OTTAWA LETTER.

Annual Report Department of Railways and Canals.

Sir Louis Davies Had His Turn On the Rack.

He Admitted That He Would Continue to Purchase Steamship Supplies Without Tender.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—The annual re port of the department of railways and canals is an interesting volume, but if considered along with the auditor general's contribution to the blue book library it loses its best features. Mr. Blair is certainly a wonderful business man. His doctoring of accounts last year so as to show a surplus of \$62,645.23 has been surpassed in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900. By carrying on his administration on the same lines but with an ever increasing desire to adapt them to his department he is able to go one better and show that the excess of earnings over expenditure for the period of twelve months was \$120,667.02, or a betterment as compared with 1899 of \$58,021.79. Mr. Blair seems to have full swing in his disbursements from capital account to meet items which properly belong to mance. When Mr. Blair started on his career of reckless and unike methods he was followed closely by Mr. Tarte, and frequent protests were made by the opposition in regard to the utter disregard of ministers for recognized methods in carrying along their departments. Mr. Tarte, it must be when Sir Richard Cartwright was induced to put his foot down, took the hint and since then has been keeping his accounts in connection works as might properly expected. The minister of railways made some pretence to follow in footsteps of Mr. Tarte, but like the second Charles he was, while apparently consenting to discipline, making plans which would relieve him and his department from the necessity of recognizing any other branch of the government as being clothed with authority, to say aught of railway matters or administration. Eventually Mr. Blair refused to recognize the light from Oxford and now he is drift. g along, to what end no man can

Fortunately other ministers have not taken their cues from Mr. Blair or the people of Canada might expect a surplus equal to the entire revenue of the country. This is how Mr. Blair makes surpluses. The gross earnings of the I. C. R. during the year 1900 amounted to \$4,552,071.71, an increase of \$813,740.27, and the working expenses were \$4,431,404.69. The excess of earnings over expenditure was \$120,667.23. During the fiscal year Mr. Blair added \$1,796,348.89 to capital account in addition to the sum of \$1,ud for the D railway. From this first large item Mr. Blair paid bill after bill which should have been settled from income. Legal expenses, office chairs, cleaning stations and other charges of this nature were met with great freedom from the borrowed money, and thus the minister of railways while actually adding to the debt of this country \$3,256,638, tries to make the people Canada believe that he has saved the surplus referred to above. Here are ne of the accounts paid by Mr. Blair from capital account. In St. John, E. H. McAlpine gets \$569 ing an item for searching a title, July 20th to Aug. 1st, 1899, 11 days at \$25 per day; H. A. McKeown, \$852.18 for legal services; Wm. Pugsley, legal services, \$215; Weldon & McLean, legal services and expenses, \$2,715.27. At Halifax, W. B. Ross was rewarded for legal services from the capital account to the extent of \$53.80; H. J. Welsh for painting fences got \$209.78; A. T. Perkins, an engineer from Chicago, spent 18 days in the city making detailed drawings of bearings at \$6 per day and carried off \$108; Mr. rkins' car fare and Pullman from Chicago to Halifax cost \$82, which prought the cost of his services up to \$10.50 per day. Cartage on some steel plates \$3.05 and small stores costing \$344.52 are other items paid from this same source. Dozens of other in-stances might be quoted, but sufficient evidence has been set forth to prove how unjustifiable are Mr. Blair's claims for a surplus in the depart-ment of the I. C. R. When the rallway department estimates are taken up in the house perhaps some light may be thrown on these methods. So far as can be seen at present Laurier does not seem to care how things go; Cartwright, although perhaps willing to influence the minister of railways for the best, is powerless, and the minister of railways himself—well—he

On Tuesday, after many postpon ments, the house went into supply to consider ways and means of raising money for His Majesty the King. It was a record breaking sitting. Never before on the first day in supply had so much business been transacted. No than 58 items were put through, and if the same rate of progress is maintained throughout, it looks as if the session would terminate at an early date. Although the items were passed with great rapidity, the opposition kept tally on every item of in-crease, and in one instance, where the deputy minister of the interior was to have \$800 per annum added to his salary, forced the government to a reconsideration of the grant. Many of the reductions shown in different departments were also watched with a careful eye. It was found that in many cases decreases shown under one heading, were provided for elsewhere. The nt was claiming economy where they were really guilty of extravagance. One item hunted out, travagance. One item hunted out, which furnished some amusement to the house, was that in connection with the postmaster general's department.

doesn't care.

Muscle

Does not make the man. "The blood is the life," the vital force of the body. So it not infrequently happens that the man who looks to be a picture of physical strength falls a sudden victim to disease. A proper care for the blood would

arevent many a serious sickness.

The cleansing of the blood is per-fectly accomplish-ed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Gold-en Medical Discovery. It drives out poisonous substances which cor-rupt the blood and increases the making glands, and so increases he sure. entire body ood sound

ol in "Golden cal Discovnd it is en-

The dealer who offers a su the "Discovery" does so to gain the lit-tle more profit paid by inferior medi-cines. There is nothing "just as good" for the blood as "Golden Medical Disovery" therefore accept no substitute,
"I took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' for my blood," writes Mr. William D. Shamblin, of Remy, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.
"I had 'ring worms' on me and I would burn them off and they would come right back, and they were on me when I commenced using 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and they went away and I haven't been bothered any more."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-

The salary of \$300 per annum for a packer was included in the estimates, and Mr. Mulock, who was also minister of labor, had his attention called to the fact that it is almost impossible for a man to live on \$300 per annum. The explanation given was that the \$300 was not for any person in particular, but to provide for a vacancy. The leader of the opposition suggested that \$300 could hardly be paid for a vacancy, and hinted that the vacancy should be dismissed. Then an item of \$50 paid to a man named Cooch for examining boots in the Winnipeg post office, was given an airing. It was only after persistent questioning that the postmaster general could be induced to tell who this Mr. Cooch was, and whether he was competent or incompetent to pass pinion on boots. It seems he gets \$530 a year, but has never been known to have been employed in any position in which he might gather knowledge of the boot and shoe business. It ms, however, that the governm recognizing his ability as a party sidered that there one part of the boot that he was quite ole of passing judgment on; hence

A few years ago it was one of the delights of liberal politicians to attack the government on what they (the grits) considered an outrage on the country. It never occurred to vice required to work, and it never struck them that the men employed in that service were anxious to advance themselves financially and otherwise Since taking power, however, their ideas seem to have broadened, and Mr. Taylor scored one by calling attention to the great increases in the staff of the interior department, where Mr. Sifton proposes to place eight new cluerks at a cost of \$4,800 per annum, while in the Indian department he will add three clerks at a cost of \$1,800 a year. Hon. Wm. Paterson is of course anxious to make some noise around his way, and so he is putting on extra help, creating first, second and third class clerks, and otherwise doing his best to keep up the "wait till you see us next year" programme of extravagance.

A proposal has been submitted to the rouse to shorten the time taken to print the revised version of Hansard. Tempers are objecting to the delays which occur, and which result in the debates going to the country they are almost too ancient to be of interest to the public. It is contended that with proper management the time spent in the publication of the jourals of the house will be shortened by half the time. The matter has been referred to the committee on deb who will be asked to look into it at

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.-Yesterday par iament was given an excellent opportunity of getting a line on one of the new members of the opposition, Richard Blain, who represents the riding of Peel. It was Mr. Blain's first effort, and he proved a valuable addi-tion to the debating talent of the house. His delivery is good, his mat-ter showed that he had devoted careful attention to his subject, which was handled in a concise and intelli-gent manner. Mr. Blain rose to move That in the opinion of this house it s expedient that all binder twine now held by the government, together with all twine that may hereafter be manufactured by them, shall be sold direct to the farmer at a price to cover the actual cost of raw material and manufacture only, with one cent per pound added, and that no twine nanufactured or paid for out of the dominion treasury shall be sold or disposed of in any other way." Mr. Blain's reason for bringing up this important issue is a good one. He found that the government had not only ith with the farmer a year ago, but had used the output of binder twine from the Kingston penitentiary to reward government heelers who had contributed largely to the campaign funds of the grit party. Before he concluded his remarks he made a strong case against the Laurier administration and had unfolded to the public gaze a scandal of no

Mr. Blain commenced his talk on binder twine by going back to the year 1894, when the conservative government inaugurated a system whereby the output of the Kingston peni-

er. Mr. Kelly of Montreal, by ter secured the output for five for the consumer to binder twine at a fair price. When the present government came into power in June, 1896, one of their first acts was to cancel agreement made with Mr. Kelly adopt a new plan for the disposa binder twine. At the Kingston p tentiary they found one million pounds of twine in store. This they disposed of to McColl Bros. & Co. for \$4.20 per cwt., a figure 41 cents below to cost of production. In 1897 the Hobbs Hardware Co. got the output in that year for \$4.64, an advance of 21 cents per cwt. on the cost of production. In 1898, H. Bate & Sons for \$4.72, an advance of 12 cents per cwt., were the lucky parties who got the plum. Again, in 1899, Bate & Sons were able to buy twine, which cost \$6.25 per cwt., at \$6.51 per cwt., an advance of 26 cents over ost. All these firms named above are friends of the government, and most of them active party workers and heavy contributors to the campaign funds in their province. According to Mr. Blain's opinion, McColl Bros. & Co. had the best of the bargain, for the government presented them with \$4,100 esides allowing them to take away the goods at actual cost. Compared with their treatment of the farmer luring the several years, the go ment were most generous to these dealers. The government, apparently brought to a second ment, apparently brought to a sense of shame by methods of doing business and influenced no doubt by the thought of an approaching election, announced that ey would sell direct to the farmer at Kingston penitentiary, up to March 1st, 1900, all binder twine produced in the factory there. The following prices were quoted: Lots of 50 tons and upwards, Manila, 121-2 cents per lb.: lots of 50 tons and upwards, mixed, 91-2 cents per 1b.; carload lots, less than 50 tons, Manila, 13 cents per lb.; carload lots, less than 50 tons, mixed, 10 cents per lb.; lots of one ton, Manila, 131-2 cents per lb., and lots of less than one ton, 14 cents per lb. It will be noticed that the twine which the government sold to the farmers at \$14 per cwt. was manufactured by the same govern-ment at \$6.25 per cwt. and sold to Bate & Sons for \$6.51 per cwt. In looking over the auditor general's report it was found that the total output twine in 1899 was \$34,292.45 worth. was sold, and \$7,258.63 worth passed into the hands of H. N. Bate & Son while \$26,085.55 worth went to the Hobbs Hardware Co., making a total of \$33,344.18 worth. The balance, worth \$948.27, was retailed to the farmer and it cost the country to advertise this latter amount \$497. In 1900 the auditor general's report showed that the total output of twine at the Kingston penitentiary amounted to \$59, 481.71. The largest proportion of this was sold to two friends of the government, the Hobbs Co. getting \$35,672.57 and John Connor \$15,753.53, while the farmers had to be satisfied with \$8,-055.61 worth. The cost of advertising the twine for the benefit of the farmers, according to the auditor general's report. was \$725.

Mr. Blain had two simple requests to make of the government in order that justice might be done to the farmer. First, that all twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary be sold to the farmers; second, that it ed of at actual cost with one cent per lb. added for expense of shipping out the twine to the farmers For illustration, if in 1899 the cost of twine was \$6.25 per cwt., they would sell to the consumer at \$7.25 per cwt., instead of \$14 per cwt., as they have in the past. Mr. Blain scored the government for their refusal to tell the house of raw material used during the past year and the actual cost of production. He claimed that the government had no more right to suppress such facts than the president of a joint stock company who might be asked by a shareholder for like information. It was not fair to the people of this country that such inform

ation should be kept secret. In Michigan the state manufactured binder twine and the farmer was allowed to send in his order for a certain quantity accompanied by the money. There was no difficulty experienced in that way of doing business, but in Canada last year \$500 had to be paid to A. Ballantyne for services as arbitrator in settling disputes between the government and the farmers arising over the prices charged for twine. If the government had done business on proper lines, and sold the farmer his twine at prices as low as those quoted to their heelers and campaign fund contributors Mr. Ballantyne's services would not have en needed. With no disputes arising there would be no possible chance for arbitration and no opportunity to reward Mr. Ballantyne with half thousand from the treasury. The government through its representatives said to the farmer "The quansmall that we cannot supply all the farmers, and therefore it would not be wise to supply any of them." Mr. Blain contended that the policy of the government should be that so far as the twine they manufactured will supply the wants of the farmers, they should supply it to the farmers direct and abolish the system of first giving it to their political friends. He told the house of some of the little ways of the government in disposing of their twine to private persons. Star chamber circulars were sent out to the faithful of the faithful, who were invited to tender for the government output. This way of doing business ded to practices which were very much off color. Blind tenders, tenders submitted in other persons' names, tenders without deposits and tenders of every description that could be classed as crooked were sent to the govern ment and entertained. Mr. Blain questioned the government concerning the price paid by them for raw material. The minister of militia had stated that the cost of raw material had increased in 1900. The auditor general's report showed that 125,000 bs. of stock marked "seconds" had been bought at 53-4 cents per lb. The minister of justice, according to the

manila into first quality manila was m hard to solve. Concluding, Mr. Blain showed that the minister of justice in 1900 had also purchased 140,335 lbs. of manila at 51-2 cents, 123,344 lbs. at 51-2 cents and 8,220 lbs. at 9 cents. This stock was subsequently sold to the farmer at 14 cents a pound, and he considered

that it was high time that better jus-

tice was done to the tiller of the soil. Dr. Roache of Marquette in a stirring speech drew a comparison between the methods employed by the old government and those of the new the disposal of binder twine and the result was not crethe Laurier adminisditable to tration. It was ridiculous for the government to ask farmers to buy buinder twine on March 1st, when they cannot foretell the conditions of the summer. Many of them did not have bank accounts to warrent the outlay of from \$75 to \$100, and he thought Mr. Blain's proposal to dispose of the twine in a manner that might be advantageous to the consumer was a vise one. Today the government, instead of assisting the farmer in his fight with the monopolists, were doing all in their power to keep down the consumer. At present, American companies were flooding the country with their stock and taking advantage of the Canadian farmer, and it would be ne the government to help suppress this monopoly instead of encouraging it, as they did.

Mr. Johnston (Cardwell) and Mr. Robinson (West Elgin), both farmers who were thoroughly conversant with the facts of binder twine consumers. arraigned the department of justice in the strongest manner for their neglect of the interests of the agriculturist. Mr. Robinson, who was greeted with applause from both sides of the house, thought that the supporters of Sir Wilfrid were just a little bit inclined to make light of the question before them. He did not seem inclined to countenance Sir Louis Davies's levity, when the hon. member from Peel had been pouring hot shot in the ministerial ranks, and he reminded Sir Wilfrid and his followers that the time had come when the farmer would expect the carrying out of government promises respecting the suppression of

Mr. Osler, who is always practical, told the government that the profits of the binder twine manufacturers last year ranged from 40 to 100 per cent on their paid up capital. These were handsome margins, and although he considered that large profits were neties of which were many, he would favor any act on the part of the government which would ensure to the farmer fair prices for their binder twine. They should sell the output of Kingston penitentiary at cost and thus redeem at least one of their pro-

Laurier closed the debate by stating that the government was not prepared to take up such an important questio at the present time. Neither were they prepared to admit some of the expressions of opinion from the opposi benches. He appreciated the great interest to a large section of Canadians, and gave the house to understand that it was already engaging promised to resume the debate on

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.-Sir Louis Davies held the fort vesterday against the opposition attack on the estimates marine and fisheries service and his experience was attended with no more pleasure than the sieges to which the hon. minister of railways and the minister of justice were subtected during the past week, when they were compelled to listen to facts concerning their administration which would have made men less hardened feel that their positions in the eyes of the people of Canada were unenviable ones. The house was in supply but the progress made was not nearly as great as in the sitting on Tuesday ery item of increase was wached with jealous eves, and the hon, minister of marine and fisheries was more than once placed in a corner from which he experienced some difficulty in extricating himself. Judging from his own replies to the many tions thrust upon him, he has had a rather good year in his own interest and the interests of those who suppor the party in power. Sir Louis has apparently allowed no opportunity to reward grit heelers to pass his notice and the presents in every case were handsome. In supplying the ships of the Canadian service lights and fish

PICTURES OF F. M. LORD ROBERTS, GEN'L LORD KITCHENER, **GENERAL BULLER, FRENCH** BADEN-POWELL, COL. OTTER.

The Sun has secured magnificent por traits, 18x24 inches, of F. M. Lord Roberts, General Lord Kitchener, Gen Buller, General French, General Baden-Powell and Colonel Otter, on coated calendered paper suitable for framing. The pictures are art gems fit to grace any Canadian home, are pronounced by military men to be the most life-like portraits of British leaders of the South African cam paign ever offered to the public. For Seventy-five Cents Cash in ad vance, one of these pictures, a war map, and the Semi-Weekly Sun for

one year will be mailed post free to any address in Canada. A picture alone is worth a dollar. Any old subscriber, not in arrears, ending Seventy-five Cents in advance will receive a picture.

Sample portraits are now on publi view in the Sun's business offices. Call and see them.

Address : Sun Printing Co., St John. Louis said it was gathered that it will

not think it necessary to ask for ten-ders last year, and put in practice a system which guaranteed to the faith-ful the privileges connected with supplying every article used for the maintenance of the marine and fisheries

George Taylor, the member for South Leeds and the chief conservative whip, who is a man of action rather than words, and who does not make pretensions as an orator, talked straight from the shoulder. He made some observations on the promises of Sir Louis made during the previous session. A year ago the opposition took the minister of marine into their confidence and informed him that they did not approve of his spending money with such extraordinary freedom and abandon. Sir Louis listened with rapt attention to the lecture which was thrust upon him, and however much he might have resented it, he promised to be a better boy and to reform his methods in 1900. Unfortunately some occult reasons induced the minister of marine to forget his good resolutions. It may have been the thoughts of the approaching election, but at any rate he distributed money from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic coasts of Nova Scotia with a freedom that does credit to even the Laurier administra tion. Mr. Taylor when he took Sir Louis in hand yesterday pointed out his many sins against former promises, and asked if the minister ended to spend the vote of \$160,000 asked for in the estimates in the same way in which he had disposed of it last year. Mr. Taylor was very plain manner of addressing the director of the affairs of the marine and fisheries, and informed him that the large sum of money voted for his use last year was simply squandered to encourage grit heelers and to provide election funds for the campaign of last

Mr. Taylor took the auditor general's eport and found that the steamer Druid, the marine and fisheries cruise engaged in the St. Lawrence, had been supplied with potatoes at \$1.50 per bushel, carrots at \$1.50 per bushel, onions at \$1.50 a bushel, and so on to the end of the chapter. But the most glaring extertion was practised by Barney J. Coghlin of Montreal, one of the strong friends of the liberal party. Coghlin was given an order for \$1,265.32 for the supply of hardware on the steamer Minto. No tenders were asked and Mr. Coghlin got just what he asked and a good solid commission for asking it. When Mr. Taylor brought up this item Sir Louis met his advances by a statement that the Minto was never in Montreal, and therefore could not have been supplied by Mr. Coghlin. Even the statement that his account had appeared in the auditor general's report did not force an admission as to responsibility from the smaling Sir Louis, but when he was asked point blank if Coghlin had not shipped the goods from Montreal to Pictou he acknowledged in a shamefaced manner that the order had been given. To those who know anything of hardware the following prices will no doubt cause some amusement: Two coffee pots (4 \$25.91; 2 coffee pots (of 5 gills), \$27.30; 4 tea pots (3 gHls), \$40.87, and 4 tea pots (5 gills), \$47.69; 8 cream jugs, \$54.50; 4 sugar basins, \$40.87; 4 dozen table knives (ordinary), \$22.06. These figures were paid to Mr. Coghlin in ddition to commission at \$58.58; case and packing, \$3.52; difference in exchange between 91-2 per cent. and 10 per cent., \$5.40; freight and insurance, \$50.87; and engraving ship's name, etc., \$62.01. Sir Louis was asked if he intended to spend the \$180,000 asked for this year in the same way, and he solemnly assured the house that he did. He promised not to ask for tenders, to take good care that no tory got a share in the business, to ask no questions except of the trusted lieutenants who are engaged to certify to tills of alarming proportions and to look after his friends to the best of his ability. In this way he hoped to spend even more than he did in 1900, and has asked for \$160,000 in the estimates, although Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper forced him to admit that \$180,000 and even more would be required to keep up the service as it now stands.

It will be interesting to note that in the maritime provinces for supplying the Minto Sir Louis paid 28 cents a bushel for potatoes, and comparative prices for other vegetables. Why he should be willing to reimburse dealers, for potatoes at the rate of \$1.50 per bushel, while he is only willing to pay the people of Prince Edward Island 28 cents a bushel, will doubtless be a matter of enquiry on the part of the latter at some future date. No doubt the reason for this display of generosity in Quebec can be traced to Mr. Tarte, who is after all the director of affairs on Parliament Hill, and if he said that \$1.50 should be the Quebec price, Sir Louis would naturally fall in line and pay the piper.

It will be interesting to know that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper discovered that the government has intentions regarding the building of a vessel to replace the Newfield on the marine and fisheries service. Yesterday he was told by Sir Louis Davies that the government has been considering this matter for two months with a view to having a new steamer built at Halifax. The cabinet, according to e official statement, have discussed the matter and are favorably pressed with any scheme which will further steel shipbuilding in the doinion, and they intend not only to have the Newfield's successor built in this country but also to order a steamer to go on in the place of the Druid. an obsolete vessel being used on the St. Lawrence service. According to the lines now under consideration the ship which will take the Newfield's place will be rather an expensive one. She will have all modern improvements and will be fitted up with a view to her usefulness as a cable steamer and lighthouse tender. Until her construction is completed the department propose to charter a vessel which will be used during the coming summer in doing coastal service work in the maritime provinces. Already an estimate of the cost of building the new

Newfield, if that is to be her name,



not be a question of dollars so much as a question of ability that will stand in the way of the construction of a ship in Canada. When the keel will be laid is a matter yet to be decided, but it is likely that the work will be commenced at the earliest possible date.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.

St. Stephen, N.B.

Sir Charles Hibbent Tupper by close questioning also brought out some important facts in connection with the construction of the steamer Minto. It appears that the vessel has cost the government some thousands of dollars since she arrived here for reriveting plates from which the original rivets had worked loose. No less than 1,300 rivets started, showing that the construction of the ship was not of that high character which was expected by the government. The marine and fisheries department have written to the builders, Gourley Bros., calling their attention to the bad work on the steamer and asking them to defray at least one half the cost of the repairs. The department pointed out to them that it would be unwise for them to allow the ship to go on record as an example of their ability to put out first class work, and suggested that they should defray at least one-half the expense in connection with the repairs. Of course the department has no legal claim on Gourley Bros, having taken the vessel over, but Sir Louis expressed every confidence that this firm, which is in his opinion a reliable one, will make good their part of the cost.

R. L. Borden is endeavoring to get the government to attend to business. The other day he called to their attention the propriety of bringing down any government business they might have at an early date. He assured the premier that the opposition were ready and willing to proceed with any programme that might be placed before them, and if parliament was to shorten its proceedings this session it would be only possible if the government were prompt in bringing down any bills they might have. Sir Wilfrid promised to give his attention to the matter, and expressed the hope that the house would have all government bills before it by the latter part of next

An interesting quartette assembled in the rotunda of the Russell house the other night. They were George E. Boak of Halifax; H. J. Logan, for Cumberland: D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysboro, and F. B. Wade, M. P. for Annapolis. They were excellent examples of the physique of Nova Scotians, and their combined weight was 1,014 pounds. The half ton of gritism attracted no small amount of atten-J. D. MCKENNA. tion.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

WILL TAKE FIREWOOD.

(Chatham Commercial.) We notice that some of our country friends are a little backward about paying up their subscriptions this winter. We don't wish to hurry them for the cash, and would willingly accept in place of it a few loads of cut country wood. The sooner the wood is hauled the sooner their accounts will be squared up and the less chance we will run of freezing to death.

STRANGEST SIGHT AT VICTO-RIA'S FUNERAL.

(London Globe.) Many facts of the end of Queen Victoria's reign would have seemed incredible if predicted in its early or even its middle years; but few ineed can have dreamed that of all the battleships gathered to do her honor by sea in the great funeral procession, the mightiest vessel of all—the Hatsuse—should be sent by the fleet of Japan.

Growing girls in ill health should use occasionally WHEELER'S Botanic Bitters, a purely vegetable and reliable remedy for all irregularities of the system, curing Headache, Biliousness & Dizziness. Only 25 cents at all dealers.



MT. ALLISO The First At Home Residence

was a Pronounced St Every Point of Viewgramme an the Decor

(From Our Own Corres

SACKVILLE, N. B.,

class of 1901, "the naugh

they humorously style have the honor of giving

Home" in the new reside

ceedingly well have they

he entertainment. All there was an air of excit town, even the shop win specially dressed with for the occasion, and groups of guests could be ing to the scene of social Eight hundred invitation sued, and about six hur were able to accept. St the frosty night, with it crescent moon, into the and spacious hall of the residence, seemed the tra a veritable fairy land. Th case facing the entrance w in red, white and blue, colors being carried well next story. Above the s large square of evergrea the same colors, and bear ures "'01," in blue and old lights, these being the class corridor was enriched with arranged portieres. The room and Dr. Allison's offi handsome rooms, with tile and were made to look ver with rugs, screens, easy Up the first flight is the hall, which has almost an appearance, with its arch light wood and stained gla The platform was decorat and plants, and low in th class device in gilt, which with strap and buckle, and angle with class motto. Finem." "Aim at a certa hitting the mark is what by this motto, the class of tainly done it. A few st brought one to the Y. M. an extremely pretty room, ment of which evidenced and skill. All down the co second flat, chairs had been placed, and at eithe cosy corner, constructed and divans loaded with Six young men acting showed the guests to room moval of wraps. A. H. Sv president of the class, and Brecken, the vice-presider the visitors in the reception did the honors unexcep Brecken was elegantly go white crepe de chine, wit quet of pink and white re peared charmingly. Besid make the occasion a there was an introducing one dozen young ladies a number of young men, who cially appointed to loo

The programme booklets handed each guest before room, were neat little a cuts of the new and ol Allison. The programm given at intervals in Eurh was as follows:

strangers.

Piano duet—Tarantelli.... Misses Kathleen Coates and Violin solo-Kinawiak, 2nd Ma Miss Halliburton O

Reading-In the Addington Mrs. W. A. Warr

Vocal solo-Beloved, It Is M Miss Jane Estabr The programme was tractive and the crowd ing its performance it was possible to get into the ha dom Sockwille has the m listening to a singer like She has a fine contralto v range, the less notes being beautiful.

culture, combined with eeling and expression. kindly responded to the applause accorded her ni was accompanied with ance by Miss Perkins. Mrs. Warren, becoming white embroidered chiffon, rendered reading, and resp recall with one of the lig in which she excels. Miss and Miss Ogden, who are to the Sackville audience, great advantage and we ceived. The piano numb

dered excellently well.

The last number on the was "refreshments." For consisted of ices and cak repaired to the dining root numerous hosts saw that was well cared for. The went off with a swing. T crowded all the evening, was kept up with great general air of enjoyment number of strangers were owing to the crush it wa secure names. Among there were Miss Alice Fairley, F. J. Patterson, As usual there were an pretty tollettes, some ex-gant. The young ladies all attired in light, w with heaps of rose effect under the el was attractive in t those of president and already given, are as Annie Whittaker, Miss brooks, Arthur Bigney, ell, E. Kenneth Connell. R son, Raymond Forsey,

"Before a man is married, strel orator; "before a man only half a man." "Then!" women to their escorts, "in that?" "And after he is mar

ster, Reginald Kinsman.

Fred Perkins, Austin Richard

do Stone, Raleigh Trites.