

Criticism of the Boston Transcript on the Policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

(Special to the Sun.)
 BOSTON, April 14.—While citizens of the United States have not been especially interested in the Northwest imbrolio across the line, the Canadian population in New England, particularly the people of French origin, are following developments at Ottawa closely. There are many old line liberals in New England among the English-speaking provincialists, and a large number of them are amazed at the unenviable situation into which the party has been placed by Premier Laurier's mysterious Northwest policy. The Grand Trunk Pacific grab was one of a number of reasons evident up to the time of that disgraceful achievement, but it became apparent that Laurier was not a safe man to be the head of Canadian affairs. The people of Canada, however, apparently endorsed Laurier by returning him to power, and for their part they are now being repaid with interest. What they would do now were they given the opportunity to vote could be easily foretold. The Boston Transcript, one of the leading newspapers of the United States, which has generally endorsed the Canadian premier, has deserted him, notwithstanding the fulsome praise which Thompson, its Ottawa correspondent, and Laurier's press agent, is constantly bestowing

upon the premier. In a lengthy editorial on the Northwest situation the Transcript says: "Laurier is largely to blame for the trouble that he has brought on his ministry and for the weariness and conflict which now confront the dominion house of commons. His separate school clauses are not likely to make for the highest kind of citizenship in the new provinces, and they certainly have the appearance of trenching on provincial rights." Evidently Laurier regards them as worth fighting for. But if the record of the liberal party in Canada in the long years of its opposition is to be taken as a guide, it is not fair to draw the inference that if there were no government whips and no government patronage in sight, the provinces will could never be got through parliament. It is the kind of legislation that such old-time liberals as Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir William Mulock and Mr. Fielding will strive to bring forward and seek to explain away during the rest of their political lives, and the situation has not been improved by the "butting in" of Monsignor Sheen, the papal legate at Ottawa. In England such an interference on the part of a representative of the Pope would have wrecked either political party; but in Ottawa it is part of the praise which Thompson, its Ottawa correspondent, and Laurier's press agent, is constantly bestowing

LUMBERMEN ARE ANXIOUS FOR RAIN. Local Government Transacted Considerable Business—Senator Thompson Home.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 14.—The lumbermen are badly in need of rain. At the present time the water is exceedingly low and unless there comes a big rise the result may be quite serious. The local government held a meeting this morning and transacted considerable business beside routine work. A grant of \$2,000 was made towards the Fredericton exhibition, with a guarantee of another \$1,000 if it should be required. A bonus of \$1,000 was given to the new flour mill at Centreville. W. Robertson was appointed sheriff of York, and it is understood that the administration decided to confer upon A. P. Barnhill, St. John, N. C. The appointment of the commissioners in regard to the Restigouche Boom Co. and the Central Railway was postponed till the May meeting. There were 194 bills presented to the legislature during the session, of which 92 passed, and 12 were withdrawn.

Senator Thompson arrived home from Ottawa today. He says he does not expect the dominion parliament will prorogue before July 1st. Mr. Wilmut, M. P., is expected home tomorrow.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED. Unusual Number of Night Sessions Accounts for Short Period.

(Special to the Star.)
 FREDERICTON, N. B., April 14.—The house prorogued at nine o'clock this morning. The governor was attended by a guard of honor furnished by the R. C. R. The vitagraph photographer was present and took a number of pictures of the closing scenes. The house had sat just five weeks up to yesterday. The session was not as lengthy as last year, but the business transacted was just as large. For the last eighteen days night sessions have been held and as this is unusual it accounts for the short period. A number of representatives left for their homes on the 13th. Mr. Grant, of the North Shore contingent will go by the C. R. this afternoon and by this evening about all will have departed. The lieutenant-governor dismissed the legislators with the following speech: "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I desire to thank you for the close attention which you have given to the general business of the session, as well as to those special matters which I have submitted for your consideration and I also thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for public works, education and other important services of the province. In now relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties I have to congratulate you upon the conclusion of your labors, and I take leave of you with most sincere wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity."

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
 "This is the public man's friend."—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Sold only in bottles.

Tanana, Alaska's New Eldorado

\$100 in Gold to the Pan.

Thrilling and alluring is the call now being trumpeted by Tanana, the Eldorado in Alaska. Already thousands of frenzied seekers are gold there. For fortunes beyond the dreams of avarice are being garnered by placer mines along the streams in that locality. As much as \$100 a pan has been washed out in this new district. How startling these figures are to miners may be judged from the fact that a pan is considered a bonanza, and 10 cents a pan is regarded as big pay. During the last winter, in spite of the fact that the ground was frozen, one claim averaged \$1,000 in pay dirt a day, and a number of claims changed hands at \$50,000 each. Within the last twelve months 4,000 miners from the Klondike have rushed to the new fields. They were the first to hear the news. All during the winter hundreds struggled through the snow and ice. In view of the fact that a remarkable rush northward from Seattle this spring.

Fairbanks, the centre of the Tanana region, was founded a year ago. A few log cabins. Today it is a prosperous city of over three thousand people, with all the conveniences of modern city life. As soon as boats are able to navigate the inland streams of Alaska, a great summer rush to Tanana is expected to begin. Reports from Seattle state that gold-seekers are crowding there from all parts of the country. A surprisingly large number are outfitting as though they had been in mining camps for some time, and are to arrange for the long tiresome trip by steamer, dog team and afoot. Freight charges from Seattle to Dawson in summer average over \$75 a ton, and as much more from Dawson to Fairbanks, so that the cost of taking along an extensive equipment is considerable. It is estimated that the Tanana region produced 4,000,000 in gold last year, when the number of miners was insignificant, compared with the great army that will camp along its streams this season.

Before news of the rich fields, pioneer prospectors had quietly taken out a quarter of a million in yellow metal. Until the new trails were broken and in use, Tanana was not an easy section of Alaska to reach or leave, and travelers along that way were usually a party of Indians and a few prospectors hunting game or stray prospectors nosing about for gold. Situated on the Tanana river, the town of Fairbanks, 150 miles south of Tanana, is the principal town of the Tanana region in the United States when he was yet a senator from Indiana. No longer a rude mining camp, its 3,000 people pride themselves upon living in a permanent city. The town has what has sprung up within a year. Provided with schools, post office, United States district courts, hospitals, and a theatre, it feels quite civilized, indeed. Its newspaper receives telegraphic service from all parts of the world; it has electric lights, telephones, fire and burglar alarms, and a theatre, it feels quite civilized, indeed. Its newspaper receives telegraphic service from all parts of the world; it has electric lights, telephones, fire and burglar alarms, and a theatre, it feels quite civilized, indeed.

Each man has his own log cabin of one room if he is alone; two rooms, if his family is with him. Fairbanks, the principal town of the Tanana region, is the United States when he was yet a senator from Indiana. No longer a rude mining camp, its 3,000 people pride themselves upon living in a permanent city. The town has what has sprung up within a year. Provided with schools, post office, United States district courts, hospitals, and a theatre, it feels quite civilized, indeed. Its newspaper receives telegraphic service from all parts of the world; it has electric lights, telephones, fire and burglar alarms, and a theatre, it feels quite civilized, indeed.

Among those patiently waiting dirt during the fall of 1902 was a sensitive individual, a Mexican, known as Pedro. Pedro, like the others, lived in a little hut. His bed was a blanket; chairs and table were simple stools. He had little use for the cabin, except as a place to sleep and store his provisions. All the long arctic days he searched soil along the stream for gold, usually in the late afternoon. At other places were other men similarly engaged, but they, too, were there for business and had little time for socializing. One day Pedro made a big strike. He found gold that turned out \$100 to the pan. Pedro was a rich man. Then he went away to the south. He spread the news—the news he was faithful to the miners left behind. Others, too, were lucky. Stray prospectors came that way and immediately located claims. It seemed as if gold had been scattered the good from distant camps. For months this handful of men struggled heroically to wash all the gold they could find from the river. They knew was coming, sooner or later. First to arrive were some steamboat men who had ascended the river with supplies for the trading post. They heard of the marvelous new fields and promptly staked claims there. Among them was an energetic Japanese named Wada, who had been in many mining camps of the far North. For some reason, as soon as he had staked his claim and learned of the richness of the region, Wada started out on a long lone tramp over the snow with a dog team drawing his supplies, for Dawson, 500 miles away. No trail had been broken for at least half the distance, but Wada plunged along, helping the dogs and making from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day. He was the first to bear the news of Tanana's wealth to Dawson, and miners of the older Klondike region immediately went wild. This was in the winter of 1904—an exceptionally cold season, even in Alaska. Without waiting for spring, miners hurried off in hundreds for a 500-mile journey over snow and ice, and through a roadless wilderness, in a temperature from 50 to 60 degrees below zero. Hastily gathering what supplies they could, some left Dawson in small sleighs drawn by horses, others with dog teams, but the greater number hurried along on foot, drawing their sleds themselves. RUSH FOR GOLD. It was a mad rush for gold. Many reached the new field before spring, but hundreds of others came tolling in during the summer months. When the majority arrived they found the best claims already taken, and a shortage of supplies facing them, and a discouraging prospect.

A rope was found, and Wada was about to be strung up, when he produced a copy of a Seattle newspaper showing that he had once saved the lives of many whalers trapped in the Arctic Ocean by tramping overland from Point Barrow to St. Michael in the dead of winter. This saved his life, but Wada was driven from the region to which he had invited the rush. In spite of their first disappointment, the new comers spread out and set to work. At this time gold was only known to exist along one creek. Soon it was found along a dozen creeks. In the spring the rush from Dawson continued by steamboat. Claims were located in every direction. Now hundreds who had arrived late, or who found that their claims did not pay, are working as laborers for the more fortunate. In little while, too, all the surface gold had been panned, so that it became necessary to work the underground strata by machinery. As the Klondike, however, has produced more than \$100,000,000 in yellow metal, and as the gold fever will always riot in men's veins, a renewed rush to Alaska is expected to result from tidings sent out from the new Tanana fields.

USE STEAM THAWERS. Already at Tanana steam thawers are being used, and steam is also employed to move the windlass buckets into the creeks. These steam engines and boilers are brought from the eastern United States at great expense. It is estimated that there are now about one hundred steam thawers at work in the Tanana region, and many more are expected this spring. Iron pipes with holes in one end inject the steam into the frozen ground. An enormous amount of fuel is required to keep these boilers, and it is estimated that fully one-fifth the laborers in the Tanana country are engaged in cutting and hauling wood. This wood costs from \$7 to \$10 a cord, and as each camp burns thousands of cords a winter, it is fast becoming scarce. Hydraulic methods of mining will be employed this summer, when the soft surface may be swept away very effectively. Machinery for this work is also expensive, and freight rates to the interior are enormous. The best paying claims so far located are on Fairbanks, Cleary, Gold Stream and Pedro creeks. Scattered all along these streams are numerous other tributaries are the homes of the miners. Each man has his own log cabin of one room if he is alone; two rooms, if his family is with him.

AN ALPHABET OF NAMES. Many years ago there was a shop kept in the Rue de Louvain, in Brussels, by Theresa O, and there is a Mme. O living with her two children at Molenbeek, a suburb of the Belgian capital. In the Rue de l'Angle, in the same commune, lives a Mr. O (with a circumflex accent), who is no relative of Mme. O. In 1868, among the Belgian recruits, was a young man of the name of O, who could not write, and signed his name with a cross, yet he could so easily have learned to write his own name. In the department of Somme there is a village called Y; in the Zuyder Zee there is a bay called Y; in Amsterdam has the River Y; in the Chinese province of Honan there is a city called Y; and in France there is a river, and in Sweden a town rejoicing in the name of A.

How to Cure A Burn

Apply Pond's Extract—the old family doctor—it will relieve the inflammation, soothe the pain, and prevent the formation of a scab. It is the best remedy for all burns, scalds, and sunburns. It is also a good remedy for all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and itching. It is sold in all drug stores.

It is a fact, the traveller may proceed to St. Michael's on the coast, and journey thence up the Yukon and Tanana rivers—a long trip. Summer travel is almost entirely by steamer. More than one hundred steamers will ply in those waters this year. In the midst of a great rush to any point comfort is something not to be expected. The traveller may get a state room if he is lucky or the floor under a table if he is not; he may sleep beside the boiler if cold-blooded, or in the bow of the boat if warm. As the Klondike, however, has produced more than \$100,000,000 in yellow metal, and as the gold fever will always riot in men's veins, a renewed rush to Alaska is expected to result from tidings sent out from the new Tanana fields.

TWO NEGROES HANGED. One Captured After a Long Chase—Killed Two Women and One Man.

PATERSON, N. J., April 14.—Two negroes, Arthur Laster and Joseph Miller, were hanged here today at the Passaic county jail. Laster fatally shot Max Wollenberg last June while attempting to escape after being detected in the act of robbing Wollenberg's store in this city. He was captured after a long and exciting chase, in which many shots were fired. Last Sunday night, after the death-watch had been placed before his cell, Laster made a sensational attempt to escape. He succeeded in leaving his cell for a few minutes, he savagely attacked the two guards, knocked one of them down, and securing his revolver, shot both officers. He then made a desperate struggle to get possession of the keys, but other guards arriving, Laster was overpowered and returned to his cell. Miller was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Helen Stewart, a colored resident of Midvale, on the night of Sept. 20th last. He entered the woman's home, and after an attempted assault upon her, he shot her dead. He was hanged at the same place with Laster.

FORMER P. E. I. LADY APPLIES FOR DIVORCE.

(Special to the Sun.)
 BOSTON, April 14.—Mrs. Janie H. MacMillan of Malden has filed a petition in the Middlesex county superior court at East Cambridge, asking for a divorce from Isaac M. MacMillan of parts unknown. The petitioner sets forth that she was married in Summerville, P. E. I., July 1, 1894, and alleges that her husband used morphia excessively. Mrs. MacMillan's maiden name was Miss Janie Read. This was first heard during the term of court beginning the first Monday in May.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

ITHEACA, N. Y., April 14.—Mary, the six-year-old daughter of Henry Brock of England, near here, was burned to death last night. The girl was playing around a bonfire she had built with old shingles just removed from her father's home, when her dress caught fire. Her small body was burned to a crisp and death followed an hour later.

RARE EGG.

A moa's egg has been found in a mining district in Central Otago, New Zealand. There was a fall of earth in a dredging claim and presently the egg was seen floating unharmed in the water. The discovery is the more interesting from the fact that it is the second perfect moa's egg that has ever been found. The only other perfect specimen was unearthed in a man while digging in the alluvial soil at the Kalkou mountains in the early '60s. This egg, which was nine inches in length and seven inches in breadth, was taken to England and sold for \$500. Some idea of the size of these eggs may be gleaned from the fact that a moa's tail makes an excellent egg cup for them.

SUFFERING AT VLADIVOSTOK.

LONDON, April 15.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says: "Owing to military necessities, the residents of Vladivostok are suffering privations. Five submarine boats have arrived at Vladivostok from America. The cruises Gromobol and Rostia are kept in constant readiness to leave port. OTTAWA, April 14.—The trade freight for the Dominion of Canada for the nine months ending March 31st show the imports to be \$188,784,899, or nearly ten millions greater than for the same period in 1904. The exports were \$144,862,908, ten millions of a dollar more, a very significant fact. The collected duty shows an increase of about \$700,000."

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Borden this afternoon tabled the annual report of the department of militia and defense. After reading which, the hon. Mr. Chief, Bruneau (liberal) of Richelieu, resumed the autonomy bill debate, speaking in French at much length in support of the measure. He was followed by Cockburn (conservative) of Brantford, who argued that the opposition almost as a whole wanted not to impose or remove separate schools, but to give the matter in the hands of the people of the Northwest to act as they thought best in the interest of all. In trusting the people of the new provinces, the conservatives were certainly not open to the charge of intolerance, which had been hurled at them by fiery and specious orators on the government side of the house. Cockburn closed his vigorous speech at 3:10 by showing that though called on by Foster, Laurier had not heeded his advice. He then turned to the matter of school matters in the Northwest and by calling on the federal parliament to give the new provinces a full bill in regard to educational legislation, unfettered by the slightest taint of federal interference. On no other basis could this matter of education be finally settled for the common good of greater Canada.

DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE.

denotes a healthy heart. Too many people are conscious to brighter and more complete temporarily, when by making their hearts strong they have health, strength and a rosy complexion permanently. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure removes the cause. It builds up the tissues and walls of the heart. A weak heart cannot distribute the blood properly and in consequence the organs of the body are starved. Make your heart strong with this great cure and you will bless the day you saw this advertisement. Miss Mary Hagill, Irvington, Cal., writes: "What is the price for one-half dozen Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure? I used this remedy while in Canada and I think it the best medicine for the Heart and Blood ever used."

AMHERST, N. S.

AMHERST, April 15.—Mr. Dawson has accepted a position in Yarmouth. He was lately in the employ of C. Martin & Co. Mr. Dawson was in Africa during the war. Rev. Dr. J. R. Campbell, chaplain of the penitentiary, Dorchester, returned home on Thursday after a pleasant visit with his friends, Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Crosswell, "The Rectory." Although suffering from complete loss of sight, the rev. doctor took the highway at the Wednesday evening service, also gave an impressive address. The Bishop of the diocese is expected to arrive on the 27th inst. to administer the rite of confirmation. The Rev. David Christmas Moore, whose death at his late parish in Cuba, Herefordshire, Eng., was recently announced, has been named as curate to the present Bishop of Albany, N. B., while he (the bishop) was rector of Hokene, and his late father was Bishop of New Jersey, N. S. Fred Bent has purchased the residence of Frank McDonald on Spring street, possession given in June, and will be occupied by H. A. Hillcutt. Mr. Murray Bolford, inspector of the Royal Bank of Canada, Halifax, accompanied the remains of J. H. Abbott to Moncton, and on his return rendered off at Dorchester to see his mother, Mrs. Eliza Botsford, who continues very seriously ill. All the church choirs are busily engaged rehearsing the special music for Easter. Rev. Mr. Oldrum of Moncton gave an address before the members of the Christian Endeavor and others on Wednesday evening in St. Stephen's church which proved very interesting. Services in Christ church every evening this week and twice daily next week. A musical treat is expected on the 19th inst. when an organ recital will be given in the Baptist church, Prof. Hutchins, presiding. Mr. and Mrs. Pugsley have left on a short trip to Boston.

PATENT REPORT.

For the benefit of our readers we publish a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marston & Marston, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C. Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm: \$1,165—Ernest Bernard, Papezauville, Que., harrow. \$1,165—Simon Belanger, St. Cyrien de Napierville, Que., plow tongue. \$1,171—Avila Sevignio, Ste Elizabeth, Que., whipping device. \$2,400—John Loddie, Carberry, Man., oil pump. \$2,876—John G. Oliver, Battledore, Sask., track laying device. \$2,882—Henri Flango, Saco, Me., U. S. A., improvements in looms. \$2,125—Frank S. Frost, Charlottetown, P. E. I., wire fence stays. \$2,240—George S. Cushing, St. John, N. B., grinding machine. The "Inventor's Adviser" is just published. Any one interested in patents or inventions should order a copy.

REBUSTVINSKY PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 15.—A telegram from Singapore, Straits settlements was received here today announcing that the Povolnular and Oriental steamship company's steamer Marnera, sighted

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