SUN

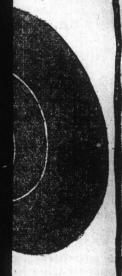
time Provinces.

World. PY - FREE



naval matters in the appears that the Brie as determined sevelt at his word inition of the Monroe or example, should s. Bermuda and Jaislands are quite eign invasion as i

retting married is all remaining single. who fare well on





YEARS

bells, sacred music, duets and dialect records. Do the young people eve afternoons sometimes seem too much at night? Have 1? Do you ever come home like some enjoyment, some ? Then remember that our ngs into one grand concert cing. Its sacred music will charm the sick. It will tell

tiver, Ont., Jan. 6th, 1905 it is a grand piece of music makes great amusement for JOSEPH EDWARDS E. MAN., JAN. 5TH, 1905

chine and 18 records.

fill out the coupon and Don't delay. We have ory has had hard work to e filled promptly, send in d well tested instrument.

CO. ng Machine Dealers nto, Can.

OT AWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.-Two cabinet ministers faced the fire of question and criticism from the opposition benches yesterday, and through the whole af-ternoon and on through the evening. The first to go through the ordeal was Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, who would have succeeded better had he been able to convince the opposition of his sincerity and-to put it plainly-of his truthfulness. The opposition does not trust Mr Prefontaine and hesitates noticeably about accepting his statements and answered, one of particular interexcept when backed by official docu- est being directed at the minister of mentary evidence and then it takes

care to examine closely the dates and if the government was doing anything the signatures of those documents. What Mr. Prefontaine was called upon to explain yesterday was his action dian cattle. The attention of the minin connection with that peculiar-the word "peculiar" is used charitablycase involving the direct interference of the department of marine with the conduct of a commission of enquiry into the causes of the disastrous collision on the St. Lawrence river be- Fisher said he had watched closely the tween the steamers Canada and Cape reports of the utterances on this sub-Breton. As told by Capt. Salmon, the tais investigation was on he was approached by emissaries of the marine department to find out what his deci- ject into a political controversy in the sion would be: he was asked by counsel for the owners of the str. Canada ple on this subject. He thought that to delay the case for insufficient rea- it would injure the position that Cansons and finally he was ordered by Mr. Prefontaine to withhold his judg- the subject with the British government until he received further instructions. Capt. Salmon refused and rethe interference with duties as a judge, resigned. It is sigificant in connection with this case that the chief counsel for the steamer Canada's owners was the law partner of Mr. Prefontaine.

The minister's excuse is that Captain Salmon was not holding a court, but merely a preliminary investigation and that his duty was simply to report his finding to the minister, not to deliver a public judgment. But the minister fails to explain why, if this is true, he did not order Capt. Salmon not to pronounce a judgment at all instead of telling him only to delay it.

Mr. Prefontaine, while contending that under the circumstances, it was his privilege to interfere, as Capt. Salmon was acting as his representative, not as a judge, says that his reason for interfering was that he discovered that Capt. Salmon was prejudiced against one of the parties. How did he discover that Capt. Salmon was prejudiced? asks Mr. Ames pointedly.

The facts certainly are that Captain Salmon considered he was holding a formal court, not a mere enquiry ordered as a bluff, and that he considered the influences brought to bear upon him to influence his decision were such as to force him to submit or resign and that, as an honorable man, he re-Whether his opinion or Pretontaine's assertion regarding the scope of the commission is correct will probably be revealed in a day or two when the correspondence is brought down, as demanded Mr. Mr. Ames. Meanwhile the opposition prefers to accept that word of a man who would throw up a \$2,000 job rather than degrade his office to the word of a man who-well, to the word of Mr. Prefon-

The other minister before the guns was Sir Frederick Borden, whose departmental estimates were under conany resentment against Sir Frederick for his condust in the Durdonald affair, it was certainly not evident. The tone of the debate was quiet and courtaous; what criticisms were offered tors discussing these figures says: were made as suggestions for reforms in the future rather than as condemnations for shortcomings in the past. Taking it all through, the minister of escaped far more easily than any of his colleagues whose estimates have been before the house this session. Though the usual explanations were demanded, they were accepted as passed without hindrance. His Majesty's loyal opposition has nothing farther from its mind than to haggle over any necessary expenses in connection with the defence of His Majesty's Dominion of Canada. Indeed-and in strong contrast to their resistance to the government's extravagance along other lines—the only fault they find is with regard to the weakness of those defences and the inadequacy of the money the government will consent to spend to the re-

quirements of the work. The feature of the discussion was the militia not as a party machine, response to an earnest appeal from Mr. Foster that the department should of the militia under the new military council, to shake off these partizan influences which (such as in a case at the time under discussion) caused military sites to be selected with other ideas than the public interest. This is

what Sir Frederick said: "I endorse every word my honorable friend has said. While I am not going to admit-I do not think it would be proper to make an admission-that in was done, still I believe that in the selection of sites for public buildings trations and under this administration, too much attention has been paid the establishment of the military council will enable the minister, who is genuinely anxious to act in the interest of the public, to act independently and properly and fairly. One of my bjects in desiring the establishment this council was to be relieved as used against the public interest in ning to a determination as to the ection of sites, or otherwise."

If the minister of militia means that is man enough to stick to it, Dunnald will not have been sacrificed vain. But it is too good to be algether true. C. F. C. OTTAWA, Feb. 3.— Yesterday was off day in the house. The mem-

ers were listless and uninterested. They had been sitting pretty late every night this week and both sides seamed tired and not even Mr. Fosthat zealous guardian of the people's money and of the time for which t money pays, made no objection when Sir Wilfrid at six o'clock moved

the adjournment of the house, signify- sion for the employment of a parole ing that there would be no evening

But though the proceedings were dull, considerable business was put through, probably a lot more than if the house had been interested in the so far as those paroled from federal proceedings, and if a considerable number of honorable gentlemen with nothing particular to say, had said it at length and eloquently for the mental and moral elevation of their con-

Sir Wilfrid's bill increasing the pay of the Mounted Police met with general approval and was passed in quick time. Several questions were asked agriculture for the purpose of finding toward inducing the British government to lift the embargo from Canaister was drawn to a cable report of a speech made by Henry Chaplin, M P., at Oakham, in which he characterized the proposal to remove the embargo on Canadian live cattle in Britain as "an act of insanity." ject of public men of both parties durmmissioner, the story is that while ing the campaign now going on in the old country; but he had felt it was not for any public man in Canada to interold land the view of the Canadian peoada might occupy in the discussion of ment when the time was ripe for reopening the discussion. Some time ago the then minister of agriculture in England declared emphatically there was no use discussing the question because the embargo would not be removed. Since that statement the government felt there was nothing further to do until an opportunity arose for reopening the question.

> "Within the last few weeks" continued Mr. Fisher, "what appeared to me to be an opportune occasion for reopening the question occurred. There was a report, apparently authentic, that the present minister of agriculture in England had declared that from his own observation the people of Canada seemed to be satisfied with the present condition of affairs and that being the case there was no necessity for further discussing the matter. I took the liberty of making a recommendation to his excellency in council that a despatch should be sent to the home government drawing attention to this utterance, asking if it were correctly reported, and pointing out that if it were the minister of agriculture was laboring under a most grave misapprehension as to the condition of opinion on this question in Canada. So far no reply to that despatch has been received."

The house then went into committee on the estimates of the department of the strain and to relieve the situation justice with reference to penitentiaries. These caused little excitement on the opposition side, though the usual close questioning of every item of expenditure took place, and the old, old binder twine question provoked a flush of interest among the old members. That part of the discussion most

rick's explanation of the work being done for the assistance of paroled pri-Brigadier Archibald of the Salvation Army in that connection.

paroled, an increase of nine over the previous year, while only 31 were pardoned, the smallest number on record. The report of the penitentiary inspec-"It will be observed that the operation of the parole law tends to reduce

the number of pardons granted. This partial substitution of parole for absolute freedom affords an additional security to the public. The restrictions attached to parole are an incentive to good conduct, and the probationary period of conditional freedom affords given, and the appropriations, so far a test of the assurances upon which the convict obtained his freedom. "The general effect of incarceration or institutional treatment is to lessen

self-reliance, and it would be of mutual advantage to the convict and the state if those released by pardon or expiry of sentence were subjected to sumilar restraint for a reasonable period after release. It is the opinion of those engaged in the assistance of exconvicts that direct police surveillance should be restricted to dangerous or habitual criminals. Those who really desire to become law-abiding citizens are irritated and discouraged by po-Frederick's declaration that he lice interference, and in several cases, had repented of his devious ways and within our knowledge, have assigned was determined henceforth to conduct it as a reason for subsequent crimes What such a man requires is a reliable but in the public interest. It was and tactful local patron or adviser, to made with apparent sincerity and in whom he can apply in case of difficulty, and who will advise, assist and encourage him in his efforts to rehabtake advantage of the reorganization | flitate his character. In Switzerland the system has been in practical oper ation for several years with extremel satisfactory results. The success of the 'prison gate' work carried on for the past few years by the Salvation Army in Toronto and elsewhere is an illustration of the wisdom of assisting convicts after release. It is no longer a mere theory. Its practical effects

are known and acknowledged. "The principal officer engaged in prithis particular case any improper act | son gate work, Brigadier Archibald of Toronto, has voluntarily undertaken to tice of promoting judges to political give special attention to convicts reperhaps, both under former adminis- leased on parole from our penitentiarthe current fiscal year he has been to political influences. I think that devoting his recognized abilities and energy to the work. The interest aroused by his efforts is already apparent, and we are confident that the present year will mark an important to a higher—and on this principle the garding an investigation. epoch in the history of Canadian penology. The operation of the parole law has been a boon to many delinfar as possible of any influence, poli- quents and an equal advantage to the adherence to it impossible. ical, social or otherwise, which might state. With the supplementary provi

> The Surest Remedy is Allen's Lung Balsam It never falls to cure a SIMPLE

COLD, HEAVY COLD, and AN BRONCHIAL TROU-

Large Bottlee \$1.00. Medium Size 50c.

Small or Trial Size 25c. Endorsed by all who have tried it. agent of experience, ability and wholesouled devotion to the work, there can be little doubt that the benefits intended and anticipated by the statute will be more fully realized, at least in

institutions are concerned.4 In accordance with this report and in consideration of Brigadier Archibald's marked success. Mr. Fitzpatrick announced vesterday that he had been asked to resign his position with the army and become a permanent government official. He has consented, and has applied to General Booth for

During the fiscal year ended June 30th last, 130,330 immigrants, according to the report of the interior department, submitted to parliament yesterday, arrived in Canada, an average of 2,500 settlers per week, the largest immigration in the history of Canada. The arrivals from the United Kingdom numbered 50,374; from Europe and Iceland, 34,785; from the United States, 45,171; English and Welsh immigrants numbered 36,694; Scotch, 10,552; Irish, 3,128. The expenditure on immigration was as follows: In Great Britain and Ireland, \$236,000, or \$4.68 per immigrant; Europe and Iceland, \$78,000, or \$2.24 per head; United States, \$205,000, or \$4.53 per head. During the year there were 26.073 homestead entries made representing 4,171,680 acres, a decrease of 850,000 compared with 1903, while sales were made of 225.652 acres. Receipts from dominion lands, in cash and scrip, amounted to \$2,090,759, a decrease of \$327,502 as compared with the previous year. Sales of lands by the Hudson Bay Company and by railway companies amounted to 1,267,187 acres at \$5,564,240. In 1903 there were sales of 4,229,011 acres at \$14,651,757.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—Blair's ghost, like Banquo's, will not down. At every ground. government love-feast it appears and shakes its gory locks, as per the anthe great disgust of ostensibly honorable members whose "Thou canst not say I did it," grows more hysterically vehement with every repetition. But their protests end as they begin, verbally. Nothing can apparently induce them to order or consent to an inquest which may finally settle the cause of these appearings. Though they visibly cower before the horridly pointing finger of the shade and the condemning questions of those who invoke it, they prefer to remain under the sinister suspicion it awakes rather than take the one step which will definitely put an end to that suspicionor confirm it.

C. F. C.

But the presence of the ghost in the house yesterday was so disconcertingly manifest and the queries of those who had conjured it, so pressing, that even the nerve of the ministers failed under they put up one of their henchmen to strengthen their frantic protestations of innocence by hurling counter charges acrors the house in the attempt to put on the defensive those whose attack had become so threatening. It was the member for Cumberland, N. S., who was intrusted with generally interesting was Mr. Fitzpat- the task-Logan is known as a pretty good bluffer-and he did it very well with just about enough vehemence to soners and the capable part played by make up for the lack of sincerity Not content with hurling this guilt back upon the accusers, he threw out A report of the department of jus- dark hints as to what the government plaster to bind up and to heal the a time. sideration for two hours and a half tice, recently issued, shows that last knew and what they were certain to exigencies and the wounds of a party." last night. If the opposition cherishes year 122 penitentiary prisoners were and out and as to some indefinite enquiry which was to take place under indefinite circumstances in the indefipromptly and emphatically called his bluff denied absolutely his charges and welcomed the fullest kind of an investigation, and proceeded to point out other reasons why no innocent government could afford to refuse such investigation, he had to lay down his hand; nor did any member of the government attempt to assist him

in making the bluff good. The situation as the debate closed vas disconcertingly obvious to the liberals. The finger of suspicion of complicity in a most unsavory if not a riminal, affair had been pointed at the government. The government said they were guiltless, but declined to take the one method of proving their innocence. An attempt was opposition. These not only proclaimed their innocence, but insistently demanded an opportunity of proving that and their opponents' guilt. There was only one inference for the unprejudiced observer to draw.

The discussion, which was a stormy one, marked by anger and unroar on government's resolution, framed at ter. Judge Killam's instance, providing that any subsequent chairman of the railway commission-providing always that he had been a superior court judge before his appointment-should be freed from the jurisdiction of the government by making his removal only possible by the process of impeachment by both houses of parliament and should be given the same privileges of retiring allowances he held while a judge.

The opposition, represented by W. F. McLean, Dr. Sproule, Mr. Barker, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Foster and Dr. Stockton. fought this on several grounds, though all united in disapproval of this pracpositions and thereby placing the bench under political influence and the guarantee of justice. Some declared themselves against the promotion of a judge even on the bench-or. for instance, from an associate to a chief justiceship, or from a lower court minister of justice expressed his theoretical consurrence, though he declared that custom and expediency rendered

Other objectors based their opposi tion upon various reasons. W. F. Maclean protested most vehemently against placing the railway commis sion chairman outside the jurdisdiction of the government and making him an irresponsible official, as he clamied a man who could only be removed by the cumbersome process of parliament was as irresponsible as a czar and could be tempered with by great railway corporations with parliament powerless to intervene. Dr. Stockton saw no reason why a chairman of this important commission would be made any less independent than a judge by being placed—as a judge is—out of the power of the government. But he opposed emphatically and ably the proosition to give any railway commis-

& offered months of market with the fact of the fact o Don't Let Sick Kidneys Sap Health and Strength

A man ought to be in his prime at 50; and hale and hearty at 70. me are, most are not. Look at the men of 50, 60 and 70 who can't do a good day's work-whose backs ache-who are constantly urinating, day and night-who have no appetite-whose manhood is gone with pinched faces, sallow skin, and shrunken muscles. Kidney Trouble is wrecking their lives.

What they need-what they should take without delay-is

"Sun" Kidney Pills They make young men of old men, by making the sick kidneys

well and strong. They stop the drains on the system-relieve the pain-make the blood rich and red-bring back the appetite-charge the whole system with vigor, strength and vitality.

Minto, N.B., July 31st, 1904.
"I have been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble, Lame Back and Headache for years, and have tried electric belts and many other remedies. I can truthfully say that I have received more benefit from two boxes of "Sun" Kidney Pills than from all the other remedies that I have tried in the past six years. My lameness is gone, my general health is improved, and I am more fleshy than is usual for me."

everely you have suffered with KIDNEY Kidney Trouble, "Sun" Kidney Pills will cure you. PILLS

At all dealers or from The Sun Medicine Co., Oak Point, N.B. mount of many without Showing Sunday. sioner who had formerly been a judge free "to reaffirm his opposition" to the more privileges than one who had not

been. If a man was fit for the chairmanship he deserved all its perquisites no matter what position he had held before his appointment. The legislation should be made general and Mr Foster and others took the same The only reply of the government to

this point—the principal speakers were cient custom of the uneasy dead to Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fitzpatrick-was that this legislation was made to provise any judge who accepted the position from the loss of privileges he held while on the bench. It was not made to apply to others than judges, be- by Mr. Foster, he took his seat. The cause they, in accepting the position, applause from the government side of had no such privileges. Anyway, as the house was scarcely less vigorous Mr. Ritzpatrick bluntly put it, the re- than the enthusiastic welcome given solution as presented-whether good or by the opposition to their leader. Mr. bad-was the policy of the government, and as such it was going through. So followers with roses and carnations, they put it through without accepting and as he took his seat a page brought a single suggestion.

The attitude of some of the opposition members indicate, however, that house had the largest attendance of the bill, which was introduced in the house after the house in committee had first time this year were crowded. passed the resolution, would have more trouble on its second reading. Mr. Mc-Lean in particular threatened the government that if they did not change it they wouldn't force it through the house in three months.

debate throughout—it lasted noon until eleven at night-was a the committees on banking, and comstormy one and not altogether dignifled. One of the few who tried to lift which he hoped would be satisfactory. it to a higher plane was Mr. Foster, whose speech — with the peculiar circumstances of Blair's appointment, rather than his resignation, as a text -was mainly a strong and eloquent plea for the consideration of public of- understand and sympathize, he having fice as the public trust instead of "a experienced a similar delay once upon

are taking a step in a perilous direccountry are a sacred trust and are not simply a means by which the exigencies of a party may be met and bureau. overcome." His argument that the burden of explanation of Blair's resignation lay upon the government was based on the fact that his appointment - especially under the circumstances - made the government responsible for his actions.

Then came Logan's speech with its bombastic accusations that the op- cidental, but the deputy speaker reposition was at the bottom of the fused to rule that way and asked perconspiracy, of which Blair's resigna- mission to reserve his decision on such tion was a part, and that Blair as a an important point. reward, had been promised a seat in the conservative cabinet if the gov- sition, Mr. Fisher was allowed to go ernment were overthrown. He also on with the explanation of his bill. It threw out vague hints that certain was, he said, really a consolidation of made to turn the suspicion upon the developments of the near future the existing laws concerning the takwould prove the truth of those ing of the census and the collection of charges.

The bluff was called first by George provides for a permanent office and W. Fowler, who indignantly denied staff, whose duties, in addition to takthat there was the slightest founda- ing the decennial census more efficienttion for the charges and neatly turn- ly than at present, would be to collect ed the attack by reminding the house and publish interim information com of Laprier's interview with Mr. Blair cerning agricultural, vital, criminal, the Sunday after his resignation and industrial, hygienic, etc., statistics, both sides of the house, arose over the Blair's remarkable quiescence thereaf-

> Then W. H. Bennett of East Simcoe, accepted Mr. Logan's assertion that this work satisfac orily. The cost of Blair was promised a conservative port- collecting such statistics as are now folio, as a direct charge against R. L. gathered is about \$20,000 yearly. His Borden, who was the only person proposition would about double this qualified to make such a promise, and next year and would possibly increase on the strength of this demanded an this subsequently as the work grew. investigation. Surely, he said, the government would not permit one of mation could be largely collected by their followers to so openly impugn mail without the employment of enthe honor of the conservative leader umerators. without providing the only means by which Mr. Borden could clear him- of the first matters to be attended to

self. The government made no sign and would be the proper collection of vital Mr. Bennett proceeded to quote from statistics in provinces where these are government newspapers reasons why not now properly attended to. the government in their own interest, could not, if they were innocent, refuse an investigation. But except for Fisher busy explaining its terms as furious denials from Mr. Fitzpatrick well as trying to tell why the last cenies, and since the commencement of weakening its independence, which is and Mr. Prefontaine that they had sus had cost so much more than any even been approached with any bribe other in any country taken under simito resign their offices, he could not lar conditions. It was also pointed elicit nothing from the government in out to him that the figures he proposed the way of explanation of the scandal to spend money to collect were alor of support of Mr. Logan's hints re-

Alex. Johnston of Cape Breton made a labored effort to turn the tide of suspicion the other way again by attempting to deduce from editorial references from conservative papersincluding the Sun and Star-that the editors of these journals were in the were all about the vile conspiracy; but he palpably failed to do anything more than prove that the government had determined not to give the people any chance to get at the truth of the

matter. Just before the house adjourned the minister of justice further confirmed this by declaring for the information of the house that the government had had no intimation of Blair's intention to resign before his resignation was announced, which was hardly necessary, as even the most suspicious believed that the government connived with Mr. Blair to set that gentleman

G. T. P. deal. But Mr. Fitzpatrick did not explain why, after Laurier's interview with him. Blair did not contirue to reaffirm that opposition, but subsided instead into the political grave from which his troubled spirit has emerged to make the government's days and nights hideous.

JOHN COAKLEY.

No matter how long, or how

50c a box-3 boxes for \$1.25.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.-Seldom has parliament given as warm a greeting as was given R. L. Borden this afternoon, as escorted by Messrs. Foster and Monk, and after formal introduction Borden's desk was decorated by his

him a handsome bouquet of roses from friends on the government side. The the session, and the galleries for the Among the interested spectators was Edward Kidd, ex-M. P., of Carleton, whose generosity made Mr. Borden's appearance at this time possible. No formal welcome was extended, the nearest approach to it being Laurier's announcement that, anticipating Mr. Borden's arrival, the government had from shortly after three in the after- added his name to the membership of merce and privileges and elections. Mr. Borden expressed his perfect satisfaction at the appointment. He smilingly remarked that he had arrived a little later than he intended, but was sure that the premier would

After reception of another big batch protection against the encroachments tion," he said, "when they lose sight of telegraph and telephone companies, nite future. But when the opposition of the fact that the offices of the the house went into committee for the discussion of Mr. Fisher's bill for the establishment of a permanent census

> He had barely introduced it. how ever, when the sharp eyes of the opposition found that it was a bill in volving the expenditure of public money and should have been introduced by resolution

Laurier contended that this was not necessary, as such expenditure was in-Meanwhile, by consent of the oppo-

general and criminal statistics, etc. It By giving attention one year to one department and another year to another he thought a small staff could do

In reply to Dr. Daniel, he said one

The opposition while not receiving the bill in a factious mood, kept Mr. ready collected by several provinces. His reply was that in such instances the new office would compile this provincial information into a national

During the discussion Mr. Bennett reminded the minister of several cases of exposed, fraud and over charges in connection with the taking confidence of Blair and Russell and of the late census which had been brought before the government some

> TOBACCO HABIT. Dr. McTaggarl's tobacco remedy removes all de-sire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable med-icine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

LIQUOR HABIT.

Marvelious results from taking his remedy for the Houor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no pub-licity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain.

gotten all about them and admitted that the government had done nothing toward securing a refund of misap propriated money on punishing fraudulent officials. In reply to Mr. Borden, Mr. Fisher said that under the new system he would be able to publish his statistics a year and a half after

they were collected.

When Mr. Haggart pointed out that such information would be worthless from a business point of view, he explained that some interim bulletins would probably be issued, more promptly than this

Discussion continued in a desultory fashion through an hour of the even ing session, when the committee rose and reported. The house later went into committee again on Fisher's resolution providing that apple boxes for export shall be minimum size, 10 inches deep, 11 wide and so long, representing 2,200 cubic inches. Discussion on this had not proceeded far when a technical error was found making the penalties prescribed for violation applicable to apples sold in boxes to local trade as well as for export, whereas it was only intended to apply to export. So Mr. Fisher had to withdraw it for revision, and as there was nothing more to do the house adjourned at

The discussion as far as it proceed ed showed that the fruit growing representatives were largely in favor of the general principle of the bill while objecting to certain details.

RAPID FIRE GUNS

On Automobile Cars to Protect Siber-

ian R. R.

TOKIO, Feb. 7. - The situation on the Shakhe and Hun rivers is unchanged. A small force of Russians attacked Sanchiatzu last Saturday, but was repulsed. The Russians shelled various portions of the Japanese centre

also on Sunday. CHICAGO, Feb. 7. - Rapid fire guns, mounted on automobile cars, are to be used by the Russians for the protection of the trans-Siberian Railway. Six of these cars have been ordered by Niof these cars have been ordered by Nicholas Summerfield, of Moscow, a representative of the Russian government, who has visited the Chicago automobile show. They were ordered forms in front and rear, to hold the guns, it being further specified that they are to be equipped with thirty lorse-power motors of high speed.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- The charge d'affaires of the Russian embassy informed the Associated Press this afternoon that there is no basis for the rumor of peace prospects. The Russian attitude, he declared, had not changed. Peace could not be considered under present conditions.

TEMPLARS OF HONOR Moving to Extend the Order Among Young People.

Some of the prominent members of the local Temple of Honor have begun a movement making for the extension of the principles of the society among the young people. Within the city proper there are two junior sections, but it is the intention to establish two more in the immediate neighborhood. Carleton and Fairville are said to of fer favorable soil, and these places will doubtless at a not distant date own junior sections, working along the lines which are followed by the sections in the city proper, the rearing of the youth in habits of temperance which they will adhere to through life.

On Sunday last, S. E. Logan, D. M. W. T., visited Carleton, in the capacity of chairman of the propaganda committee and conferred with a number of Temple of Honor people as to the prospects of establishing a junior section there. He received great encouragement and the result is that steps are to be taken at once to enlist the port of the young people. J. H. Belyea and E. L. Strange, both residents of Carleton, and also active members services in furtherance of the move

In Fairville the prospects are said to be equally bright and the Rev. G. M. Young, of the Fairville Methodist church, is lending his assistance to the central police station, where he was demovement in that place.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE. John Timmons of Jersey City the Latest Victim of Electricity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- J. Timmor of Henderson street, Jersey City, a carpenter, was killed by an electric wive in front of his home yesterday under bune He was shovelling grow from the bune He was shovelling snow from the sidewalk when the wind blew a broken wire, which hung from an electric light wire, close by where he was shovelling. He avoided it for a while and was standing close to it when the wind blew it against him. He fell instantly. the electric wire falling across his body. His overcoat caught fire. His wife, who had witnessed the accident. ran to help him but could do nothing. A constable dragged the body away, but a doctor summoned declared him dead. It is said the broken wire had been dangling in front of Mr. Timmons' home for about two hours.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Chart Fletchire

BRAMWELL DEAD. Amassed a Fortune by Southern

Blockade Runni: g.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.-Joseph Bram well, who is said to have massed a fortune in the cotton trade by running the blockade of Southern ports during the Civil War, is dead at his home in Flushing, L. I., aged 89 years. Mr. Bramwell founded the town of

Bramwell, West Virginia, where he owned the tank and important mining ndustries. During the war he lost several ships in endeavoring to bring cot-ton through the blockade of southern cites, and was once captured by Mosby, the famous guerilla, but escaped by payment of a ransom of \$30,000. He established the firm of Joseph Bramwell & Company, dealers in cotton goods, of

time ago. Mr. Fisher said he had forgotten all about them and admitted DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all pthers, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of single ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. GOLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera,

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Ever bottle of this well known remedy to COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITTI DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor— DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/d., 2s., 36, and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturers.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited LONDON.

Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS PROM Fredericton Business College.

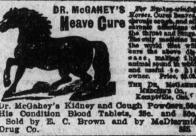
A complete new outfit of Typewriters Seating capacity increased by one third Largest attendance yet in history of College Offer by the United Typewriter Co. of a handsome GOLD WATCH, to the Shorthand Students making highest

YOU may enter at any time. Send for Catalogue. Address

W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B. ---OUR---

For 1904-5 Is just out. It gives our terms, courses for immediate delivery. The cars will of study and general information re-be especially built with extended plataddress today for free copy.





WANT MONEY FOR SKINS We buy all kinds of Raw Furs We are the largest manufacturers of furs in the world and can pay better prices than ers who have to sell to

then sell to us.

Write to us today for our price list REVILLON BROS., Ltd. 34 MeCHI St.

BACK TO DORCHESTER.

Some time ago Officers Ira Perry and W. J. Sullivan arrested a young man who gave his name as Charles Ritchie. The charge placed against him was for being drunk on Brussels street assaulting an unknown man in view of the police and violently resisting the police. He was recognized at once as Charles Higgins; a ticket-of-leave man. of the society, have volunteered their Chief Clark at once notified the department of justice and received word that his ticket-of-leave had been cancelled and to arrest the man and send him back. Detective Killen at once located his man and took him to the tective took him back to Dorchester to finish his term, some considerable num-

> In marked contradistinction to the phenomenal corn pack of the past year, the quantity of tomatoes packed in 1904 shows a decrease of about 16 per cent., compared with the previous at 8,671,000. Maryland leads among individual state records, with nearly 3,-500,000 cases. Indiana ranks second. with little more than 1,000,000, and New Jersey third, with 880,000.

DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT. WEAVER'S SYRUP For Humors Salt Rheum Scrofulous Swellings, etc. WEAVER'S CERATE Cleanses the Skin Beautifies the Complexion Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montrea

