OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The length of the session is a question that is being deeply considered by many of the members who left home early in January under the impression that as there was not much business to come up this year of a controversial nature they would be able to return in a couple of months. They now see they were deceived and that seed time will be over ere they can leave the capital. One of the best imformed of the commons' attaches remarked yesterday, in connection with the laying of certain supplies, that prorogation would take place before the 24th of May. Interviewed as to the basis of this statement the officer told the Sun man that the house would exhaust itself discussing the autonomy bill and once that measure was disposed of there would be an overwhelming desire to pull up stakes and get out. With hot weather approaching the members would hasten rapidly, and experience had taught him that when this mood was on parliament did not waste time over trifles. A few extra morning sittings could wipe many things off the slate with little or no debate. Another man I approached put the final date even earlier, saying he would not be surprised to see the house rise by the last of April.

Dr. Daniel made some interesting inquiries in committee of supply last night, first regarding the item of $1,328,500 for the National Transcontinental railway to cover cost of surveys, construction and other expenses, and later touching quarantine matters in New Brunswick and along the Maine boundary line. Hon. Mr. Emmerson admitted, under fire, that there was a mistake in using the word "construction," as not a dollar of the grant was to be devoted to that purpose, and amended the item accordingly, although Dr. Sproule of East Grey, raised the point that it was not competent for the house to make any change in the object of estimates which had received the approval of the governor gengeneral before obtaining his excellency's consent to the alteration. Technically and constitutionally Dr. Sproule may be right, but as a matter of fact neither Lord Grey nor any other nobleman representing King Edward at Rideau Hall, reads every item of estimates to which he has to attach his signature before they can be presented to parliament. It came out during the debate that the government was not in possession of any report from the transcontinental railway commission with respect to the trial survey lines they have been running through New Brunswick and that it would be a much later date ere the location survey will be established. At present, said Mr. Emmerson, the engineers are running lines down the St. John river valley and across the divide between that valley and the Tobique, they are running lines from the Tobique up to what is known as the Northwest Miramichi valley, and lines down that valley to the Sou'west Miramichi at Boiestown and thence to Moncton. They are likewise running trial lines down the St. John valley to Fredericton and thence across the country to Chipman, Queens Co. Based upon these trial surveys the final location survey will be made. As Mr. Emmerson was not in a position to give information that the house should possess, the item was stood over till a later date.

Next came the item "Quarantine, salaries and contingencies of organized districts, $150,000," concerning which Dr. Daniel put Mr. Fisher on the witness stand, a position in which the minister of agriculture did not brightly shine. Fisher voluntarily reduced the item by $20,000, to which the opposition promptly assented. They do not often find ministers willing to reduce the burdens imposed on the country by grit rule.

Dr. Daniel was told that this item covered salaries of officers and officials at all the quarantine stations in Canada, and that at St. John (said the minister) "we have one doctor, and he gives the whole of his time to the work there; his time is our time."

Then, continued the member for St. John city, "I asked this question because I was not aware whether the agricultural department is becoming completely militarized. I notice that the port physician at St. John has been made the principal military officer of the district. It seems that the example of the hon. minister is extending to his officials"——

Hon. Mr. Fisher—"A good example."

Dr. Daniel—"And that the agricultural department is really getting very much mixed up with the department of militia and defense. Would the fact of this officer occupying both positions not interfere with the performance of his duty?" This, continued Dr. Daniel, is a permanent office, and I do not see how a man living on Partridge Island could attend to duties that required his presence in the city.

Pressed to the wall, Hon. Mr. Fisher said his department had no knowledge that Dr. March had been appointed principal medical officer to the militia district—the very same reply made by the minister of militia a few days ago when his attention was called to the fact by the member for St. John city. Mr. Fisher thought that a permanent office which would require Dr. March's constant attendance for other purposes than those of quarantine would be incompatible with his position as quarantine officer, but until he knew what the office is and the nature of its duties, he could not say anything about it.

that the minister of agriculture possessed no exact knowledge of the duties of quarantine officers, Dr. Daniel in his quest for information interrogated Hon. Mr. Fisher, but with the like ill success, regarding the relative working of quarantine along railway lines and that in vogue along the sea coast. Dr. Daniel did not speak from a partizan standpoint, did not harass the minister, did not display any heat. He wanted information and accepted what little he could get with satisfaction. Had he desired to be nasty, he might have acquainted the house with some interesting details regarding the perfunctory manner in which quarantine was enforced at McAdam Junction during the late smallpox scare.

Uriah Wilson of Lennox and Addington, does not occupy much of parliament's time with speeches, but when he rises from his seat he has something to say. In this debate he cut in with an application to Hon. Mr. Fisher as to how many medical men were employed in connection with quarantine how many by the department of agriculture, and if the two departments were working in unison regarding the inspection of immigrants. Mr. Fisher had to acknowledge there was no arrangement between the two services. "Ships when they come in," said Canada's chief farmer, "whether they have immigrants or not, have to obtain a free clearance from the quarantine doctors. They then come to the shore and land their passengers, when the immigration officials take charge of the immigrants and inspect them. The diseases for which the immigrant doctors examine the immigrants are not what are called quarantinable diseases."

The minister's remarks in this connection were more particularly in answer to R. L. Borden, who pointed out that according to an item in a Halifax newspaper, some gentlemen who had conducted a tracoma hospital in that city had disposed of it to the government. Mr. Fisher said that tracoma and favus were not quarantinable diseases and the quarantine doctors would not stop people affected with them, but the immigration authorities had power under a special act to do so. "There was not concerted action because the two services were for two different purposes."

It will strike most people that there should be one concerted system of protecting Canada against the introduction of disease and that immigrants of a most undesirable type should not be permitted to slip through the border lines because two branches of the government, that of agriculture and that of the interior do not clasp hands.

After Mr. Fisher had promised to give consideration to Mr. Wilson's suggestion regarding combined action and the abolition of double expense on the country for two sets of medical officers, Dr. Daniel asked the minister to explain the orders given to quarantine officers regarding the examination of ships arriving at any quarantine port in Canada — what directions the officers were required to carry out and what vessels they were not required to examine. This again stumped Hon. Mr. Fisher, who took refuge behind a pamphlet of instructions, some twenty pages thick, offering to read any particular section the member for St. John desired. The debate that ensued tells its own story:

Dr. Daniel—I know that sometimes these regulations differ from those in force at other times. Sometimes vessels north of Hatteras coming to my own port of St. John are not required to be examined by the quarantine officers. So that as far as the quarantine by water goes, under those circumstances, we are not defended in any way against noxious or contagious diseases from those ports and occasionally we suffer on that account.

Mr. Fisher—My hon. friend is quite right in saying that the regulations differ a little according to the circumstances. When there is not known to be any epidemic in the states on the Atlantic seaboard, north of New York—New York and not Hatteras is taken as the extreme limit south for that purpose—those vessels are treated with respect to quarantine as though they came from our ports, and are not examined. Any vessels coming from ports south of New York are examined. If any epidemic disease exists in the seaboard states, vessels from those ports are examined. Lately there wa a smallpox epidemic in the United States north of New York, and for a while vessels from there coming to a Canadian port were examined for smallpox. But that order has been rescinded because the epidemic there has disappeared. That was the only occasion lately when vessels from ports north of New York were examined.

Dr. Daniel—What are the regulations in force with regard to cases of infectious diseases which did not make their appearance when the vessel was examinced by the quarantine officer, but showed themselves a day or two after? Upon what authority is thrown the expense of looking after any such case of infectious disease? As we all know, the incubating period of some diseases runs almost up to a fortnight, so that a person from New York or any other place might arrive at St. John or any other port apparently free from the disease and pass quarantine inspection, but after having been in the place for some days the disease which had been contracted in New York might

Having made it abundantly clear break out. What is the policy of the department in regard to such cases?

Mr. Fisher—When the vessel comes to port and is examined by the quarantine officer, if there appears to be no disease on board she is given a quarantine clearance. The moment she receives that clearance and goes into a Canadian port she is held to be within the bounds of the province in which that port is stiuated, and the disease is treated the same as if it broke out in a house on shore. It becomes a provincial matter, to be dealt with under the laws of the province. The dominion government is not liable. A number of cases of that kind have come up and applications have been made for compensation, but the department of justice declared emphatically that the government was not in any way responsible.

Dr. Daniel—Does the minister pay for quarantining by land — by railway? Would the minister tell us what the orders are that are given to the gentlemen who carries on this duty at McAdam and Dimsborough occasionally?

Mr. Fisher—What work is done along the frontier we do there. When there is an epidemic in the United States we put on temporary officers along the frontier and adopt the best means we can to shut out the disease. There are a number of regulations here, which, however, refer to the ordinary practice when there is no epidemic and when we have no special officials. But when there is an epidemic, temporary officers are appointed. Recently, off and on, for about two years, there was an epidemic of smallpox and these temporary officers were appointed. It was their duty to board the trains and examine passengers. It was a fairly complete but still, perhaps, not absolutely perfect examination in every case. When the person came from a place where our officer knew there was disease, the new-comer had to show he had been vaccinated or else be vaccinated before he could be allowed to come in. If he came from a place where there was no disease reported or known to exist, he was examined to see if there was sign of disease and then allowed to proceed. The officers were employed by the month. Where and when the disease died out the officers were released, and, if the disease again became epidemic they were taked on again. That was the case more than once at McAdam Junction. These officers were paid $100 a month when they were at work.

Dr. Daniel—Who gave the directions as to the duties of these officers? Was it the director general of public health, Dr. Montizambert?

Mr. Fisher—Yes.

Dr. Daniel—The minister states there was a quarantine physician at St. John. I notice in the auditor general's report that another medical gentleman, Dr. Scammell, was there for a month at the rate of $4 a day. Was he taken during the holidays given to the regular quarantine physician?

Mr. Fisher—I know Dr. Scammell has taken Dr. March's place on one or two occasions. It was possible he was acting while Dr. March was away on leave of absence.

Dr. Daniel—Twenty-seven days.

Mr. Fisher—It must have been under a leave of absence, because we never appointed a second officer there.

Dr. Daniel—Is it usual to give quarantine officers one month out of twelve leave of absence?

Mr. Fisher—That is not the practice. R. A. P.

OTTAWA, March 13.—Now that the Rat Portage hockey team has picked up its sticks and rushed off to Montreal, the average citizen of the capital should be able to pay a little attention to what is passing on Parliament Hill. Ottawa is essentially a city of amateur sports, although it puzzles an outsider somewhat when he discovers that about every player in hockey, lacrosse et al, is remunerated for his services, to understand wherein the participants in these amateur spots differ from professionals. But apart from such a minor consideration as the purity of the arena, Ottawa deserves credit for the loyalty with which it backs up its teams. It gets together the best men it can from all parts of the country, even if they have to be given positions in the civil service to retain them here, and when they play crowds the box office treasury with crisp bills and cheers the players to the echo. For years Ottawa has held the lacrosse and hockey championships of Canada, although just now its lacrosse glory is under a passing cloud, and has held them on its merits. Saturday's hockey game with the visitors from Rat Portage was the best ever played here and the local papers devote as much space to it as they would to a budget speech. Seats were at an enormous premium and speculators made much money, although in their avarice they overdid the business and did not come out as far ahead as they had anticipated. The solemn quiet of a bright and bracing Sabbath afternoon was rudely broken by the cheers and yells of the thousands who assembled at the railway station to give "the Rats" an enthusiastic send-off. In the maritime provinces such an act would be regarded as flagrant Sabbath desecration. Here, however, in the God-fearing province of Ontario, such events pass as mere common-place incidents. There was a time not so long ago when the Ottawa electric street cars were not permitted to run on Sundays.

The Winding Ledges Dam bill, introduced by Mr. Costigan, will come before the private bills committee on Wednesday, 22nd inst., by agreement of all parties concerned.

Winter is still lingering in the lap of spring on Parliament Hill. But it is beautiful winter weather. The sky is clear and the air bracing. There are no storms here save those that are racking the bosom of the cabinet.

Because Dr. Daniel is doing his very best to bring to the government's attention in a business-like and unpartizan way, whatever complaints he receives from any of his constituents, irrespective of party, his motives are impugned and his remarks distorted by the government press. This may be considered legitimate liberal tactics, but it is not the honest course. Dust too, may be temporarily thrown into the people's eyes, but this dust throwing does not pay in the end. As Abe Lincoln is said to have remarked: "You can't fool all the people all the time." When the member for St. John city brought up the other night the case of C. W. Stewart, whose mill was idle for some time because he could not get corn over the I. C. R., it was sent out to the government press that Dr. Daniel had stated that Mr Stewart transferred his business to the C. P. R. because it offered him cheaper rates. Dr. Daniel said no such thing, as will more fully appear by reference to the official Hansard.

Let us quote Dr. Daniel's words: This gentleman, Mr. Stewart, writes: "At present my mill is idle for want of corn and two cars within a few yards of my mill. I have used every means available to get a shunt, but of no use. Even put my men out and had my siding cleared, yet the section men can clear the siding directly in front of my place for Peters' tannery and get both coal and tanbark, while I have to stand by with my hands folded and cancel carload after carload of meal. I have come to the conclusion that my freight is of no benefit to the I. C. R., therefore have decided to bring my freight over the C P R"

These are Mr. Stewart's reasons—his sole reasons. And Dr. Daniel reminded the minister of railways that this was a case in point why the I. C. R.'s freight traffic was not increasing. Mr. Emmerson's own report discloses that there was really less through freight on the I. C. R. last year than there was 17 years ago, a condition of things that ought not to exist I do not know what Mr Stewart's business amounts to," said Dr. Daniel, "but he brings everything he uses for that mill over the Intercolonial railway. I know the position of these two places. Peters' tannery and the cornmeal mill are almost alongside the railway. One man gets everything done for him; the other cannot even get his stock in trade that is only a few yards off brought to his warehouse."

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, while professing utter ignorance of this act of favoritism, charged that the member of St. John had given a garbled statement of some complaints, but was soon sorry he had retorted so hastily, as Dr. Daniel instantly cut the ground from under his feet by quotations from the minister's own report and the correspondence with Mr. Pottinger. What most irritated Mr. Emmerson was the reference to the loss of through freight over the I. C. R. as compared with 17 years ago, and he endeavored to shunt the facts by stating that the gross earnings of the road had increased, not fallen off.

Dr. Daniel reminded the minister he had made no reference whatever to "gross earnings," but had simply stated, that the amount of freight carried over the I. C. R. last year was less than that carried the year before. "Let me read to the minister his own report, which is as follows: The freight traffic amounted to $4,041,122, or 63 per cent. of the gross earnings, a decrease of $87,133. I made no reference at all to the gross earnings; I am quite aware there was a slight increase of gross earnings last year over the year before, but my reference was to the traffic, and the idea I had in bringing the matter up was that such occurrences as this might be some reason why a smaller amount of freight was carried. If there is good care taken of the patrons of the Intercolonial railway, I do not see why the business should not increase. I can understand that if a man goes to Mr. Stewart and tells him that he is getting better treatment from the Canadian Pacific railway, and that such can be shown to be the case, it is reasonable to suppose that he would transfer his business.'"

Mr. Emmerson—I admit that if Mr. Stewart was getting his freight hauled over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Chicago to St. John for one cent per hundred pounds less than the Intercolonial Railway rate, he would be justified in sending his freight by the Canadian Pacific Railway. I have stated, however, that it is the contention of the traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway that the freight between Chicago and St. John must, under the traffic agreement, pay the same rate whether carried by the Intercolonial Railway or the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Dr. Daniel—I understand that.

Mr. Emmerson—I think it is fair that this country should understand it, too, and if it is true that the Canadian Pacific Railway are cutting rates in violation of the agreement it should be known.

Dr. Daniel—I have made no reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway cutting rates, and I do not know that the minister has any right to make such an insinuation. There are other things which count in the treatment of patrons of a railway besides the question of rates. My correspondent is evidently complaining of the treatment he gets by the railway, but as to whether any one gets better rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway for the same class of business than on the Intercolonial Railway I am not prepared to say; the rates are supposed to be and they probably are the same.

Mr. Emmerson—There are through long haul rates.

Dr. Daniel—Then the rates being the same, there must be a difference in the accommodation afforded by the two roads or my correspondent would not make such a complaint. I shall be very glad to pass this letter over to Mr. Pottinger. This gentleman makes the statement here that when a couple of loaded cars were within a few yards of the mill, although he cleared the tracks with his own men, he could not get the cars shunted. R. A. P.

How to Cure A Burn

Apply Pond's Extract—*the old family doctor*—it will relieve the inflammation immediately. Cures burns, bruises, cuts, sprains; relieves all pain as if by magic. For over 60 years Pond's Extract has been the "first aid" in cases of accident—the reliable family remedy. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

A THEORY PROVED.

A NEW IDEA WHICH MEANS A GREAT DEAL IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF DISEASES.

Dr. Leonhardt of Lincoln, Neb., the foremost physician of the Western States, has put forward a new theory as to the cause of disease. He says: "There can be no doubt, from the evidence at hand, that the Stomach is and has always been the first cause of ninety per cent. of all the illness of mankind. The failure of the Stomach to digest the food properly results in fermentation and decomposition, and the poisons arising from the foul and rotting mass get into the blood and tissue and nerves and breed diseases of every kind."

Dr. Leonhardt has found a remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Constipation. He has tried it in thousands of cases without a single failure.

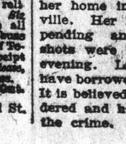
He calls it Anti-Pill. It is sold at 50c. by all druggists or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

SYDNEY WIRE MILLS BROKE REGORD.

SYDNEY, N. S., March 14.—Yesterday the wire mills of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company broke all their previous records by rolling 298 tons of wire rods, 139 tons in the day

A QUICK, SHARP CUT heals much less than a bruise, crush or tear. **DEHORNING** Does with the instrument. Kills sheep ticks. Cuts from four sides of tack. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Tools Registered World's Fair. Wonderful time saving implements.

Patented and Manufactured by R. H. McKENZIE, V.S., Orono, Ont.



Before. After.

Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all Druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold by all St. John Druggists.

DR. PATRICK IS FIGHTING FOR LIFE.

He Appeared Yesterday on Appeal For New Trial

On the Ground That Millionaire Rice Was Not Murdered But Died of Heart Trouble.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—While senators, assemblymen and state officers were being turned away from the door on account of lack of room inside, Albert T. Patrick sat before the robed judges of the court of appeals this afternoon and heard ex-Senator David B. Hill argue his appeal from the judgment convicting him of the murder of William M. Rice, the New York millionaire. The unusual event of a condemned murderer attending the argument of his own case before the highest state court brought crowds of people to the capital, but only a small proportion of them were successful in getting a sight of the prisoner. Patrick's original intention was to address the court, but upon the advice of his counsel he remained silent.

Patrick's case was not reached until late in the afternoon. He was defended by ex-Senator Hill and Samuel Bell Thomas of New York. Asistant District Attorney Howard Gans was assisted in the prosecution by former Supreme Court Justice Judson S. Landon.

Mr. Hill argued that the judgment of conviction should be reversed and a new trial granted, first, upon the ground that no murder had been gommitted, and that Rice had died, as the attending physician testified, as the result of old age and a weak heart, as a remote case, with indigestion and diarrhoea with mental worry as the immediate cause. He declared that the congested condition of the lungs might have easily been caused by the embalming fluid, and not by chloroform, as the prosecution alleged. He pointed out that the conviction of Patrick rested solely upon the evidence of Valet Jones, a confessed murderer, whose testimony for that reason alone should have been disregarded. In this connection he attacked the district attorney's office for letting Jones fo free without punishment of any kind, and alleged that Jones' present immunity from punishment was due to a bargain between him and the prosecuting attorneys.

Mr. Hill declared that the evidence regarding the condition of Rice's lungs before the body was embalmed rested solely upon the testimony of two coroners' physicians who were not the diinterested public officials they were represented to be by the district attorney. As proof of this he said that it had been discovered since the trial that these witnesses had been privately retained by the prosecution and paid several thousand dollars for their services in making experiments in the effect of chloroform upon the human lungs.

The prosecution will be heard tomorrow, and it is expected that the case will occupy the attention of the court for at least two days.

KILLED ON CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Young Italian Crushed to Death Between Engine and Tender of Snow Train Last Sunday.

A young Italian by the name of Jas. Pitt, was crushed to death on the Central railway near Chipman on Sunday last while assisting in the clearing of that road.

The young man who had been employed as a miner at Minto, had been working with tunneling gang on the Central for several days. The line was open on Sunday and Sunday morning the men started to continue the work through to Minto.

As the train carrying the workmen ran out of Chipman, Pitt was standing between the engine and the tender. He was warned by the foreman that his position was dangerous, but persisted in remaining there. The engine had only gone a short distance from Chipman, when it butted into a snow bank, bringing up solid with such force that the tender and engine were jammed together, crushing Pitt between them and seriously injuring him internally. He was brought back to Chipman about Sunday noon, and medical aid summoned, but his injuries were so serious that nothing could be done and he died about four o'clock.

TWO MURDERS.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Relatives of Mrs. Nancy Jane Milburn, whose dead body was recently found in the sea near Ocean Park, Calif, have asked the St. Louis police to institute a search in this city for persons alleged to have been connected with her death. W. A. Glore, brother of Mrs. Milburn, and D. A. Dietrich, her brother-in-law, today declared their belief that Mrs. Milburn was lured to Ocean Park by a man pretending a wish to close a deal in real estate, and that she was murdered, robbed and her body thrown into the surf.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., March 13—The charred remains of Mrs. Joseph Nance were discovered today in the ashes of her home in the outskirts of Marysville. Her husband is under arrest, pending an investigation. Several shots were heard at the place last evening. Later Nance is alleged to have borrowed matches at a neighbor's. It is believed that the woman was murdered and her body burned to conceal the crime.

CIRCUIT COURT.

No Criminal Business and No Jury Cases—Both Juries Discharged—Small Civil Docket.

The circuit court opened at the court house at eleven Tuesday, his honor Judge Gregory presiding. There was no criminal business. His honor charged the grand jury that it was their duty to look into all public matters, the condition of public buildings, etc., but they reported that these matters were being very carefully attended to by the grand jury of the county court, under the able charge of Judge Forbes. The grand jury were then discharged. As there was no jury cases the petty jury was also discharged.

The following non-jury cases were entered:

Murray v. DeBury; Hanington, Teed & Hanington, for the plaintiff; C. J. Coster for defendant.

Hanson v. Town of Chatham. H. A. Powell for the plaintiff; Currey & Vincent for the defendant.

Mandell v. Kennedy. Weldon & McLean for the plaintiff; C. J. Coster for the defendant.

The two last mentioned cases were set down for trial on April 26.

Ingraham v. Brown was made a remanet. H. A. McKeown.

The court adjourned until Wednesday, March 15th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the case of Murray v. de Bury is to come up for trial. After that case is disposed of, the court will adjourn until April 25th next.

FOUND TRUE BILLS.

Against F. J. Reilly and E. G. Ruttan in Bogus Ballot Box Case.

BELLEVILLE, March 15.—The grand jury today returned true bills against F. J. Reilly and E. G. Ruttan in connection with the bogus ballot box frauds. It was reported that Reilly will plead guilty. When questioned he said he was considering the matter. The only fear was that it might carry with it the impression that he realized the enormity of the offense when he committed it. It was only done out of friendship to Jas. Shipley.

A LETTER FROM HOME.

Toronto World.)

(In case the Osler idea is adopted.)

Dear Jim: The crops is doing well,
The calf is big enough to sell;
I've traded off the brindle cow,
And we ain't got but one just now.
The hosses all is fat and sleek,
Except that Bob is rather weak;
But still that isn't nothing queer.
We've had him nigh on twenty year.
I think I'll put the bottom field
In corn and oats; it oughter yield
A heavy crop, the land is rich,
And just the thing fer oats and sich.
There is no news to speak of, Jim.
Miss Susie Jones is just as trim
As when you saw her in the fall.
The folks are well; I guess that's all—
But stop, I most forgot 'bout dad.
I expect the news'll make you sad.
You know that dad was getting old,
Just sixty years had o'er him rolled,
And so, I much regret to say,
We chloroformed poor dad today,
And that's about all the news until
I write agin. Your brother, Bill.

HALF SICK PEOPLE

Just sick enough to feel heavy-headed, lazy and listless; to have no appetite, to sleep badly, tossing and tumbling about sometimes until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning from one side to the other; restless and nervous, and to have what you eat feel like lead in your stomach; not sick enough to take to bed or call a doctor, but just sick enough to not know what to do.

Ninety-nine times out of one hundred these symptoms are all caused by the stomach, bowels, liver and digestive organs. Just think for a moment what habitual neglect of the stomach, bowels and liver means; sickness instead of health, nervous and wakeful instead of restful and cheerful. Now, all this can be remedied in one night. Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills will always work wonders. They will regulate the functions of the liver and bowels, immediately unload the congestion, cure the constipation and cleanse the blood of impurities.

Anyone suffering from chronic constipation, biliousness, sick headache or liver complaint can tone up the entire system, elevate the spirits and again make life really well worth living by a single week's use of Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills. They will give you the appetite of youth, your food will agree with you and sound, refreshing sleep will wait upon you. They are Nature's laxative, entirely different from anything you have ever taken before, and always cure sick headache, constipation and biliousness in one night. 25 cents at all dealers.

All genuine signed W. F. Smith.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITH-A PILLS

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER ILLS.

AT ALL DEALERS—25 CENTS.

A CURE AT THE PEOPLES PRICE

THIRTY-SIX YEARS WED.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear of Cookville Celebrated.

SACKVILLE, March 14.—Rev. B. N. Nobles and Rev. E. L. Steeves go to Moncton today to attend the quarterly meeting of Westmorland Co. Baptist Association.

There was a pleasant gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Kinnear, Cookville, on Saturday evening, the occasion being Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear's 36th wedding anniversary. During the evening Rev. W. A. Allen on behalf of the guests presented the honored couple with a handsome Morris chair, a centre table and parlor lamp, with a few well chosen remarks. Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear were completely surprised but were able to make suitable replies. A good programme of music and readings was rendered, at the close of which dainty refreshments were served by the visiting ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burns are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son.

Silliker Raworth of Port Elgin is seriously ill.

F. McDougall, manager of the Royal Bank, Moncton, spent Sunday in town.

A little daughter has arrived at the home of Mrs. R. D. Ward.

The ladies' hockey team of St. John will play Mt. Allison Ladies' College team at Copp's rink on Friday afternoon. An interesting match is anticipated.

Chas. A. Hyndman has severed his connection with the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., where he has been employed for some time. He will spend a few days at his home in Charlottetown, P. E. I., previous to leaving for the west.

The Literary Club met at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Baird last evening. Principal F. S. James presided. Miss Alice Campbell contributed an excellent essay, subject Robert Burns. Miss Myrtle Strikall gave an intsructive paper on The Crusades. Rev. E. L. Steeves gave an interesting essay, subject Mustic. Miss Nellie James gave a pleasing piano solo. A piano duet by Misses Anderson and James was much appreciated.

John Read and John Distant have returned to Boston after an extended visit with relatives here.

Mrs. McDonald of Parrsboro and Rev. Mr. Stevens of China were guests at Mt. Allison Ladies' College on Sunday.

The Eurhetorian Society of the university have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, W. R. Pepper, '05; vice-president, C. W. Wright, '06; recording secretary, G. A. Colpitts, '06; cor. secretary, H. W. McDonald, '07; treasurer, H. G. Black, '07; teller, S. A. Stowes, '08.

The mock parliament in connection with the Eurhetorian Society promises to be very interesting. The parliament was opened Saturday evening. G. D. Rogers read the speech from the throne. Brief speeches were read by J. B. Roberts and G. A. Colpitts of the liberal party and by F. Day, the leader of the conservatives. Mr. Rackham was elected speaker of the house.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A GENEROUS MAN.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A well dressed and apparently prosperous man delivered a letter containing $1,000 to the messenger of the United States sub-treasury in this city today. It was directed to Assistant Treasurer Hamilton Fish, and contained a note asking him to credit the amount to the United States government. It was unsigned.

WAS TOO CONFIDENT.

(Toronto Star.)

James Hanley of Windsor died of over-confidence in his luck. He had the habit of driving along the railway track to his house and getting struck by trains, but did not seem to mind it. Four times trains had struck him, and in all five horses were killed while he drove them, but it was only the last accident that proved fatal.

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