

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the mismanagement of letters addressed to the office of the paper, we have decided to send all letters to the office of the paper, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as a matter of course. This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
WM. SOMERVILLE,
W. A. PEIGGS.
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MAR 18, 1902

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.
There were many matters of serious importance to the province covered in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Legislature Thursday and in a number of them the government will receive the spontaneous approval of the people. The question of continued bonusing of flour mills is one that will meet with endorsement by the people, for that part of the policy of the government has proved itself to be very wise and beneficial. The development of our coal fields is likewise a matter very much in the public mind, and the people of New Brunswick are looking forward with some considerable expectancy for the materialization of this important business in this part of our mineral wealth as the result of governmental encouragement. There are several matters foreshadowed in the speech, however, which merit and must receive close consideration by the legislators in the best interests of the country. The reference to New Brunswick's claim against the Dominion government for a settlement of the various matters in respect to the fisheries and the reference to an increase of provincial indemnity from the Dominion government, for instance, seem to involve questions that may be best adjusted by a careful conference of representatives of the Dominion government with regularly authorized representatives of the provincial governments, for they are matters in which the province of New Brunswick does not at present stand alone. Such a conference could not only take cognizance of these questions, but could also arrive at a definite understanding in regard to the advisability of the Canadian government taking over some or all of the branch lines of railway in Intercolonial territory, or at least some progress might be made toward the satisfactory adjustment of such questions. In view of the fact that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has already made a statement in regard to the advisability of such a conference, the prospects for bringing it about seem to be feasible, and in regard to the fisheries matters, if we are to accept the statement of that minister as conclusive, there would appear to be a necessity either for further questions to be submitted to the privy council in order to arrive at the full sense and meaning of its decision or an agreement between federal and local authorities as to that decision.

These taken in connection with the other matters outlined in the speech constitute a legislative programme which must make the present session at Fredericton very interesting as well as important.

FRANCE AND ENG AND
Instead of a combination of France, Germany and Russia against England and Japan, no less than an alliance with England is now advocated in France. The advocate is Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, whose honorable connection with the Dreyfus case will be remembered, and the vehicle of his representations is the Grande Revue, which publishes from his pen "Notes on the Military Situation," in which the relations of the European powers are examined from the view point of the professional soldier.

There are a number of reasons which induce Col. Picquart to his conclusions. He points out that France is already weak as a military power and destined to grow weaker if continuing her present course. He shows that a cordial understanding with Germany is not very practicable as long as Alsace-Lorraine blocks the way. He recognizes that Britain has become a great military power since the South African war, besides her naval prestige, and that the friendship of Eng-

land would undoubtedly influence the equal friendship or at least the neutrality of Italy. He sees very clearly that Britain and France combined would find it an easy task to dominate Germany and Russia on the sea. He seems deeply impressed with the apparent extent and sincerity of British hostility to Germany, and at the same time he can see no adequate basis for French Anglophobia in the Fashoda incident or in England's determination to subjugate the Boers. Above all he finds that it would be exceedingly convenient if France could count upon the ability to borrow in the English money market and he recalls with a great deal of pleasure the successful alliance of France with England in the Crimea, an alliance upon which the histories of both countries stimulate pleasant recollections.

If Col. Picquart's presentation of the case will have the effect of showing the people of France the error of their way in conducting themselves of late as to merit the enmity of the English people, he will at least have accomplished some good. Whether an alliance or cordial understanding shall ever again be effected is another matter.

BRIDGE, TUNNEL, OR FERRY.
The more one thinks about the proposition of City Engineer Peters for the construction of a tunnel beneath the harbor between the two sides of the city of St. John, the more one is involuntarily impressed in its favor. The engineer estimates that a tunnel could be constructed for less than \$800,000, the interest upon which at four per cent. would be very little more than the cost of maintaining the present ferry service. As it is entirely probable that the money could be borrowed at the present time for a good deal less than four per cent, it is entirely possible that the cost of interest upon construction of the tunnel and its maintenance would be less than the cost of the ferry service and much less than the cost of the best ferry service that could be maintained.

Under the existing circumstances of the city, if the west side is to be maintained and developed for the sake of its harbor front and railway terminal facilities, it seems that communication must immediately become a very live issue and our city authorities will be called upon to decide upon one plan or another and put it into execution. There are just three available methods of transportation—a tunnel, a bridge, or an improved ferry service. It may be said for the latter that it would inevitably cost more than the other two, but it is entirely possible that the cost of maintaining and would render less valuable all the portion of the water front above the bridge, besides proving probably less handy in approaches than the ferry and doubtless costing more than a tunnel. Moreover, a tunnel would cost very little for maintenance and it would set free the ferry docks for other purposes. Tunnels are at present coming into great fashion for rapid transit facilities everywhere. It is indeed entirely probable that the advantages of electric light and power had been known at the time the great East River bridge at New York was designed, a tunnel would have been constructed instead of it. Besides all this the fact should not be lost sight of that a work of such magnitude in St. John would be a great and beneficial advertisement for our city and the employment involved in its construction would be of material benefit to the population.

Whatever St. John is to have in this line ought to be of the best. It is not a matter of politics in any sense, but is a matter that ought to be considered in a cool, calm and entirely business fashion, and the merits of all possible solutions of the transportation problem fully investigated from every point of view. The Telegraph has no prejudice for any one solution of the problem, but is merely anxious that the tunnel idea should not be lost sight of as either impracticable or undesirable. The very best interests of the public welfare are the only ends to be conserved. It may be noted that very extensive tunnel transportation systems are now being constructed in Chicago as well as in New York.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.
As the end of the war in South Africa appears to be in sight, although it may be distant, it is natural that we should be hearing a good deal about terms of peace and that speculations should be indulged in as to what the terms should be. One report has it that Kruger has already made an offer of peace on the basis of the status quo ante bellum, that is to say that matters shall remain as they were before the war. Such a peace proposal, if it were made, would be an insult to Great Britain, for it would mean that all the blood and all the treasure expended in this war had been wasted. As the Boers were the aggressors in this contest, they having made peace impossible by their ultimatum to Great Britain followed by their invasion of Natal and Cape Colony, they, if defeated, must bear the responsibility of the war. That they are now in the way of being utterly defeated no one can doubt and if the question has to be decided by the two belligerents without the intervention of a third party the Boers will be forced to accept such terms as Great Britain chooses to dictate. Their power to resist is constantly diminishing, while the strength of Great Britain is as steadily increasing and only utter exhaustion and defeat can follow a prolongation of the war. In view of these facts if the Boer leaders are wise they will sue for peace

and possibly by doing so they may reserve to themselves some advantages which they would lose if the contest should be prolonged.

Now what are the elements that should enter into any arrangements for the restoration of peace? First, the amount of money expended by Great Britain in the war. Second, the loss of property, public and private, in Natal and Cape Colony as a result of the war. Third, the loss of life. Fourth, the necessity of guarding against another war, arising from the same causes at some future period. The first two of these elements are capable of being calculated, the value of the public and private property destroyed can be reckoned. The loss of life is a matter of a different kind, for no man can justly estimate the value of a human life, nor is it possible to make an accurate calculation as to the loss involved in connection with the maimed and wounded, and of those whose lives will be shortened by illness resulting from the war. The fourth element is still more complicated for it necessarily involves measures of precaution which are liable to give rise to great differences of opinion even among persons who have the same great end in view, the permanence of British supremacy in South Africa. British feeling has hardened itself into a determination to abolish the two little states which have proved such dangerous enemies to British supremacy. And a British prime minister must be guided by public opinion or he will soon find himself in a position to again become aggressive toward the Boers. Even if allowed to revert to their independence they would have to be kept under such restraints as would virtually nullify it, so that on the whole their permanent annexation to the British dominions would seem to be a necessity of the situation.

On the other hand, if they become British colonies what is to be their status as colonies? That question would be easily answered by countries like France and Germany, which give their colonies no political rights. The British colonies which have a sufficiently large white population must be governed in a different fashion, and their inhabitants claim and exercise the right to govern themselves in a constitutional manner. Yet to make the Transvaal and the Free State British colonies with representative institutions would seem to be a risky experiment. Still it does not seem possible for them to be governed as crown colonies except for a very limited period. In the Transvaal the predominance of the Uitlander party would seem assured, for the immigration population would immediately outnumber the native Dutch. In the Free State it would be otherwise, for there are no mines in it by means of which a large immigrant population could be obtained. British predominance would have to be brought about slowly by means of the settlement of English people on the farms of that country, but no doubt it would come in time, but so long as the Dutch outnumbered the British there would be danger of trouble. It is considerations like these that make the problem of the pacification of South Africa so difficult.

The British colonies and especially Natal have suffered severely as a result of the war. Railways and bridges have been destroyed, public and private property confiscated and in some cases the coal mines have been set on fire by the Boers. These colonies will have to be compensated for their losses in some way and this involves another difficult problem. Thus it will be seen that the arrangement of terms of peace will hardly be less difficult than the operations of war have been and that the best statesmanship will be needed to bring about a satisfactory solution of all the problems involved.

A UNIFORM TIME.
When The Telegraph began last fall the agitation for a uniform time standard for the Maritime Provinces, its action was regarded by many as the formulation of a mere newspaper hobby. Undeterred by discouragement, this paper continued its efforts, believing that the result to be attained was one of importance to the public. The co-operation of various athletic associations and combinations of labor was followed by the creation of a general interest in the project. The financial institutions and railways became interested in the plan, and there has been a very general manifestation of public interest.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood
That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions. It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes. William Ross, Barrie, Ont., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he was all run down, his appetite was gone, and his nerves were so unstrung he could not rest nor sleep. He had tried many remedies without benefit when Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and he began its use. Three bottles of this medicine entirely cured him.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitutes, but get Hood's today.

and approval shown by all classes in the community. Even those newspapers which had opposed the idea have at last swung in line.

The time has arrived for definite action, if public approval is to be given effect in actual reality. Premier Tweedie and other members of the local government have expressed themselves favorably to the idea of the adoption of Atlantic time as a uniform standard, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be seriously taken up and legislation passed at the present session of the House of Assembly making Atlantic time the legal standard for New Brunswick, as it is at present in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. The C. P. R. has signified its willingness to adopt this standard in the new time tables from St. John to Vancouver and a tentative schedule has actually been prepared for that road under the direction of Supt. Osborne.

The Halifax Board of Trade recently passed a resolution calling upon the I. C. R. authorities to adopt this standard and the St. John Board of Trade reports that Mr. Pottinger, the general manager of the road, is personally favorable to the movement, and has so reported to the department, and is now awaiting a reply in reference thereto.

All that seems necessary to accomplish the desired end is the adoption by legislation of this standard as the legal time for New Brunswick. It is to be hoped that the opportunity presented to obtain a uniform time will not be allowed to slip by for lack of definite action.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE.
A glance at the annual report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture for the year ended October 31, 1901, which is now at hand, shows the very extensive scope that has been attained by this department and the excellent field of usefulness which it now covers. It is impossible in limited space to give more than an idea of the value of this department as at present conducted to the agriculturists of the Dominion. Apart from the work of the census, which devolved upon this department, complete attention to all details of the agricultural interests is evinced in the report. The exhibits at the Glasgow and Pan-American exhibitions were looked after, the matter of testing cattle for exportation to the United States was arranged for, a Canadian veterinary was established in England for the purpose of making tests for those who wish to import breeding stock from the old country, and a number of other matters were settled by visits to Great Britain.

The general scope of the work in the branch of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, which is fairly well known to readers of The Telegraph, is to render assistance towards the improvement of all agricultural products and the means of their promotion, transportation and marketing, with particular regard to those which may be grouped under the name of food products. The report covers this work under the headings of agricultural products for South Africa, seed grain, competition, extension of markets division, cold air on steamships, inspection of loading of food products, varieties of food products, value of farm products exported, cold storage on steamers and railways, cold storage warehouses, cold storage at creameries, cold storage inspectors, live stock, sales of stock, exhibits at Buffalo, townships fairs and farmers' institutes, fattening of chickens, dairy matters, creameries in the Northwest and in the eastern provinces, official referee for butter and cheese at Montreal, branding and registration, exports of butter and cheese, imports of Great Britain, fruit raising, the statistics of the religious denominations in Canada seem to be exciting a great deal of comment in that unfortunately large portion of the press which is sufficiently narrow-minded to pander to sectarianism.

The statement that the city of St. John is obliged to pay \$4.40 per head of its population per year for interest upon its debt is not a pleasant one. There seems to be an opportunity for some civic statesmen to arise and demonstrate how the city can get upon a paying basis.

For a girl to put an 8 lb. shot 23 feet, clear 4 feet 4 inches in a running high jump and climb a swinging rope 25 feet, isn't bad, although those are not the best records in these days of the athletic girl. They were the records at a girls' high school at Newton, Mass., last Saturday.

The great advantage of twin-screws on steamers has again been demonstrated in the delay of the Canadier Eltruria with a broken shaft near the Azores, owing to which she will have to be towed to England. Had she been equipped with two screws, like the more modern liners, she could have made her own way to port even if a trifle late.

A man in Kentucky is said to be able to locate iron, silver, oil, coal and gold deposits by the pain he feels in the stomach. The richer the deposit the more intense the pain. If a farmer sees this man making an extraordinarily hurried exit from his orchard he may therefore have reason to congratulate himself.

Canadians cannot fail to be gratified by the latest triumph of Marconi, receiving signals from a distance of 2,099 miles from England on a steamer on his way to New York, and communicating freely up to a distance of 1,531 miles. This, being accomplished on a rolling vessel, the statement that "the provision made is sufficient to maintain the field force at its present strength for between eight and

nine months of the new financial year." The inference is that, as the British imperial financial year begins on April 6, the government evidently calculates upon the end of the war before the completion of the current calendar year. In the estimates submitted there is a reduction of rather more than 25 per cent. from the amount voted last year. The figures are \$28,310,000 as compared with \$39,000,000, providing for \$20,000,000 as against \$30,000,000 allowed previously. The reduction of the army strength is wholly in the South African force, as the regular army is maintained about the same strength as for many years, 220,000 men. This deduction from the statements made by the secretary of war is quite in accord with other indications which will, no doubt, be the forerunners of conclusive announcements before many months.

NOTE AND COMMENT
The spring has receded.
March has begun to blow its snows.
Promises of sleigh drives may now prove to be redeemed.

An increase from \$20,000,000 to \$70,000,000 in mineral productions from 1895 to 1901 is not bad for Canada.

Get your garden tools sharpened up. Then put a little oil on them to prevent rust until it's time to use them.

The total marriages in Nova Scotia last year included 285 widowers and 192 widows.

The future Mrs. Marconi had better look out. He has talked back 1,500 miles after leaving shore and doesn't yet know his powers.

It is stated that the United States Congressional committee have decided adverse to the Panama canal project, and that the Nicaragua plan will be proceeded with.

We are too busy running an up-to-date newspaper to worry over the engravings and hear burnings of our morning contemporary. It is a case of a setting Sun.

Marriage by the publication of banns instead of license is by no means extinct in Nova Scotia yet. Of a total of 2,412 marriages in that province last year, 287 were by banns.

A jury in New Haven, Conn., the other day awarded \$75 damages against a street car company for causing the loss of two toes of a big St. Bernard dog. Another jury in the same city has awarded \$50 damages to a man who lost two fingers.

Cablegrams from Germany regarding the tone of the press there as to the visit of Prince Henry to the United States, state that his mission is considered a political failure and can have no result in bettering international trade relations.

It is announced that Sir Charles Tupper will embark for England on April 7. The venerable statesman after his winter in Canada ought to have an accumulation of satisfactory facts as to the country's progress under a Liberal administration.

The statistics of marriages in Nova Scotia last year show that 96 men from New Brunswick took Nova Scotia brides, while 44 Nova Scotia men took New Brunswick brides. Now how does the balance of power stand?

The Sun is to be commended on at last realizing that solar time is antiquated for business purposes in the Maritime Provinces. This is another evidence that the Sun is behind the times, but better late than never.

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NEW GOVERNOR MAKES A GOOD IMPRESSION AT HOUSE OPENING.

(Continued from page 1.)
This evening an official dinner was given at the Queen Hotel, at which the following were present:

Lieutenant Governor Snowball, Premier Tweedie, Chief Justice Tuck, Attorney General Papey, Judge Barker, Hon. L. P. Farris, Col. McLean, J. D. Hazen, leader of the opposition; Judge Landry, Col. Macdougall, Judge Gregory, J. R. Inch, superintendent of education; Hon. P. P. Thompson, Dr. Ruddick, Coroner Mullin, Hon. Clifford Robinson; H. H. Rainsford, clerk of the legislature; J. Howe Dixon, clerk of the executive; Right Rev. Bishop Kingston, Hon. A. T. Dunn, Hon. C. H. LaBrosse, Hon. G. P. Hill, Lieutenant Colonel Dunbar, Lieutenant Colonel Call, Ora P. King, Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Hon. W. D. Perley, Chancellor Harrison, Auditor General Beck, Major Good, Woodstock Field Battery; Mayor Crockett, Capt. LeDuc, captain of the guard; Judge Wilkinson, D. Ferguson, Chatham; Capt. Lister, R. S. Barker.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.
t of Important and Hopeful Address at Opening of Legislature.

Fredericton, March 6.—The speech from the throne, read by Lieut. Governor Snowball at the opening of the legislature, was:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
It affords me very great pleasure to meet you in parliament assembled for the discharge of your important legislative duties for the first time since I have entered upon the trust reposed in me as the representative of his most gracious majesty in this province.

We have recently been honored by the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, now the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the government of the province took the necessary measures to receive the royal party in a suitable manner. The enthusiastic greeting accorded to the distinguished visitors was especially pleasing to them, and testified in a marked degree to the loyalty of the people of our province.

During the past summer His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Minto visited various sections of the province and were everywhere most enthusiastically received. Their gracious manner and the deep interest shown by their excellencies in the industries, progress and welfare of our people, have produced a favorable and lasting impression.

The death, at the hands of an assassin, of the president of the neighboring republic, with which this province has such intimate business and social relations, evoked a deep feeling of sympathy, and the government, desiring to voice the sentiments of the people, extended to the United States government, through his excellency the governor general, an expression of the profound sorrow which we felt in connection with all civilized nations, at the lamentable and tragic event.

Prosperous Conditions of Business.
I am happy to be able to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of business, and the success which is attending the efforts of our people in the various pursuits in which they are engaged. The continued and rapid development of the dairying industries of the province, as shown by the increase in the production and exports of cheese and butter by the large numbers of cheese factories and creameries which have been established under the liberal encouragement afforded by the government, is most gratifying. Being satisfied that there is reason to hope for indefinite expansion in this direction, my government will, with your approval, continue the same vigorous policy as hitherto.

The building of improved roller flour mills has given considerable impetus to the growth of wheat and has resulted in saving to our people large sums of money which would otherwise be sent out of the province for flour. I am sure that you will be gratified to know that the financial assistance which you authorized for the erection of these mills has already been productive of such good results, and that you will approve of this policy being continued so that all parts of the country may receive the benefit of government assistance in this direction.

Queens and Sunbury Coal.
Consequent upon legislation passed at the last session to provide for the development of the coal areas of Queens and Sunbury, the railway to the coal fields is now under construction, and it will not be long before the line from Chipman to Fredericton will be completed. My government anticipates a marked stimulus to the industrial life of the province as well as a very considerable addition to the provincial revenues as a result of this undertaking.

Winter Port Business at St. John.
The rapid development of the Canadian winter business through the port of St. John is most gratifying. The aid granted some years ago by the province towards the building of wharves and an elevator at that port, and the extremely liberal expenditure on the part of the city, have produced results which cannot be proved of permanent benefit, not alone to the city of St. John, but to the whole province, and to the dominion as well, which is interested in having Canadian business carried on through Canadian ports.

The Fisheries Matter.
It affords me pleasure to inform you that since you have convened the dominion government has paid to the province the amount of the eastern extension award, with the exception of a small portion which has been withheld pending an arrangement being made between the two governments in respect to a claim regarding certain land taken out of the right of way for the railway out of which the claim arose.

My government has during the recess continued to urge a settlement of the various questions in respect to the fisheries outstanding between it and the advisors of Canada, and I have reason to hope that before very long either a friendly arrangement will be arrived at, or that the committee of the privy council to which the territorial limits of the provinces belong to the provinces, and in the opinion of my government it follows that the amount of

the Halifax award should have been paid to the provinces and not to the dominion. My government will press for payment to this province of the portion of the award to which it is properly entitled.

The legislature at its session in the year A. D. 1888 approved of certain resolutions, which in the month of October of the previous year had been agreed to at Quebec at a conference of delegates and members representing the executive governments of the provinces of Canada, called for the purpose of conferring upon questions of inter-provincial interest. It seems proper that effect should have been taken to press earnestly upon the dominion government the desirability of having the British North America act so amended as to carry out the views embodied in the Quebec resolutions, at least in so far as relates to the readjustment of the allowances by the dominion to the provinces. Your attention will be invited to this important subject.

Branch Railways
The unsatisfactory condition of the branch railways in the province connecting with the Intercolonial is such as to call for serious consideration. These railroads have been constructed largely, by means of government and provincial subsidies, and are not giving that accommodation to the public which was anticipated when their construction was provided for. If some arrangement could be made by which these roads could be worked as a part of the Intercolonial system it would be greatly to the public advantage, and there is reason to believe that they would become valuable feeders of the trunk line. You will be invited to consider whether the dominion authorities might not properly be urged to make arrangements for their operation upon a fair and equitable basis.

I have directed that the accounts of the income and expenditure for the past fiscal year, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current fiscal year, up to the opening of the present session, shall be laid before you. Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year will be submitted to you, and I think you will find the estimates of expenditure largely, by means of the law regarding investments by trustees; a Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act; a bill to provide for the more equitable distribution of estates of insolvent debtors; a bill to provide for forest reservation; a bill to provide for the importation of horses, and other measures of importance will be submitted to you, and I am sure that your deliberations will, under divine guidance, be conducted with a sole desire to promote the public welfare.

Other Measures.
Bills to amend the public health act, providing among other things for the compulsory vaccination of children attending school; to amend the law regarding investments by trustees; a Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act; a bill to provide for the more equitable distribution of estates of insolvent debtors; a bill to provide for forest reservation; a bill to provide for the importation of horses, and other measures of importance will be submitted to you, and I am sure that your deliberations will, under divine guidance, be conducted with a sole desire to promote the public welfare.

CLERQUE TALKS OF HIS EXTENSIVE WORKS.
Will Soon Have 10,000 Men Employed in Steel Operations--New Railway.

Toronto, March 6.—(Special)—F. H. Clergue arrived today to invite the members of the government to go to Sault Ste Marie to inspect the steel works. These works by the end of the month, will be turning out 700 tons of steel rails a day. Six thousand men are now employed, and by midsummer this number will be increased to 10,000. Surveys of the Manitowish and Northern railways are completed, and the road will be built before next winter from Meaford to Owen Sound in the south, and from Sudbury to Little Current at the north end. The line will parallel the Soo branch of the C. P. W. R. from Sudbury to the Soo, 30 to 40 miles north. The Algoma Central, on which 3,000 men are at work, will be completed this year. It is 250 miles long. The immigrants to be brought from Scandinavia this spring will number 3,000, and 350 Clergue says that a number will be brought out annually for several years to come.

FAMINE IN INDIA.
Rains Too Light to Be of Benefit--Many Persons Receiving Relief.

London, March 5.—The viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, telegraphs that the rainfall has been light and scattered, and of no benefit to the affected districts. About 530,000 persons are now receiving relief.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lahore says 3,000,000 acres of wheat in the Punjab are suffering from total drought.

Paris has 75,000 persons employed in her dressmaking establishments.

NEURALGIA.
THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT IS DUE TO IMPROVERISHED BLOOD.

When the blood becomes thin and watery, as a matter of course you become weak, vitality gets down low, and there is but little power in the system to ward off disease and pain.

Neuralgia hunts out a weak spot, and makes a home there, so secure that it is hard to drive it out. But by using the proper remedies it can be driven from the system, never to return. To obtain immediate relief, apply to the painful parts, a good quantity of Peppermint Nervine, and then bind on a hot flannel cloth.

This local treatment will be found very efficacious, but must be followed by a course of Ferrone treatment. Ferrone is a blood food, and a blood purifier, and quickly strengthens the system so that further attacks may never be feared. It makes the rich red kind of blood, that gives strength and vigor to weak constitutions and puts them in good shape to resist neuralgia attacks.

This combined treatment of Nervine and Ferrone in Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, is marvellously effective, and cures after all else has failed. Because of the unique success of these remedies we have no hesitancy in endorsing their use to our readers. All druggists sell them.