LIBERAL MEETING.

New Minister of Railways and Canals in Poor

Tuesday's Meeting Cannot Be Described as a Success Even in a Jocular Way—The Truth Must Be Told.

There was a fair attendance at the Work Theatre last Tuesday to hear the ches of Mr. Emmerson, minister of railways and canals, and Mr Mc-Keown, the liberal candidate for this city. Only about two-thirds as many were there as were present at the liberal conservative meeting the evening fore, and as a campaign rally the neeting was rather disappointing. At wight o'clock, the hour at which the thes were scheduled to begin, not more than two or three hundred people were present, and not a seat had been taken on the platform. An audience gradually straggled in, however, and at twenty minutes after eight, when Mr. Emmerson armyed, over half the meats were occupied and several took places on the platform. Apparently a large number who were present were affracted by the announcement that B. M. McDonald, the eloquent young mber from Pictou, was to speak, fo when the chairman informed the audce that Mr. McDonald had been unwoldahly detained and would not be piesent, a shade of disappointment tept over most of the faces in the

Considering the fact that the meeting was supposed to be a grand liberal rally, and that the minister of railways and canals was to speak, it must ha conceded that the affair was not a howling success. It was natural to compare the demonstration with what It would have been had Mr. Blair, in Mr. Emmerson's position, been present. Mr. Emmerson spoke for about an hour and a half. He confined himself principally to the Grand Trunk Pacime, but failed to accept the invitation made by the conservative speakers on the same platform the previous evening to explain the modifications which, as he himself had said, were going to be made in the Grand Trunk Pacific bill. His address, although well delivered, did not elicit great applause, though the audience

was of a somewhat flery nature, and from the maritime provinces felt and he succeeded in raising, to some extent at least, the audience out of that | ed to the provinces, and the boards of state of apathy into which they seem- trade had met and sent telegrams ed to have fallen during the early part | urging the government to compel the

of the evening. After Mr. Emmerson had arrived upon the platform. M. B. Edwards was elected chairman of the meeting. sonservative party, while at present they thought him a great man but while he had nothing against him. not endorsing Mr. Blair's action in leaving the cabinet, but in recognition of the great work that gentleman had done for the city of St. John. In closjocular manner to the resolution moved by Mr. Baxter on Monday evening, andorsing the policy of Mr. Chambera tory, he did not propose to begin

the chairman and was greeted with theers. He expressed his delight at being present, and said that he did not ntend to indulge in any political firework, but merely to talk to the people of St. John as a minister who was yet n the infancy of his existence. At the ast meeting he attended in this city It had been predicted that there would be a certain amount of discord, and the newspapers had not endeavored to make it any easier for them. They might differ in regard to minor matters, out as a party they were united, and having selected a candidate in this constituency he could inform the enemy that they were going forth to victory on the 16th of Feb. next. This was a very important election. Important to St. John, to New Brunswick and to the During the past six months the people of New Brunswick had looked to Ottawa, but saw no one there to represent time when the great question of transportation was troubling the minds of much more about it. He was not

now with Mr. Chamberlain.

cognized the importance of the port of St. John. Its advancement meant the that he had not more time to discuss advancement of the whole province. He | the railway scheme, but promised to do was not combining the advancement of so at a future date. (Applause). the port of St. John with party politics, like to go back to Ottawa with a mandate endorsing the action of the premier in selecting him to be Mr. Blair's successor as minister of railways and canals. (Applause). He was simply appealing to the judgment of the citizens of St. John. He had strong reasons why the voice from St. John should be in favor of the present administration. He would like to ask if we had not had unparalleled prosperity n the country during the past seven years. Even the rural boys and girls proclaimed it, and maintained that their parents were drawing greater incomes than ever before. Were they going to spoil this and try an experiment? Surely not. Many said: Oh that was merely an accident, or good luck, and was not due to the liberal party. But the winds and the waves were always on the side of the ablest navigator.

Mr. Emmerson then compared the prosperity of the country under liberal and conservative administration, quoting extensively from the blue book in support of his arguments, and maintaining that the surplus which had resulted from liberal management had been expended for the benefit of the people. It had been said that the liberals had broken their promises because they had found it necessary, owing to the advancement of the country during the last seven years, to make larger expenditures, but it had been expended for the good of the country and the people had reaped the fruits of it. Mr. Emmerson pointed out the expenditures that had been made in the various departments, and said that he felt satisfied that the people were well aware that their money was being safely expended. While we wanted our agricultural interests to flourish and our manufacturers to thrive, they could not do it in advance of the transportation facilities. Everybody knew that a farm or mine that was far removed from transportation facilities was not so valuable. Canada today had one great problem to solve, and that was the problem of ransportation. Today there was only one narrow strip extending from east o west that was open to transportaion, while above that there were oundless tracts of land, undeveloped and remote, but rich in timber and natural resources. This wealth could never be reached unless there was another great transcontinental railway running north of the present one. Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew this, and he was doing his best, not only to cause freight to pass through Canadian ports, but to open up the country and each this remote and boundless wealth.

Many would remember that when the Grand Trunk Pacific bill came before the railway committee the question arose as to whether the line should stop at Quebec or come on into the Keown. Mr. McKeown's address though brief | maritime provinces. The members nsisted that the line should be extend. company to extend the line from Que-

bec to the provinces. Mayor White of this city, wrote to the chairman of the railway commit-He briefly explained his regret at the tee informing him that the citizens of high" for a newspaper. Consider for absence of Mr. McDonald and then St. John had heard with regret that a moment the probable outlay on telecalled on John L. Carleton to address | the G. T. R. had proposed to build the the audience. Mr. Carleton attended line only to Quebec, and that the city the liberal conservative meeting on urged that this great wrong be avert-Monday evening. The meeting, he ed (cheers). This action on the part said, had been described in the press of the mayor and council of St. John as most harmonious and he saw no was perfectly legitimate, but he did not reason why it should not be, since only think it at all necessary for the proone lamb could be found who was will- vinces were represented in parliament ing to offer himself as a sacrifice. It by men capable of looking after their was good party tactics for them to section of the country. These reprehave a candidate. He wished to im- sentatives of the maritime provinces solely the item for telegraphing—the press the audience with the fact that | held a caucus and it was there mapthe Mberal party was not in a state of ped out that they as representatives lar and a half per word—and is excludisunion simply because Mr. Blair had of the maritime provinces, should deleft the cabinet. He referred to J. | mand that if necessary, more money Israel Tarte and the way in which he be expended in order that the railway had previously been slandered by the be extended to this section of the New York. Something like a similar country. An amendment was drawn up, recommending that the line be ex-There was no doubt, said Mr. Carle- tended from Quebec to the city of ton, that his tory friends in the city of | Moncton. Many said that instead of St. John would fall down before him in | Moncton it should have said St. John. idolatrous worship, if he would only He sympathized with that opinion, turn tory. The conservatives had re- but he knew that we were national. ferred in glowing terms to the success | He wanted to say that the representaof Dr. Daniel as mayor of this city, tives from the east were not always met with consideration by the memhe did not think that Dr. Daniel had bers from the west. They did not done any more for St. John than know us. He was prepared to assert many others who have occupied that that if the great trunk line terminposition. The conservatives had re- ated at Moncton it would be just as terred to the resolution which he had beneficial to St. John as if it terminmoved endorsing the action of Mr. ated here (faint applause). Who was Blair. He had moved that resolution, there among his hearers narrow enough to say that St. John was not bound to receive the winter traffic of Canada? His attitude towards the G. T. P. was, he believed, just and fair, ing Mr. Carleton made reference in a and he was prepared to say that the

terminate at Moncton. It would be built and Canada would then have what sand and one hundred and fifty thoulain, and maintained that as he had she demanded. It was more to sand dollars. Americans will apprecinever yet wished political success to the advantage of St. John to have it ate the value of these figures, but let built by the shortest route. us bring their significance home to our Mr. Emmerson did not think any one British and continental readers. Mr. Emmerson was then called on by would be foolish enough to put one little bar in the way of the advancement of the port of St. John, and even pounds English, 190,000 to 285,000 rubles though he was the representative of Russian, 409,000 to 614,000 marks Gerthe county of Westmorland he was de- man, 480,000 to 720,000 kronen Austrian, sirous and would do everything in his 500,000 to 750,000 francs French, 500,000 power to advance the interests of this to 750,000 lire Italian, 700,000 to 1,042,port, and when he left the office which | 000 pesetas Spanish, or—to please our he now held he hoped to leave behind Lisbon readers-from 90,000,000 to 135,the impression that he had not been 000,000 reis Portgugese. So far as the puny or small. St. John would in the Herald is concerned, a huge sum would near future become the Liverpool of have to be added to the preceding America, and then it would not be a question of one port, but it would be a ling all the news from the European question of providing ports enough. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in discussing that question with Col. Tucker and himself the other day said that the people of

St. John had helped themselves and they were worthy of it. When he went back to Ottawa he whole dominion. He wanted to appeal wanted to go with a man who would est possible testimony to their disinterto the business people of St. John. be able to support him in his demands for this port. He was also enthroned with the idea of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and he desired to advance the them in the cabinet, and this was a railway system. If he were permitted to come again to St. John he would say every Canadian. (Cheers). Sir Wilfrid lover of corporations, but he knew that Laurier had assured the people of Canif it was made to the interests of a corada that he was anxious that all the poration to do a thing they would do freight should go through Canadian it. The G. T. R. had mortgaged their ports, and that he was a Canadian first rolling stock, and it would be necessary and last. He had selected one from and to their advantage to bring their New Brunswick and placed in his hands freights to St. John, because they suit of Andrews v. the str. Queen, the the portfolio which was extremely im- would find that it would not cost them judge awarded \$103 and costs, and or seamen now on strike as the result of portant so far as transportation was as much to bring it from Quebec to St. dered the steamer sold. W. H. True- the refusal of the Carriers' Association moderned. Mr. Emmerson said that John as it would to take it from Quebec man appeared for the plaintiff.

he felt the honor very deeply, and he to Portland. This would be due to the would assure his hearers that he re- superiority of the road. (Applause).

Mr. McKeown, who had arrived som for he knew that in any great question time before Mr. Emmerson finished, there was always too much of that sort | was then called upon and was given a of thing. He admitted that he would cordial reception. He wished to supplement, he said, the statements which had been made by Mr. Emmerson. He thought the present election was a very important one, and he was sure that everything should be done to make it a liberal success. He knew of no city that had borne with such patience its numerous losses as the city of St. John had done. After the shipbuliding industry had died away in St. John the people looked forward to a railway with the upper provinces, going by the same route by which it is now proposed to build the Grand Trunk Pacific, but in this they had been sadly disappointed. He wished to defend the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, and he felt that it was his duty to reply to the accusations of the opposition. He had read the unreasonable denunciations which had been made by the opposite party, but they had never discussed the matter in detail and he did not think they had ever taken time to carefully read the contract.

Mr. McKeown discussed the proposed railway section by section and briefly explained the terms of the contract. He pointed out the proposed cost per mile of the railroad both east and west of Winnipeg, and contended that the whole cost to the government would not exceed \$13,000,000, which did not equal the surplus which the government had last year. The liberal government had brought this country to such a healthy state that the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific would not be burden, and they were justifled in heir action in regard to the scheme, the financial arrangement of which he would like to hear criticised in detail by the opposition. Mr. McKeown compared the distances between Quebec and Portland and Quebec and St. John, and maintained that the Grand | from the lips of his son. Trunk Company would not save a mile by taking their freight to Portland. He pointed out that they did not have sufficient terminals at Portland to handle this increased freight, and it would therefore be necessary for them build terminals, which they could do just as cheaply at St. John as at Portland. Mr. McKeown referred to the resolution moved in parliament by Mr. Fowler urging that all freight be shipped through Canadian ports except otherwise directed by the producers, and said that even at that time the substance of that resolution was eing inserted not merely in the charter but in the very contract itself. In answer to Dr. Stockton's challenge the evening before, he would say that the vernment would by no means punish the people of this constituency if they should elect the conservative candidate, but it would mean that the citizens of St. John were in opposition to the G. T. P. railway being built, and he did not think they were. (Applause.)

The meeting closed with cheers for the King, Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Mc-

WAR COMES HIGH.

It Means a Heavy Outlay to the Daily that John Morley would in a few days Newspaper.

(New York Herald.)

War may supply the public with plenty of exciting news, but the collecting and transmitting of it "comes graphic tolls alone should the Russo-Japanese negotiations end in an appeal to arms.

The far eastern crisis is in its initial phase and Seoul only became an active storm centre some five or six days ago, yet, as the Herald's European edition points out, its despatches from Seoul to Paris have already cost more than cost being something more than a dolsive of salaries, messenger service, etc. To this must be added the expense of cabfed transatlantic transmission to sum has been expended on daily bulletins to our special correspondent Seoul to keep him informed of the "news" appearing in the columns of our London contemporaries, who thus are an indirect cause of much useless

expenditure in the Herald. This single detail is sufficient to stimulate reflection as the cost of a war to a newspaper. Competition nowadays in journalism is so fierce that no expense is too great if it will secure news earlier than rival papers can obtain it. The journal that hesitates is lost. Those do not or cannot spend money lavishly on the reporting of a big, war must go to the wall. To say noth-

ing of the ordinary running expenses of newspapers, such a war would mean an additional outlay for correspondents, messengers, transmitting agents, section of railway from Quebec would despatch bearing steamers, telegraphic tolls, etc., of between ninety-eight thou-

The extra war expenditure then for a newspaper will be from 20,000 to 30,000 amount for the additional cost of cab edition to the New York edition. In view of these figures peace would

seem to be more profitable to the newspapers. The energy, therefore, which certain London journals are putting into their efforts to make a Russo-Japanese war unavoidable bears the high-

PUT UP PRICE OF STEEL.

estedness.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2 .- The independent sheet steel manufacturers have advanced the price of steel \$2 a ton at least, saying present figures are below cost.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Proceedings in House of Lords and the Commons.

The Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne---Careful Mention of Matters of World Wide Interest.

tive).

The sitting was suspended at 7.30

The house of lords commenced the

business of the session at 4 o'clock.

After the introduction of new peers

Lord Fitz-William (liberal unionist)

moved the address in reply to the

seconded by Lord Hylton (conserva-

ally to Japan, and asked for informa-

tion from the government regarding

gratulated the house on the conclus-

ion of the Anglo-French and Anglo-

government had endeavored to trans-

French and Italian treaties. Com-

Lansdowne said that although the

difficulty was not, strictly speaking,

sibility of settling by other than dip-

lomatic means long-standing, danger-

Lansdowne was inclined to find some

consolation in the fact that his mili-

dent that the two islands in Portland

Channel which had gone to the United

ese dispute, Lord Lansdowne said it

was an axiom in diplomacy not to of-

asked for it. Coming to the fiscal

question Lord Lansdowne said the po-

licy recommended by Mr. Chamber-

lain was not the policy of the govern-

ment and Mr. Balfour had clearly de-

The address was adopted and the

fined the government's policy.

ous international differences.

arbitral, its efforts illustrated the pos-

ation in South Africa.

speech from the throne, which was

The galleries were well filled,

LONDON, Feb. 2.- "My right honor- | for was freedom to negotiate, which able friend, the member from West would enable it to preserve the open Birmingham," as Austen Chamberlain door and freedom to trade. described his father, was the central figure in the drama that marked the p. m. opening of parliament today. No playwright could have devised a more curious situation. For the first time in years Joseph Chamberlain took his seat as a private member of the house of commons. He saw his son act as leader of the house of commons, a position which Joseph Chamberlain, with all his years of parliamentary experience, never attained.

When Austen Chamberlain rose to re ply in behalf of the party of which his own father is supposed to be the most powerful member, the house was spellbound. Joseph Chamberlain, the most prominent figure in the British empire, sat and listened to his own defense

Austen Chamberlain spoke haltingly and under evident strain, yet when he referred to his father it was always as the member from West Birmingham. Now and again jeers greeted the youngest member of the cabinet, and occasionally Joseph Chamberlain cheered his son with an emphatic "Hear, hear."

LONDON, Feb. 2.-The mover and econder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne both referred with satisfaction to the settlement of the Alaska dispute and paid tributes to the manner in which the award was received by Canada. Laurence Hardy (conservative)

mover of the address, alluded to "the

war which was threatening a vast

area of the Far East," and said he would trust the British government to do its utmost to maintain peace. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader in the house, followed. After expressing regret at the absence of the premier, Sir Henry said the only way of dealing with the existing confusion was to appeal to the common sense of the electors of the country. In conclusion, Sir Henry severely arraigned the government's attitude on fiscal question, and announced

endment, involving the whole situa-Austen Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer, replied. He defended the government, whose fiscal policy. he said, had been clearly to stand by the premier. All the government asked house of lords adjourned at 7:25 p. m.

AGED 114 YEARS.

Be 120 Years.

That she is 114 years of age is con-

to live until she is 120 years of age.

COLOMBIA MAKES WAR.

Troops Capture an Indian Villiage on

the Panama Coast - Inhabitants

Killed and Wounded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-A despatch to

the Herald from Panama, says: Pos-

itive information has been received from

Colon that Colombian troops have at-

tacked an Indian village on the San

Blas coast, several miles this side of

Cape Tiburon. It is said that the sol-

diers arrived in canoes and drove away

the Indians. After firing a few shots

dians the Colombians took possession of

the houses. It is impossible to obtain

further facts. One theory is that a few

camps of soldiers, with officers, left

Titumati without the sanction of their

superiors, after getting weary of illness

and poor rations in the Colombian

camps. It is said that no provisions

have been sent to Titumati from Cara-

gene since a month ago, when twenty

days rations per capita were distributed.

the way of food near Titumati. In the

of fruits and cultivated fields. Many

stories are in circulation about the dis-

The invaders may be deserters who are

THE POCKETLESS SEX.

(Westminster Gazette.)

It is quite time that some sumptuary

law were passed to prevent ladies from

offering unnecessary temptation to passers-by to take brooches or watches

glad to have pockets, but at present

they dare not, because their dress-

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Three vessels left

this port today manned with full

union crews, who are guaranteed the

to retain the old schedule of pay.

wage which the Seamen's Union insists

makers won't let them.

only anxious to remain at peace.

and killing and wounding several In-

introduce a more comprehensive am-

WHAT DOCTORS MAKE,

(Leslie's Monthly for February.) There are about 200,000 doctors in the Vermont Lady Says She Will Live to United States, or about one for every 350 people. It has been approximately estimated that the average yearly income of these men is \$750, or that the public in the country pays \$150,000,000 SOUTH SHAFTSBURY, Vt., Feb. 3. annually for medical attendance, omit--The oldest perosn in Vermont, and ting entirely the money spent for patpossibly the oldest in New England, ent medicines which bring millions of dollars to manufacturers, or the am-Mrs. Honora McCarthy, of this town, is preparing to celebrate her 114th ounts spent for doctor's prescriptions. or paid to quacks and commercial docbirthday. Mrs. McCarthy does not recall the day of the month on which tors. The preparation for the practice of medicine that gives a man a good she was born, but states that it was on the first Friday in Lent of 1790. standing in the profession means an expense of, liberally speaking, \$4,000 firmed by the late Rev. John Codor four years in a reputable medical school, \$1,000 for general expenses durwier of Bennington, by records found ing two years' hospital service, and in the parish while on a visit to Ireerhaps another \$1,000 for setting up in land sevral years ago. Mrs. McCarthy practice. A year or two in Europe is says she is confident that she is going lso a help.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.-The Princess Alexandra of Ysomburg and Budingen, on trial charged with fraud and breach of faith toward numerous firms at Frankfort, Munich, Kasseli Stuttgart and Constance, was acquitted today.

SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS.

HEADACHES AND RUSHING OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

APPETITE WAS GONE.

TRIED MANY DIFFERENT REMEDIES BUT

The supplies consisted of lard, rice and kerosine. Nothing can be obtained in BURDOCK Indian country there are many kinds satisfaction in the Colombian ranks. CURED

MRS. WALTER MANTHORNE. BROOKLYN, N.S.

She says: "I suffered for three years with terrible headaches and rushing of off them like ripe oranges from a tree. blood to my head. I lost my appetite and great many ladies would be only too became very thin and weak. I tried many different remedies and consulted doctors, but all in vain until I started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I had not taken more than two bottles when I began to feel better, my appetite improved wenderfully and I increased rapidly in weight. I took shall be paid. This fact was a source altogether four bottles and am new as well as can be, for which I owe my thanks to Burdeck Blood Bitters. I can recommend it to all these suffering as I did."



OTTAWA NEWS,

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.-It is stated on good authority that G. W. Ross will ask for the dissolution of the Ontario legislature at the close of the present session. All his colleagues will place their resignations in his hands, and on the strength of a re-constituted ministry, Ross will claim the right of appeal to the province. Plans for a new national museum

have been approved of by the government. The building, which is to be of Canadian stone, will be 380 feet long. The ground and first floors are set his making his residence in the apart solely for museum purposes. he was engaged as a sub-contrac One of the wings is for fisheries and a what was then known as the national art gallery. The building will drews and Quebec railroad. Wi be of Gofhic style, the tower 200 feet came to St. Andrews he opened high, taking the shape of a crown. in the building on Water street The cost of the building will run up to by Charles O'Neill and went in a million dollars.

This is the government of blunder- road contractor and others. rs. There was no meeting of the quently he acquired a property Earl Spencer, the liberal leader of the railway compaission today, although it corner of Water and Augustus house, followed, paying a tribute to was quite expected to meet for organ- adjoining the Watson foundry the late Lord Salisbury, the Duke of ization. Chief Commissioner Blair he built a house, which, while Devonshire and Lord Lansdowne. The and Commissioner Mills were at the occupation as a hotel, was de-Earl said he hoped the government's department of railways and canals, but by fire in the year 1876. Nothing friendly offices had been offered to Commissioner Bernier was not on hand both powers in the Far East, especi- probably because he had been appris- arrangements for the conti ed there would be no meeting. The reason for postponing the meeting is Somaliland and Thibet and the situ- due to the fact that the commissioners were appointed before there was Lord Lansdowne responded. He con- any authority to create them. They were gazetted more than a week ago, whereas the act constituting the rail-Italian arbitration treaties, and de- way commission only went into effect plored the situation in the Far and today. It will therefore be necessary Near East. In regard to the United to pass another order-in-council ap-States Lord Lansdowne said the pointing the three commissioners. The announcement of the appointlate into practice what it affirmed ment of Cartwright as secretary of the rather as a matter of principle in the commission has been received with bitter feelings on the part of liberals, patronage. menting on the Alaska decision Lord and it is freely asked how many more sons has Sir Richard Cartwright to ed the age of seventy-two years tribunal which disposed of the Alaska foist on the country. The new ap- leaves a widow, who ever propointee has not the slightest know- help-meet to him, and three sons. ledge of the practice of the old rail- is Charles, oculist and dentist

Lord ganize it on a proper basis, the com- ere he with his partner, Fletch missioners will have to help him to a knowledge of his duties. Bell, one of tary and naval advisers were confi- the commissioners who investigated in- Frank is junior partner in the ho to the Treadgold concession in the Archie is in Boston, Mass. Klondike, says that the report of the States were not of any strategical commissioners will be presented at the value. Concerning the Russo-Japan- coming session of parliament. The funeral of the late Molyneux St. York, Miss Jennie at home and John took place today from the senat fer good offices until they were asked chamber. There was a large attendfor. Neither of the disputants had ance of friends of the deceased.

OU TAKE IT MIXED WITH AIR

A POWERFUL DESTROYER OF DIS-EASE GERMS WHICH CURES EVERY TYPE OF CATARRH, BRONCHITIS AND THROAT TROUBLE

Ever since Adam the air of the Pine woods has been known to possess marvellous healing properties. In fact doctors claim that people living in the balsamic atmosphere of the woods never contract consumption or catarrh. nel has been visited by extraording A new remedy that embraces all the weather for the past few day, healing curative powers of the pine tidal waves have done considerable Woods has at last been realized. It contains the balsams, the ozone and damage on the coasts of both England many other antiseptics that make it an and France. Earthquake shocks absolute cure for all catarrhal diseases. felt on the Island of. Jersey between For years doctors have been looking 4 and 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. for just such a remedy and claim the usually high tides flooded many newly discovered Catarrhozone is the towns, wrecking sea walls and most effectual, the most scientific cure and doing much damage, while for catarrh, bronchitis and winter ills, tinuous gales and rains have fice they have ever met.

So powerfully healing is Catarrhozone that simple colds in the head and have been received from the coughs can be cured in less than an Portugal, where the sea has inva Chronic catarrh is eradicated villages and destroyed crops. from the system in the most thorough breakwaters at Cascases and Figure 19 manner. It doesn't matter whether the have been demolished. catarrh affects the nose, throat or stomach, it can be completely driven from the system by using fragrant, healing Catarrhozone.

The remotest parts of the lungs and not be reached by ordinary treatments thoroughly does Catarrhozone reach all time and no relapse need ever be fear-

"My nose was so stuffed up from catarrh that I could not breathe except through my mouth," writes John D. Perkins, a well known merchant in Hamburg. "My breath was horribly offensive and my digestion was completely knocked out, I used Catarrho- mountain. zone and was cured in two weeks. I wouldn't take five thousand dollars for the benefit and good health I received from Catarrhozone which I can recommend as a certain, absolute cure for

Two months' treatment costs \$1.00, sample size, 25c. At druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont. Catarrhozone always cures - refuse a substitute and insist on getting Catarrhozone when you ask for it.

ELECTED MAYOR. AMHERST, N.S., Feb. 2.—The mayor and three councillors were elected to-day, as follows: Mayor, N. A. Rhodes, 572; Silliker, 358. Councillors, F. A. Cates, 624: A. C. Robb, 547; E. H. Moffatt, 453; John S. Lusby, 399; R. B. H. Davison, 364; J. E. Wetmore, 321. Mr. Rhodes is president of the Rhodes, Curry Co., and his popularity was evidenced not only by the vote, but by the enthusiasm with which the announcement of his election was received. His horse was unhitched from his sleigh and 200 men drew it and escorted him to his residence, where he expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred. A huge bon-fire blazed opposite his residence during the evening. This is the first time Mr. Rhodes has permitted himself to be nominated for a public position.

LATE ANGUS KENNEDY.

Sketch of One of St. Andrew's Best Known and Most Worthy Resident.

ST. ANDREWS, Feb. 2.-The

Angus Kennedy was a native

garry, Ont., where several of his tives now reside. He settled in S drews forty odd years ago. Pre supplying of provisions, etc., to the ed by this reverse he set about n his business. He leased tem the buildng on the corner of Wa Frederick streets, into which he the furniture saved from the fi once more commenced business then bought the lot on which the ant Hotel stood, and at one menced the building of the comm hotel now standing thereon. Si erection he has been constantly improvements, which has placed the forefront of the hotels of Brunswick outside of the city John. His pluck and enterpris rewarded by continuous and incre

The late Angus Kennedy had way committee, and so far from be- sent here, having come from ing an aid to the commission to or- lottetown, P. E. I., to visit his r loney, D. D. S., go to Winnipe where they have decided to daughters are Mrs. James Dali Ottawa, Mrs. J. E. Cunningha Medford, Mass.; Mrs. Twohey Notre Dame, Montreal Angus Kennedy was a public spirited citizen, always ready to do his part

in the promotion of any beneficial to the town. He was o his charities, but above all a kind, lov ing husband and affectionate parent, He will be most missed by the members of his family.

TIDAL WAVES

On the Coasts of England and

France.

LONDON, Feb. 3-The English of the miles of the Thames valley and er great inconvenience. Similar re-

GERMAN GARRISONS SAVED.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.-A cablegram has air passages often contain germs of been received here from the command catarrh and consumption which can- er of the German gunboat Habicht, saying that the garrisons at Windhoek But the searching vapor of Catarrho; saying that the garrisons at Windhoek zone carries it o those isolated spots. So have been relieved. Southwest Africa, have been relieved. The latter place diseased surfaces that it cures for all killed and in most cases mutilated forty-four settlers, including women and children. The military losses were twenty-six, and it is probable that the death list has been increased by fifty other casualties. On January 28 the principal comp of the tribesmen was on Kaiser Withelm

SOUTH AFRICA BLUE BOOK.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-A blue bbok on South Africa, issued today, contains a pessimistic despatch from Lord Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, to the colonial office, dated Jan 22, in which, referring to the Transvacl legislature's approval of the introduction of Chinese labor, Lord Milner says he realizes the gravity of the action, but there is not the shadow of doub. as to its wisdom. Depression in bustness is increasing daily, the revenu3 are falling off, many people are out of work and unless the situation so changes, a great exodus of whites is inevitable. Public opinion, he add, is decisively in favor of imported labor.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Feb. 2.-Another fierce gale is raging over the whole island of Newfoundland today, and fears are entertained for the safety of the seven fishing vessels from Canadian, American and local ports, that are adrift in the ice floes in the Gulf of St.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the

Regular Month Afterno The Question of Placi

BOARD OF

Lightship Consider of the Municipal Te -Sale of Second Papers and Maga

The regular monthly St. John Board of T ary was held Tuesda J. McLaughlin presidi ent were: D. J. Mc Hatheway, H. A. Aus R. G. Murray, Major bie, Ald. Macrae, F. E. L. Jarvis, Geo. S. Mulkin, W. M. Jarvis Jas. Pender, H. B. Jack, Col. Markham, The report of the mittee showed that considered the quest of the Lurcher light advantage to vessels ing the Bay of Fund ing the reports of and St. John pilots ed that the Lurcher not less than four Lurcher Shoal; also matic buoy now o be retained in its recommend that a the council of the the department of to this effect. The following le Kenrick B. Murra London Chamber

"I am directed b Chamber and the of the Congress you their sincere best thanks for th ed to the delegates the occasion of the on the 28th Septer "Though the period short, the careful v rangements were delegates to obtain into the industries inspection of the gr Intercolonial and Railways, the term Park, the Reversing John River, the other busy centres teresting and ins luncheon tendered t courtesy of your Bo ly enjoyed by all y "Again thanking cordiality of their hope we shall be in the future.

"Believe me, sir, "(Sgd.) KENRIC BUMMARY OF PR

COUN Two meetings of been held since monthly meeting of uary 5th. Telgrams signed

board of trade and ing upon the govern for prompt action dredging at this I warded to Sir other members of A special meeting citizens of St. John the Royal Transpor who held two session rooms.

Immediately on th city some member were taken in hand the board and show facilities. The commission we the trade of the dom

led through the port other ports of the r during the winter s The board did e power to facilitate laid before the com of the port if it was crease of freight th year after year. The claims of St. nized as the winte was impresed upon also the steps the develop the winter through the port of necessity for immedi dominon governmen the dredging for a provide facilities business was strongl

commission. The council has de mend to the domini continuance of the to the lines of steam St. John to the Unit Indies and South those to the steam Grand Manan south Scotia and the Basir have also decided to renewal of the exist the government of for the Grand Ma South Shore service steamers Clifton, Ma Stream and Millidge The following res W. F. Hatheway

Chas. Brown, was to The board of trad effort now being mad council to install an telephone system an cost of telphones t and we respectfully council committee tended report on the possible

Mr. Hatheway sai nership had been a successes as far a was concerned were one instance he kne adifference of about