POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

FOSTER AND MULOCK HAVE LIVELY TILT

Calls Ex-Finance Minister a Political Incendiary

Hon. George E. Foster Denounces Northwest School Clause in Three Hours' Speech, and Declares That Constitution is Being Violated---Postmaster General Reads Bowell's Opinion on "Nest of Traitors," and Defends Autonomy Bill.

Ottawa, March 29—(Special)—Hon. Geo. E. Foster resumed today the debate on the autonomy bills. He proceeded to say that he knew of no bills which had undergone so much change as these bills during his time in parliament. There were on the part of some parties an entire change of front. Under the new Liberalism there was no need to abide by principles. Today the constitution was cast aside as something not to be bothered about.

He asked if the premier wanted to retrieve a step taken in 1896 so that separate schools should be established in the Northwest. Before the election Sir Wilfrid refused to give autonomy to the Northwest. As to what was to be done in connection with the granting of autonomy, the members of the government said that the people would have to trust the government, and the candidates for parliament in the west said that they had faith in the government. The election over, parliament met and a bill was introduced. A disruption followed and one of the ministers dissented from the bill and refused to support it. Another minister who was absent from the city was not consulted. Why were they not? Then the Northwest supporters went into revolt. The representatives of the executive of the Northwest were only consulted casually about the educational clause on the Friday before the bill was introduced.

He asked why were they treated so cavalarly. It was delightful doctrine to say that Mr. Haultain was acting as a Tory politician as was suggested by the general. Mr. Foster asked if it were correct that the premier was conferring with Mr. Bulyea and the Liberal members of the Northwest, when Mr. Haultain was not there.

Sifton's Resignation.

Mr. Foster then turned his attention to Mr. Sifton's speech. Mr. Sifton resigned because he could not swallow educational clause sixteen. The premier said that there was no intention of putting anything into the clause than what was contained in the ordinances. Mr. Fitzpatrick said the same thing. If that were so, there should have been no resignation. Three weeks later on the clause was amended to the liking of the minister of the interior. This was a rather strange proceeding. What Mr. Sifton said was that there was an ear-mark in that clause which forever gave a large share of public funds to separate schools. What potent drug was administered to the other members of the cabinet to have let this clause go through without protesting? Where was the postmaster general when this sectarian endowment for school purposes was going through? While the minister of the interior was administering the last to his old colleagues and casually mentioned a draughtsman, he was watching with gleeful delight the effect that the tip of the last would have on the back of the minister of justice. And after all tomorrow might see the minister of the interior back on the government benches.

Never Believed in Separate Schools.

To Bourassa's speech he (Foster) said that common school education was not to be decided today in accordance with the repositories of instruction in years gone past. He never believed in separate schools. He said so in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in the way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest, the same as to Quebec and Ontario. There was not so much in the contention of toleration asked for Quebec if the matter was looked into. In Quebec they had only church schools, and Protestants could not go there. In Ontario there was no religion in the schools and Catholics would not get denominational teaching there if they did go.

People Greater Than Constitution

As to the constitution, there was a greater power and that was the people. The people three times expressly went against the constitutional application of remedial legislation to Manitoba and that was satisfactory to him. He did not want a fourth trial.

Mr. Foster predicted that nothing could bind the west. It would make regulations to suit itself.

Sir William Mulock.

Sir William Mulock, who followed Mr. Foster, said that the member for North Toronto treated the house to a three hour oration without throwing any new light on the subject. If his speech were scanned it would be seen that instead of endeavoring to solve an important matter he sowed the seeds of discord to the injury of his country.

Mr. Foster talked of political principles and political morality. "It must be interesting," said Sir William Mulock, "to the people of Canada to hear Mr. Foster talk of political principles." What were his political principles? When he came into parliament by principle he was a prohibitionist. But prohibition stood in his way of promotion, and it was laid aside.

Sir William read from the senate Hansard what Sir MacKenzie Bowell had said in regard to Mr. Foster, and then called upon the member for North Toronto to cast aside hypocritical garments.

Calls Foster Political Incendiary.

Sir William Mulock said that as Mr. Foster was now representing North Toronto he thought he was able to light the fires of racial and sectarian discord. In the olden days he represented an eastern constituency, and was not so free to do so. In one breath Mr. Foster asked the member for Labelle why it was that he only got one-half an hour in the Northwest schools for religious instruction, and then he goes to the other provinces and says the Northwest has got certain rights, and why don't you get the same thing? That was the work of a political incendiary in parliament engaged in lighting up a huge fire of religious controversy.

Tribute to Sifton.

"Mr. Foster," said Sir William Mulock, "referred to the member for Brandon. I venture to say now, as I have said before, that of all the ministers that have held office since confederation, none have rendered Canada so much service as the minister of the interior. His withdrawal from the cabinet is a national loss."

Sir William Mulock read from a speech delivered by Mr. Foster in 1896 to the effect that the British North America act applied to all the provinces alike as far as separate schools were concerned; yet he (Foster) held a very different view.

Sir William Mulock then went into the constitutional question, stating for forty years the B. N. A. act was being interpreted by parliament, and no one ever gave to it the meaning that the leader of the opposition did. The bed-rock of the constitution was the spirit and not the letter.

"There will be infringements," said Sir William, of provincial rights until such time as some provincial right has been interfered with, and so far the Northwest had not been given provincial rights." At confederation all the provinces that had separate schools got them, and those provinces that had none, they did not get any. He was opposed to church schools controlled by the state.

Sir William closed by appealing for support for principles calculated to continue and promote peace and harmony for all the people and provinces throughout Canada.

Mr. Lancaster, of Lincoln, followed and declared that in his county the Roman Catholics were not all in favor of the enactment of the autonomy bills and he thought that generally throughout Canada many Roman Catholics would be found who though favoring separate schools did not favor the passing of such unconstitutional legislation as the school provisions of the autonomy bills.

HARD STRUGGLE TO RECOVER CHILD

Cambridge Woman Had to Make Two Trips to Charlottetown Before She Got Her Five Year Old Girl.

Boston, March 27.—After an absence of more than two years little Ellen McLaughlin, the five years old daughter of Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, is again at the home of her mother, 996 Cambridge street, Cambridge. During that time the little girl has been in the possession of a family named Desmond, who about two years ago lived in Cambridge, and who received the consent of her mother to take her with them when they went to live at Charlottetown (P. E. I.)

It was supposed by the mother that when the child left her home she would be away only a couple of weeks, but at the expiration of that time Mrs. McLaughlin received a letter, asking permission for the child to remain some time longer. Mrs. McLaughlin reluctantly consented.

The time came when the mother's heart yearned for the child, and she wrote to the Desmonds asking that she be sent home. The request was refused, and in desperation the mother went to Charlottetown last summer to secure the girl. Her trip was fruitless, however. Mrs. McLaughlin being told that owing to the niceties of international law, the child could not be taken, as she was under the protection of the British flag.

When Mrs. McLaughlin returned, almost heart-broken from her long trip, she reported the case to the Cambridge police. They made efforts to secure the child, but without success. She then consulted a lawyer and reported the case to Chief Watts of the bureau of criminal investigation. The chief became interested, wrote the American consul at that point, and also sent a communication to the state department at Washington. The American consul replied that if Mrs. McLaughlin wanted her child she had better come to Charlottetown immediately, as it was supposed the Desmonds intended to remove to the west.

The mother started from Boston Feb. 21. Upon a threat that a warrant for their arrest would be asked, the child was given up by the Desmonds. For more than a week mother and child were kept on the island, and after another hard journey reached Cambridge.

PRETTY CARLETON COUNTY WEDDING

Duncan R. Alcorn of Fernie, B. C., Married to Miss Addie Olmstead of Grafton.

Woodstock, N. B., March 29—(Special)—The marriage took place this evening at 8 o'clock of Miss Addie L. B. Olmstead, daughter of William Olmstead, of Grafton, and Duncan R. Alcorn, of Fernie (B. C.), formerly of this town, at the residence of the bride, the officiating clergyman being Rev. I. Corbett, pastor of the Albert street Baptist church.

Two nieces of the bride, Misses Dorothy and Myrtle Olmstead, acted as flower girls. The bride was tastefully attired in white brocaded lustre, with lace and chiffon. The presents were numerous and costly, testifying to the esteem in which the bride is held by many friends. After the ceremony the wedding supper was served.

It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Alcorn to leave for the home of the groom at Fernie, accompanied by Mrs. William Alcorn, next Wednesday.

FEARS BREAKING OF BRITISH TIES

Senator Power Declares That England Has Abandoned Canada

MUST PROTECT HERSELF

Cites Where the Dominion's Interests Were Sacrificed in the Many Arbitrations—Alludes to Building of Transcontinental Railways As a Benefit to the Empire.

Ottawa, March 28—(Special)—In the senate Hon. Mr. Power moved for copies of all papers in respect to the withdrawal of the imperial naval forces and the civil officers connected therewith from Halifax (N. S.) and Esquimault (B. C.) with the answers to such despatches, letters or other communications.

He thought it his duty to call attention to the fact that the dockyards at these points have been closed. The Pacific squadron, the North American and West Indian squadron had ceased to exist. Whilst no provision appeared to have been made in regard to the Pacific squadron, there was a new special squadron with headquarters at Devonport which would pay occasional visits to the West Indies and North America.

There appeared to have been a considerable amount of precipitancy about the movement, and he thought there should have been a conference between Canada and the mother country upon the matter. When Canada was a much smaller colony than she is today, military changes were notified before being made. It seemed to him that there should have been full discussion.

Under the new regime there would be no Pacific squadron and West Indian squadron and the new naval policy being to secure concentration of naval forces so as to be able to strike a blow at any enemy of the empire. The concentration, having special aim at defending Great Britain, was especially the outcome of ideas of Sir John Fisher, first lord of the admiralty, and was greatly criticized.

No Protection to Canadian Commerce.

In the past the navy had formed a strong link in the chain which binds the different portions of the empire together. Sentiment was a very good thing, but sentiment without substantial backing was weak. The pecuniary loss to Canada would be very material. There would probably not be the same protection to Canadian commerce as before which would be very serious. Within the last few days a British ship had been seized in Montevideo and had Commodore Montgomery and the Charybdis not been there he believed the ship and crew would not have been given up.

For Canada to attempt to form a fleet of her own would be a work of supererogation. The United States were taking immense pains and expense with their navy. Canada could not hope to compete. A ship of the Royal Nelson type cost $7,500,000 and was of doubtful value. He thought the present war had demonstrated that marine mines were of more value for defense than battleships. He did not think the present situation called for anything but protest from Canada.

It was said that Canada had done nothing for imperial defence. She had built the C. P. R., she was about to build another line, she had undertaken absolutely disproportionate liability in connection with the Pacific cable. The first recognition she got of all she had done was the withdrawal of the fleets.

Says Canada's Love Has Lessened.

The Maine boundary question, the Oregon boundary, the Alaska boundary, all lessened Canada's love for the motherland. Since he gave the notice of the resolution another step in the disintegration of the empire had been resolved upon, the withdrawal of the imperial troops from Halifax and Esquimault.

He looked upon Halifax as an imperial port, just as Gibraltar or Malta. These extracts he claimed showed that Halifax had been maintained as an imperial station and there was no reason why Canada should be called upon to pay for its maintenance.

Turning to Esquimault, he thought that the business conclusion would be that when the British troops are withdrawn from Esquimault, Canada could do only what was requisite for her own defence.

Fears Severance of Ties.

He feared this would lead to a severance of the ties between Canada and the mother country and would be followed by the withdrawal of the last tie—a British officer as governor-general. He believed in the connection and hope the matter would be reconsidered, in which case he did not think the garrison would be withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald, B. C., thought the house should be much obliged to Mr. Power for bringing up the subject.

Hon. Mr. McKeen said the question sentimentally and financially affected everyone in Nova Scotia. Consequently the announcement of the imperial decision caused dismay. They all knew Halifax as a harbor and a naval station was peerless. They could hardly understand Great Britain abandoning it.

Hon. Mr. Scott said there was some correspondence which would be brought down. Mr. Power had echoed the opinions of the people of the country.

Will Set the Robins Free.

Among the freight on the new C. P. R. wharf this morning was a big cage of birds. In the lot were about fifty English robins and thrushes, consigned to Keith Wilson, Salt Spring Island, from Bristol (Eng.) Mr. Wilson is a resident of Salt Spring Island and he has imported the birds, it is believed, for the purpose of giving them their freedom on arrival. Every bird looked sprightly and healthy.—Victoria Daily Times.

This is the consignment of birds that attracted notice in the express office in this city.

Stomach Heart Kidneys

Slaves of the Inside Nerves

Our lives, from moment to moment, depend on a set of tiny, delicate nerves which are so small that fifteen hundred of them could lie side by side in an inch! Ten times more tender and sensitive than the pupil of the eye!

Yet, night and day, unguided and unseen, these little nerves must keep the stomach, the heart, the kidneys, in healthy action. For these organs have no power—no self control. The power is in the nerves. The nerves are the Masters. The organs are their slaves.

Understand first that we have two entirely seperate nerve systems. When we walk, or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

It is the inside nerves that manage and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the kidneys and the liver and all of the vital functions. You can control these nerves. By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start—nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed whether you are awake or asleep—whether you want them to or not.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depend. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles.

Thus, we find that most forms of illness are, after all, only symptoms of the real trouble—inside nerve trouble.

For instance, indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles—diabetes, Bright's disease and other kidney disorders—heart troubles, liver troubles, bowel troubles, nervousness, fretfulness, sleeplessness, irritability—all of these ailments are due to this single cause. Painful, disagreeable to be treated as such. They are merely outward signs of inward trouble.

There are different centers and branches of this inside nerve system (frequently called the Sympathetic Nervous System) But each branch is so closely connected with the others that breakdown anywhere usually means breakdown everywhere.

This explains why stomach trouble develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedies of the day are designed to treat the organ, not the nerve—the symptom instead of the cause.

Don't you, though you may not know medicine at all, see that this is wrong? That it is mere patchwork? That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why relapse so frequently follows a supposed cure? Does this not account for the uncertainties of medicine?

More than thirty years ago this thought came to me:

"If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life governing power nerves—these inside nerves."

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from one cause may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organ but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all.

For those who treat only the symptoms need a different remedy for each. Such treatments are only palliative, the results do not last. A cure can never come in disease of the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, until the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done, Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

My remedy—now known by Druggists everywhere, as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain.

In more than a million homes my remedy is now known, and relied upon. Yet you may not have heard of it. So I make this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send no money—make no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have never tried my remedy, I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle—not a sample, but the regular stadard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar lay before him. He will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely how to be rid forever of all forms of nervousness—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write today.

My Free Dollar Offer

Any sick one who has not tried my remedy, Dr. Shoop's Restorative, may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard size Dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me.

C. I. Shoop, M. D.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 11, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

ST. JOHN MARKETS

The deplorable state of the country roads is having its effect on certain lines of produce in the city market, making high prices. Fresh killed mutton is scarce and high, having gone up from two to four cents a pound. Carrots are also higher, and are now quoted at flat $2. Parsnips are so scarce as hardly to be obtained, and such as are to be had are held for $2.50 a barrel. Butter and eggs, however, are easier, hennery eggs being worth twenty-five to twenty-six cents a dozen. In the grocery market there is no change whatever, except for the recent rise in lard. All kinds of fish continue scarce and high. Fresh fish are coming in —very slowly. The reason for this is that the fishermen have so far been engaged lobstering. In a few weeks, however, the maspereaux ought to be running in the harbor.

The following were the principal wholesale quotations yesterday:—

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.07½	to	0.00
Beef, butchers	0.05	"	0.07
Beef, country	0.03	"	0.04
Lamb, per lb	0.08	"	0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
Veal, per lb	0.07	"	0.10
Pork, per lb	0.08	"	0.08½
Beets, per bbl	2.00	"	0.00
Carrots, per bbl	2.00	"	0.00
Potatoes, per bbl	1.25	"	1.50
Sheepskins, apiece	0.05	"	0.70
Cabbage, per doz	0.75	"	1.20
Squash, per lb	0.00	"	0.03
Calf skins, per lb	0.10	"	0.12
Hides, per lb	0.07	"	0.00
Chickens, per pair	0.60	"	1.00
Fowls, per pair	0.50	"	0.80
Ducks, per pair	1.00	"	1.25
Turkeys, per lb	0.19	"	0.21
Eggs (case) per doz	0.23	"	0.00
Eggs (hennery) per doz	0.25	"	0.26
Tub Butter, per lb	0.16	"	0.20
Roll butter, per lb	0.21	"	0.23
Parsnips	2.50	"	0.00

FRUITS, ETC.

Currants, per b.	0.05¼	"	0.05½
Currants, cleaned	0.05	"	0.06½
Dried apples	0.04½	"	0.04½
New walnuts	0.10	"	0.11
Grenoble walnuts	0.14	"	0.15
Marbot walnuts	0.11	"	0.12
Almonds	0.13	"	0.14
California prunes	0.05	"	0.08
Filberts	0.11	"	0.12
Brazils	0.15	"	0.15½
Pecans	0.14	"	0.15½
Dates, per pkg	0.06	"	0.06½
Peanuts, roasted	0.09½	"	0.10
Bag figs, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
Malaga grapes, keg	0.00	"	6.50
New figs, per lb	0.10	"	0.12
Malaga London layers	1.90	"	2.00
Malaga clusters	2.75	"	4.00
Malaga, black, baskets	2.50	"	2.60
Malaga connoisseurs clus.	3.10	"	3.25
Raisins, Val. layers, new	0.06¼	"	0.06½
Bananas	1.00	"	2.00
Lemons, Messina, per box	0.00	"	3.00
Cocoanuts, per sack	3.75	"	0.00
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60	"	0.70
Evaporated apricots	0.60	"	0.70
Canadian onions, bag	0.00	"	2.50
Canadian, per bbl	0.00	"	4.00
Evap. apples	0.06	"	0.06½
New apples	1.00	"	2.50
New Valen oranges	0.00	"	4.50

PROVISIONS.

American clear pork	17.50	"	29.00
American mess pork	17.50	"	18.00
Pork, domestic	16.00	"	18.00
Canadian plate beef	12.50	"	12.75
American plate beef	13.75	"	14.00
Lard, pure	0.09¾	"	0.10¼
Lard, compound	0.08	"	0.08½

GROCERIES.

Cheese, per lb	0.11¼	"	0.11½
Rice, per lb	0.03¼	"	0.03½
Cream of tartar, pure boxes	0.22	"	0.23
Sal soda, per lb	0.01	"	0.01½
Bicarb soda, per keg	2.25	"	2.35
Molasses—			
Porto, Rico	0.40	"	0.42
Barbados	0.33	"	0.34
Fancy Barbados	0.40	"	0.41
Salt—			
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0.62	"	0.63
Beans (y. e.)	3.00	"	3.10
Beans (Canadian h p.)	2.10	"	2.00
Beans, prime	2.00	"	2.10
Split peas	5.20	"	5.25
Cornmeal	2.85	"	2.90
Pot barley	4.40	"	4.50

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal, roller	5.25	"	5.30
Granulated cornmeal	4.20	"	4.25
Standard oatmeal	5.50	"	5.60
Manitoba high grade	6.55	"	6.65
Ontario high grade	6.25	"	6.35
Ontario medium patent	6.15	"	6.25

SUGARS.

Standard granulated	5.80	"	5.90
Austrian granulated	5.70	"	5.80
Bright yellow	5.60	"	5.70
No 1 yellow	5.30	"	5.40
Paris lumps	0.06¾	"	0.07
Pulverized	0.06¾	"	0.07

CANNED GOODS.

The following are wholesale quotations per case: Fish—Hump back brand, $4.25; cohoes, 5.50 to $5.60; spring fish, $6.25 to $6.75. Other kinds of fish are: Finnan haddies, $3.75 to $4; kippered herring, $3.75 to $4.00; kippered halibut, $1.25; lobsters, $2 to $3.25; clams, $3.75 to $4; oysters, 1s., $1.55 to $1.45; oysters, 2s., $2.30 to $2.50.

Meats—Canned beef, 1s., $1.60; corned beef, 2s., $2.70; lunch tongue, $3; ox tongue, $7; pigs feet, 1s., $1.25; roast beef, $2.25 to $2.50.

Fruits—Pears, 2s., $1.75; peaches, 2s., $1.95; peaches, 3s., $2.90; pine apple, siced, $2.25; pine apple, grated, $2.50; Singapore pine apple, $1.75 to $1.85. Lombard plums, $1.50 green gages, $1.60; blueberries, 86c. to $1; raspberries, $1.50 to $1.60; strawberries, $1.50 to $1.60.

Vegetables—Corn, per dozen, $1.15; peas, 85 to 90 cents; tomatoes, $1.25; pumpkins, 90c.; squash, $1.10; string beans, 90 to 95; baked beans, $1.00.

FISH.

Large dry cod	5.00	"	5.10
Medium	5.00	"	0.00
Small cod	3.60	"	3.70
Finnan haddies	0.05	"	0.05½
Canso herring, bbls.	6.00	"	6.00
Canso herring hf-bbls	3.50	"	3.50
Gd. Manan herring, hf-bbls	2.60	"	2.70
Cod, fresh	0.03½	"	0.00
Pollock	2.70	"	2.75
Haddock	0.03½	"	0.00
Fresh Halibut	0.10	"	0.15
Bloaters, per box	0.60	"	0.00

GRAIN, ETC.

Middling (car lots)	24.00	"	24.50
Middlings, small lots, bagged	24.00	"	25.50
Bran, small lots, bagged	22.50	"	23.50
Pressed hay (car lots)	12.00	"	12.50
Ontario oats (car lots)	0.50	"	0.52
Cottonseed meal	32.50	"	33.50

OILS.

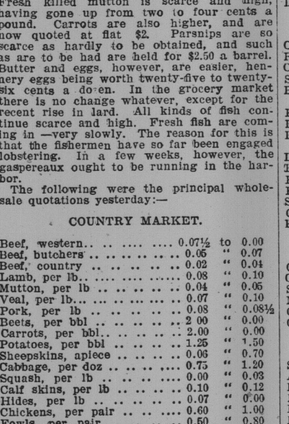
Pratt's Astral	0.00	"	0.19
White Rose and Chester A.	0.00	"	0.18
High grade Sarnia and Arelight	0.00	"	0.17½
Silver Star	0.00	"	0.17
Linseed oil, raw	0.00	"	0.47
Linseed oil, boiled	0.00	"	0.50
Turpentine	0.00	"	0.55
Seal oil, steam refined	0.00	"	0.57
Olive oil, commercial	0.00	"	0.95
Castor oil, commercial, per lb.	0.07½	"	0.08
Extra lard oil	0.75	"	0.00
Extra No. 1 lard	0.67	"	0.00

Howes—"Stover must have done pretty well in business the last few years. They say he has retired on a competency."

Shedd—"So he's going in for amateur farming, is he?"

Howes—"Who said anything about farming?"

Shedd—"You said he was going on a competency. That's the polite word for 'farm,' isn't it?"



ENGINE ANNIHILATES SPACE

Southern Pacific Orders Locomotive That Will Run 3,000 Miles at Rate of 100 an Hour.

Three thousand miles without a stop and at the rate of 100 miles or more an hour is the capacity of a new type of locomotive which has been ordered by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The locomotive, or really power house on wheels, is entirely different from anything now in use.

The machine is what is known as the four stroke cycle. There is a compressed air reservoir, from which the power is obtained for starting. This gives the piston its first stroke, when it takes in the air alone at atmospheric pressure and temperature. The second stroke compresses this air and raises it to a temperature of about one thousand degrees Fahrenheit. The third stroke is what is known as the working stroke.

The oil is sprayed into the hot air, the amount being regulated by governors. During the first part of this stroke the combustion of this oil is carried on at a constant pressure for a period that is regulated by the amount of oil sprayed. The second part of the stroke is practically an expansion, with transference of heat, and the fourth stroke exhausts the gases.

Sussex Happenings.

Sussex, March 30—The town council met on Tuesday evening and the general routine of business gone through, with the exception of a bye-law to prevent the use of fire crackers and loafing on the public streets; also a bye-law providing for the taxing of dogs.

William McLeod, town marshal, filed his bond, which was approved by the council.

Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Langstroth returned from Montreal yesterday, where Mrs. Langstroth has been for treatment. She stood the journey home fairly well.

John Slipp will sever his connection with the Sussex Packing Company on April 1.

E. A. Charters returned from Halifax today.

Philip Grannan and Walter Campbell, of St. John, are here with the intention of buying horses.

J. F. Lilley, of Woodstock, and Percy P. Gunn, of St. John, are registered at the Depot House.

Alderman J. A. McArthur will leave for Cranbrook (B. C.) in a few days on a business trip.

There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 1B

Have you a Garden?

If so, get particulars of our liberal competition for catalogue of vegetables and flower seeds that give you valuable information regarding new and important varieties. You can't afford to be without it. It's free. Drop us a card today.

Dobbie & Hunter, London
Seedsmen. F. & G Dept.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $20 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOC'N, London, Can.

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquozone. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some-one whom Liquozone has cured.

If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never kill germs. For your own sake, ask about Liquozone; then let us buy you a full size bottle to try.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving in thousands of different cases that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. In a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like all excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Here lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tubercu[illegible]
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 558-564 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

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2 3

R A .....

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.