MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

WHAT A SAMPLE DID

SAVED LITTLE BOY'S LIFE.

As a forlorn hope, Mr. H. Stephens, of Arthur, Ont., sent for a sample of PSYCHINE recommended by his doctor. His little boy was lying at death's door and the doctor had given up hope. Mrs. Stephens says: "My little son was stricken down with Pneumonia after contracting a severe cold. He lay for nearly three months almost like a dead child. His lungs became so swollen that his heart was pressed over to his right side and we were informed that Consumption had our boy in its fatal grip. It was pitiable to see how terribly weak and emaciated he was. The little lad would often cough almost continuously for twenty-four hours. He perspired dreadfully and his garments and the bed clothes were frequently as wet as if they had been dipped in water. At one time he was almost completely covered with sores which were caused by so many mustard plasters, and rubbing continually with Iodine to relieve the incessant pain."

"How can I describe my feelings when the doctor told me that I must prepare to lose my treasure. He had exhausted every means in his power and did not think that little Charley could ever get well. At the same time the doctor called my attention to PSYCHINE which he said, had been SUPPOSED to work many striking cures."

"My husband sent for sample bottle of PSYCHINE and gave him some at once, ceasing the doctor's medicines altogether. Almost immediately an improvement was noticeable. The effect in two days was miraculous. His breathing became quite easy and the soreness and pain in the lungs went away. His eyes looked brighter, and he soon began to cheer up and regain his boyish spirits. Indeed it seemed as if the dead had come to life."

"This improvement went steadily on. The boy's appetite came again, and he put on flesh rapidly, daily gaining in weight. To-day my son is well and strong and able to enjoy life to the full. He is now eight years of age and has not needed to take any medicine since that time. Less than ten bottles of PSYCHINE completely cured him. How many children's lives might be saved if mothers only knew of this wonderful remedy? I will always recommend it."

If you are suffering in any way, and have almost despaired of ever recovering the health you once enjoyed, why not send for a sample bottle of PSYCHINE and test it for yourself? There is no reason why you should not be restored. PSYCHINE has proved the sovereign remedy in hundreds of other cases.

Sample Offer to You.

Mail Coupon to Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Avenue, TORONTO.

All Druggists and stores sell PSYCHINE. 50c and $1. Proprietors, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, TORONTO.

PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SIGH-KEEN) THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

A Million a Minute

A Romance of Modern New York and Paris

.... By Hudson Douglas ....

(Continued)

Quaintance stopped. So did the stranger. Their glances crossed, and it was the confidence man's that shifted uneasily. He drew back with a premonition of evil impending as his proposed victim spoke.

"You're a stranger in town, are you?" Quaintance retorted softly. "Then take my advice and get back to where you belong before anything unpleasant happens to you."

He waited to see that this prescription was faithfully followed, and after the other had slunk away without so much as a muttered curse, pursued his own path, his features composed to a more decorous gravity. He had gathered that his expression must have been rather too radiant for that observant locality.

And the policeman who had observed the incident from his post at the corner nodded to himself as he remarked, sotto voce.

"He's wise to be a walkin' danger-sign, for all his glad looks. Slim Jake got his dose straight, an' swallowed it too, like a lamb. The mild-mannered-lookin' guys ain't always the safest to tackle, I've noticed, an' Jake has more luck as a rule when it comes to a bad man from Oshkosh, a reglar fire-eater achin' to shoot the town."

With which professional application of the old axiom that still waters run deep he passed on to other interests, while the object of his encomium turned into a neighboring cafe.

The opulent bar-keeper there was opulent enough to mix him a dry Manhattan, and he found the flavor of that quite equal to his long cherished anticipation. But the appointments of the place were not to his taste of the moment, and he did not stay there to dine as he had half intended. There was too much marble and brass about it, he thought, an air of garish prosperity to pronounced for the real purlieus of Bohemia. He lighted a cigarette, and always drifting down-town, turned into a barber's; not so much for the sake of the shave, which he did not need, as to rid himself of the outwardly dusty sensation induced by his pilgrimage.

To the easy conversationalist who attended him there he outlined his theory as to dinner, and asked advice. He was possessed of a little devil of lazy irresponsibility, was disinclined to think for himself. And the man proved equal to the occasion. He did not confuse his client with any choice.

"You can't do better than dip into Martin's," he said without undue deliberation, and Quaintance at once decided to do so. The whole of New York was at his disposal, but he would most certainly dip into Martin's since it had been thus ordained that he should. The very expression appealed to him. It savored of the lucky-bag life had lately become. He rose, refreshed, and, having rewarded his counsellor with a liberal tip, went on toward's Martin's.

He only stopped by the way to buy a flower for his buttonhole, again to have his cigar-case refilled, and a third time to purchase an evening paper for which he paid its crippled and ragged vendor a dollar.

But he had both time and money to spare. The past was dead, well buried, and all but forgotten. The future, the roseate future, was his to do what he would with. He had opened a new account with fate, could draw on that at his own discretion.

"And now I'll dip into Martin's," said he, with a nod to the deferential doorman.

CHAPTER II.

MADEMOISELLE CREATES A SENSATION AT MARTIN'S.

It was not yet seven o'clock, but Martin's was full, full to overflowing. The vestibule was crowded and every interior corner seemed to be occupied. There were even people waiting without, apparently in the hope that some early departure might make accommodation for them.

Quaintance threaded his way through the outer throng, disposed of his coat and hat to a busy boy, and was looking casually round the brilliantly lighter rooms in search of a seat, when a brisk attendant bustled up to suggest that there might still perhaps be room for one more upstairs.

"I don't want to dine upstairs," he returned affably, drawing the man out of earshot of his near neighbors. "I want you to set me a place down here—a small round table for two and no more, up against the wall. And you'll see that no one takes the second seat except by my invitation."

The man looked at him, a little doubtfully, since he could not recognize as one entitled to any such extra consideration this masterful stranger who issued orders on the apparent assumption that they would be complied with. But certain coins were already clinking pleasantly in his palm. The stranger's eyes had grown ominous over his hesitation. He became imbued with an earnest desire to carry these orders out, with the gratifying result that his unknown patron almost immediately found himself settled as he had desired, while a hungry gathering in the doorway regarded him with wrathful astonishment. Quaintance once more bade him safeguard the spare chair from thoughtless intruders, and having escaped the tedium of picking and choosing from the bill of fare by the simple expedient of giving carte blanche for the best dinner Martin's could provide, unfolded his paper.

"Tell the chef it's quality I want, not quantity," he requested, and glanced idly through the headlines while the now obsequious waiter went off in haste to execute his commission. But he found in the pink sheet no news of particular interest to him, and laid it aside again in favor of an unobtrusive survey of the assemblage about him.

It seemed that Martin's clientele consisted chiefly of such as find savor in life and do not disdain to express their enjoyment thereof. There was no restraint or stiffness about their actions, no rigid etiquette save that of everyday use and acceptance. They had come thither to dine at their ease and make merry. They did so.

There were actors and artists, musicians and authors, among them: idlers and business men, representatives of the professions, fortunate race-track followers: a mixed and cosmopolitan gathering, all outwardly gay dogs and good fellows. The womenfolk they had with them were almost without exception young, and, to be trite, good looking.

The hum of their cheerful intercourse, punctuated by the popping of corks, the clink of ice in fragile glassware, the subdued clatter of crockery, the obligato of knives and forks, filled every corner of the cool rooms. The echoes of men's mirth and women's light laughter blended with these in harmonious whole, the keynote to which all moods were attuned.

Quaintance was well satisfied with his surroundings. He saw that he had come out on the seashore of Upper Bohemia, that fashionable resort where it is always sunshine and summer, where night is even as day. He felt glad that the friendly barber had diagnosed his desire so felicitously. And, when soup was brought, he bethought himself of his Burgundy.

He held a brief consultation with the willing waiter, who hurried and came back bearing carefully a long basket in which rested a cob-webbed bottle. Two glasses were set, one by the empty chair, and into that at his elbow trickled a ruby liquor, the very life-blood of grapes grown in the far Cote d'Or.

He lifted it meditatively.

"Your good health, Newman," said he to himself, his face expressionless. "Here's luck to you, my young friend. I hope you and I'll get on together.

"Good-bye, old Quaintance. You've done for yourself. You always were a quixotic fool, and I've no more use for you. I hope I'll never hear of you again."

Then he sat back with a care-free, whimsical smile, a new man by virtue of his self-baptism, idly observant, in vein for any adventure.

"I don't think, on the whole, though, that I'd bring my maiden aunt here—if I had one," he soliloquized, frowning in sympathy with a fair dame whose escort had usurped a waiter's function and was in trouble with the wire of a quart-bottle of champagne.

"It's more of a place for the kind that have cut their eye-teeth—like you and I, eh Newman? The seashore of Bohemia, where people bathe in Perrier-Jouet, is only safe for the sophisticated. Look at that scoundrel! He's ruined her outfit."

Such was indeed the case. Cork and champagne had come forth simultaneously, drenching the luckless couple opposite.

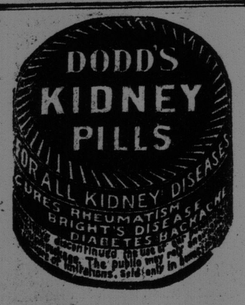
The man flushed scarlet at the overt laughter which greeted the ludicrous upshot of his foolish effort, but his unfortunate partner made shift to smile bravely across at him as she shook her head. Her thin gown was soaked through, and nothing would serve to efface the results of the deluge she had undergone. She whispered something to him, and quietly withdrew. He called for his check, and followed her, somewhat shamefacedly.

(To be Continued.)

SPEEDER

De Style—"Gotrox gets his chauffeurs from France. Where do you get yours from?"

Chugley—"From the station house, generally."



Fashion Hint for Times Readers

THE LITTLE THEATRE CAP FROM PARIS.

There is something undeniably coquettish and dashing about these gay little hats which have been brought out by the fashionable French milliner. They are the only headgear permitted in the French theatres, which are as particular about the removal of chapeau as our American managements. The little caps fit so closely to the coiffure that they offer practi-cally no obstruction to the view of people sitting back of the wearer, and they are made of such rich materials that they are a real addition to the evening costume. This theatre cap is built of puffed gold tissue surrounded by a band made from strings of jet beads sewed closely together on a stiff foundation.

HON. MR. FIELDING EXPLAINS THE $10,000,000 G. T. P. LOAN

The Estimate of the Prairie Section of the Road Had Been too Low and Government Guarantee Was Not Sufficient —Government Has Ample Security

Ottawa, March 30—In the commons today there was an elaborate discussion of the government's proposal to loan the Grand Trunk Pacific $10,000,000 to help them build the prairie section of the line which is now under construction.

The attitude of the opposition was curious. They neither favored nor absolutely condemned the proposal of the government to the extent of moving an amendment to the resolution. They contented themselves with showing their dissatisfaction by criticising the whole National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific project.

W. F. McLean caused the opposition some difficulty by offering an amendment to give the government authority to purchase the common stock of the Grand Trunk railroad and thus obtain the control of both the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific and prevent the possibility of their ever passing into the hands of the Canadian Pacific or of the Canadian Northern.

Mr. Crosby then asked the minister of railways whether it was true as reported that a number of men employed on the I. C. R. at Halifax had been dismissed.

Hon. Mr. Graham said he had heard nothing of it except what had appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Northrup declined to believe that the prairie section had cost in the vicinity of $36,000 a mile and said that Mr. Hays ought to be flayed alive for some of the statements in his letter.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Martin, of Regina, and Mr. Turriff.

Mr. Madden, of Sydney, said that the government should ask the Grand Trunk Pacific to hand over the road.

The debate was adjourned by Mr. Ames.

The government has taken Mondays from the business of private members for government business.

Notice has been given that the Easter holidays will be from next Wednesday to the following Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. Fielding stated that tomorrow there would be concurrence on the main estimates and that the budget would not come down until after the Easter recess.

Hon. Mr. Fielding explained the proposal of the government to advance $10,000,000 on account on the Grand Trunk Pacific and that the loan was secured by both the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk proper. The cost of the prairie section had exceeded the estimate, and the government guarantee of three-fourths of the cost to $13,000 a mile was not sufficient. The prairie section was 916 miles long and the guarantee of the government amounted to a little less than $12,000,000. There were bonds guaranteed by the Grand Trunk to the amount of a little less than $10,000,000 for the prairie section, making the total available from bond sales of $21,500,000 or $23,482 per mile.

If the road had not exceeded the estimate this would have built it, but the rise in wages and cost of material advanced the cost beyond the estimate, and Mr. Hays had written him that it would take $10,000,000 more to complete the line from Winnipeg to Wolf River.

There had to be legislation to allow the company to issue the additional bonds, and in view of the depression in the money market it was unlikely that the company could sell the bonds on favorable terms in the near future. In view of the desire of the government for the early completion of the line, he applied to the government for assistance in the way of a $10,000,000 loan.

Mr. Hays said that this was a case where the government could use its credit for the benefit of the project without financial loss. The government had thought it the part of wisdom to grant their request. The engineers of the company now estimated the cost of the prairie line at $34,095 a mile, while the government engineer, Collingwood Schreiber, estimated the cost at $34,943 a mile, and that the balance needed to complete construction would be about $10,500,000.

The government had paid a little more than four per cent for its temporary loans recently, but in the case of a new company he thought that the government should help it through embarrassments where it could. The loss would be small. There had been a similar advance to the C. P. R. during construction and it had been paid back with interest long before it fell due.

Mr. Borden criticized the whole project, the lines from Moncton to Winnipeg for having exceeded the estimated cost. It had been announced that the line would shorten the distance from Levis to Moncton by 100 miles. Instead it had cut down the distance by only twenty-nine miles at a cost of about $1,000,000 a mile. The country had been committed to the policy of building the road and the bargain must be carried out.

Mr. Pardee said that if the road was needed in 1903 it was more needed now and he approved of this accommodation which would involve Canada in no expense.

W. F. MacLean thought that the speech of the leader of the opposition ought to have terminated with a declaration in favor of public ownership. Mr. MacLean thought that Canada should take over the whole proposition of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He then proposed his amendment to take over the Grand Trunk common stock.

MAN'S WEAKEST POINT

Over one Quarter of the Civilized Races Die of Lung Diseases.

Careful records, extending over many years, show that from one-fourth to one-third of the deaths of young and old, in any community, are caused by consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, or some other disease of the throat or lungs. No other organ or system of organs is responsible for half as many deaths.

Scientists explain that the air contains millions of germs of these different diseases, ready to pounce upon us the moment our defence is weakened. A run-down condition or a neglected cold is in thousands of cases a sufficient opening for a deadly attack.

The way to be safe is to keep on hand a bottle of Father Morriscy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic) and use it at the first symptoms of even a common cold. It clears out the mucus from the passages, allays the inflammation and brings a speedy cure.

More than that, it tones up and strengthens the lungs and the whole system to resist further attacks. Trial size, 25c a bottle. Regular size 50c. The Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 11

NO SUSPENSION LIKELY IN HARD COAL MINING

Philadelphia, Pa., March 30—The anthracite coal strike commission's award, which resulted in six years' industrial peace in the hard coal field, employing 167,000 men and boys, will expire tomorrow at midnight. The operators at the joint conference, held in this city several weeks ago, offered to renew the agreement for another term of three years, but the miners in convention at Scranton last week voted to allow the agreement to lapse.

The collieries in the Schuylkill district will resume work Friday morning after the Thursday holiday suspension in celebration of the eight hour workday in the soft coal fields and will work until the close of the week. This means that there will be no lockout and if there is any suspension it will be by reason of the miners not reporting at the collieries.

As the sentiment in this region is strongly against a strike if it is possible to come to an agreement which will not be humiliating to the organization, it is certain there will be a full quota of men at work as long as the collieries are kept open for them. No intimation is given of the condition which the operators will offer to the men after the expiration of the present agreement, but judging from the policy of keeping the mines in operation without any ceremony of any kind, it is inferred that the wages and other conditions will remain unchanged.

VISITED MECCA TO GAIN CASTE

Steamship, now at Vancouver, Carried Interesting Party of Pilgrims Through the Red Sea

(Victoria Colonist.)

Over a thousand turbaned pilgrims, hadjis who made the trip to Mecca and were returning to their homes in the villages of Malaysia via Penang and Singapore, were carried through the Red Sea from Jeddah, when the Blue Funnel liner Oanfa, Capt. W. H. Cope Lycett, which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning from Liverpool and many ports of the extreme East, was outbound to this port.

It was an interesting throng, this hooded and turbaned throng of swarthy Malays—coming from the event of a Malay's life—the pilgrimmage of Mecca. A Malay never has much caste until he is a hadji and to be a hadji he must have made the trip to Mecca. The Oanfa called at Jeddah to carry the big crowd home, and in Arab shows, loaded down with bundles, the chattering throng came off to the anchored steamer and took up their locations on the iron deck in little groups. Fireplaces are provided and the pilgrims cook their own food, tending to themselves, a quiet, inoffensive throng, contentedly sitting about. At sundown the sight of the great throng, lifting high their bare brown arms, and bowing, as they chant their prayers toward Mecca, having obtained from the ship's officers the direction of the holy city, is a most picturesque one. Several died during the voyage, for many low-nourished weak old make their voyage as their act of life and succumb before they reach home. The raids of Bedouins on the caravans in the desert also vie with death in levying toll on the pilgrims, and there is a goodly percentage which never returns.

Crazed with religious fervor one of the pilgrims sprang overboard among the sharks between Penang and Jeddah. The old Mohammedan threw up his arms, turned his face toward Mecca, called on Allah and jumped. He was swept away in the vessel's wake, and the steamer was put about and a boat lowered, but without result.

Arrived, at Penang and Singapore the pilgrims bundled into sampans, most debarking at Singapore, where they were crowded into the quarantine hulk to pass inspection before landing in the big far eastern port, from where they made their way to the home villages.

AN OPEN LETTER

Results So Surprising That They Seem Marvelous Are Common to Mi-o-na the One Dependable Stomach Remedy

Mrs. J. A. Pillow of North Street, Gananoque, Ont., says: "Mi-o-na is worth its weight in gold for quickly and permanetnly curing dyspepsia. I became so bad that I was unable to leave my bed. There was a constant burning in my stomach, I would belch up gas every few minutes and could eat but very little, as the food would quickly ferment and make gas that caused a serous depression of the heart. Perspiration would break out all over my body, I would become so weak that I could not stir and would often fall on the floor in a helpless state. The pains in my stomach were terrible. I could find no position in which to sit or lie without suffering, and I was so nervous that the least noise affected me. Headaches were constant. I would become dizzy and spots would appear before my eyes. I had no ambition to get around and everything seemed to tire me. The first box of Mi-o-na gave me more relief than anything I had previously tried. The second box of Mi-o-na cured me. I am well and strong and I have not had an hour's suffering since. I will always feel grateful to Mi-o-na for the cure given me and glad to recommend."

In the face of such evidence it is easy to understand why Chas. Wasson feels assured in saying to you, money back if Mi-o-na fails to relieve either trivial or serious stomach trouble.

HIS BIBLE

Fred Wade told this at the Pleiades Club: "I took a drop too much one night and didn't want my wife to know it, so when I was entering my home I said to myself: 'I'll go into the library and read the Bible. When my wife comes and finds me reading the book she won't suspect anything wrong.

"I got into the library with much difficulty, turned on the light over the reading table, and began to read. By and by my wife came in and looked at me.

"'What are you doing?' she asked.

"'Can't you see?' said I. 'I am reading the Bible.'

Shut up that dress suit case, you darned fool,' said she, 'and go to bed.'"—New York Press.

Palpitation of the Heart.

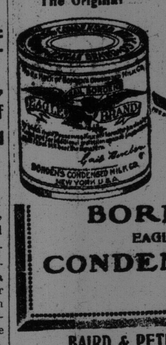
One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visable pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

Mr. Sylvester Smith, Hampton, N.B., writes:—"I was troubled with palpitation of the heart and tried doctor's medicines, but they only gave me temporary relief. I heard of your Heart and Nerve Pills and bought two boxes and before I had used them I was completely cured and would recommend them to all similarly affected."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

During the absence of Rev. Neil McLaughlan, of Portland Methodist church, who left last evening to attend the Laymen's Missionary congress, Rev. James Crisp, of Zion church, will look after Mr. McLaughlan's duties.

The Original



THE IDEAL FOOD FOR BABY

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Proved For 50 Years.

WM. H. DUNN, Agent, MONTREAL

BAIRD & PETERS, Wholesale Distributers, St. John, N. B.

We are showing Today the most exclusive lines of

MILLINERY

ever shown in St. John or the Lower Provinces, representing the latest styles of the season from New York, London and Paris.

Call and See This Splendid Display.

The Marr Millinery Co.

Corner Union and Coburg Streets.

FAKIRS SEEK MURDERER

Take Means to Communicate With Steinheil's Astral Body

Paris, March 30—A Brahim priest and two Indian fakers have just arrived in Paris and are making an attempt to discover what no one else has been able to do, the murderer of Adolphe Steinhall, the portrait painter, who was killed on the last day of May last year. Coming just before the trial of Mmme. Steinhall, who is being held for this murder, the attempt is particularly interesting, even if somewhat fantastic in its methods.

One day this week this curious party visited the cemetery at Bourg la Reine, where the body of Mme. Steinheil's husband is interred, and a strange scene was enacted. After putting on sandals and prostating themselves before the tomb, the trio unrolled carpets before the grave and recited numberless prayers.

While their cries echoed through the graveyard they beat the air with their fists and bowed to the four points of the compass. When the ceremony was finished the visitors took a handful of earth from the grave and a leaf from one of the wreaths and placed them in a sandalwood box. Then they left the burial ground to fast and pray in order to enter into communication with the astral body of the dead painter.

They expect to attain definite results and to be able to point out the murderer. Parisians are interested, but not sanguine.

PROHIBITION UP IN NOVA SCOTIA HOUSE

Halifax, N. S., March 30—A resolution asking for provincial prohibition was introduced in the Nova Scotia legislature today. Its adoption was moved by Mr. Campbell, Independent, from Kings county, and seconded by R. H. McKay, Liberal of Westville, who succeeded C. E. Tanner as member for Pictou. The resolution not only asks for prohibition but asks that the local government seek to obtain from the federal parliament the enactment of such legislation as will prohibit the manufacture of liquors within and the importation of liquors into the province.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, Baptist, Liberal member for Queens, moved the adjournment of the debate and will oppose prohibition, holding that the present laws secure better results.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS AGAINST FREE COAL

Halifax, N. S., March 30.—The men employed in the coal mines of Nova Scotia are now taking a hand in the agitation against the proposed repeal of the tariff of foreign coal entering Canada. The legislative committee of the Provincial Workmen's Association are in Halifax from the different mining centres of Nova Scotia, and will wait on the government tomorrow in regard to legislation affecting the miners.

But the most important business of the committee is to present the views of the miners in regard to the proposal to remove the duty on American coal coming into Canada and to ask the local government to use its influence against the removal of the duty.

John Moffatt, grand secretary of the P. W. A., says the proposal to remove the duty on American coal had been thoroughly discussed by the miners and they were dead against any such action. "It would mean," the speaker went on to say, "that Canada would be flooded with American coal and the Nova Scotia collieries would eventually have to close down and thousands of miners would thus be thrown out of employment."

Mr. Moffatt says the membership of the P. W. A. now stood at considerably over 5,000 and the organization is growing rapidly. He feels confident that the P. W. A. will continue to be the acknowledged labor organization in Nova Scotia. During the past few months over 1,000 new miners had joined.

James Millican, one of the candidates for alderman in Victoria ward, expressed himself last night as being pledged to no party, contrary to what he termed an unfair canvass made against him. Speaking of his campaign, Mr. Millican said that while this was his first appearance in civic politics, he had his entire time to devote to any civic duties that might devolve upon him.

AS SHE UNDERSTOOD IT.

"Oh, he must be a perfectly grand football player!"

"Why?"

"Just think! There are eleven men on his team, but he's the right half of it all by himself!"—Kansas City Times.

AN AGREEMENT IN STEEL-COAL CASE

Cheque for $2,750,000 on Account of Damages Paid and Agreement Reached on Differences

Montreal, March 30—The negotiations which have for several weeks been carried on between J. H. Plummer, representing the Steel company, and C. H. Cahan, for the Coal company, were concluded this evening by the signing of two agreements covering the points which have been so long at issue.

At the same time the Coal company handed the Steel representative a cheque for $2,750,000, on account of the claims. A supplementary agreement was reached with a view to the amicable adjustment of all claims of the Steel company in the pending litigation.

The first agreement provides for the reviving of the old coal contract of Oct. 20, 1903, and permits the Steel company to assess in the pending action its damages arising since Nov. 9, 1906, to date.

The supplementary agreement provides for delivery by the Steel company of a full statement of details of its claims, the payment of $2,750,000 on account by the Coal company, the examination by the Coal company of the Steel company's books and accounts and the continuance of a supply of coal to the Steel company during the ensuing months of April, May and June, when the notices of coal requirements of the Steel company will again in regular course become effective.

DARTING PAINS AROUND SHOULDERS AND SPINE

Brocton Merchant in Hospital for Weeks Cured of Rheumatic Pains by "Nerviline."

"It would be impossible for me to tell how much I suffered with a sort of traveling rheumatism. It wasn't confined to any particular spot, but wandered over all that area from the neck to the small of the back. Sharp, shooting twinges and dull, gnawing aches finally stiffened out my muscles and left me so helpless I had to give up work and go into the hospital. I stayed there three weeks and felt better. Still I wasn't cured and as soon as I started back to work again the pain was as bad as ever.

Nerviline Cures All Pain

"I fortunately read of the strange, powerful effect Nerviline has over such pain and at once I got five bottles. Four times each day Nerviline was rubbed over the seat of the pain and I could feel it sinking deep into the muscles and sinews that were stiffened and sore. In a short time I was limber, active, free from pain and perfectly cured.

"No other liniment could have cured me but 'Nerviline,' and I strongly urge its use for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, strains and swellings and all other muscular affections," (Signed) A. M. McLelland.

REMEMBER THIS: Nerviline is five times stronger, far more penetrating, possesses more pain-relieving power than any other known remedy. For fifty years its use has been universal. Beware of the substitutor—ask for and get NERVILINE only. Large 25c. bottles at all dealers.

THE ST. JOHN RIVER COMMISSION FIRST MEETING IN ST. JOHN

It has been agreed that the first sitting of the joint commission appointed by the Canadian and United States governments to deal with matters affecting both countries on the upper St. John river, will be held in this city. The date has not been arranged but the first meeting will not be for some weeks yet.

The Canadian commissioners, Messrs. A. P. Barnhill and John Keeffe, will likely go to Washington in a week or ten days in connection with preliminary work. The United States commissioners are Hon. Peter C. Keegan, of Houlton (Me.), and Senator Murchie, of Calais.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.

LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature, E. W. Grove, 25c.