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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 4, 1905

MR. SIFTON'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Mr. Sifton on the school question in the west was the only course possible to that minister. It would have been political suicide for him to remain in the government and support a policy diametrically opposed to all that he has represented and stood for during his political career. Mr. Sifton became the actual leader of his party in Manitoba by his fight for local self-government in educational affairs. This stand and leadership made him a minister at Ottawa, and won for him the control of the most important department in the federal government. It was announced publicly in the government press that Mr. Sifton took the Interior department with the understanding that he should have a free hand in all matters affecting the west. He certainly has until the last year or so exercised such domination.

It has been recently suggested that Mr. Sifton was losing the position of great influence which he has held hitherto in the Laurier ministry. Rumors have been circulated that the conduct of his department in this Yukon and elsewhere has been criticized by his colleagues, and that his despotism has been somewhat mitigated. Whether this is true or not, it would at once have been accepted as true that Mr. Sifton was altogether effaced, if he should have returned to support the Northwest autonomy bill prepared in his absence, and in the matter of schools notoriously opposed to his views. On this issue at least he would be obliged to assert himself or disappear forever as a political force.

And then Mr. Sifton is a remarkably astute politician. His career in politics and in the cabinet has not been without its ups and downs. He knows the people with whom he has to deal. His personal and political purposes, some of them not very worthy, have been carried through with great adroitness. He has swept the west at the polls almost as clean as Sir Wilfrid has swept Quebec. If Mr. Sifton's review of the western field forces him to the conclusion that the people of that part of Canada will not stand the proposed legislation his verdict is likely to be right. No one knows better than Mr. Sifton how far a public man may safely go, and where he must draw the line. If other grounds of disagreement between Mr. Sifton and his leader exist in addition to the school question, Mr. Sifton knows where to find a popular reason for the separation.

Sir Wilfrid loses his youngest and most resourceful colleague. Mr. Sifton is afflicted with deafness, which places him at some disadvantage in debate. But in spite of this disability he has held his own in discussion better, perhaps, than any of his colleagues, with one exception. He is daring to the verge of recklessness, energetic, capable of a great amount of work, a good organizer, a good speaker, except that his deafness has affected his voice.

While a full share and rather more of the scandal connected with the present administration have occurred in Mr. Sifton's department, and while he seems to have found his period of office financially profitable, he has done more than most of his colleagues to rescue the ministry and the party from the unpleasant situation. We do not say

that the ministry loses in political reputation by his retirement, but the withdrawal on the western issue of so able and resourceful a man, representing the whole west, produces an awkward situation for the premier.

The only western government supporter of administrative experience, with anything resembling a following, is Mr. Greenway, former premier of Manitoba, now a member of the house of commons. But on the school question Mr. Greenway has exactly the same traditions as Mr. Sifton, and while he might for the sake of office abandon these convictions—if they were convictions—he might not find his constituents so ready to change. Mr. Greenway would have to go back to his riding for re-election and the result would be doubtful.

Again it is not certain how many western members may join Mr. Sifton in his revolt. There are now twenty-eight members representing constituencies west of Lake Superior. Twenty of these were elected as supporters of the government, but not as supporters of coercion in the new provinces. It is hardly likely that Mr. Sifton will stand alone on that issue among western liberals. But that will depend somewhat upon his own course. If he follows the example of Mr. Blair, making one speech against the bill, and then leaving others to fight it out, and rather encouraging liberal members from his district to vote with the premier, he may efface himself and give the government negative assistance in carrying out the policy which he professes to condemn. But if Mr. Sifton takes off his coat and throws himself into the fight for provincial self-government he will make it impossible for some of his western colleagues to support the school clauses, even if they desire to do so.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

The speech of Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the senate yesterday goes far to confirm the course of those colleagues who nine years ago retired from his ministry. When Mr. Foster read in the house of commons the statement prepared by the seven ministers who had given up their portfolios he stated that no question of policy separated them from the premier. Nothing that he or his colleagues have said since is inconsistent with that statement. The last session of a parliament was on and a question of great difficulty was to be settled. At such a time the strongest man in the party, and the one of most capacity for leadership, was required at the head. If nearly all those colleagues of Sir Mackenzie, who were entrusted with large responsibilities, and upon whom the burden of the fight chiefly fell, considered that he was not the strongest man, they were not alone in the opinion. While the premier of that time had, as he still has, a splendid reputation for integrity, and a good record as a departmental administrator and as a parliamentary campaigner, he had not been regarded as a leader nor been renowned for his political sagacity. Nor will his reputation in the latter respect be improved by the discourse delivered yesterday.

It is altogether unlikely that Sir Mackenzie will ever understand that perfectly loyal and sincere friends of his, entertaining the highest respect for his character, appreciating the value of his services as a legislator, administrator and campaigner, could see that he could not lead a government in a serious emergency. He holds this view of the limitations of his gifts is a part of faith in all, and treason to his person. But others know that the seven public men whom Sir Mackenzie denounces, the survivors of the storm centre of the confidence of the country, were not thinking of themselves. They were entrusted with a great duty and responsibility, and owed an allegiance to their party and to the country. They did not do so until he had exhausted all possible means to form an administration without them.

We do not think that Sir Mackenzie need express regret that he took back the leading men of his party into his government. He did not do so until he had exhausted all possible means to form an administration without them. Men of the type of Sir William Mulock will, of course, do all that they can to keep this episode alive. They do not care in the least for the veteran ex-premier, but they like to repeat his language in the hope of stirring up trouble on the other side. They succeeded the other day in provoking Mr. Haggart to place himself in the same category with Mr. Foster, who had been brutally attacked. Now Sir Mackenzie offers the postmaster general material for another attack. It should suggest itself to Sir Mackenzie that if he proposes to continue furnishing capital to the opponents of leading conservatives who are fighting the battles of the party in the house and the constituencies he should do so from some other position than that of conservative leader in the senate.

THE PREMIER AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Senator Cox, Sir William Mulock, General Manager Hays and Mr. Fitzpatrick were the dominant government year before last for the purpose of the Grand Trunk Pacific bill. They did not even allow the minister of railways to know what they were doing until they had about completed the arrangements. This year Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Brodeur, and certain outside persons not yet identified, are the government for the purpose of the present session, and probably of this parliament. The two ministers most intimately associated with the subject treated in the Northwest bill are Mr. Sifton and Mr.

Fielding. In the absence of both the autonomy bill was prepared, was introduced a few hours before their return, and while Mr. Fielding was making his haste to Ottawa. Mr. Sifton in his remarks on Wednesday plainly intimated that he did not consider his own exclusion necessary. He said that before leaving he had communicated his views to the prime minister so far as he was able, so that Sir Wilfrid must have known that Mr. Sifton would not find the measure satisfactory. Mr. Sifton added: "I may say that when I went away I did not anticipate that it would be considered necessary to introduce the bill creating the new provinces before I returned." The retiring minister further stated that he had not seen the education clauses of the bill until he read them in the premier's speech, and there does not appear to have been any communication between him and his leader on the question. As Mr. Foster pointed out, Mr. Sifton was all the while where Mr. Wilfrid could reach him by telegraph, and yet his views as to the proposed clauses were never sought, although the school question was one on which Sifton was supposed to have and has been found to have strong opinions, and although he was the minister especially connected with the west. The public will be forced to the conclusion that advantage was taken of Mr. Sifton's absence to carry through the cabinet a measure which the premier knew that he could not sanction.

The determination to rule Mr. Fielding out of the discussion is a little less obvious. Mr. Fielding had been absent longer and had not discussed the question with his leader before he went away. For some time before the introduction of the bill he could not be reached by wire. But Mr. Fielding was due to arrive almost immediately after the bill was introduced. The financial features of the bill would come within his domain as minister of finance. Ordinary courtesy would suggest that a measure which had been refused for several years while the agitation for autonomy was going on, and which had been delayed for nearly two months after parliament opened, might have stood for two or three days longer, that the minister of finance might see what responsibility the treasury was assuming. It is not surprising that Mr. Fielding should now be giving the premier anxious hours.

Either Sir Wilfrid Laurier had some purpose in humiliating and suppressing these two ministers or else he had the bill prepared and introduced it while he was in a state of panic. In any case it is now pretty certain that he will have to take back some of the provisions which a few days ago were declared by him to be vital to the measure and later on he was commanded by the constitution.

MILNER AND SELBORNE.

Lord Milner, whose career as high commissioner for British South Africa has closed, has been at the making of much history since he took his commission in 1888. Almost the first business there was the notable conference with President Kruger at Bloemfontein in May and June, 1899, when they found it impossible to reach a point of agreement on the franchise of the outlanders. Both parties to this conference were masters of the art of diplomacy. The Boer leader found an Englishman somewhat different from those exceedingly confident representatives of Great Britain whom he had handled so easily on other occasions. The high commissioner found in Mr. Kruger a man of primitive manner, but of remarkable skill in stating the case. They parted without reaching an agreement, and on the part of Lord Milner without much hope that the British government would ever obtain the conditions which he deemed necessary. Then the negotiations passed into the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, and were dragging on when the interruption came in the shape of President Kruger's ultimatum of October 10, followed immediately by the invasion of Natal and the war. Lord Milner saw the war through, and has for three years been engaged in the work of reconstruction and reorganization as governor of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies. It was work for a strong man, and Lord Milner is that, whatever may be said as to the wisdom of his policy in such matters as the introduction of Chinese labor. He has had differences of opinion with Mr. Chamberlain in regard to the political affairs of Cape Colony, but in general he has been a great force in South Africa, and leaves the country with a commanding position among British statesmen.

Lord Selborne, who succeeds Lord Milner, is a young man, as British statesmen go. That is to say he is considerably under fifty. He attained a cabinet position as head of the department of the navy in 1890, but before that date he had five years' service in colonial affairs as under secretary for Mr. Chamberlain for his chief. As first lord of the admiralty he has been carrying out a heavy naval programme, and he seems to have been more successful than most of his predecessors in avoiding difficulties.

AS IF THEY WERE PROVINCES.
The education clauses of the Northwest autonomy bill bear their own testimony to the fact that they are not required by the act of union. As the Sun has said more than once, the parliament of Canada has no power to take away any privileges that the act of confederation confers on the minority. Neither is it necessary to legislate at Ottawa in

order to confirm such privileges. If the act of union required the continuance of the school system now in force in the territories the system would continue though the act now before the house was silent on the subject.

But there is no such constitutional requirement, and that is the reason that the parliament at Ottawa is asked to create one. If the territories were provinces about to enter confederation, and if they had a separate school law of their own making already in existence, the constitution might have something to say in this case. But that is not the situation, and in order to have a basis to work upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to directly and explicitly legislate the difference out of the way. He does it in the first of the school clauses which parliament is asked to pass.

This clause, which Sir Wilfrid proposes to enact reads: "The provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said provinces as if, at the date upon which this act comes into force, the territory comprised therein were already a province, the expression 'the union' in the said section being taken to mean the said date." This is an admission that section 93, which is supposed to be the reason for this legislation, does not apply, because the territories are not "already provinces," and the expression "the union" does not mean "the above date." Sir Wilfrid Laurier asks parliament to legislate "as if" certain things were so which are admittedly not so. If this shall be done certain consequences will follow which otherwise do not follow. There is no constitutional excess in this legislation without assuming several things which are contrary to fact.

U. N. B. CONVERSATION.

Some Hundreds in Attendance—
Royal Gazette Announcements.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 1.—Today's Royal Gazette reads: "The provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said provinces as if, at the date upon which this act comes into force, the territory comprised therein were already a province, the expression 'the union' in the said section being taken to mean the said date." This is an admission that section 93, which is supposed to be the reason for this legislation, does not apply, because the territories are not "already provinces," and the expression "the union" does not mean "the above date." Sir Wilfrid Laurier asks parliament to legislate "as if" certain things were so which are admittedly not so. If this shall be done certain consequences will follow which otherwise do not follow. There is no constitutional excess in this legislation without assuming several things which are contrary to fact.

The conversation held at the university last evening by the students of that institution was a brilliant success. The guests numbered some hundreds. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Scott received. Some twenty dances formed the programme, which lasted until two o'clock this morning. The university was prettily decorated for the occasion.

Rev. Dr. Chown of Toronto, delivered an interesting lecture at the Methodist church this evening to a good audience, his subject being Temperance and Morality Reform.

More the trains are running on time.

No Medicine Cures so Many Sick, Overstrained, Dependent, Weak People as DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS

The One True Medicine for Health and Strength.
You will realize, as you read the following letters, the grand work being done by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They have a direct action on the blood, nerves, heart, kidneys and liver. All weakness is turned into strength, new energy and nourishing blood are created, buoyant good health is established in a short time.

DISCOURAGED WOMEN FOUND NEW HOPE.
"I had pretty nearly given myself up as incurable. I was weak and sickly all the time, had headache, poor digestion and sinking feeling. On rising in the morning there was a feeling of awful weakness."

"Dr. Hamilton's Pills helped from the first. They must have strengthened my blood, for I gained in strength as soon as I began to take them. My improvement followed, and I am now completely cured."

(Mrs.) M. E. Benson, Woodstock.
STRENGTH AND SPIRITS IMPROVED.
"No medicine could possibly be better than Dr. Hamilton's Pills," writes Mr. Jos. Devine from Ottawa. "I had pains in the back and side, caused by kidney trouble, was bothered considerably with headache, but Dr. Hamilton's Pills cured me quickly. I can recommend them to every man."

You'll become vigorous and strong, enjoy a good appetite, your sleep will be dreamless and sound after regulating your system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 2.—One man was killed and from fifty to sixty people were more or less hurt in a head-on collision between two trains on the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon railway at Spring Park station last night. The man killed was Frederick Scholander of Marietta, Pa. So far as ascertained, the condition of none of the injured is serious.

INNISBROOK, Australia, March 2.—Six children were killed today by an avalanche, which overwhelmed the house of a peasant near Auerer, Villgraten. The other occupants, who were injured, were extricated alive.

FEMALE IS USUALLY PELVIC WEAKNESS CATARRH. Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



WOMEN WHO SUFFER

Listen to What Dr. Hartman Proposes to Do for You Without Charge.

Doubtless hundreds of thousands of women all over the United States have seen Dr. Hartman's offer in the papers, how he has undertaken to treat every woman suffering with any form of female disease who will write to him, free of charge.

To those who have not heard of this it may be said that Dr. Hartman is a physician and surgeon of great renown in medical circles, especially in the treatment of those diseases which women alone have to bear.

He has arranged to answer all letters that are sent to him from women troubled with any form of female weakness, free of charge, giving the benefit of knowledge which has cost him forty years to accumulate.

The medicines he prescribes are without the reach of any woman, and she can get them at any drug store.

All she is required to do is to send her name and address, together with her symptoms, duration of sickness and age. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President

of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Senator Roach, of Larimore, N. Dak.; Mrs. Senator Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Belva Lockwood and Mrs. General Longstreet, of Washington, D. C., are among the prominent ladies who endorse Pe-ru-na.

Miss Helen Roloff, Kaukauna, Wis., writes: "Several times during the past two years or more my system has been greatly in need of a tonic, and at those times Pe-ru-na has been of great help in building up the system, restoring my appetite and securing restful sleep."

Helen Roloff.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 38 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, writes as follows: "I suffered for five years with uterine

irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Pe-ru-na, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Miss Lucy M. Riley, 33 Davenport St., Cleveland, Ohio, writes:

"I wish to add my indorsement to thousands of other women who have been cured through the use of Pe-ru-na. I suffered for five years with severe backache, and when weary or worried in the least I had prolonged headache. I am now in perfect health, enjoy life and have neither an ache or pain, thanks to Pe-ru-na."—Lucy M. Riley.

If you do not desire prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

MONCTON NEWS.

Manager Murray of Kent Northern Pleased Over Winter's Proceedings.

MONCTON, Feb. 28.—The funeral of the late Angus R. R. rest-house yesterday has been noted, will take place on Thursday under the auspices of the Orange order.

Thomas Murray, manager of the Kent Northern railway, was in town today, and reports that his road is still making regular trips, as it has been all winter.

The storm centre is at Quincy, where 1,200 cutters are out on a dispute over the wage scale which expired yesterday. About fifty have struck at Milford, Mass., 150 at Worcester, 100 at the Hurricane Island Granite Co.'s quarries, near Waldoboro, Me., about 100 have been out for some time at the quarries in Stonington, Me., while 200 workmen struck yesterday at Bethel, Vt.

In nearly all of these quarries the dispute is over the scale of wages, the strikers demanding a minimum wage of \$3 a day. At Waldoboro, however, the dispute is over the length of the period of settlement, the \$3 a day minimum having been granted by the company. The strikers there want the bill of prices limited to one year, while the company insists on a settlement on a three-year basis.

Another effort was made today on the part of the business men at Quincy to bring about one more conference between the manufacturers and the strikers, a committee being appointed by the master builders' association for that purpose.

KUROPATKIN'S FATE.

MAY BE RECALLED FROM THE FRONT—Desperate Fighting.
LONDON, March 2.—The "Times" Russian correspondent telegraphs that he hears a war council will be held at St. Petersburg about March 5 to decide whether General Kuropatkin shall be called. He adds that Grand Duke Nicholas or General Dragomiroff, the hero of the Russo-Turkish war, are mentioned as possible successors.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.
GENERAL OKUK'S HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 26, 4 p. m., via Pusan, March 1.—Last night five companies of Russian infantry attacked Lentin, aided by a terrible artillery fire.

After desperate hand to hand fighting which lasted for an hour and a half the Russians were repulsed, leaving sixty dead. Many trophies were taken as well as some prisoners. The Japanese loss did not exceed sixty. Small detachments of Russians also attacked at many other points, but in every case they were repulsed.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.
A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.
75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and general integrity permitted by: Dr. W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, Hon. J. W. Ross, P. J., of Ontario, Rev. John Potts, D. D., Victoria College.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are beautiful and effective home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no poisons, no loss of time, but a certain and a certain cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

1800 MEN STRIKE.

And Granite Industry in New England is Seriously Affected.

BOSTON, March 2.—The granite industry in New England, both in the building and monumental quarries, is seriously affected.

Some 1,800 men are out on strike at Quincy, Worcester and Milford, this state; Waldoboro and Stonington, Me., and Bethel, Vt. A settlement was made today with the workers at Milford, Me., while at the great quarries at Barre, Vt., Concord, N. H., and Westbury, R. I., the men are working on a basis said to be satisfactory.

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THE ANGEL CORRECTED HIM.

(N. Y. Tribune.)
A woman, while going downstairs to dinner had the misfortune to step lightly on the dress of the woman in front of her. The man on whose arm the former was leaning rudely said aloud, so that couple in front might hear:

"Always getting in the way like Balaam's ass!"
Upon which the woman whose gown had been trodden on, turning round, replied with a sweet smile:

"Pardon me, it was the angel who hooted in the way, and the ass which spoke."

BE THANKFUL.
You may growl at building fires, Howl at paying coal bills, too; You may feel the heart's desires Vanish when the rent is due. But there's worse could happen, truly, Worse than all these things by far— Don't get mad or be ungrateful, Thank your stars you're not the Tsar.

A MAIDEN'S KISS.
A maiden's first kiss cometh hard; It is the first olive oil of the bottle, requiring much skill; but the rest are easy—Smart Set.

A SHREWD GUESS.
(London Advertiser.)
Dr. Osler says the average man's usefulness begins to decline at 40. Maybe so, but it's the man's own fault.

WANT BRANCH ROAD

From Main Line to Indiantown Quarry in Northumberland Co.—A Regatta Next Summer.

NEWCASTLE, March 1.—"We would employ at least seventy men and pay out \$20,000 a season in wages at our quarry at Indiantown, if we were provided with proper facilities for shipping our stone," said R. George Hood of the firm of Wm. Hood & Son, Montreal, to the Sun's correspondent a day or two ago.

Mr. Hood accompanied by P. R. Gilley, also of Montreal, came here to inspect the quarry at Indiantown with a view of determining what was best to be done with it. They concluded that with adequate transportation facilities the output could be very materially increased. The quarry is situated in the heart of the "missing link" section of the Indiantown branch of the I. C. R. At a point about five hundred feet beyond Indiantown station the company could conveniently run a short siding into the quarry. But the difficulty is the railroad between Indiantown station and the point where the siding would be run has long been in disuse and is out of repair. It is figured that it would cost the Intercolonial about \$5,000 to put it in repair.

At present the stone is carried by road to a siding near the Indiantown station and placed on the cars from there by means of a derrick. Mr. Hood states that not only is this means of transportation very expensive, but it also prevents the concern from shipping their largest stones. A siding from the old railway into the quarry has already been graded and the only thing to do now is to lay the rails. The owners of the quarry had an agreement with the old Canada Eastern whereby they were to grade the siding and the railway was to supply rails, etc. Feeling is very strong here that the Intercolonial should connect the missing link. The company would pay the road at least \$50 a day for transportation if this were done. Now they are paying scarcely anything.

There is talk here of a big regatta on the Miramichi next summer. It is suggested that a committee of prominent men of Newcastle, Chatham, Nelson, Douglastown and Loggieville be appointed to further the project. An effort would be made to secure boats from St. John, Halifax, Sydney and perhaps the St. Lawrence and lake cities.

Petition of Catherine the accounts of the W. Charlton, Ottawa, April 1st. H. H. F. Letters of administration of John A. Noble were granted to H. Brittain, proctor.

PROBATE.
Administration of Scoville, to her sister Estate valued at \$7,000. Proctor, H. H. F.

THE PASSING OF AN OF GEORGE H. LOVETT N. S., was complete totalled over \$15,000. Lead proctor, H. H. F.

H. H. F. Pickett, estate of Wm. J. R. to pass the account return disputed claim April 10. K. C. proctor.

WOMEN WHO FAINT.
Must constantly live in dread of the next attack. When you feel nauseous and dizzy, don't take brandy or whiskey—try Nervine. It brings strength to the nerves and restores the disordered stomach. By using Polson's Nervine occasionally you can permanently cure any tendency to faint. Keep Nervine on hand. 25c. for a large bottle at all dealers.

BOSTON, March 2.—A fire which started in the extensive lumber plant of Blacker and Sheppard, 354 Albany street, just before 11 o'clock today, quickly assumed dangerous proportions. The concern occupies a number of buildings in the centre of what is known as the lumber district.

BABY'S SOAP

used by parties both young and white.

No other Soap is so pure and white.

Recent Events in John

2 to cure Headache, Kumfort Headache.

The first schooner bound for some time to arrive here, comforted by the cargo of coal. She ing experience, but right.

"My daughter, who ecema from when Her entire face and she was in awd doctors failed we be Chase's Ointment, cured her and she h least symptom of the Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Catharines, Ont.

NOTI
that any man can experience, he a scaler if he posses Holland Log Rule, contents of all logs inches in diameter. Sent to any address dollars and fifty cent H. B. HE

BRINGING BUTTE
For the first tim years butter is be Halifax from Eng wholesale house ha signment on the at was resorted to that indications poi of that commodity a consequent advance the firm know what is now evidenced by about a week, the best creamery has cents to 35 cents.

Comforting to know are hopeful that it reached, although th a decline for some w the state of the da found in the finan Chronicle.

PAINTS—FOR S
People of chaste p times that cause pa and aches in the k and hard pleasure. I the same results. I bad breath and pai and head are caus the stomach. Hutch ly. You take one n morning, then troi meal, and your troi It is Nature's owa They are chocola tain nothing that h is nothing like it doctor for ten cent gists.

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