N. B. LEGISLATURE. **Debate on Address in Reply** to Speech From the Throne.

Speeches by Mr. King and Dr. Ruddock in Moving and Seconding the Address.

An Able and Impartial Criticism of the Government's Manifesto by Mr. Hazen of Sunbury County, the Leader of the Opposition.

FREDERICTON, March 7.-The house met at three o'clock. Mr. Appleby presented petitions for the passing of acts to incorporate the Carleton Co-operative Fire Insurance Association and to incorporate the Union Telephone Co., Ltd.

Hone Co., Ltd. Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid on the table the report of the Hospital Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph of Tracadie for 1901; and Hon. Mr. Farris the report of the de-partment of agriculture for 1901.

Mr. Hazen gave the following notice "What tenders were reof enquiry: "What tenders were re-ceived for the \$200,000 four per cent. debentures, five years to run, in denominations of \$500, dated January 1st 1901; at what price were said deben tures disposed of, and what amount did

the sale net for the province?" Mr. Hazen gave the following notic of enquiry for Tuesday next: What was the amount paid by the province in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to New Brunswick in October last? Have all the bills in connection with the reception and entertainment of the royal party been paid? If not, what are now outstanding?

The order of the day being called, Mr. King, seconded by Dr. Ruddock moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

MR. KING

vasted. trusted that the same consideration would be extended to him that had been given to other new members in the past. The first part of the address, that referring to the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall would meet with the approbation of all the members of the house. Alward should come to us. though a democratic people, we in New Brunswick are loyal, and our loyalty is an intelligent loyalty, which is founded on reason. It has grown up as the result of constitutional government, and in its expansiveness and adaptability fies its strength. It is because we enjoy the blessings of the constitution that we are loyal to the throne. He was pleased to see the re to the death of President Mc-Kinley. One good result had followed from this vile assassination. The freedom that exists under the British conhave assets four or five times as great as its whole amount. All the bonds of stitution and that of the United States the province now afloat are not for had enabled societies to flourish that railways, but if New Brunswick had were unfriendly to the state. Now today what it had paid out for railway subsidies that sum would wipe out the entire bonded debt. Many of our railthese anarchist associations will be restrained, at least from openly preaching assassination. When our good Queen died her death was greatly lamented by the United States, and he was glad that we were able to reciprocate this feeling on the death of their president. It was deeply gratifying to him that the govern ment were able to congratulate the legislature on the prosperity of New Brunswick. It was not claimed that this prosperity was due solely to the efforts of the government, but there was no question that an energetic and capable government have the power of greatly assisting in the developmen of the country and its consequent prosperity. This is an agricultural province, and for many years to come our prosperity must rest on that foundation. The government of the province has recognized this fact and has developed an agricultural policy. It seems strange that for so many vears agriculture had no separate de partment, but was merely a matte which was supposed to be attended to by another department unconnected with agriculture. The government wisely selected the dairying industries as a point on which to make a beginning. They saw that our system of dairying was extremely defective, that much of the butter made in the province was a poor quality and had to be sold at a low price. The same thing was true with regard to cheese. The government have introduced an improved method of dairying, with the result that thousands of dollars are now flowing into this country from the sale of butter and cheese abroad It has been said by the opposition that the provincial government is not entitled to much credit for this becaus the dominion government introduced these improved methods. He did not wish to minimize what the dominion government had done, but their efforts would have had very slight results if they had not been supplemented by the work of the provincial government. In the recent campaign in Kings the opposition tried to show that the government deserved no credit for their agricultural policy, but the people of Kings knew better, because they saw on every side the beneficial results of that policy. The government then took another stép, and one equally important. In old times the people of New Brunswick grew their own wheat, but owing to the weevil and other causes, wheat growing in the province had been almost abandoned. The government fel that New Brunswick could again grow its own wheat, and they proceeded to encourage wheat growing and to give bonuses to mills which made flour by encourage wheat growing and to give bonueses to mills which made flour by the roller process, so that New Bruns-wick might produce as good flour as that made from western wheat. This policy has been very successful and has already resulted in wheat growing on an extensive scale. Last year as much flour was made from New Bruns-ter of a million dollars to import, and he believed that this province would yet grow all the wheat it required. The government, not content with these achievements, have engaged with the work of developing our mineral re-

SEMI-WERKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 12, 1902.

sources. In Kings Co. there was an invaluable salt spring, which has been worked in an imperfect fashion. The existence of this spring proved that there must be somewhere a large de-posit of rock salt. He believed that this spring unuslike the Bastern Extension aw a long delayed measure of centre of the province, and whatever effects it beneficially must benefit the province at large. In the payment of the Eastern Extension award we had the Eastern Extension award we had a long delayed measure of justice, and this rock would eventually be discovpresent gover ered and that it would become a source to the utmost credit for the su of great wealth to the country. The state of New York receives royalties had met with in this matter. fishery award question, which ferred to in the speech, he gons to the amount of \$150,000 a year for salt,

yet this salt, although of good quality, is not worth more than a third as much as that of Sussex. perhaps the most important matter that ever engaged the attention of this egislature. The amount of the Wash-The oil industry has also engaged

ngton award must be paid back with the attention of the government, with interest to the provinces owning the results that are likely to be highly fisheries. It was estimated by those who had made a study of this quessatisfactory, and if the present anticipations are realized the province will tion that New Brunswick's share of go forward by leaps and bounds on a this Halifax award, with interest addcourse of prosperity. The coal deposits of Queens and Sunbury counties have long been known and their value reed for about twenty-four years, will amount to nearly \$2,000,000, a sum that will go far towards entirely paying off cognized. For steaming and blacksmith the provincial debt and give the propurposes this coal cannot be surpassed vince between \$80,000 and \$100,000 of but owing to the imperfect means of additional income. He had no doubt communication very little of it has been available for market. The govthat the present government would press this matter on the dominion ernment have now provided not only for with the utmost diligence, and as the the building of railways to these mines, claim was a legal one he did not see but have made arrangements for their successful operation. In this matter

how they could fail. they have not hesitated to strike out The proposed amendment to the British Nonth America Act for the purpose of readjusting the allowances but nade by the dominion to the pro The Eastern Extension question is one that has been long before the coun-try. The claim is an equitable one and other New Brunswick governments vinces was another matter of great interest and importance. It was evid-ent that when the British North Am-erica Act was framed the defegates have pressed it on the dominion govfrom 'Canada and the other province ernment, but this government is enmade much too low an estimate of the itled to the credit of being successful necessary expenditures of the proand of getting the money. The claim was pressed by Mr. Blair when he was vinces. New Brunswick would have been bankrupt long ago had it not premier of this province, and when he been for the readjustment which gave vent to a cabinet position in Ottawa us \$150,000 a year of additional income he felt assured that he would see that to recompense the province for the abolition of the old export duties. Yet justice was done to us. The result ad proved his sincerity and that of even with this successive governments the government. This province, before have found it hard to make ends meet the tribunal which settled the amount the necessary expenditures of the

of the award, was represented by the province being so large. attorney general, whom he was proud The paragraph in the speech relatto have for his colleague. He was not ing to branch railways will I am sure, the attorney general then, but he was cordially endorsed by every mem employed to represent the province by ber who has to travel on these lines eason of his great ability. The oppo-The question is one of the utmost im sition say that this money has all been portance and the greatest urgency, expended. If so, it has been expended and I sincerely hope that the governfor great public works of general ment may be able to find a satisfac utility; not one dollar of it has been tory solution of it.

The bills which are promised by the With regard to the fisheries claim, government are all important meas Mr. King said negotiations are now in ures, touching as they do the public progress between the dominion and health, the preservation of our forests provincial governments on the subject. compensation for injuries to working The moment it is established that the men, investment by trustees and the more equitable distribution of the isheries belong to the province, it folows that our share of the Halifax states of insolvent debtors.

These are all matters which With regard to the question of the the welfare of every portion of the inancial relations of the dominion and province, and I have no doubt that the province, the matter was one in the measures which the government which he felt greatly interested. It will lay before the house will meet was never contemplated by the British Sorth America Act that the provinces with its approval. In conclusion, I desire to congratulate the governmen out of their limited means should pay on the excellent bill of fare which | subsidies for the construction of railways. Yet it was difficult to resist they have presented for our consider such claims for lines that seemed to be ation, and to express the hope that the session will end in the same pleasecessary for the development of the ant and cheerful manner that it has province. He was not alarmed at the begun. public debt of the province, for we

MR. HAZEN

felt that he could with an easy conscience congratulate the moner and seconder upon the manner in which they had discharged their duties. Both have proven that they are valuable nember a ddit ns to the ability

aring the expense and that com-other cities had as much right on as the St. John committee. absurd excuse. St. John was right to extend a welcome at although alding in defraying the the reception. It was doubtful in England or in Canada the city was not on hand to exan

ey-The hon. gentleman has informed. At a conference r and members of the com-citizens' committee the

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In last year's speech from the throne re-erence was made to the establishment of a In last year's speecn from the throne of a ference was made to the establishment of a cold storage warehouse at St. John. The erection of such warehouse was to be imme-diate and the house was assured by the at-torney general that the government had se-cured a site from the I. C. R. Despite that asurance a cold storage at St. John or else-where has not been established, and some referince should have been made in the speech why this had not been done. The allusion to the winter port of St. John wai another plank for campaign purposes. Hon. Mr. Pugsley-The government gave the first aid to the winter port in St. John. Mr. Hazen-The government, which take

the first aid to the winter port in St. John. Mr. Hazen-The government, which takes \$10,008 annually from St. John in the shape of taxes, aided the port to the extent of \$2,500 per year, while the city has expended \$1,000,000 up to the present time. Yet the government would have the people believe that the developmnt of the St. John winter port was due to the paltry annual grant of \$2,500 ! All were delighted to note the de-velopment in winter port business, and all would realize that western produce must come via the C. P. R. to St. John. He be-lieved business would continue to grow to such an extent that in the course of time another railway company would seek exit by the port of St. John. He was surprised that some reference to a railway along the St.

some reference to a railway along the St. John valley had not been made in the speech from the throne. Hon. Mr. Pugsley-We didn't want to touch on everything.

on everything. Mr. Hazen — The attorney general in his manifesto to the electors of Kings expressed the hope that a railway from St. John to



BATTLESHIPS,

and Consorts,

vance in Matter of Gun Powder

American Batteries Are Still the

LONDON, March 8 .- During the present

onth English naval constructors will be at

work on ships which, when completed, will

be the largest fighting craft in the world.

Each of these giants will displace nearly

18,000 tons and will possess many radical de-

partures from the style of battleship con-

struction now employed in this country.

One of the vessels-is to bear the name of

the present sovereign, the others are so far

unnamed. For present purposes of consider-

ation the King Edward VII, will be cited as

It is in the matter of battery power that

ship, the British have contented themselves with 12 inch guns in the turrets and 6 inch rapid firers on the broadside. In the King Edward class there is a distinct leaning to the American idea that enormous battery power is essential to fighting ships of the first class, so the King Edward and her con-sorts are to have the usual turret allowance of four 12 inchers and a supplemental bat-tery of four 9.2 guns, which are to be em-placed in smaller turrets on either side of

Strongest.

erroneous statements. There is scarcely a page on which there is not an error of fact. No reference is made in the speech to the revision of the statutes, which were to be laid before the house in the present year. Some \$2,000 had already been spent on this work and some information might have been vouchseled by the government as to the progress that is being made. In conclusion, Mr. Hazen expressed the hope that the mem-bers would devote themselves diligently to the duties devolving upon them during the session, and prove themselves worthy of the confidence that had been reposed in them as the people's representatives. HON ME TWEEDIE Heavy Batteries on King Edward VH Four Giant Sea Fighters - Although Designers Have Made a Distinct Ad-

HON. MR. TWEEDIE

moved the adjournment of the debate and that it be the order of the day on Monday. The attorney general introduced a bill to fix and make certain the fees to be paid by municipalities to justices, constables and others in preliminary investigations of crim-inal cases. He explained that the bill had been prepared as the result of a resolution passed by the municipality of Charlotte. There had been some difficulty in determin-ing what fees ought to be paid, and it was There had been some difficulty in determin-ing what fees ought to be paid, and it was thought desirable to settle the question. Hon. Mr. Tweedle asked leave of absence for Hon. Mr. McKeown on the ground of ill health. He moved, seconded by Mr. Hazen and carried, unanimously, that Mr. Mc-Keown be granted his sessional allowance. He also asked leave of absence for Mr. Burns until March 15th on urgent private business until March 15th on urgent private business -Granted Hon. Mr. Tweedie asked for leave for Geo. on urgent private busin

representative of the class. Granted. It is in the matter of battery power that the King Edward differs so greatly from ex-isting British types. Hitherto the admiralty has preferred a main battery of four heavy guns and a secondary battery of 6 inch weapons, and this example of light gun power has been generally followed by the other maritime nations of the old world. While America has been arming her great fighters with 12 inch turret rifles, supple-mented by 8 inch guns scattered all over the ship, the British have contented themselves with 12 inch guns in the turrets and 6 inch Hon. Mr. Tweedle suggested that as the ession had commenced somewhat late, members with private bills should introduce hem as early as possible. Adjourned at 6 o'clock till Monday next.

Slowly Dying From Catarrh.

Thousands are in this terrible condition but don't realize their danger. If you have the slightest taint of Ca. tarrh, would it not be wise to commence Catarrhozone treatment now and be perfectly cured in a short time? This pleasant remedy cures without the use of drugs, atomizers or snuffs You inhale the medicated vapor which spreads to all parts of the breathing organs, kills the germs and heals the inflamed surfaces. Catarrhozone clears the throat and nose instantly and never fails to cure the most obstinate catarrhal, lung and throat troubles A trial will demonstrate the value of Catarrhozone, which sells for \$1.00, small size 25 cts., at Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

AMERICAN GOVERNMEN (

Again Calls on Turkey to Arres Brigands Who Cantured Miss Stone. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9 .- The

of four 12 inchers and a supplemental bat-tery of four 9.2 guns, which are to be em-placed in smaller turrets on either side of the ship. The 12 inch guns are capable, each, of firing two shots per minute; they will be made in the Vickers shops and at ordinary ranges will drive an 350 pound projectile through 13 inches of the hardest steel. The guns will be sheltered behind armor 14 inches thick, the turrets being filled with electric and hydraulic machinery breaks down or is disabled in action then the guns may be operated by hand. The 9.2 guns are an improvement on the pattern which achieved such notable results during the last few years on board the great twin cruisers Powerful and Terrible. In addition to these the King Edward will carry ten 7.5 guns, five on a broadside, and as these are all rapid firers the total bat-tery power of the ship, counting the 12 and 6 pounders and the machine guns, will be something enormous. But even with this enument the King Edward will be

PARL

OTTAWA, Mai informed that th ed \$3.95 per ton and \$2.25 for can ney to Montreal. Mr. Puttee v government ha from the Manite ance asking disa endum act, but taken.

Mr. Monet, lik of Mr. Broderic imperial parliam ganization of th in Great Britain asked whether ment had been

ter.

Sir Wilfred La ment had no i the subject ma made by the i He thought wh rived it would h derick had been to matters which ed at the meeti imperial repres the position of the corresponde down in a few Mr. McLean's a second time. Mr Monk, ir dence between ment and the lating to the A commerce, stro istry for withh specting these i trasting this co action of the h ing the papers Sir Wilfrid L the case of neg ted States and ence was still pers could not there was no ics. Mr. Borden (German matte ficiently advan Mr. Fielding budget addres reason why the what position this affair. The discussio McLean and M latter showing trade of against Canad The governi down papers his motion to defeated by a

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ways are not run properly and do no give the necessary service to the public. If the dominion government would take over these roads, which are feeders to the Intercolonial, the result might not be immediately profitable, but they would pay in the end, and not only benefit the traffic of the Intercolonial, but the districts through which they pass.

a new path, one that will not only ad to the prosperity of he country, bu also to the revenues of the province.

With regard to the Quebec resoluions, he need not relate the history of this matter. All the provinces were represented at the Quebeo conference in 1888. Mr. Blair represented New Brunswick and Mr. Fielding Nova Scotia. The matter of a readjustment of the finances were gone into and cerain resolutions were passed, one of which was that on a readjustment the province of New Brunswick would be entitled to \$130,000 more annually from the dominion government than it now received. Mr. Blair and Mr. Fielding, who were members of the Quebec conerence, are now members of the dominion government, and he was glad to know that this subject was being pressed on their attention by the government of the province.

The paragraph in regard to the imortation of horses was one in which he felt a strong interest as a resident of Kings. In that county we have not the same class of horses that we had fifteen or twenty years ago. In the empire of Austria-Hungary they spent about \$250,000 a year in the importation of horses, and this should be a lesson to New Brunswick. Mr. King concluded by congratulating the government on the good work they had been doing for the province.

MR. RUDDOCK.

in seconding the address, said:I feel that as a new member, unused to the ways of legislative assemblies, I stand siderable disadvantage. Yet I at com feel that you will bear with me if I do not acquit myself of my allotted task in as eloquent a manner as a practised speaker. I think that all will agree with me that the topics dealt with in the speech from the throne are of the greatest importance. I is a long time since any similar speech has had so much in it affecting the best interests of the province. It is fortunate that

the government is able to congratulate the people of New Brunswick on the success which is attending their efforts in their various pursuits. Everyone must rejoice to see the rapid development of our dairying industries, the increase in the production and export of cheese and butter, and the greater attention that has been given to the cultivation of wheat. The prospect of

ship of the chamber. Mr. King was not new to public life, having spent not new to public life, having spent some time at the county council in Kings and taken an interest in public affairs in general, but he had heard him in times past when he appeared to better advantage than he did to-quet, when the agricultural and oil pokicles of the government, and when the bridge charges were under dis-cussion, he had made a most admir-able speech, but of course he had a better chance for making a speech condemning the government. He hoped

Detter chance for making a speech condemning the government. He hoped that Mr. King would see the error of his ways and return to his first love. The address was a remarkable docu-ment, and brevity was not one of its characteristics. He could see in this speech the same hand that framed the manifesto to the electors of Kings. and if it had the same result he would be satisfied.

Attorney General-Glad you are satisfied with the result.

Attorney General-Glad you are satisfied with the result. Continuing, Mr. Hazen said it was a most extraordinary thing that the speech from the throne did not contain the slightest refer-ence to Lieut. Governor McClelan. It was always customary in the speech from the throne to make a pleasing reference to the retiring governor. But as the government had not seen fit to do this, he (Hazen) from acquaintance, fekt it was his duty to say that ex-Governor McClelan had discharged his duties constitutionally and impartially, and in all things was ably assisted by the tact and good sense of Mrs. McClelan. (Ap-plause.) There was no real reason to fear that the high plane established by former Heutenart governors would be detracted from by the present encumbent, and he felt satis-fied that Gov. Snowball would discharge his duties in a conscientious and constitutional manner.

duties in a conscientious and constitutional manner. The speech properly opens with an allu-sion to the visit to the province of the Duke t and Duchess of Cornwall and York. All citizens of New Brunswick were gratified to welcome the future King and Queen of the Empire, who, no doubt, won golden opin-ions from all the Canadian people, but he (Hazen) believed that the cost of the recep-tion (\$5,000 or \$30,000) was an excessive am-ount, being three or four times larger than that incurred by Nova Scotia, although the royal party spent a longer time in that pro-vince than in N. B. While the reception was a success, wheever was responsible for what occurred on the Barrack square was guilty of gross bungling. Although there were a hest of military men on hand in the square, practically no protection was offered the medals to the South African heroes. In ad-the to the people found it was impossible to see what was going on, as the Duke and Duchees were placed with their backs to the is multitude. Moreover, the premiser owed an explanation for the insult sustained by the committee of the city council and the citi-zens' committee at the railway station. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-You are entirely in error. There was no citizens' committee of the committee of the city council at the railway station. Continuing, Mr. Hazen suid a committee or Hon. Mr. Tween error. There was no citizen-committee of the city council at the range station. Continuing, Mr. Hazen said a committee was appointed after consultation with Mr. Robertson, who had conferred with the at-torney general. F. Pugsley-It is not admitted that the railway station to the railway station to

n valley would be a reality at no distant date. Hon. Mr. Pugsley-May I rely on your aid in that ?

erest into account.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-You are not taking in-terest into account. Mr. Hazen - The dominion government looked upon the interest as a fund to be used for the benefit of the fishermen of that prov-ince and as the interest has been distribut-ed among them year after year, how can the matter of interest be taken into consid-eration in dealing with the award? But if the amount should be paid to the province, is thould be awarded to the fishermen, so that the province would be no better off in respect to the public debt. Passing on to the Guebec conference of 1888, Mr. Hazen said that the house had been adopted. The 17th resolution, to which the speech had reference, provided for the readjustment of the financial arrangement with the dominion parlament. Fage 66 of the official debates of the session of 1888 shows the present premier to have been op-posed to the resolutions passed at the Que-bec conference, and to have moved that the house does not concur in the resolution fav-oring the readjustment of the allowance by the dominion to the provinces until it was ratified by the people at the polls. Surely if in 1888 the present premier context in the spear the present premier so the convic-tion. Continuing, Mr. Hazen said that with the present revenue the government was unable to meet the expanses of the country. The

Continuing, Mr. Hazen said that with the present revenue the government was unable to meet the expenses of the country. The debt has accumulated and the interest in-creasing, and if relief was not obtained from some source, resort must be had to taxation or there must be a curtailment of the am-ount voted for the support of the public ser-vices.

ount voted for the support of the public ser-vices. Taking up the branch railways connecting with the Intercolonial, Mr. Hazen agreed that their condition was unsatisfactory. In 1889 the house resolved in favor of the ab-sorption of the Canada Eastern railway by the Intercolonial. The desire of the prov-ince in this connection had been treated with disdain and the opposition of the Western provinces of the dominion against the gov-ernment acquiring any more branch railways and operating them as part of the Intercolo-nial system dissipates all hope that they will accede to the present request. The fact of the matter is that the branch railways matter was another election plank.

of the matter is that the blanc initials matter was another election plank. No reference is made in the speech to the oil industry. Is it possible that this is not going to prove a success? In 1289 the im-migration policy occupied a paragraph in the speech. Last year it was shown that 59 mmigrants, including children, had come to the province. He (Hazen) would say now, as he stated last year, that if that money had been spent on improvements in the pro-vince more people would have been kept at home than came from outside. Has the gov-ernment abandoned that policy and dispensed with Mr. Hickman's service as immigrant agent in England ? The hand-book of New Brunswick issued by the crown land of fice, and prepared by Mr. Hickman for dis-tribution in Europe and the British Isles, if not calculated to create a favorable impres-sion. It is full of typographical errors and

American legation here today presented to the porte the second note referring to the capture of Miss Ellen M.

In this note it is pointed out that as Miss Stone was captured, the ransom paid and the prisoners delivered in Turkey, the brigands must be within the Turkish frontier and should, therefore, be captured.

The note denies that the authorities were ever required to lessen their vigilance on the frontier, and asserts that only the movements of the troops in the interior were interfered with. [The first note presented to the porte by the U.S. legation at Constantinople in the matter of Miss Stone's capture by the brigands, demanded the punishment of the guilty parties. The porte, in replying, repudiated respon-sibility and denied all liability.]

DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS

The best by test-and making them-selves a household word because they live out their promises to the letter, give instant relief in all Stomach troubles, and absolutely cure Dyspepsia and Nervous dis-

No long tedious treatment, with possible disappointment in the end, but improvement from the first dose—and many a stomach sufferer has proved them so. One who has tested them says: "They're a delightful and positive cure and are filling a long-felt want." They're handy to carry. Take one before and after eating or at any time you feel a symptom of distress in the stomach. you feel a symptom of distress in the stom. Sixty tablets, 35 cents.

SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

THE ADVANCE IN COTTONS.

New advanced price lists were issued by the Merchants' Cotton Co. of Montreal on the 6th inst., and on the 7th inst. the Dominion Cotton Mills Co. issued advanced price lists. This advance covers nearly all the

lines these mills manufacture, including grey and bleached cottons, sheet ings, pillow cottons, ducks, cantons etc., etc.

WONDERS OF THE HEART.

All the blood in the human body passes through the heart in about three minutes. The heart beats 70 times a minute, 4,200 times an hour, 100.800 times a day, throwing out 21-2 ounces of blood a second, 656 lbs. an hour, 73-4 tons a day. It is only when supplied with pure, rich blood that the heart, an organ 6 inches long by 4 inches wide, can accomplish this enor mous amount of work and rebuild it own wasted tissues. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most effective treatment available for heart affections because

it forms new, red corpuscies in the blood and gives it that life-sustaining quality which is necessary to the health of every organ.

Captain Hazen W. Travis of Maccar was on Wednesday united in marriage to Miss Lillian Smith, daughter of Thos. R. Smith, of Oxford.-Amherst Press.

WANTED-A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

G pounders and the machine guns, will be something enormous. But even with this equipment, the King Edward will still be outclassed by the latest type of American battleship which will carry four 12 inch, eight 3 inch and twelve 7 inch guns, against the King Edward's four 12 inch, four 9.2 inch and test of protection the new ships will show a distinct advance. They will be the first British battleships of modern construction to carry a complete belt of armor on the water line. This is one of the results of the experiments made two years ago, when the old Belleisie was set up as a target for the guns of the Majestic. The belt will be 9 inches thick at its thickest, and above it will be a layer of 8 inch plate. Above that again there will be 7 inches of armor covering the 6 inch guns. All the plating will be face hardened by the Krupp process. The engines are to develop 16,500 horse power, which will insure a speed of eighteen knots, and the boilers will be the Babcock and Wilcox water tube pattern in two of the three ships, and partly of Babcock and Wilcox water tube pattern in two if the first English athes of armor more in foreign navies. Each of the ships will ocet £1,300,000.
T is worth noting that fought in line of battle in the days of Nelson. She will be the ships will cost 9,200,000.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a old in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price ceats.

"WOWWIES" (WORRIES.)

(London Academy.

N. B.-Please drop all the R's. There's a wowwy in the morning because the coffee's cold, There's the wowwy of the postman, and the "paper" to unfold.

It's a worry getting on your boots, and go-ing to the train,

And you've got to put your hat on and take it off again!

It's a wonder how I live with such a con-constant strain-I've got to put my hat on and take it off again!

There are "Worries" in the noontide, and "legion" is their name; There's the worry of the luncheon that al-ways tastes the same. There's the worry of the 'baccy, that's the greatest worry, sare The humiliating worry when you know you want a shave!

That's "weally wicked worry," and your pardon must I crave, If I use some strong-ish language when I mention that I share!

There are worries in the evening, you've got to dress and dine; There's the worry of the speeches that ac-company the wine; There's the worry of remembering what card your partner led; And then the awful worry of getting into bed!

Of all the fearful awful hores this really is the chief, And the world's one great "da capo" of the worrying Motif!

