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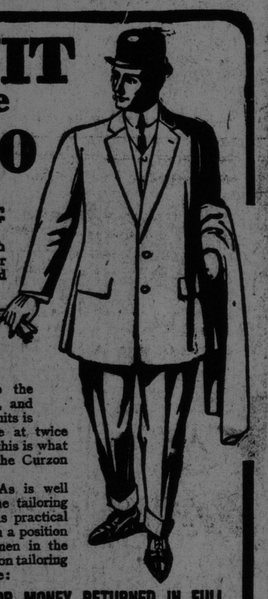

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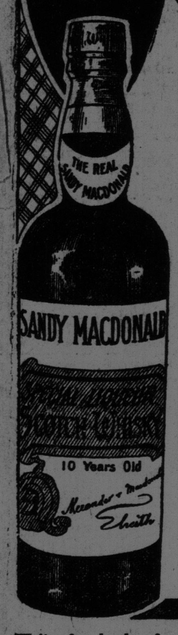

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The difference in price, as the age advances, only represents the **interest** on the original cost of whisky, plus an allowance for the loss by evaporation while it is in the wood.

As to QUALITY, it is admitted by all connoisseurs that these older whiskies are so strong, so "woody" that the digestive powers of the average individual are not capable of assimilating it.

SANDY MACDONALD has been compared with the oldest whiskies shipped from Scotland, none of which can be proven to be its superior, no matter what their price may be. It is pre-eminent as a stimulant and suited to the most delicate palates.

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RAISE SHEEP IN CANADA WITH A VALUABLE FUR

A Hobby Which Led Mr. W. T. Rich to Accept the Sheep Commissionership at a Financial Sacrifice

Sheep Commissioner W. T. Rich, who has just concluded his eighteen month engagement with the dominion government, for which he has received $4,500, did not accept or hold the position for love of it nor for the remuneration it offered. To a Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer reporter, in his office in Ottawa a few days ago, he divulged the secret that he has remained in Canada and acted as sheep commissioner wholly to satisfy a hobby.

While he has been in the Canadian public service he might have received $8,000, for when he promised Dr. Rutherford, the live stock commissioner, that he would act, this more lucrative offer was dangling over his head. Mr. Rich has received much bigger salaries as an expert of wool. When the dominion government offer came he had already booked his passage on the "Victorian" from Montreal to Liverpool, having entered an engagement with a Bradford wool broker to reach New Zealand before the opening of the wool sales, and act as an agent there. But on a moment's notice he accepted the smaller salary, cancelled the Bradford engagement and sailed on the same boat as the servant of the Canadian government. Then, why such an extraordinary choice?

A Hobby for the Nation

He has a hobby. It is not a little fad which in the finals will affect only himself. If the hobby materializes Mr. Rich hopes to see the whole sheep-raising industry revolutionized, Canadian agriculture benefitted, and the ultimate welfare of the nation promoted. It is a big scheme. When the idea comes into practice thousands of farmers will have more money and thousands of city ladies will be better dressed at less cost. It is a change which if properly executed will affect every citizen in the country.

Mr. Rich's life has been devoted to a study of sheep and wool. For many years he has entertained an idea—we have called it a hobby—and he has never had a chance to work on it. The eighteen months he has spent investigating conditions in Canada have convinced him that in this country the new industry he is to propagate will have unlimited scope for development. He states that he will commence this spring.

In far-away Persia are Arabi rams, which if bred to Canadian mutton ewes, Mr. Rich declares, will produce sheep with karekule fur. He claims that the wool or fur of these new sheep is equally fine in quality, and perhaps even more attractive, than the Persian lamb furs and coats that adorn modern women in winter. He says he knows it can be done, and he has set himself the task of establishing the industry.

At the present time Persian lamb fur is obtained in Asiatic countries by an illegal process. The pregnant ewe is submitted to a surgical operation, in which the unborn lamb is removed and later skinned for its hide. The wool fibres on these unborn lambs is in a state almost of perfection as regards beauty of curl and fineness of texture. This is due to the moisture and temperature of the environment in which it is formed. After birth the lamb's wool is much coarser and about as curly as a shepherd's dog.

Expense Not Very Heavy

Arabia lambs are not permitted to be taken from Persia, but shepherds with huge flocks cross the Himalayas on the Indian border and they can readily be obtained from them. Mr. Rich has ordered twelve rams, which will be delivered to him in Canada shortly. They are being brought from the Himalaya Mountains to Aden on the Persian Gulf, from whence they will be shipped to this country. The final cost per head delivered on a western Ontario farm, he estimates, will be on the average about $75. Ewes of select breeding can easily be procured for $20 or $25, he says, so the expense connected with the enterprise will be very small.

The rams must necessarily be imported to a comparatively warm climate, such as southwestern Ontario or southern British Columbia. Here they are to be crossed with long-wool ewes of the Lincoln, Roscommon, Romney Marsh or any other breeds with plenty of lustre in the wool. Having got cross breeds to perfection, it will be necessary in order to perpetuate the new strain to rush the young animals to a colder clime, probably the Peace River country north of Edmonton.

"There's large and profitable industry may be developed," said Mr. Rich in concluding his story.

The only countries in which the industry might be exploited, he added, are Canada and Russia. The demand for Persian lamb fur will always be keen, for it is durable and adaptable to almost any turn fashion may take.

WHAT MEN DID FOR THE VOTE

(Moncton Transcript.)

Many good people nowadays hold aloft their hands in pious horror, at the window smashing escapades of the English suffragettes They condemn the glass breaking and rightfully so, but they do so without the slightest intimation that window breaking has been a very prominent feature of all franchise extension movements in the mother country and elsewhere.

In 1831 the Duke of Wellington had so far outlived his popularity as the victor of Waterloo as to be disliked by the great mob of unenfranchised men. They hooted him, they assembled in thousands outside of his residence and in one fusilade, smashed every pane of glass in the many windows of Apsley house. To protect himself, not from French bullets, but from English stone throwing, he placed iron shutters on the windows of his mansion. In Knight's History of England, it is stated that the people read with much satisfaction the newspaper reports of smashed glass. Such proceedings, it was recognized seriously damaged the just cause of peaceful reform. This rowdyism was in opposition to the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Franchise Bill, but nevertheless it was an intimation that those making the demand were in earnest.

At Derby there was a fierce riot and the pail broken open and all its prisoners liberated. At Nottingham the unenfranchised men stormed the castle and burned it. In many parts of London there was also much violence. At Bristol when the Recorder held his procession to open a court, the mob greeted him with hisses because of his hostility to the reform bill and at night an assault on the mansion house followed. This was on a Saturday. On a Sunday morning there was a fight between the unenfranchised men and the soldiers, and then the riot commenced. Bridewell was stormed, burned and all the prisoners released. The New Borough Jail was captured, the prisoners set free and the building burned to the ground. Next the Gloucester County jail was also destroyed. No less than three prisons were destroyed in the city town of Bristol. The palace of the Bishop of the Church of England was next destroyed and then the custom house. At three o'clock in the morning there were no less than forty-two dwelling houses and warehouses burning simultaneously. The men breaking into the hotels, invaded the cellars and drank the contents of the vats, and it was not until they fell to the ground in drunken stupor that the authorities were enabled to restore order. For many years as a consequence of this riot, Bristol was taxed by a special assessment of $50,000 additional each year to ordinary needs. This was to compensate the property owners who had suffered. When men did this to obtain the franchise or vote in 1831; the two or three hundred women who travelled around London, a week or so ago, with hammers in their hands, window smashing, presented a milk and water revolution after all. The men should not condemn the women too briskly without recalling what their ancestors did to obtain that which some of them sell for a dollar.

NO COERCION OF MANITOBA

A Tribute Paid to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on School Question

(Toronto Globe)

The most satisfactory feature of the boundary debate in the House of Commons was the completeness with which it was decided that there must be no coercion of Manitoba in her school legislation. The legislature of that province may treat religious and racial minorities with harshness, and even with injustice, but so long as it keeps well within its constitutional jurisdiction it must not be coerced by the dominion parliament. If the latter were, at this late date and in view of the long and vexed history of the separate school question, to create such a precedent as would have been set by making the establishment of separate schools a condition of the boundary settlement, the way would have been opened for no end of troublesome agitations, that will henceforth be regarded as too obviously futile to be started.

To Sir Wilfrid Laurier the whole dominion owes a debt of gratitude for the stand which he took on this matter in 1896, and which he has maintained persistently ever since. In opposition to the Bowell-Tupper coercion bill of sixteen years ago, he took his political life in his hands, and the people of Canada, including those of Quebec, approved of his attitude. He was entrusted by the electorate with the control of public affairs; he succeeded in securing the enactment of remedial legislation by the Manitoba legislature; that legislation is still in force, and it has been supplemented by further concessions from the majority to the minority. Manitoba may be trusted to live up to the spirit of the understanding then arrived at, and, as Sir Wilfrid pointed out, this is a more promising outlook than would be any legislation, either remedial or coercive, that could be secured at Ottawa by holding up the boundary settlement.

There was in the attitude of the leader of the opposition in the closing debate an exhibition of moral heroism all too rare in Canadian public life. His avowal of his opinions and motives was absolutely frank; his citations from history were unquestionably correct; his forecast of the future will be found prophetic. On the lower ground of constitutional law and expediency the stand he took is right today, and it will remain so as the years pass into history. On the far higher ground of ideal patriotism he has once more confirmed his title to be regarded as the greatest and most effective exponent of the best type of Canadianism; a type which has for its aim the building up of a great nationality leavened throughout by racial and religious toleration. With him this has been the passion of a lifetime, and his fellow-citizens of all races will not wait till the end of his public career to give him credit for having cherished such a vision.

ASKED HER DRUGGIST TO GIVE HER SOMETHING.

She Had a Bad Cold, So He Recommemded

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. James Warren, Edmonton, Alta., writes:—"Just a few words in favor of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A short time ago I contracted a bad cold, and tried several remedies, but had no good results. I asked my druggist to give me some good cough medicine he could recommend, so he told me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and I can safely say I have never tried anything like it. The first dose gave me relief, and I was completely cured of my cough before I had finished one bottle. It is the best cough remedy I have ever tried, and I can recommend it to everyone."

Obstinate coughs and colds yield to the grateful, soothing action of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It is a remedy without an equal for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all affection of the throat or lungs.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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in knowing how to make good bread, One of the secrets is using good yeast, White Swan Yeast Cakes—5c. package of 6 cakes. Sample sent on request. White Swan Spices & Cereals, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Lois C. Moulton, who has charge of the school in Mt. Hunger, a district of East St. Johnsbury, Vt., is thought to be the oldest woman schoolteacher in the state. She began teaching fifty-seven years ago at the age of fifteen

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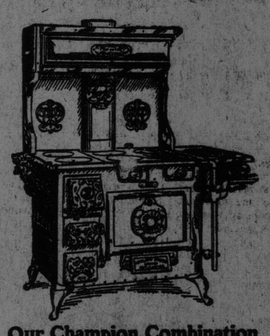
$1.00 GAS

The Cheap, Clean, Sanitary Cooking Fuel that needs no carrying and leaves no ashes, but is ready for use any time you want it



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other than matches. You don't even have to lay the fire; just strike a match, turn a tap and you have a working flame, at any hour of the day or night.

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Once the gas is lighted, you have only to adjust the flame to meet the requirements of whatever you are cooking, and, there will be no further trouble with the fire. No dusty, dirty ashes to shake down, rake out or take away.

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You can broil meat, fish or fowl, (the broiler in our gas ranges being wholly under cover), leaving every door in the house wide open, because the "smell" goes up chimney.

YOU BURN FUEL ONLY WHILE COOKING

—when you use Dollar Gas—The moment you have finished, turn it off. This means a big saving when you come to figure up household expenses at the end of the year.

OUR CHAMPION COMBINATION STEEL RANGE

represents the highest attainment in the world of cooking appliances. It can be used for Coal or Wood and Gas, either at the same time or independently, and yet, it occupies only the space of a single range. Just think of it. Two Ranges at the Price of One.

Come In and See Them Anytime

THE ST. JOHN RAILWAY COMPANY

Showrooms: Cor. Dock and Union Sts.

BOOM HITS SUSSEX

Things Are Looking Bright in Kings County Town

(Sussex Record)

There is every indication that the coming summer will be the best in the history of the town. At present the housing accommodation of the place is entirely inadequate and would-be residents are finding it hard to get houses. The summer will see more building in and about Sussex than has been experienced for years. A number of business structures and homes are already contracted for and there will be more men employed here than in any one year in the history of Sussex. The situation is inspiring.

A new concern known as the Sussex Beverage Co. has installed a plant in the old Dryden factory. The Sussex Manufacturing Co. will enlarge its business. A saw and grist mill is to be built at Rockville, and perhaps an electric light and power plant installed. There is talk of a third creamery. The Sussex Mineral Springs are improving their plant.

In the building line there will be a lot done in Sussex this year. W. B. McKay, Limited will start work on their big new store as soon as the weather permits. This will give employment to a large staff of men for several months, and when completed the structure will be a credit to the town and a decided acquisition to its place of business. The erection of the big apartment house by S. H. White marks a decided departure in the style of homes in the community. It is also understood that a garage will be located in Church avenue, if present plans are perfected. Among others who contemplate building are W. E. McLeod, large new stables; Mrs. Geo. Sherwood, residence in Church avenue; J. A. Conrad, residence; M. Garfield White, residence, and Herbert McArthur, residence. There are other real estate improvements under consideration which will tend to make things lively for the summer months.

The Sardine Works

(St. Andrew's Beacon.)

Engineer Skiff Grimmer has a battalion of men and teams at work preparing the ground for the mammoth structures soon to be reared upon it. Contractor Hartman has another large crew starting upon construction work; the C. P. R. is laying down a spur track and tapping the water main from Chamcook lake, Messrs. Kennedy and O'Neill, who have contracted to board the white employes while the work is going on, are getting their boarding houses in readiness, and have made a contract with Messrs. Mason for 200 mattresses.

ALDERMAN F. L. POTTS

The Peoples' Candidate for Commission on the Land Tax

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I wish to first thank you for your valuable support last year on the platform of the single tax, through which assistance I have been enabled to have a bill presented to the session of the legislature this year asking for a fifty per cent. reduction on all improvements now or to be made ,and an additional tax placed upon the vacant lands.

Your persistency in supporting me upon this platform has made it very plain to your representatives that you are determined to have a change brought about in the system of taxation; and to complete my work I am going to respectively ask your co-operation and support in electing me as one of the commission to govern our city.

For three years, as your representative, I have been working along this line and my first step was to have a flat rate of taxation passed by the city council and approved of by the legislature whereby no earner of income would be taxed at a greater rate than $1.98. This was not solely in the interest of income earners but also for the purpose of being able to say to manufacturers who wish to locate within our city that they could figure on a rate not to exceed that amount for a term of years.

Now, what has this principle done for the working people of our city? It has encouraged six or seven of the largest industrials in the city to guarantee to the city of St. John that they would expend hundreds of thousands of dollars in the enlarging of their plants and employ hundreds of additional hands to carry on the increased business, if we would get legislation fixing their assessment on the principle of the flat rate for a term of ten years. This we have done, and I believe it has been accomplished greatly through my effort in having this principle adopted. I have also caused an old-fashioned act to be repealed whereby the city could not sell a lot for less than $800, thereby giving citizens who have leasehold lots from the city the opportunity to buy the freehold by paying what would be considered a fair market price. There has been a good deal of work in getting this question as far advanced as I have it at the present time, but I can assure the citizens that if ever the time was ripe for push and energy, with great chances of success, it is at the present moment when the boom is on, when the eyes of the world are turned towards us and capital of all kind is seeking investment in our midst. It may work a little hardship on some but the masses will be served.

And now when this long looked for boom is on are we going to push it to the greater success by abolishing the old worn out system and adopting the new up-to-date principle of taxation thereby throwing our doors open and encouraging manufacturers of all kinds to come within our city, which can only be done by taking the burden of taxation off of improvements. Just two things required to place St. John among the largest cities—the encouraging of industrials of all kinds, and civic or government control of light and power which, I trust, will be realized in the near future.

In closing let me congratulate you on the boom of prosperity now sweeping through our city, and trusting, if you feel my platform is in the best interest of the city, you will favor me with your support in the coming campaign, as I feel with smaller council greater things can be accomplished.

Respectfully,

F. L. POTTS.