not paid them every dollar that was coming to them, or have wrongfully dealt with them or misrepresented anything to them. Inquiry will easily prove this, even in your own city of St. John. Ask any of your business men.

Referring to the letter from the Every Day Club received from a Mrs. Annie Dwyer, it is strange that this woman says nothing about the $5 that T. Malcolm sent her by post office order from Campbellton at the request of her husband. Now, sir, I wish to say this much, I have handled men of every nationality all my life, but a bigger lot of scoundrels of the lowest and laziest type I have never handled or seen, and this William Dwyer was one of a lot of two hundred and fifty that came from Liverpool on the Allan line steamer to Halifax to work on the International Railway at Campbellton. In April last I entered into a contract with Capt. Ridley to bring out from England several hundred first class laborers. They were to be good able-bodied men that could stop on the work, I to advance the fare from Liverpool to Campbellton, which was to be deducted from their wages. The wages was to be $1.50 per day and $3 per week for board. I also agreed that men wishing to settle in the country would secure land that was suitable for settlement purposes along the line of railway under our present Land Act. I had seen the government in reference to the matter and they agreed to do this the same as with any other settler who complied with the Land Act.

The first lot of two hundred and fifty men was to be delivered here not later than the 15th of May, but they did not arrive in Campbellton until the 28th June, when they were immediately taken out on the line to be put to work; but I soon discovered that it was not work they were after, it was to see how much they could do me for, and I must say that they succeeded in doing me in good shape. Two hours after they had landed at the end of the track and had their breakfast the superintendent of construction, J. V. McDonald, telephoned me to Campbellton that the Englishmen were all on their way out with the exception of about thirty. I immediately took an engine and went out the line about twenty-eight miles. I met one hundred and thirty of them coming in. I asked them what the trouble was. They tried to put up an excuse that there were no play houses or beer shops out on the works, but the main excuse was that they were not going to work, and I could go to the devil. They had a free ride from Liverpool and they were going out to look over Canada. We had those who came out via Campbellton arrested, to make them pay their fare or go back to work. Some of them went back to work, but the others we could do nothing with, they would not go back to work under any consideration. This man William Dwyer was one of the lot that went back to work; he wanted to work on the ballast train, so we put him there; but he was only there a few days when he skipped out again, but not before he had got me to advance him $5 to send his wife in England. This I sent her by post office order and the moment he knew that this order was gone beyond recall, he cleared. There were several others who did the same trick; but this man was not only a loafer, he tried to get other men to leave the work as well.

Of the two hundred and fifty there were only twenty-eight men who stopped on the work and paid their fare, and some of the men are still here and can vouch for the truth of this.

I might also say that in place of $1.50 per day, as agreed up, the men that stopped on the work were paid $1.75 per day, 25 cents per day more than they were hired for.

Now sir, there were some six hundred other men working for me on the International and I would be very glad if you would kindly find out if they had any complaints to make against me, you can find lots of them right here in Campbellton; but they are straight, honorable men not lazy loafing, damned scoundrels like Capt. Ridley sent me from Liverpool. I noticed that through the kindness of Wm. Thomson & Co., this man Dwyer secured passage home. I think this is rather strange? I paid Wm. Thomson & Co., $8,250 for the passage of those scoundrels from Liverpool to Campbellton and Wm. Thomson & Co. were aware that those men had left me without paying any passage money, they might at least have notified me that this man Dwyer was in St. John as I would have liked to have caught him and put him in Dorchester where I understand some of those scoundrels are now. I also notice that there are some of those men in St. John yet waiting for free passage home. I am glad to hear it for I will be in St. John shortly and would be glad if the Every Day Club would kindly let me know where to find them as probably I could get them a free pass to another kind of a home in a hurry.

In answer as to how has this affected the reputation of this Province in the Old Country, I would say that the people of The Old Country must be delighted to know that there is a man in the Province of New Brunswick foolish enough to put up good hard money to relieve them of so many of their miserable "Hobos," but I don't think they will be delighted with the Every Day Club in getting them free passage back to the Old Country.

Yours truly,

THOMAS MALCOLM.

WILL PROTECT FISH AND GAME

Branch of Provincial Association Formed

Interesting Addresses Made by J. J. F. Winslow and Guide Allen

The attendance of those interested in fisheries and game at the meeting held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday evening was small, but those present were very enthusiastic regarding protection for the lakes and rivers; also the enforcement of game and forest laws now in existence. F. B. Ellis occupied the chair and the introductory remarks were delivered by Thos. F. Allen of Andover. Before the object of the meeting was thoroughly understood a number of grievances were expressed by the fishermen and sportsmen dealing mainly upon sawdust deposited in the rivers by mills and driving the trout and salmon from their beds, and also the restrictions upon the number of firearms used in a lumbering camp.

Mr. Allen spoke of the great necessity of forming an association in this city to protect the salmon and fish in the St. John river as well as others. He believed that action taken by such association would greatly preserve the fish, and instead of decreasing their numbers, would increase them.

He stated that not only must the fish be protected, but also the spawn, and related how, in his experience, with the enforcement of the fish and game laws on the Batomic River, the enforcement of the law, forbidding the use of nets in non-tidal waterts, was a great benefit and salmon increased. Mr. Allen directed his discourse to fly fishing for salmon and said he believed there was opportunity for this sort of fishing between Grand Rapids and St. John. In these waters the fish can see the bait and that is all that is necessary. The fish must also be left alone and not chased from morn until night with net and spear.

Mr. Allen did not think that sawdust affected the old salmon to any extent, but would cause trouble to the younger fish.

He stated that the refuse and discharge from a pulp factory caused more trouble than sawdust could. Regarding fish ways through dams, he considered most of these were not properly built and this prevented the fish from passing through.

J. Fraser Winslow, a delegate from the Fish, Game and Forestry Protection Association of New Brunswick followed with a short address. The main object of the meeting was to form a branch of the association in St. John and thus protect the game, fish and forests of the province. The association, during its course of business, would suggest laws with this object in view, and these would be forcibly brought before the government. Another of their aims would be to see that the Government enforced these laws. Some of the game laws were not strict enough and conditions in the lakes and rivers respecting the decrease of fish, were becoming so alarming, something should be done at once to prevent existing circumstances continuing. Steps had already been taken to have the importance of preserving the forests taught in the schools.

Mr. Winslow was asked the reason that trout were not protected. He answered that the wardens appointed to protect the fish were not doing their duty. The laws against fishing, dynamite and fishing with lights were not enforced by these men and the only way to correct the present state of affairs was to closely follow up the wardens.

After the addresses it was decided to organize a branch of the association for St. John. The following officers were appointed:

F. H. Flewelling, president; Frank Rankin, vice-president; D. W. Clinch, secretary treasurer; Messrs. Sadler, Estabrooks, White, Sinabaldi, Schlanders, Hilliard and Ellis, executive.

Sixteen names were entered as members, which meant that practically all joined. Some were in favor of allowing women to become members, but this was decidedly defeated by a strong protest from F. M. Schlanders, who stated that the weaker sex would demoralize any association.

The meeting adjourned until the call of the chair.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.

The most Valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: LYMAN BROS. & CO., LTD., TORONTO.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 24.—After two hours' deliberation the jury this afternoon at the end of four and a half days' preliminary examination as to the mental condition of E. O. Brown, charged with forgery, found a verdict that he was sane and fit to conduct his own defense. Counsel for the defense were disappointed. McLean, K. C., asked the crown counsel to allow the prisoner to be kept in custody in jail or some other place till the next term of the supreme court in order to fully determine his sanity or insanity. In view of the fact that four doctors, including the medical superintendent of the Provincial Asylum, had sworn he was insane, Palmer, K. C., acting for the crown, decided to go on with the main trial for forergy, which opens tomorrow. Brown pleaded "not guilty."

McLean and Weeks, his former counsel, stated they had not been retained in the main trial or they could get no satisfactory statement from the prisoner as to his defense. Brown will probably conduct his own defense. During the progress of insanity inquiry much had been stated regarding Brown's delusion with respect to the alleged persecution by the law firm of McLeod and Bentley. Mr. McLeod explained in court that there had been no such persecution, the prisoner receiving all the money due him and being always accorded perfectly equal treatment. Brown had been indicted on seven different charges of forgery.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 24.—The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association met today at the Church Hall. The proceedings opened with an interesting address from the president, J. C. Gilman, and was followed by a general discussion.

Wm. McIntosh of St. John spoke on the subject of Insect Pests in Orchards and Farm, illustrating his lecture with mounted specimens. At the afternoon session C. B. Hatheway, Kingsclear, read a letter on experience of an amateur in orcharding, and other papers followed with discussion on the five most profitable varieties of apples grown in New Brunswick. Those most strongly favored were McIntosh, Red, Duchess, Alexandra, Wealthy, Wolfe River, Fameuse and Dudley Winter.

At the evening session G. H. Vroom spoke upon general orchard practice.

Secretary Peters announced that he had been instructed by the Minister of Agriculture to announce that the government offered ten cents for every nest of the brown tail moth found in the province. The display of apples was of an exceptionally high character, and at the conclusion of the meeting the audience were invited to participate in the fruit. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, J. W. Stephenson, Sheffield; vice, W. B. Gilman, Kingsclear; treasurer, Henry Wilmot, Lincoln; directors, J. B. Belyea, Geo. McAlpine, Upper Gagetown; W. T. Inch, New Jerusalem; John Ferguson, Queensbury; Wm. McIntosh, St. John; Norman Hallett, Douglas; J. W. Clark, Maugerville; H. R. Smith, Blissville; C. A. Goodspeed, Peniac; J. B. Oastler, St. Andrews; J. R. Gilman, Kingsclear; T. A. Peters, Fredericton.

Prize list.—The prizes for apples as awarded by Mr. Vroom were as follows: Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Middling, Golden Russett, J. B. Gilman, Kingsclera.

Alexandra—Bishop Pippin, Canada Baldwin, Dudley Winter, G. McAlpine, Upper Gagetown.

Wolf River—Baxter Ontario, King of Tompkins, Gano, Ben. Davis, J. P. Belyea, Upper Gagetown; Bethersford, Norman Hallet, Douglas.

Wealthy—Henry Wilmot, Oromocto; Scotch Winter, Princess Louise, Isaac Stephenson, Sheffield.

Best collection of varieties—Geo. McAlpine, Gagetown; J. B. Belyea, second; Tabor Everett, Kingsclear, third; W. B Gilman, Kingsclear, fourth.

Best packed box of apples—1st, J. B. Belyea; 2nd, Wm. Gilman; 3rd, George McAlpine.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 23—The local legislature has been dissolved. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor this afternoon, on the advice of the executive, consented to the dissolution.

Nomination day is set for February 25th, polling March 3rd. This pertains to every county in the province except Gloucester, where polling day will be on Monday, March 2nd, this bringing the election in Gloucester county the day before the general elections. This is compulsory under the N. B. Elections Act, which provides that polling day in Gloucester must be on a Monday.

The government during the day transacted considerable routine business. It was decided to guarantee the bonds of the St. John Cold Storage Company to the amount of $60,000.

The premier attended the evening session of the council but retired early. He is suffering from a severe cold.

The Farmers and Dairymen's Association continued in session this afternoon and evening. At the opening of the session this afternoon James R. Oastler of St. Andrews, gave an interesting address on the subject of Farm Problems for New Brunswick Farmers. A general discussion followed and speeches were made by C. W. M. Dougall and Dr. W. Hamilton. The nominating committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year, which were unanimously accepted:

President—James Good, Jacksonville.

Vice-President — Rev. T. Hunter Boyd.

Recording Secretary—B. M. Fawcett, Jacksonville.

Cor. Secretary—T. A. Peters, Fredericton.

Treasurer—Harvey Mitchell, Sussex.

Executive committee—Albert, Mr. Ayer; Carleton, Wilmot Webb; Charlotte, J. R. Oastler; Gloucester, N. J. Power; Kent, James Lawson; Madawaska, B. R. Violette; Northumberland, Wm. Murray; Restigouche, Eben McMillan; St. John, A. F. Johnston; Sunbury, M. A. Smith; Victoria, W. L. McPhail; Westmorland, Albert Colpit; York, F. D. El. Clements.

At this evening's session Prof. M. Cummings of the Agricultural College gave an interesting address on The Feeding of Farm Animals. At the request of the Rev. Mr. Boyd his resignation of vice-president was accepted and Albert Anderson elected in his place.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 24.—Victoria Hospital was quarantined this morning by the chairman of the Board of Health.

The action came as the result of a case of scarlet fever breaking out in the main building of the hospital. On Tuesday a woman was brought to the city from Dumfries and operated on for internal trouble. Yesterday she seemed to be recovering nicely, but last night her temperature suddenly began to rise rapidly. The doctors were baffled for the time being, but this morning it was found out that she had contracted scarlet fever.

The chairman of the Board of Health, Dr. Weaver, quarantined the entire hospital.

The woman was in a room with other patients who have since been removed. The contagious wing contains two patients suffering from diphtheria, and the scarlet fever patient could not be put in there, so the entire hospital had to be quarantined.

SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 24.—Col. Brownell Granger, until recently manager of the Cox Copper Mining Co., died at his home, Beech Mount, today, at the age of 76. Col. Granger was a native of Boston and served with distinction in the war of the southern rebellion, going to the front in July, 1861, as adjutant of the Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers under Capt. Clark. He came to Sydney over twenty years ago. He was known throughout the province for his unbounded hospitality.

HILARY TERM OF SUPREME COURT

FREDERICTON, Jan. 27.—Hilary term of the supreme court opens tomorrow morning with the following docket:

MOTION PAPER.

The King on complaint of Frederick Sandall, chamberlain of the city of St. John v. James Manchester. Referred by Justice McLeod. A. H. Hanington, K. C., for defendant to support summons on order for review from judgment of police magistrate of St. John.

CROWN PAPER.

1. The King v. Marsh, police magistrate, Fredericton, ex parte Kelly—J. D. Phinney, K. C., to show cause.

2. The same v. Ebbett, clerk of the peace, Queens county, ex parte Smith—J. R. Dunn, the like.

3. The same v. Hornbrook, police magistrate, Sussex, ex parte Madden—A. A. Wilson, K. C., the like.

4. The same v. the same ex parte McCormick—The like.

SPECIAL PAPER.

1. Alexander v. city of Moncton—E. A. Reilly to support demurrer to 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 17th and 18th pleas.

2. Chute et al v. Adney et al—C. N. Skinner, K. C., to move for a new trial.

3. Purdy v. Porter—W. B. Wallace, K. C., to move to set aside verdict for plaintiff and enter for defendant or for a new trial, etc.

COUNTY COURT APPEALS.

1. Underwood (plaintiff), appellant, and Roach (defendant), respondent—Carter to support appeal from the Victoria county court.

2. Goggin (plaintiff), appellant, and Whittaker (defendant), respondent—Trueman to support appeal from the St. John county court.

3. Hampstead Steamship Co. (defendant), appellant, and Vaughan Electric Co. (plaintiff), respondent—Currie, K. C., the like.

BRAKEMAN HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Falling from a freight train which was going at a fast rate, Jack Patterson, a brakeman on the C. P. R., narrowly escaped serious if not fatal injuries yesterday at noon near the C. P. R. yards.

He was climbing the ladder at the end of a car to reach the brake when, unexpectedly, his hand slipped and before he could regain his grasp he was thrown from the train. A complete somersault was turned in the air and he fortunately landed on his knees. Only a few scratches were received and he is none the worse after his narrow escape.

KIDNAPPER F... TO THIS

Mrs. Maud G. C... Arrested Last N...

Boston Police Found ... in Dorchester — ... Officer Beaten.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Mrs. ... Clarke was arrested in Dorch... night for the New York po... want her on the charge of k... her little son Carleton. The a... made under exciting circums... Detective Sergeant Walt an... Angel of the local police. ... Walt went to the front d... Angel went to the back, a... Walt's admittance and reques... Clarke he was set upon it is a... Mr. Buchanan, Mrs. Clarke ... and her two brothers. He was ... to the flooring and was receiv... vere punishment when his b... ficer appeared and stopped ... ing.

Mrs. Clarke was then tak... Tombs, awaiting instructions ... New York police, and her son, ... was taken to the Hotel Char... the kidnapping in October in ... Mrs. Clarke fled to St. John, ... ter an exciting attempt to ... her.

BOY'S HAND BITT... OFF BY ENRAGED...

QUEBEC, Jan. 28.—In full ... perhaps a dozen spectators a... old boy named Ernest Larose ... tacked and fearfully lacerat... huge mastiff at the Palais in ... about ten o'clock this morning. The unfortunate youth is i... critical state, and at noon wa... sensible. That he was not k... right was due to the owner o... raged canine rushing to the res... self and battering the brute's h... a stick of wood which he too... sleigh in which he was driving ... was rendered unconscious a... mately slain.

The boy, who lay bleeding f... eral serious wounds, one of h... having been completely bitten ... removed to the hospital, where ... sicians set to work on him.

The owner of the dog, a far... one of the lower parishes, clai... the boy made a kick at the br... he was passing and that this ... the attack.

GREAT HERD OF CARIBO... IS MOVING SOUT...

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 28. ... cial to the Dispatch, from ... Washington, says:

The largest herd of caribou ... in the wilds of Alaska is now ... the Yukon River, working ... southward to escape the frigi... the Arctic region.

Professor Jseph B. Terryl... gist, and several men conne... the United States survey ... have just sent to the coast r... the migration of the animals.

The herd has been moving ... days now and there seems to ... to the string. It is estimated t... than 100,000 caribou have cr... stream and wended their way ... fastnesses of the mountains of ... er Yukon Tersritory. The hea... columns as reported by those w... been travelling in the distric... to be near Sixty Mile Creek. ... apparently coming from the ... Valley. It is believed that th... is unusually severe, which has ... effect of driving the animals f... usual feeding-plains to som... further south.

NOT PURSE PROUD

"They accuse us of bein... proud," said Mr. Cumrox.

"How very unjust," replied ... "Anybody knows that the ... which could be put into a ... even into a suit case would ... figure with us whatever."—W... ton Star.

She had accepted his offer ... her home in the rain. "I h... wondering," he remarked, on ... "whether it is on account of ... brella or my company that ... lowed to come with you?" ... neither," she replied. "It is on ... of my new hat."

Some Medi... You Ca...

How few realize that twenty ... cent. of all disease has its o... some interference with the fu... elimination.

The whole body exists by ... the transfusion of fluids thro... component parts.

Up to a certain point the ... power to object to destructive ... but this power is limited.

When it happens that the ... loaded with wastes and poiso... it can't eliminate, fermentatio... and germ life run riot thro... blood.

Serious illness is the result u... ture is assisted by a cleansi... like Dr. Hamilton's Pills, w... purely vegetable, contain no ... no bismuth, no injurious met... gredients of any kind.

Such a medicine is the grea...