# GEO. W. MULLIN WRITES OF HIS TRIP TO CALGARY, ALTA.

Interesting Communication From Beginning years, and says the first six months were awfully lonely, but he is used to it now. Still, he says, it's like h—, no rest, nor no Sunday. It's so lonesome to End---Short Description of the Various Places Passed, and the Wonders of Our Great West.

[Geo. W. Mullin, formerly a North over us on the other side. The road in End grocer, and member of No. 2 Sal- some places has very sharp curves and vage Corps writes most interestingly at one place especially, one can see the to his friends via the Star's columns. His racy description of the trip from the same time from the middle of St. John to Calgary is absorbing, especially to those who are showing symptoms of "western fever."]

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,-Thinking perhaps some of the readers of Star would like to read in detail, the trip from St. John through the great west, I will endeavor to give such a report and upon the perusal of it, if you deem it of sufficient worth you

I left St. John on the evening of Mon-day, Sept. 30. During the evening I made several acquaintances, nearly all of whom were long-distance passengers, some for Winnipeg, some for Vancouver, some for Edmonton, while a few were going to points in the United States. Three of us who were going farther. Winnipes being the first break, formed a party and decided to get as much of the comforts of travelling on a roailroad as was possible, this party consisted of J. M. Hardy, of P. E. Island, who was going to Winnipeg; J. A. Scott, of Fredericton, going to Vancouver, and myself, going

THROUGH UPPER CANADA.

It rained quite hard all night and we retired to our berths soon after leaving Vanceboro. Next morning we arrived at Sherbrook, a very pretty place with a population of 18,000 and possessing many busy factories and business houses that would compare favorably with those of a much larger city. It was raining and snowing, both now, and quite a disagreeable norning and we were about two hours late in arriving in Montreal, where we SAW THE NEW G. T. P.

At Swift Current is a sheep farm belonging to the Canadian Land and glimpse of the new transcontinental R. R. the Grand Trunk Pacific. Large crows of men are working on it and I am surprised at its nearness to the liar to one accustomed to New Brunsy many miles of most beautiful farms and farm horses, which made a picture not soon to be forgotten; just previous to entering Ottawa we passed a canal, and a steamer was proceed.

At Swift Current is a sheep farm belonging to the Canadian Land and Ranch Co. The company annually rounds up 16,000 sheep. The settlers, where the large and the airly storms prevail in the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow commence, and the drifting storms prevail the heavy falls of snow found about two inches of snow. The of miles up stream, it enters the city of the prairie. We have already coverat the Union Station. Of the cities of the prairie. We have already coverat the Union Station. Of the cities of ed over one thousand miles, or from Montreal and Ottawa I will not attempt to say anything, as there is so much to be taken into account, and our time so limited, that one simply becomes confused when he attempts to write of them and besides about every erson has heard all about them.

During the afternoon we continued to ride through beautiful farms, villages and towns, some of the latter of considerable size, such as Carleton Place, with a population of 5,000, and Almonte 3.500. Parkenham 2.200. Am-Almonte 3,500, Parkenham 2,200, Am-prior over 4,000 and Pembroke 6,000, the has a population of about 100,000 at atter having many substantial industries. We passed through the town of North Bay late in the evening, it has situated on Lake Nepissing, soon after his we retired for the night, arising one sees as great variety in vehicles, in the morning and getting around in every kind being employed, from the time to step off the train at Woman River, where there was about three Many miles east of Winnipeg the nches of snow and cold, the car win- road runs through the level country, dows being coated with ice and the but in some places bush appears, so numerous lakes in this district being it is not until leaving there going west frozen. A few miles further back I that the prairie in all its majesty is opper and nickel deposits known in horizon with nothing to obstruct the the world, large quantities of the ores have been shipped and several smelting house and the farmers' stacks of furnaces are at work near Sudbury, wheat and hay, at this part of it not

reducing the ores on the spot. At Missanaible, where we stopped as the floor. for a few minutes the Hudson Bay brought here from the far north for shipment, here a short portage con-Hudson Bay with those flowing south into Lake Superior.

The seenery all along now is particularly 3me. At White River we made a
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the through and around the harsh promonteries of the north shores of the lake,
with deep rock cuttings, viaducts and
tunnels, the lake almost constantly in
view. In some places the road is cut
out of the face of the cliff and directly

The same many beautiful buildings and
the largest grain markets in Manitoba.
We only stopped here 20 minutes, but
out of the face of the cliff and directly

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We only stopped here 20 minutes, but below us, about fifty feet, on one side, broad, well-kept streets. Nearly all of the lake, while a mountain hangs the buildings, "farm buildings" includ-

WATCHES SET BACK ONE HOUR.

the train. SUCCESSION OF BUSY TOWNS.

for the railway, the road runs around dressed and had quite a look at a bay for five miles and is then only notwithstanding the early hour. for the railway, the road runs around a bay for five miles and is then only one mile from the latter place.

At Schreiber where we stopped for fiften minutes I got out to get the air. It was bitterly cold. The scenery all along to Port Arthur is grand, the latter being a nice little town of 6,500. The changes and had quite a look around, notwithstanding the early hour.

Mosse Jaw is a divisional point, with a population of 6,260. The road is steadily climbing up hill now, the altifulation of the position climate and produce of continues for weeks with little alternative full observation and research, which leaving here there seems to be few settlesses which means the position climate and produce of continues for weeks with little alternative full observation and research, which leaving here there seems to be few settlesses which means the position climate and produce of continues for weeks with little alternative full observation and research, which leaving here there seems to be few settlesses which means a population of 6,500. The road is steadily climbing up hill now, the altiful observation and research, which leaving here there seems to be few settlesses. At Chaplin, where we stop for it is not always so violent. The changes, however, are not always so violent. The weather continues for weeks with little alternative full observation and research, which leaving here there seems to be few settlesses.

It was bitterly cold. The scenery all alternative full observation and research, which leaving here there seems to be few set. It is not alternative full observation and research, which leaving here there seems to be few set. It is not alternative for the changes, however, are not always so violent. The changes, however, are not always so violent. The changes the changes which deals exclusively with the position climate and produce of continues for weeks with little alternative full observation and research, which is a continue full observation and research, which is a continue full observation and research, wh

inhabitants which was reached about a few minutes, is a little telegraph stalows:

3 o'clock p. m., and Fort William, 3 tion scarcely large enough for the miles farther a few minutes later. Here operator, and three or four little huts. We stopped for twenty-five minutes and they are the only buildings we saw Vienna and other places in Europe, it took in as much of the place as our a nice, smart town, has 7,000 of a population and some nice stores, hotels and other buildings including a few of ly of sand. There are immense salt of America. Hence in places under the the largest grain elevators in the lakes here, too, extending for several same parallels the differences between

centre and has several large saw mills. Here I saw several steamers of the "Elaine" type. We continued to run through a wild rough country, abounding in rocks, hills and lakes, the latter being almost continuously in sight. Near Keewatin are the immense power works of the Keewatin Power Co., creating one of the greatest water powers in the world, making of the Lake of the Woods a gigantic mill pond with an area of 3,000 square miles, and a little farther on men could be seen building the electric line on to Winnipeg, 183 miles away, for the purpose of supplying that city with light

and power.

and again crossing the Ottawa a couple out, and to assume the characteristics

ARRIVAL AT WINNIPEG.

o'clock a. m. and here occurred the first break in our party, Mr. Hardy having arrived at his destination. We discussed the trip, resolved that it had been a pleasant one, that we had en-joyed it and bidding good-bye to him present, and there have been added to it during the last twelve months no fewer than twenty-eight hundred new population of 2,500 or over, and is buildings. The population is as cosmopolitan as Chicago, and on the streets ox cart to the automobile.

reached. Here one can look off to the view, except here and there a farm

a hill, nor roll of any kind, but as flat The farmers here do their threshing ompany have a store and furs are in the field by steam and as we rode rought here from the far north for along we saw them busy, eight or ten men being employed. Two men do the feeding, and they seem to be pretty busy, while the machine blows the straw up to one side and falling it forms great piles as large as three or four hay stacks in New Brunswick. The scenery all along now is particu- At one place a farmer had let the thresher blow the straw on his barn

up to Saskatoon to take up four home-steads. He said he was always used to city life in England, and served his time for a chemist, but seeing the pos-sibilities of homesteading here decided for 20 or 30 years don't like it, and are always looking forward to the time when they can retire to some place and enjoy a little more of life. Was talking to another man who got on at Virden. He said he farmed in a small way with the help of his sons. They raised 7,000 bushels of grain this season

We arrived at Broadview at 11 p. m. St. John time, 9 p. m. western time, but at this place the train people take stead of it being 9 o'clock, as it was a few minutes ago, it's only 8 o'clock. Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, and at which we arrived at 3 o'clock a.

allow a train to pass. The day was beautifully fine. We stepped off the train in the grass ("for there was no station there") but imagine our sur-prise to find that the wind was blowng so hard that it was with difficulty we could keep our feet, there being no-thing to denote wind, the grass being only a couple of inches high and no bushes or shrubbery of any kind.

GUARDS AGAINST PRAIRIE FIRE. sand acres had been burned over.

Nanamaka is seen another park becrop. They own many such farms all along the route.

BEAUTIFUL, BUSTLING CALGARY.

I will close. At an altitude of nearly 4,000 feet and air is serene and pure. The rivers and with a population of 14,000, it is the most streams are usually lower this month important and handsomest place between Winnipeg and Vancouver. It is charmingly situated on Bow River, is almost entirely surrounded by a hill-girt plateau, about 200 feet high, between which and the city flows Bow Diversity of the continues of the city flows Bow Diversity of the city River, whose waters, clear, green and icy cold, are rushing by with the swift-ness of a brook fresh from the great glaciers. The city is overlooked by the their situation. It is not uncommon of the city is overlooked by the city is overl white peaks of the Rockies, and is the to have frost in all the months in the centre of trade for the great ranching year except July; for as was observed the alteration that has taken place in country to the north. The chief source before, it seldom escapes at the of supply for the mining districts in changes of the moon in June, and it the mountains, it covers an immense frequently happens at the full in Aug-

# ed, along here are of a very light colored, nearly white brick. Virden, at which we arrived just at just, is the market towns of an attractive district. THE GLIMATE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN OLD DAYS New Brunswick Girls Grad-

Calvin Hatheway's Interesting Description of **Early Climatic Conditions in This Province** --- The Earthquake of 1817.

It will be of more than ordinary in- cool, elastic and invigorating. This, as terest to the people of this province to was before noticed, is occasioned by its read the following extract from a book passing over the immense continent entitled "Sketches of New Brunswick by Calvin Hatheway." The extensive and varied observation of the author, who had made a deep study of the clim., has a population of 7,000. Here an engine was derailed, which delayed us mate, productions, inhabitants, governthey are mild and relaxing, retaining some three hours, so we got up and ment, rivers, towns, institutions and a portion of the heat acquired in the dressed and had quite a look around, public matters generally, were chron- torrid zone. The changes, however,

since leaving Secretan, 8 miles back. would be natural to suppose the cli-The prairie here is what is termed a mate would be similar to those places, rolling prairie; it reminds one of great but it must be observed that cold is ocean waves, and seems to be entire- found to predominate on the continent miles. The prairies about are marked the old and new continents, with rein all directions by old buffalo trails, gard to cold, is very great, and this At Kenora, better known as Rat Portage, where we arrived at 9 o'clock the following morning we found a busy little town of 5,200 inhabitants, and lots of coyotes ("prairie wolf"). We noticed that at Cypress Hills, although the woods. It is an important mining the woods. It is an important mining there is no obstruction whatever to the nearer than Europe or Asia, and from view, clean to the herizon, we the immense continent stretching from seem to be away up on top of the earth, the St. Lawrence towards the pole and and looking down on the clouds, probably an optical illusion. We stopped here for about 20 minutes on a siding to the westward; and also from the enormous chain of mountains which extend to an unknown distance through that frozen region, covered with eternal snow and frost, over which the wind in its passage acquires that piercing keenness which is felt as far as the Gulf of Mexico, but more severely in the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The prevailing winds, from October to April, are from the north and northwest, during most of which period the air, though frequently intensely keen. Some is clear and healthy. December is a disc;

farms and farm horses, which made a picture not soon to be forgotten; just, previous to entering Ottawa we passed a canal, and a steamer was proceeding up through the locks. One of the party said it was a steamer "going up stairs." Arriving at the city we stopped at the first station only a few minutes, after which the train crosses the prairie country, where it would receive any business, it will be well north of the C. P. R. At Whitemouth where settlement is reaching large proportions, are some stopped at the first station only a few man skating the second day of Nowing minutes, after which the train crosses weather in St. John only three days of the same along the railroad, by ploughting the same along the same along the railroad, by ploughting the same along the same along the railroad of the road about 150 or 200 feet from th the Ottawa River on the Royal Alexandra Bridge, skirts the city of Hull, which has a population of about 14,000

which has a population of about 14,000

The country now begins to flatten do occur. We saw several. At one place we estimated that several thou- west, veering at times to the eastward but never continuing long to the north-At Medicine Hat, a town of 3,000 pop- west. In the first part of June the cold ulation, where we stopped for 20 min-utes, they use natural gas, and it look-tended with frosts, particularly at the ed strange to see the street lights burn- changes of the moon, which sometimes ing in the middle of the afternion on injure the early flowering fruits, and a bright sunny day. They attach an it is not till after the summer solstice incandescent burner, such as used in that the night air loses its chilliness. stores in St. John, excepting that they This is no doubt occasioned by the are made larger, light the gas and let snow, which lies undissolved in the deep It burn continuously. recesses of the forest, as well as by the At Stair the road crosses one of the waters of the numerous rivers, lakes, recesses of the forest, as well as by the Canadian Land and Ranch Co.'s farms, etc., all of which are swollen at this where one of the largest herds of Gal-season; and by the cold acquired by the loway cattle in the world is to be seen. earth during the winter, which re-At Langevin the natural gas is used quires the full effect of the sun's influfor pumping water for the railroad. At ence, till late in June, before it is sufficiently heated. As soon as the earth longing to the Canadian Land and is so thoroughly warmed that the Ranch Co., where 1,600 acres are under nights lose their chill, vegetation becomes surprisingly rapid. In a fev days plants that appeared yellow and stunted assume a deep green, and show to the province if a correct register of a vigorous growth; and in less than a week, should a shower intervene, the face of the country exhibits the most luxurious vegetation, sufficient to asm., "11.30 St. John time," and now, with luxurious vegetation, sufficient to as-just a few words concerning the city tonish those who have only been fam-

iliar with temperate climates.

"The rivers and lakes freeze up

it becomes cold and clear; and as it ing very serene and pleasant. The apit becomes cold and clear; and as it in very series and pleasant. The appropriate frequently shifts very suddenly the pearances, however, usually indicating transition from heat to cold is equally earthquakes, such as flery meteors, the brated his 69th birthday recently. His trees fences, bridge such as flery meteors, the brated his 69th birthday recently. His trees fences, bridge are for the English and advertising some property of the aurora first writings were for the English and reliable more possible.

FROM BOSTON

Dr. McLeod's Trial-Hon Mr. Emmerson to Speak at Canadian Club-

to be Divorced.

the northwestward, and Hudson's Bay Henry M. Whitney of Boston are expected to speak. The subject chosen by the minister of railways and canals is The New Canada.

There does not appear to be much ground for the assumption on the part of some that Charles Meikle of Lynn, in January, for it is not till after the cold has had some time to exert its full influence and chili on the earth that the full rigor of winter is experienced. heat in summer, being in July, after the sun has for some time exerted his He was in the room with his father at the time. To the police he said his father placed a revolver to his head and fired, the bullet entering his brain. The police are satisfied that the boy's full influence on the earth. From observations made by several persons it is well understood that a gradual change has been taking place in the climate on the American continent within a century past. The change in this province since 1783 has been very great, the summers having abated much of their former heat, and the winters grown proportionately milder. droughts in summer as formerly, the seasons being cooler, with more rain; neither does the snow accumulate to such a depth on the earth. This may arise not so much from a less quantity falling, as from the frequent thaws which now take place in the winter sea-"For several years prior to 1816 th seasons had been growing gradually cooler, less warmth being felt on a mean in each succeeding year till 1816.

Mrs. Flora M. Shaw of Somerville when the cold appeared to have arrived has entered a petition in the Middlesex superior court at East Cambridge asking for a decree of divorce from Henry Shaw of Waterville, N. S. The Shaws married in Boston in 1900, and afterwards lived in Waterville, where Mrs. Shaw alleges her husband was guity of cruel and abusive treatment. The

at its acme, for in that year it appeared to predominate; from whatever

cause has not yet been ascertained.

Some ascribed it to spots on the sun's

(judging by a comparison with former

years) were likely to be warm or

gated that subject. But the causes of

mouth, N. S., in 1892. Desertion is alleged.

There is much interest in the trial in

when shining in meridian splendor in the months of June and July a cold rigorous air was felt. There was a fall of snow, which was general over the charge of being accessories to the death of Susanna Agnes Geary, the Cambridge chorus girl who was the victim of the so-called suit case tragedy. A nurse, who was present when Miss Geary died, and who has attended several of Dr. McLeod's cases, is expected to be an important witness. Dr. Pettee, a friend of Dr. McLeod's, who was also concerned in the affair, will be another witness. Charles H. Innes, formerly state senator and a well known criminal lawyer, will defend McLeod. Crawford and Hunt are expected to tell the jury their story as to the disposal of the girl's remains. Judge Stevens has ordered the newspapers to print nothing more concerning evidence in province and extended to the United States, on the 7th June, to the depth of three or four inches in the northern parts of the country. This was followed by some severe frosts in every month in that year. The crops were very light; fields of wheat were totally destroyed. Even the never failing potato was chilled and did not yield half "After this year the seasons began slowly to improve, but the shock given crops brought great distress on the poor, and gave a check to the prospernothing more concerning evidence in the case, until the trial, as he feared it would be difficult to get a jury who had not read the published accounts. Dr. McLeod is not charged with caustic the death of the charge girl. The ity of the province. So great was the distress of the country that the legislature applied £6,000 to be laid out in seed and provisions, and advanced to such as were in want on a credit. For ing the death of the chorus girl. The alleged principal, Mrs. Dean, is still missing, but the police are hopeful that she will be found. Dr. McLeed, it is alleged, was called to save the girl's life if possible after periodicing hed been favorable to agriculture, but the extremes of heat and cold in winter and summer are not so great, and the rains are more generally diffused rains are more generally diffused through the year than formerly.

"I have been thus particular in noticing the changes of the seasons, as I think it would be a great advantage to the prevince if a correct register of the weather was kept, and the changes threw it, in dress suit cases, into the harbor. It is not expected that the trial will be prolonged beyond four or five oats, barley, peas, etc., as the seasons

time provinces were graduated this week at the Framingham Training School for Nurses. Diplomas were awarded to the following named: Miss frosty, and not so running on Indian corn, which always requires hot seasons. Had this been attended to in the cold seasons, less distress would have been felt in the country, as oats, sons. Had this been attended to in the cold seasons, less distress would have been felt in the country, as oats, barley, etc., generally did well when the other crops failed.

"As I observed before, several causes "As I observed before, several causes Edna Barrett of Kentville, N. S. At the republican primaries in Som-erville this week, Alderman Thomas W. yard-master, was re-nominated. The nomination is equivalent to an election.

Yours very truly,

GEO. W. MULLIN.

July, whenever the wind changes for a borealls, etc., had been frequent the comic papers, Punch refused the "Bab gallads."

Ballads."

uate as Nurses.

**Provincial People Want** 

BOSTON, Nov. 25 .- December 4 is the date of the Canadian Club banminister of railways and canals; J. S. Williston, editor of the Toronto News; George Grant, M. P., of Ontario, and

formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I. was murdered on Nov. 7. On that day, as announced previously in the Sun, Meikle died at his home. The only person in the house at the time was Edgar, 14 year old son of the dead man. have been investigated further had not relatives expressed dissatisfaction with the sulcide theory. Roland Meikle, a brother of the dead man, who came from Charlottetewn to look into the case, says he knows of no reason why Charles should have taken his life.
The dead man was a blacksmith and had saved over \$1,000, all of which was found in his clothing. He had intended, his brother asserts, to return to the Island some time and pass the remainder of his life on a farm with his mother. Melkie's wife has been dead about ten years. The Lynn police maintain that the case is one of suicide, but the state police are looking into it further.

the superior court here on Monday next of Dr. Percy D. McLeod, a na-tive of Kings county, N. B., Louis W. Crawford and William E. Hunt, on a charge of being accessories to the death

# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, 7 should say CHLORO-DYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of single aliments forms its best recommendation.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

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Fredericton, N. B.

### NOTICE

The Canvassers and Colleccase will be heard in January.

In the same court, Benjamin Penny has brought suit for divorce from from Bridie Purcell Penny. Mr. and Mrs. Penny were married at Darttors for the SEMI-WELKLY The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay

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