POOR DOCUMENT

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LAURIER'S LIFE, AND THE PLACE HE HAS TAKEN IN HISTORY OF CANADA.

J. S. Willison Issues First Volume of His Historical Work—Fight for Freedom Waged Against Ultramontanes in Quebec the Central Theme—Sketch of Leading Politicians.

The first volume of "Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party," by Mr. J. S. Willison, has been issued from the publishing house of G. N. Morang & Co. The book is a singularly fine example of the publisher's art. Paper, printing and binding are of the best that has been issued in Canada. The first volume brings the story of Sir Wilfrid's life down to the rebellion of 1885, and deals with the important subject of the relations of the church and state, relations which have exercised so powerful an influence on the history of Canada.

The book is not written in the ordinary biographical form. It opens with a brilliant sketch of the early growth of the Liberal party in Canada, with graphic pen-pictures of the great leaders who laid its foundation. The sources are given as the eager enthusiasm and the heroic purpose of William Lyon Mackenzie, the fiery genius and fervent radicalism of Papineau, the saner counsels and more responsible statesmanship of Baldwin and Lafontaine, the reforming zeal and splendid optimism of George Brown, the intellectual dominance of Edward Blake, the constitutional prescience of Oliver Mowat, the sympathetic and sagacious nationalism of Wilfrid Laurier, the zeal for reform and prudence in days of stress and storm of Alexander Mackenzie.

Wm Lyon Mackenzie.

Speaking of the rebellion of 1837, Mr. Willison says: "It may be that Mackenzie was impetuous and turbulent, but the rebellion of 1837 was at best a pitiful expression of the discontent which the greed and the oppression of the Family Compact had developed. Too much has been said of the rash counsels and unhappy adventures of Mackenzie, and too little of the crying grievances which an insolent and autocratic executive would not redress, and of the privileges they were resolved to maintain. It is in such fashion that the decisive blow has been dealt to tyranny and privilege all down the splendid centuries of British history; and if in the story of Liberalism in all countries there are wild and sanguinary chapters, it is because only in that way could popular government be established and perpetuated. * * * In the green days of his strength, and through the hard season of conflict, Mackenzie bore himself bravely, steadily and resolutely. Then came the rash advocacy of constitutional changes, which alienated public sympathy and discredited the cause of the reformers, heart-breaking days of exile, vagrant and abortive effort in visionary and impractical causes, and at last return in shattered health to the land he had loved and served so well, but which in the meantime had outgrown the temper of revolt and had not passed into the mood of gratitude."

Brown and Macdonald.

Of George Brown he says in part: "George Brown loved to deal sturdy blows. He loved to fight hand to hand and face to face. He had no heart for the defensive, and cared nothing for power except to achieve reforms, and nothing for place except as a point of advantage from which to strike abuses and ameliorate unsatisfactory conditions. * * * * If not the chief architect, he was at least the chief missioner of confederation. Sir John Macdonald, on the other hand, was rather the political beneficiary of the labors of men who had made confederation a dominant issue before he set resolute hands to the movement. He was sympathetic at heart, he was in touch with the British North American League, which organized in 1849 to resist the annexationists, he gave nominal assent to the arguments of academic unionists, and the Cartier-Macdonald government of 1858 feebly countenanced the project; but, like many another politician, he preferred to govern under established conditions rather than risk the loss of office by the premature adoption of a revolutionary policy, while in view of his Quebec alliances there was clear political gain in resisting the Brown school of federalists. Wary as always, adroit, sure-footed and sagacious, he did not adopt the child until it was well grown, and he then bulked larger at its side than the men who had nursed it from infancy.

"At least four great measures are inseparably associated with the name and fame of George Brown: (1) The abolition of the clergy reserves; (2) representation by population; (3) The federation of the Canadian provinces, and (4) the incorporation of the Northwest Territories into the new commonwealth."

In the chapter dealing with Sir Wilfrid's early life occurs this passage: "Insofar as Mr. Laurier represents inherited qualities, we may look for scientific and mathematical susceptibilities from the father and for grace and art from the mother. Both parents had the gracious manner and wholesome simplicity of character which so beautifully distinguish the best stock of the rural parishes of Quebec. The marks of a happy childhood, the look that is caught at a mother's knee, never quite pass from the human face, and the face of Mr. Laurier in his softer moods suggests that the home in which he was reared was a centre of all the domestic affections, and of all the sweet courtesies of sympathetic family intercourse. He still makes an annual pilgrimage to the old home at St. Lin, and cherishes an unfailing affection for the aged stepmother. He has not allowed the increasing duties and the responsibilities of public life to lessen his concern for her welfare, and has never neglected the frequent visits in which she delights, and which are among his chief pleasures. He has likewise manifested an abiding interest in the fortunes of his half-brothers, and altogether has shown an admirable sense of the obligations and a keen appreciation of the intimacies of family relationship."

Sir Wilfrid as a schoolboy is said to have been a leader among his fellow-students, and to have excelled in debate and controversy. As an illustration of his inclinations for law and oratory, it is said that he was more than once punished for going without permission to hear cases argued in the village court house, or to listen to the orators at some political meeting.

In tracing the premier's remarkable career, Mr. Willison quotes from many of his speeches, and it is interesting to observe, even in the earliest of them, the same strength, moderation, justness and nationalism that have won for him the admiration of the empire.

Church and State.

In entering upon the consideration of the momentous question of the relations of church and state, speaking of the clerical opposition to Liberalism which had caused Mr. Laurier's defeat in Drummond and Arthabaska, Mr. Willison says: "It may be that the clergy misconceived the aims and misunderstood the spirit of the Liberal party; and did not for sinister purposes maintain a deliberate alliance with the Conservative politicians. The assertion of the supremacy of the state in civil affairs is an essential feature of Liberal policy. But Liberalism is equally bound to practice religious tolerance, to respect all honest phases of religious opinion, and to afford equal protection to all forms of religious faith. The Liberal party of Canada has never sought to proscribe the Roman Catholic religion, to make inquisition into its forms and ceremonies, to restrict in any measure the propagation of its tenets or force it into any subordinate relationship to the great Protestant denominations. Aside from its assertion of the supremacy of the state in public affairs, the Liberal party has had no quarrel with Catholic ecclesiastics, and has never flinched from the duty of defence and protest when their legitimate interests were threatened or their admitted rights imperilled. But from 1870 to 1880 Ultramontanism had a formidable ascendancy in lower Canada, and as a necessary consequence of the very spirit and constitution of the Liberal party it had to wage a mighty battle for existence against its powerful ecclesiastical opponents."

Some clerical utterances quoted by Mr. Willison to illustrate the extreme opposition of the church to Liberalism are very striking. One priest, in supporting the candidature of Mr. Hector L. Langevin, the Conservative candidate in Charlevoix, denounced Catholic Liberals as "ravening wolves who come to raise a disturbance in the flock, who come to tell you that the Pope, the bishops and the clergy have nothing to do with politics. Beware of their perverse teaching. They want to seclude the priests in the church and the vestry in order to succeed better in their un-Christian work, which is to scatter and divide the flock of Jesus Christ." He said to his people: "You greatly need to open your eyes, my brethren, on the abyss of evils into which the partisans of Catholic Liberalism would throw you."

They should listen to the salutary teachings of their bishops in their pastoral letter upon the tendencies of the self-styled Catholic Liberal party. They should not allow themselves to be fascinated by the deceitful words of "the serpent Catholic Liberal." They knew in what manner the serpent found his way into the terrestrial paradise. In the same manner Catholic Liberalism wished to find its way into the paradise of the church to lead its children to fall. "Be firm, my brethren. Our bishops tell us that it is no longer permitted to be conscientiously a Catholic Liberal; be careful never to taste the fruit of the tree Catholic Liberal." They were adjured to pay no attention to those priests who said the clergy were mistaken and were going too far. These were not their legitimate pastors. He knew that such letters were circulated, purporting to have been written by priests in Quebec, but he called that not only undue influence, but also improper and unbecoming influence. "Beware," he said, "of these false prophets who wish to bring disunion between you and your legitimate pastors. Do not listen to their falsehoods and their calumnies. Obey the vicar of Jesus Christ condemning Catholic Liberalism." Another priest warned his parishioners that to vote for a Liberal was to set out on the road to hell.

The last chapter, which deals with the rebellion of 1885, contains passages from Sir Wilfrid's speech in reply to Sir John Macdonald. The speech Mr. Willison describes as a conspicuous and characteristic example of his oratory. One of the quotations reads: "This I say, and I say it coming from a Providence where less than 50 years ago every man of the race to which I belong was a rebel, and where today every man of that race is a true and loyal subject, as true and as loyal as any that breathes—I say, give these men justice, give them freedom, give them their rights; treat them as for the last 40 years you have treated the people of lower Canada, and by-and-bye throughout these territories you will have contentment, peace and harmony where today discord, hatred and war are ruining the land."

During a debate on the same subject in the session of 1886, Sir Wilfrid delivered a speech which Mr. Willison says "made a deep impression on parliament and the country. Even ministers who combatted his arguments and rejected his conclusions bore tribute to the charm, the eloquence, the dignity and the power of the address." Hon. Edward Blake described it as the finest parliamentary speech ever pronounced in the parliament of Canada since confederation. During this address Mr. Laurier told the house that he could not look upon Riel as a hero. "At his worst he was a fit subject for an asylum; at his best he was a religious and political mono-maniac." He quoted freely from notable historical examples to prove the unwisdom of political executions, urged the speedy release of rebels still confined in the northwest prisons, insisted that the substantial reforms conceded by the government were ample vindication of Riel and his associates, and declared: "Their country has conquered with their martyrdom, and if we look at that one face alone there was cause sufficient, independent of all others, to extend mercy to the one who is dead and to those who live."—Toronto Globe.

MAINE NOT THE ONLY PLACE FOR HUNTSMEN.

Agitation of Hunters License Fee May Turn Sportsmen to New Brunswick.

The following letter appeared recently in the Boston Herald:—

To the Editor of the Herald:

The Maine Sportsmen's Association has held three meetings within about a year, at each of which the chief topic was the reported excessive slaughter of game, and what should be done for its curtailment.

All interested agree that with the annual increase in killing the total each year will eventually exceed the natural annual increase. No one knows whether the supply would indefinitely stand the drain of 1902 or not. It is well to take measures for reduction of the illegal slaughter—to some extent by visitors I have no doubt, but chiefly by citizens of the state.

All agree that the one way for curbing "hoggishness" is by the employment of more wardens. But wardens cost money. The legislature has, in the past, shown that the people of the state will not submit to taxation for the purpose of perpetuating a sport indulged in by a small minority of the taxpayers.

The sportsmen of Maine nobly rise to the occasion. It would be too outrageous to propose that Maine hunters should be compelled to contribute anything. Such an idea is too horrible to contemplate. So they magnanimously suggest that the entire cost of enforcing Maine's game laws (aside from fishing laws) be saddled upon non-resident hunters. As these latter average leaving in the state only about $100 for each deer they take out, there is no reason why they should not be "milked" for $10 to $25 more.

The liberality, generous hospitality and self-sacrifice displayed in this matter by the aforesaid sportsmen of Maine is "just too lovely for anything."

In this connection I wish to refer to a misstatement, or misrepresentation continually indulged in by advocates of the proposition, when referring to New Brunswick. They say that a hunting license there costs $30, conveying a wrong idea, as though all other conditions were equal, when they are not.

A non-resident must pay $30 for a license to hunt moose or caribou; but there is no charge for hunting any other kind of game, including deer. Moose hunting is so much better in New Brunswick than in Maine that it, alone, is worth the price. There are no caribou in Maine; plenty in New Brunswick. And there are parts of that province where deer hunting is just as good as anywhere in Maine.

Open time in Maine: On deer, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; on moose, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1. In New Brunswick, from Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, on everything. Old moose, with antlers spreading 50 inches, are very scarce in Maine; oftener met with in New Brunswick.

It is not necessary to go to Maine for deer—they can be found elsewhere.

It is necessary to go elsewhere for caribou.

It is better to go to New Brunswick for moose.

The cost of a hunting trip in Maine is already pretty high, considering the chances; the addition of a heavy license fee will be to many like the last feather to the camel's load.

WILLIAM GARRISON REED.

THOMAS TAIT'S NEW POSITION.

Some Details About Australia's Railroads, of Which He is the New Manager.

Thomas Tait, the newly-appointed chairman of the board of railway commissioners for Victoria, will have his headquarters in Melbourne, the seat of government, and the most populous city in Australasia, having a population, including its suburbs, of 493,956. The commissioners have charge of the entire railway system of the state, 3,221 miles in length, which is owned by the government. The system was constructed at a cost of £30,845,667, and for the year 1901, the latest for which returns are available, the gross receipts were £3,337,797, and the working expenses £2,075,239, leaving a net income to the estate of £1,262,558, or a return of 3.18 per cent. upon the capital invested. The extreme length of the state is about 420 miles, and its greatest breadth 250 miles, and of the 56,245,760 acres within its borders, 3,924,898 were under cultivation at the end of 1901. The population in that year, including about 7,500 Chinese and aborigines, was 1,200,914. The chief exports of the state are wool, wheat and dairy products, the transportation of which to tidewater affords a fruitful source of revenue for the railways.

TAKE A MOTHER'S WORD.

Thousands of mothers in all parts of Canada have written to say that Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine they have ever used for the cure of the little ills that afflict all children. It is impossible to publish all these letters, for they would more than fill a newspaper, but the following extracts are a fair sample of what all mothers say about this medicine:—

Mrs. Jas. Hopkins, Tobermory, Ont.—"The Tablets are a blessing to both mother and child."

Mrs. John Doddie, St. Andrews East, Que.—"I consider it my duty to recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all my friends who have children."

Mrs. A. Burns, Minitonas, Man.—"I have found Baby's Own Tablets do all you claim for them."

Mrs. [illegible]mo, New Brandon, N. B.—"The Tablets are just the thing for children; they make them well, cheerful and happy."

Mrs. H. H. Pitts, Ashnola, B. C.—"I have found the Tablets a most satisfactory medicine for children. I always keep them in the house."

Mrs. A. W. Higgins, North River, N. S.—"I cannot praise the Tablets too much. They are the best medicine for children I have ever used."

You can take the words of these mothers with every confidence, and you have a positive guarantee that the Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. No other medicine gives a similar guarantee. Sold by druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DESPERATE DEEDS OF MUTINEERS.

More Details of the Tragedy on the St. John Bark Veronica Related.

The seamen charged with the murder of Capt. Shaw, two mates and seamen of the barque Veronica, and setting fire to the vessel, were brought before the court at Liverpool on Feb. 16 and remanded till the 24th. The following account of the tragedy is told by the detective in charge of the case, as obtained from Capt. Brown, who picked the men up, and the steward's confession to him on the way home:

"The details given were of a dreadful nature, but so far are obscure as to motive and just how the trouble commenced. The mutineers first killed an Irish sailor named Patrick Doran, and then the first mate, he being on night watch at the time. The captain came out of the after companion way and was struck down by a belaying pin, which missed his head, and he got back to his room. Meantime the second mate came out and was at once shot dead in the cabin door. The steward, who was in his room in the cabin, hearing the row, barricaded himself in, and did not himself see the murders committed. The men then closed up the cabin until the second day, evidently fearing the captain was there armed, but they finally broke in, and finding him alive but injured, killed him and threw the bodies of him and the second mate overboard, and were going to kill the steward, but finally agreed to spare him after swearing him to their side. Just how they disposed of the other three men is not clear, but one story is that they could not learn to repeat the story they had agreed to tell of the loss of the ship and captain, and two of them were shot by one of the younger men on compulsion by Smith, who appears to have been the leader. Anyway they were brutally murdered, and only these four, with the steward, finally left the vessel in the boat, and the wonder is that they spared the latter. Since being in prison one of the young fellows, Gust Rau, has confessed and turned King's evidence, and corroborates the substance of the above dreadful narrative. Doubtless other facts will be brought out in court, but this mainly covers the ground.

"Whatever they brought away from the vessel must have been destroyed or otherwise disposed of before boarding the Brunswick, in order to give them a more distressed appearance, and the authorities have cabled and written out to the British consul at Maranham to have enquiries made whether anything can be found on the island where they landed. Both the steward and Rau state that one of the men had the captain's gold watch and chain on landing, and that it was given to a native woman on the island. Cable reply received, however, states that she denies this, so it is probable it will never be found."

OBITUARY.

James McGuire.

The death is reported of James McGuire, formerly a resident of Millidge street, which occurred Tuesday night at the Mater Misericordiae home. Mr. McGuire, who was a gardener by occupation, was 84 years of age and leaves two sons.

Mrs. G F. Walker, Formerly of St. John.

The death of Mary Susanna Walker, wife of G. F. Walker, M. D., occurred at Boston (Mass.), last Monday. Deceased was in her 67th year and besides her husband leaves one brother and three sisters. Mrs. Walker was the daughter of the late Charles and Sarah De Forest, of this city, who died of Asiatic cholera in 1854.

J. H. Wagstaff, Formerly of St. John.

The death of J. H. Wagstaff occurred at New York last Friday. Deceased was at one time a resident of this city and manager of the telephone exchange. Later he went to Halifax and from there removed to New York. While here Mr. Wagstaff invented a rapid index that met much favor and is still used by many accountants. Deceased was in his 60th year and leaves a wife and family.

William Sinclair.

A worthy citizen passed away Wednesday in the person of William Sinclair, who died at his home, 177 Leinster street. Mr. Sinclair was 74 years of age and had not been in active life for some years; still he was able to be about, and on Saturday drove to the polls and voted.

Deceased was a son of the late Peter Sinclair. For more than 50 years he conducted a blacksmith shop at the corner of Mill and Pond streets where the Grand Union Hotel now stands. In his earlier days he joined No. 3 company of the old volunteer fire department and was a valued member for 26 years.

A short time ago his sister died and the only survivor of the late Peter Sinclair's family now is D. A. Sinclair, the mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R. here.

William Sinclair is survived by his wife and a large family. These are Mrs. Cohen and Mrs. Macaulay, of Brooklyn; Wm. Sinclair, of New York; Douglas, of Boston; Mrs. Harrison, of Boston; Mrs. A. H. Henderson, Mrs. C. T. Lugrin and Peter Sinclair (paper ruler with Barnes & Co.), of this city.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

Mrs. George A. Veasey.

After an illness of but six days, Mrs George A. Veasey, a prominent North End woman, died Thursday. On Saturday last Mrs. Veasey was taken ill with chills, but nothing serious was thought of. On Sunday she had grown worse and a physician found that pneumonia had developed. Despite the best care and untiring watchfulness fatal termination could not be averted and the end came at 4.30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Veasay was the daughter of the late William Wallace, of Jerusalem, Queens county. Her husband is engineer in Hamm's biscuit factory and there is one son, Geo. A., of New York, who came home in response to a telegram telling of his mother's serious illness. Mrs. Veasey was a Christian woman and of admirable qualities. She was a prominent member of Main Street Baptist church, belonged to the Y. P. L. of that church and was active in the work of the W. C. T. U. Many friends will regret to learn of her death. Saturday morning the body will be taken to Jerusalem for burial.

TRAVELLER WITH HIS SKULL VERY BADLY INJURED.

P. E. Islander Hurt in Woods, Taken Through Here Thursday Night.

A badly injured man named W. R. Keiggan, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.) was at the depot Thursday on his way home from the New Hampshire lumber woods. He was in the employ of the Messrs. Blanchard, and in assisting to load cars with lumber, received a very severe blow on the head, caused by a log which, being insecurely fastened, started from its place.

For a couple of days Mr. Keiggan was unconscious, his skull having been badly injured. Thursday night he was in a most precarious condition but had his brother as a traveling companion.

On account of the difficulty in reaching the Island at this season of the year Mr. Keiggan may remain at his brother's home in Truro. The brothers went out on the night train.

A TERRIBLE FATALITY.

Walter Parks, Engineer at Gilbert's Island Stone Crusher, Caught by Revolving Belt and Dashed to Death.

Walter Parks, son of John Parks, of No. 200 Main street, lost his life by a terrible accident at Gilbert's Lane about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The young man was on a night shift as engineer of the engine which is running the stone crusher at Gilbert's Island where the I.C.R. is making improvements. Tuesday morning after he turned on the the blower of his engine he reached through the rapidly revolving belt, his clothing caught and he was whirled round the shaft with frightful force. His body was sent crashing through the board wall of the shanty, and when workmen hurried to the spot his head was crushed and bleeding and life was extinct. Dr. D. E. Berryman, who was summoned, said death was instantaneous.

The deceased was 22 years of age and lived with Mrs. Scott Estey, on Main street. He had been at work on the crusher for two months. The body was removed to Undertaker Chamberlain's room. Coroner Berryman did not hold an inquest.

PRESENTATION AT LORNEVILLE, ST. JOHN CO.

Lorneville, St. John county, March 3.—The people of Lorneville and Sea View treated their pastor, the Rev. L. A. Maclean, and his wife with a big surprise when on the evening of Feb. 27th, the second anniversary of their marriage, they without warning, invaded and took possession of the manse. The ladies bringing an abundant supply of good things which they speedily spread in tempting array on the table in the dining room.

During the evening the pastor and his wife were led into the parlor, where H. R. Galbraith, in a fitting speech, in the name of the people of Lorneville and Sea View, presented to Mrs. Maclean a beautiful "Singer" sewing machine and also baby Eileen was not forgotten. There was laced in her wee hand an envelope containing a sum of money. Mr. Maclean replied feelingly, thanking the people for the tokens of their good will and appreciation, also thanking them for the kindnesses shown and gifts given throughout the year.

The evening passed pleasantly with conversation, instrumental and vocal music, and was brought to a close by the singing of "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," the pastor reading Psalm 121, and offering prayer commending them to the protection of the Giver of every good and perfect gift.—Com.

HOW TO AVOID GRIP.

An Eminent New York Physician Gives Some Sage Advice in Regard to It.

New York, March 3.—Dr. Cyrus Edson, in discussing the present epidemic of grip in this city, is quoted today as saying:—

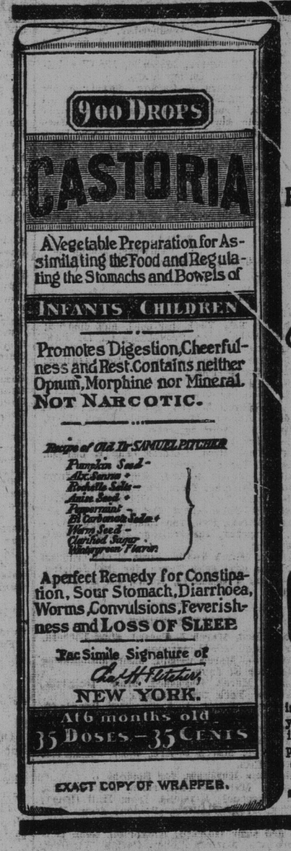
"Grip is contagious, and if the public were fully aware of that fact many unnecessary infections would be avoided. The grip germ, a spirillum or bacillus, locates itself principally in the mucuous membranes of the respiratory tract, and as it is an air-borne disease, one acquires it by breathing in the germs. Ample evidence of its contagiousness is found by its passage through a family, a city or a section of the country, traveling along the ordinary lines of travel. It is in this way that it was brought to this country some 15 years ago, coming in steamers from Europe.

"A great mistake is made by the man who returns to his work too soon after an attack of grip.

"To avoid catching the grip, keep out of the way of people who have it, keep warm and keep your feet dry. If your baby has the grip, don't kiss it. If your stenographer has the grip, send her home until she gets well. If your friend has the grip, send him flowers and regrets, but don't call on him until he is well. Don't get tired, and above all keep warm and dry. When you do get the grip, take a dose of physic, go to bed and send for a doctor."

The executive of the Exhibition Association was held in the board of trade rooms Thursday. As there will be no exhibition this year the advisability of holding something to take its place was talked of and a committee consisting of R. O'Brien and T. H. Estabrooks was appointed to get the views of the board of trade and Tourist Association officers. Those at the meeting were President R. B. Emerson, R. O'Brien, J. H. McAvity, T. H. Estabrooks and John F. Gleeson, secretary.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

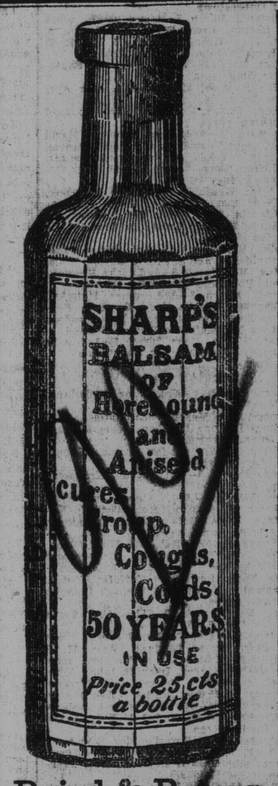


EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



Baird & Peters
Selling Agents. St. John.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator to which woman can depend in the hour and time of need. Prepared in two degrees of strength, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known. No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box. Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

Nos. 1 and 2 are sold in St. John by all responsible druggists.

A New Temperance Division.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, G. W. P., and grand officers of the Sons of Temperance organized a new division of the Sons of Temperance at Westfield Thursday night. The organization was conducted in the Agricultural hall. Forty members were initiated and addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, L. P. D. Tilley, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Armstrong, John Law, E. A. Everett, L. P. McCavour and Joshua Stark. Officers were elected as follows:—

G. W. Crawford, W. P.
D. W. McKenzie, W. A.
Mabel Lingley, R. S.
Annie Hayton, A. R. S.
Wm. Duplissey, R. S.
L. C. Prime, T.
C. Stevens, C.
R. Lingley, C.
Laura Lingley, A. C.
W. Stevens, I. S.
S. W. Sharp, O. S.
Mabel Lingley, S. Z. V. W.
Edgar Stevens, P. W. P.
Doctor Curren, D. G. W. P.

A Pipeful of "Amber Plug" Smoking Tobacco will burn 75 minutes.
"Test it."
Save the Tags, they are valuable.

Sheriff's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of May, A. D. 1903, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the right, title and interest of Elizabeth J. Dean in and to all that lot, piece and parcel of land situate on the south side of King street in the City of Saint John in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, being lot number 425 fronting on King street (east) forty feet and running southward preserving the same width one hundred feet and lying between Wentworth and Carmarthen streets, and the buildings thereon, the same being subject to a lease bearing date the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1878, and made between Ann Howe of the one part and Thomas Wilson and William J. Dean of the other part, for the period of five years from the first day of June then next, reserving the annual rent of eighty dollars per year and containing a covenant for the renewal thereof. The same having been levied on and seized by me under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick aforesaid against the said Elizabeth J. Dean at the suit of Benjamin H. Dean, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Howe deceased.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,
Sheriff of the City, County of Saint John.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, October 12, 1902, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 3—Express for Halifax and Campbellton 7.00
No. 4—Mixed, for Point du Chene 13.15
No. 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou 13.15
No. 8—Express for Sussex 17.10
No. 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal 18.00
No. 10—Express for Halifax and Sydney 23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

No. 9—Express from Halifax and Sydney 6.20
No. 7—Express from Sussex 9.00
No. 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec 13.00
No. 3—Mixed, from Point du Chene 16.50
No. 25—Express from Halifax and Pictou 17.40
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