

A CREATION OF CANADA

AUTHOR OF "SAM SLICK" WAS
PROGENITOR OF "UNCLE SAM."

Birthplace of the Alert, Worldly-Wise
"Uncle Sam" Hardly to Be Credit-
ed Except by the Very Contrast—
How the Scene Appeared in the
Days When Judge Haliburton
Lived Down By the Sea.

A journey to Halifax, a ride across
country, skirting for ten miles the
picturesque and romantic Bedford
Basin, past the Lily Lake, the Rocky
Lake and numerous other gem-like
ponds with equally pretty pasture
lands that form the backbone of Nova
Scotia, to the place where the River
St. Croix flows out into the broader
estuary of the Avon, brings one to the
settlement known long ago to the
French and Indians as "The Meeting
of the Waters," and later to the Eng-
lish as Windsor, the settlement in
which it is supposed the Uncle Sam
was familiar with first saw the light.

The tide is out, and only two or
three narrow streams of water are
creeping through the deep, shining,
mud-lined channel of the Avon. The
train has come and gone, and utter
loneliness settles down upon the
two rows of low, brown buildings,
which form the street of Windsor. It
seems hardly credible that the alert,
worldly-wise "Uncle Sam" could have
sprung into being here except by very
contrast.

From so much dullness of the pre-
sent one turns instinctively to the
past for some sign of life, and an easy
link is found on the high hill over-
looking the station in the green
mounds that once formed the ramp-
arts of Fort Edward.

The fort, named for the Duke of
Kent, was constructed on the pro-
tection of the whole country round
about the Basin of Minas after the
English gained possession of it. Its
building was doubtless a wise pre-
caution, for the village at the base of
the hill was one of those flourishing
Acadian villages depopulated at the
time of the expulsion, and the one
which served as the last rendezvous
of Conlon de Villiers and his band
after their long winter march, and
from which they set forth on snow-
shoes in a blinding storm for the
massacre of the English forces at
Gaspereau.

Features of Windsor.

If by this time the tide is rushing
in under the two bridges of Windsor,
bringing the boats that make this
the third shipping port in all the
Dominion, the place but now so
dull may exhibit an enterprise suf-
ficient to satisfy even Uncle Sam's
enterprising people.

What does Windsor sell? Gypsum,
above all, or plaster, as it is better
known to commerce.

At the western end of the village a
short distance one comes to a place
where the road forks, the one branch,
a wood road, suggesting a long dis-
used driveway, leading through
tangled underbrush under the heavy
shade of fine old trees; the other,
broad, sunny, sultry highway. People
who live in Windsor choose the latter
road; those who do not, the former.

There is a peculiar charm about an
old driveway under long standing
trees, which accounts doubtless for
the fascination this place possesses
for artists. Nowhere else is the play
of sunshine and shadow prettier. No-
where else do wind and rain produce
such soft and delicate harmonies.

This driveway, moreover, is not
lacking in the weird attraction of a
veritable ghost. The haunted spot is
known as "the piper's pond," a sink
hole, in reality such as are common
in countries underlain by lime or
gypsum. Into the water of this pond,
a long time ago, a bagpipe dropped its
instrument, and, rashly leaping in to
regain it, sank, never to rise again. It
is no rare thing, however, to hear
the strains of his sad piping still floating
out upon the evening air.

Judge Haliburton's House.

The shadowy wood road suddenly
emerges upon the wholesome lawn in
front of the low, spreading house in
which Samuel Slick, the vendor
of wooden clocks, first saw the
light, and which was Judge Haliburton's
third home in Windsor.

"I and my father were born in the
same house, but 20 miles apart," often
remarked the judge, and it was a
fact, for between the two births the
building was moved down the River
St. Croix to Windsor from Douglass,
20 miles above.

There was a second home, like the
first destroyed, to which, as a minor,
the judge brought home the young
Miss Neville, his bride, whom he had
met while on a visit to his uncle in
England. It was to the artistic nature
and training of this daughter of an
East India captain of dragoons, a
young woman whose life had been
filled with strange adventures, that
much of the attractiveness of the third
home is due. Together they planned
and graded and planted until the
place became a fairyland, a marvel of
landscape gardening to all corners,
and here together they enjoyed the
development of Sam Slick.

What were the sources from which
such a character could be drawn?
According to Mr. Slick they yield
to laziness and procrastination with-
out any loss of self-esteem. Like many
other sluggards they had their con-
scientious reasons: "When the spring
comes, and the fields are dry enough
to be sowed, they have all to be plow-
ed," "cause fall rains wash all the
too much for fall plowing. Well, the
plows have to be mended and sharpened,
"cause what's the use of doing
that afore it's wanted. Well, the wheat
gets in too late and there comes rust,
but whose fault is that? Why, the cli-
mate, to be sure, for Nova Scotia ain't
a bread country."

He Hated Politics.
Political agitation never had any
charms for the judge.

"For my part," says Sam Slick, "I
hate politics. There are cleaner

ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy
to take as sugar.

CARTER'S
LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE,
FOR DIZZINESS,
FOR BILIOUSNESS,
FOR TORPID LIVER,
FOR CONSTIPATION,
FOR SALLLOW SKIN,
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CONSTITUTION MUST BE STRENGTHENED.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Things to handle and pleasant to
smell.

He describes his personal experi-
ence in elections thus: "I was an as-
semblyman, but since then I give up
politics. There is nothing so well
taken care of as your rights and
privileges, Squire. I shall never for-
get the day I was elected. I felt two
inches taller, and about a little the
biggest man in Slickville. I knew so
much was expected of me, I couldn't
sleep a-trying to make speeches, and
when I was in the shop I spilled half
my work by not having my mind on it."

"Save your country," says one.
"Save it from ruin; cut down salaries.
I intend to," says I. "Watch the offi-
cials," says another; "they are the
biggest rogues we have. It don't com-
e with liberty that public ser-
vants should be masters of the pub-
lic." "I quite concur with you," says I.

"Reduce lawyers' fees," says some.
"They are a-eating up the country like
locusts. Just so," says I. "A bounty
on wheat," says the farmer, "for poor
life." "Would you tax the mechanic to
enrich the agriculturist?" says the
manufacturer. "Make a law agin'
thistles," says one. "A regulator about
temperance," says another. "We have
a right to drink if we please," says a
third. "Don't legislate too much," says
a fourth; "it's the curse of the state."

"And so on, without end. I was
fairly bothered, for no two thoughts
were alike, and there was no pleas-
ing nobody. Then every man that
voted for me wanted some favor or
another, and there was no bottom to
the obligation. I was most squashed
to death under the weight of my
sins, they was so heavy."

Even England came in for her share
of criticism, for, says Sam: "Perhaps
there ain't no place in the world such
nonsense is talked as in parliament.
They measure every one by them-
selves, as father did about his clothes.
He always thought his ought to fit
all his boys, and proper laughing
stocks he made of us."

And He Had Been Talking All the Time
"I love to argue."

"Do you indeed? I never heard you
try."

Used to Her Way.
"Does your wife want to vote?"

"I guess not. She don't."

Yawning Everywhere.
The reason why our cash is
so low, says one, is this:
There are too many slots around
To drop a nickel in.

Verdict for Dr. Pierce

AGAINST THE
Ladies' Home Journal.

Sending truth after a lie. It is an old
maxim that "a lie will travel seven
leagues while truth is getting its boots
on," and no doubt hundreds of thousands
of people read the unwarranted and
malicious assertions upon Dr. R. V. Pierce
and his "Favorite Prescription" published
in the May (1904) number of the Ladies'
Home Journal, with its great black dis-
play headings, who never saw the hum-
ble, groveling retraction, with its incon-
spicuous heading, published two months
later. It was boldly charged in the slan-
derous and libelous article that Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription, for the cure of
woman's weaknesses and ailments, con-
tained alcohol and other harmful ingredi-
ents. Dr. Pierce promptly brought suit
against the publishers of the Ladies'
Home Journal, for \$300,000 damages.

Dr. Pierce alleged that Mr. Bok, the
editor, maliciously published the article
containing such false and defamatory
matter with the intent of injuring his
business, furthermore, that no alcohol, or
other injurious, or habit-forming, drugs
are, or ever were, contained in his "Fa-
vorite Prescription"; that said medicine
is made from native medicinal roots and
contains no harmful ingredients what-
soever, and that Mr. Bok's malicious state-
ment were wholly and absolutely false.

The retraction printed by said Journal
were forced to acknowledge that they
had obtained analyses of "Favorite Pre-
scription" from eminent chemists, all of
whom certified that it did not contain al-
cohol or any of the alleged harmful drugs.

These facts were also proven in the trial
of the action in the Supreme Court. But
the business of Dr. Pierce was greatly in-
jured by the publication of the libelous article
which never saw the humble groveling re-
traction, set in small type and made in-
conspicuous as possible. The matter was
never brought before a jury in the Supreme
Court of New York State which promptly
rendered a verdict in the Doctor's favor.
This verdict came to grief and their
base slanders were refuted.

Ship Sights Big Iceberg.

New York, March 8.—An immense
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With Two Seats Doubtful.

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RUSSIA'S EMPRESS IN ENGLAND.

Precautions to Protect Her Majesty
From Anarchists.

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The empress reached London half
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isters, who had not been apprised of
the change, arrived at the station af-
ter the departure of the royal party.

The expediting of the empress's ar-
rival was, it is understood, planned
by the police, who have taken
stringent precautions for her protec-
tion.

While the officials of Scotland Yard
have little fear that the anarchists
in London will jeopardize their
chances of obtaining an asylum in
England by any attempt on the life
of the empress, they are taking no
chances, and every possible avenue
of attack will be guarded.

Only Way to Stop Some Men.

"He hasn't drank a drop since the
first of the year."

"Is that so? I hadn't heard that they
had quit making it."

The Rest All Like It.

"That man doesn't like to talk about
himself."

"Must be either an ex-convict or a
half breed."

Kept the Evidence.

"Now that her engagement is broken
I suppose she is all broken up."

"No; she is still in the ring—with
one finger."

THE TAX ON
MINING PROFITS

Government's Measure Is
Endorsed By Members
Of Opposition

THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

Toronto, March 8.—The Government
bill of Hon. Frank Cochrane, the
Minister of Lands and Mines, provid-
ing for the taxation of mining profits
was endorsed in the Legislature yes-
terday by several Liberal members.
Hon. Mr. Mackay and Hon. R. Har-
court expressed their approval of the
principle of the measure, and Mr.
Hyslop (Huron) went so far as to
eulogize and congratulate the Minis-
ter upon it.

A Just Provision.

In moving the second reading of the
bill Hon. Mr. Cochrane briefly ex-
plained its leading features. The ob-
ject, he said, was to obtain for the
public revenue a reasonable share of the
mineral wealth which has passed,
or shall hereafter pass, from the
general ownership of the people to the
ownership of individuals.

"In every civilized country on the
globe," said the Minister, "the people
are insisting upon their law-makers
keeping steadily and persistently in
view the people's right and the peo-
ple's interest in dealing with the pub-
lic utilities and public resources. This
is particularly the case with those
mineral deposits which, being the
property of the Crown, of the peo-
ple, are handed over on very easy
terms to the private individual."

"I trust there is nothing in the bill
injurious to the mining industry of
this country—an industry yet in its
infancy, but rapidly taking its place
among the leading factors in the pros-
perity of the people of Ontario. I
would hesitate to press the measure
did I believe its provisions to be cal-
culated to cripple, or even hamper
that industry in the smallest degree.
I do not think it will have any such
effect, but I am confident that the
people of Ontario demand, and right-
ly demand, that the great prizes in de-
velopment of the resources of the new
parts of the Province."

Uniform Scale of Taxation.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane proposed a
change in the bill as now printed,
which calls for a sliding scale of tax-
ation, viz., the percentage of tax in-
creases with the increase of profits.
This was objectionable to the mining
men and their arguments were con-
vincing enough to lead to a change
to a uniform scale. The first draft
would penalize success and fine men
for careful and economical manage-
ment. He would, therefore, make this
amendment in committee.

Answering Col. Atkinson (North
Norfolk) Mr. Cochrane said it was not
the intention to tax farmers who
were themselves using natural gas,
but only those who were trafficking
in it on a commercial basis.

Mr. T. H. Preston (South Brant)
protested against the tax on natural
gas, which was destined to provide
cheap light, heat and fuel. The Gov-
ernment, in his opinion, should rather
bonus than tax.

Tax on Natural Gas.

Hon. J. P. Whitney, the Prime
Minister, said the Government could
not put an export tax on natural gas.
It was on that account—and only on
that account—that the Government
had determined to put a tax on nat-
ural gas and rebate for that used lo-
cally.

Mr. E. Jessop (Lincoln) said that if
the tax would prevent the exportation
of natural gas from Ontario to the
United States it was a step in the
right direction. Last year over 97,000,
000 cubic feet of natural gas was ex-
ported to the United States.

In reply to Mr. McCoig (West
Kent) the Minister said that the Gov-
ernment would meet the question of
meters in various ways. Mr. McCoig
contended that near Chatham natural
gas was forced ten miles, and that in
this way there was considerable loss.
He thought the meters should be
placed where the gas was delivered.

No Double Taxation.

Hon. Richard Harcourt (Monk) en-
dorsed the principle of the bill. Gel-
dive to gas there was no difficulty if
the tax were on the gross output, but
when one came to profits he was on
illudious grounds. Mr. Harcourt want-
ed to know if it was fair to tax a nat-
ural gas company for revenue, and
now to tax them again.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane said that the
bill provided against that.

"That settles my objection then,"
said Mr. Harcourt. "We did not want
double or triple taxation."

Messrs. Smith (Sault Ste. Marie) and
Labrosse (Prescott) spoke against the
bill, and Hon. Mr. Mackay and Mr.
Garney (Manitowin) in favor of it.

Mr. McDougall (Ottawa) protested
against the position in which the pur-
chasers of Cobalt Lake found them-
selves. They had already paid the
Government more than it had re-
ceived from all the other mines. Mr.
Hyslop (Huron) on the contrary de-
clared the bill a step in the right di-
rection, and although a Liberal, con-
gratulated the Minister of Mines
upon his courage in dealing well with
a difficult subject.

The measure passed its reading
without division and the House ad-
journed.

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by the police, who have taken
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tion.

WEAK AND WORN OUT

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Give New
Strength to Overworked Women.

The life of a domestic is a hard
one. She toils from early morning
till late at night; her work is never
done. Often she is too busy to get
out of doors for a breath of fresh
air. Unless her blood is kept rich
and pure this close confinement wears
out her health. Her strength will
fail; she may lose her appetite, be-
come pale and dyspeptic. In fact she
is in danger of a general break-
down. Such was the condition of
Miss Marie Anne Fleury, of Ste.
Anne de la Parade, Que., before she
used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She
says: "For a number of years I
have been a servant. Up to a year
ago I always enjoyed the best of
health, but suddenly I was seized
with pains in my side, my appetite
left me, I became dyspeptic and lost
all strength. I consulted a doctor
who told me I was suffering from
general debility. I was forced to
stop work and for three months I
followed the doctor's treatment, but
without benefit. I was advised to
try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as
I had often read of the cases they
cured, I decided to do so. I only
took eight boxes before I was cured
and to-day I am stronger than I ever
was. My digestion is good and I
can now go about my work without
fatigue. I owe a debt of gratitude
to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for what
they have done for me and I strong-
ly advise other weak sickly girls to
give them a trial."

Miss Fleury's case is one of many
that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have
cured after doctors' help had failed.
The success of these pills lies in the
fact that they strike right at the
root of the trouble—the blood. Other
medicines simply act on the symp-
toms of a trouble—and may relieve
but they do not cure. Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills make new rich blood—
that is why they cure dyspepsia,
rheumatism, anaemia, heart palpi-
tation, headache, backache and the
ills of women; all these are caused by
lack of blood—and Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills cure them all because they make new
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mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes
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ROBLIN SWEEPS MANITOBA.

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