

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE'S PROBLEMS.

Echoes of the Conference of Colonial Premiers in London.

Some Blue Book Details - Chamberlain's Statesmanlike Speech - Canada and the Navy - The Victoria Memorial.

(Special Cable to Montreal Star). LONDON, Nov. 12.—While Canadians have, by the statement published by the Canadian ministers last week, been placed in possession of the main facts in regard to the doings of the recent colonial conference, the Blue Book issued by the imperial government on the subject contains many details of more than passing interest.

The speech of Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain at the opening of the conference was a statesmanlike presentation of imperial problems which is likely to prove epoch-making in the Empire's history. Its spirit can be gathered from that portion of the speech in which the colonial secretary dealt with the POLITICAL FEDERATION of the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "I may be considered, perhaps, to be a dreamer, or too enthusiastic, but I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, the political federation of the Empire is within the limits of possibility. I recognize as fully as any one can do the difficulties which would attend such a great change in our constitutional system. I recognize the immense disproportion in wealth and the population of the different members of the Empire, and, above all, the distances which still separate them and the lack of sufficient communication. These are difficulties which at one time appeared to be insuperable, but now I cannot but recollect that similar difficulties almost, if not quite as great, have been surmounted in the case of the United States of America. And difficulties, perhaps not quite as great, but still very considerable, have been surmounted in the federation of the Dominions of Canada, and, therefore, I hold that as we must put no limits to science, as the progress which has already been made is only an indication of the progress which may be made in the future, I hold that these difficulties may be overcome, and at all events that we should cherish this ideal of closer union in our hearts, and that, above all, we should do nothing, either now or at any future time, to make it impossible. We have no right to put by our action any limit to the imperial patriotism of the future; and it is my opinion that, as time goes on, there will be a continually growing sense of the common interests which unite us, and also, perhaps, which is equally important, of the common dangers which threaten us."

CHAMBERLAIN AND LAURIER. Canadians are following with interest the colonial secretary to the historic phrase uttered by the Canadian premier at the time of the Diamond Jubilee will prove no uninteresting one. "And in this connection I would venture to refer to an expression in an eloquent speech of my right honorable friend the premier of the Dominion of Canada—his expression, which, as I called forth much appreciation in this country, though I believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has himself in subsequent speeches explained that it was not quite correctly understood. But the expression was, 'If you want our aid call us to your councils.' Gentlemen, we do want your aid. We do require your assistance in the administration of the vast Empire which is yours as well as ours. The weary Titan staggers under the vast orb of his fate. We have borne the burden and heat of the day. We think it is time that our children should assist us to support it, and whenever you make the request to us we are ready to do so. We are prepared to meet you with any proposal for giving to you corresponding voice in the policy of the Empire."

CANADA AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE. So also will be the following reference to the amount of Canada's contribution towards imperial defence: "At the present moment the estimates for the present year for naval and military expenditure in the United Kingdom—not including the extraordinary war expenses, but the normal estimates—involve an expenditure per head of the population of the United Kingdom of 28s. 3d.—28s. 3d. per head per annum. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"Is the military and naval together?" The secretary of state—"Military and naval together. In Canada the same items involve an expenditure of only 2s. per head of the population, about one-fiftieth of that incurred by the United Kingdom. In New South Wales—I have not the figures for the Commonwealth as a whole, but in giving those as illustrations, and I find that in New South Wales the expenditure is 5s. 5d.; in Victoria, 3s. 3d.; in New Zealand, 9s. 4d.; in the Cape and Natal I think it is between 2s. and 3s. Now, no one, I think, will pretend that that is a fair distribution of the burdens of Empire. No one will believe that the United Kingdom can, for all time, make this inordinate sacrifice."

FOR IMPERIAL FREE TRADE. In regard to commercial relations, these are the words of the colonial secretary concerning preferential trade: "What we desire, what His Majesty's government has publicly stated to be the object for which they would most gladly strive, is a free interchange. If you are unable to accept that as a principle, then I ask you how far can you approach to it? If a free interchange between the different parts of the Empire could be secured it would then be a matter for separate consideration altogether what should be the attitude of the Empire as a whole or of

its several parts towards foreign nations? The first thing we have to do, the thing which touches us most nearly, is to consider how far we can extend the trade between the different parts of the Empire—the reciprocal trade. Our first object, then, as I say, is free trade within the Empire."

THE CANADIAN PREFERENCE. Discussing the effect of the existing Canadian preference, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I shall circulate to you another paper which contains very fully the whole of the statistics showing the course of trade in Canada since 1871 and the results of the preferential tariff. But I may give you in a word or two the most important conclusions. I am comparing now the import trade of British goods into Canada in the year 1896-97 with the last year for which I have the returns—1901-1902. The total imports of Canada increased in that period £14,500,000 (sterling), and the rate of 62 per cent. shows an enormously increased prosperity in the Dominion; it shows how the energy of its inhabitants is developing its trade. The speech of Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain at the opening of the conference was a statesmanlike presentation of imperial problems which is likely to prove epoch-making in the Empire's history. Its spirit can be gathered from that portion of the speech in which the colonial secretary dealt with the POLITICAL FEDERATION of the Empire.

DR. GEORGE R. PARKIN. (The Oxford Magazine, Oct. 29th). Not a few of our readers will have noticed the announcement, in July, of the fact that Canada was the last year following being proposed at the final meeting of the conference by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and being carried unanimously. "The members of this conference, representing the self-governing colonies, desire they separate to convey to Mr. Chamberlain their warm and sincere appreciation in the manner in which he has presided over their deliberations, as well as of the many courtesies which they have received from his host. They are glad to put on record the deep sense of the generous hospitality which has been extended to them by the government and people of the United Kingdom."

NOT A GREAT BOON. He continued: "The net result, which I desire to impress on you, is that in spite of the preference which Canada has given us, your tariff has pressed, and still presses, with the greatest severity on its best customer, and has favored the foreigner who is constantly doing his best to shut out her goods. "Now, what is the present position? I believe it is true of Canada, it is true of every colony, that we are not, ready, by far, the largest proportion of colonial exports, but there is not the least doubt that we might double or triple the amount that we take, but we cannot do so until we have the reciprocal advantage, and until you take in exchange a larger proportion of our goods, and so enable us to pay for the imports which we would receive from you. And I think the very valuable experience somewhat disappointing and discouraging, as I have already pointed out, but the very valuable experience which we have derived from the history of the Canadian tariff shows that while we may most readily and most gratefully accept from you any preference which you may wish to grant us voluntarily to accord to us, we cannot bargain with you for it; we cannot pay for it unless you so much further and enable us to enter your home market on terms of greater equality, and making that statement as a general statement, but I am well aware that the conditions of the colonies vary immensely, and that a preference which I have said does not apply to the Colony of the Cape or the Colony of Natal. But so long as a preferential tariff, even a munificent preference, is still sufficiently protective to exclude us altogether, or nearly so, from your markets, it is no satisfaction to us that you have imposed even greater disabilities upon the best goods that they come from foreign markets, especially in the articles in which the foreigners are interested come in under more favorable conditions."

CANADA AND THE NAVY. The Blue Book contains a number of important memoranda, which were submitted to the conference. Those submitted by the Canadian government were included in the official statement of the conference. The chief points in those submitted by the imperial government were summarized in Mr. Chamberlain's speech. In the memorandum on naval defence submitted by the first lord of the Admiralty the following tabulation, showing what Canada is doing in comparison with other colonies, is made:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Naval contribution (millions per capita), Population (millions). Rows include Cape Colony, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Cape Colony, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand.

WHAT OTHER COLONIES OFFER. Those offers were as follows: "Cape Colony—£50,000 per annum to the general maintenance of the navy. No conditions. "Commonwealth of Australia—£200,000 per annum to an improved Australasian Squadron, and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve. "New Zealand—£40,000 per annum to the general maintenance of the navy. No conditions. "Newfoundland—£3,000 per annum (and £1,800 as a special contribution to the fitting and preparation of a drill ship) towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve of not less than 600 men. "New Zealand—£40,000 per annum to an improved Australasian Squadron, and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve."

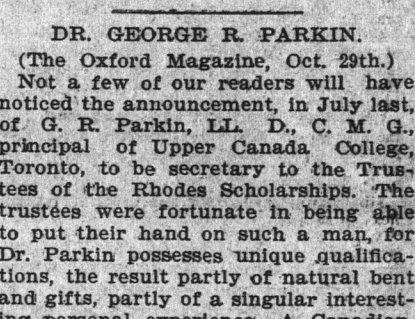
THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL. The Blue Book shows that during the sitting of the conference the prime ministers intimated their intention to ask their several parliaments to vote the following sum towards the Queen Victoria Memorial: The Dominion of Canada, £30,000; The Commonwealth of Australia (Reply not received); New Zealand, not less than £15,000; The Cape Colony, £10,000; The Colony of Natal, not exceeding £10,000; The Colony of Newfoundland, £2,000.

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ADVOCATES "NAKED" DRESS.

DR. RICHARD HOGNER'S ADVICE TO ATHLETES WHILE TAKING EXERCISE. (Boston Globe). Dr. Richard Hogner, of Massachusetts, addressed the members of the Swedish Gymnastic Club at their headquarters Tuesday evening, and urged them to adopt the "naked" dress system during their practicing hours. In an interview with a reporter Dr. Hogner said: "The 'naked' dress system was first instituted in Germany, where it met with considerable favor, and is at present gaining favor among the athletes of the old world. I think that in the course of about 20 years, if not less time, it will become universally adopted. "The 'naked' dress means that the athletes wear nothing but short trunks during their exercises, thereby giving the gymnast an air both light and cool. It tends to the circulation of the blood, toughens the body and makes the athlete feel nimble and less fatigued. "The objections that are put to this movement is that the athlete would be more apt to become injured if unprotected by clothing, but this knowledge makes the gymnast more careful of himself, and there is therefore less chance of injury. Another objection is that there is an increased chance of getting a cold, but practice has proven the contrary, the less clothing worn the more likely is the athlete to catch a cold. "Every person ought to take an air bath once a day at least. To take an air bath, one can leave the window open slightly at the top without injury. It is an excellent preventive as well as a partial cure in cases of nervousness."

OPPOSITION MEETING.

ST. STEPHEN, Nov. 14.—Though the prospects of an immediate election are not stirring the minds of the electors as they were some few weeks ago, Messrs. Hazen and Mott addressed, at a meeting held at the residence of Mr. Mott on this evening on the political issues. The hall was comfortably filled and the speakers held the rapt attention of their audience from first to last. The army had been neatly decorated with flags for the occasion, under the direction of Frank C. Murchie, Esq., mayor of Milltown. Ex-mayor J. M. Deacon, M. D. presided in a graceful manner and expressed the pleasure of the people with the presence of a government of distinguished speakers while regretted at the same time the absence, on account of illness, of George V. McInerney, who had expected to be present. On the platform with Dr. Deacon were Mayor Murchie of Milltown, Mayor F. M. Murchie of St. Stephen, Gilbert W. Canada, Esq., of St. John, McDonald and Geo. J. Clarke, while in the audience men attached to both political parties in dominion politics manifested approval of the sentiments of the speakers by frequent applause. Mr. Mott was the first to speak, and by his clearly expressed reasons for his condemnation of the present leadership of the provincial government, won the appreciation of the audience. It was his first public appearance on the St. Croix and he created a most favorable impression. Mr. Hazen has been heard in St. Stephen before, but this was the first occasion on which he had addressed a Milltown audience. He spoke for over an hour and three-quarters and impressed all with the justice of his charges against the present government of the province and the advantages that would accrue from a change in that direction. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the King, three for the speakers and three more for the success of the opposition in the next election.

TO STAMP OUT CONSUMPTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A campaign against the spread of the tubercular disease in this city by the Charity Organization Society. Lecturers will visit the crowded districts and address the tenement dwellers in various languages, with the hope of inducing measures which will check the spread of the disease. Special attention will be paid to the negro sections, where the death rate is highest.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Few people that have not had eczema can imagine the suffering which this terrible skin disease entails. It is most commonly known as a flame of fire burning into the skin, so keen is the suffering caused by the stinging, itching sensation. If neglected, eczema is likely to become chronic, and is very hard to cure. It is not one case in a hundred, however, that will not yield to Dr. Chase's Ointment, so powerful is the soothing, healing influence of this famous preparation. Mrs. Link, 12 Walker street, Halifax, N. S., states: "After three years of miserable torture and sleepless nights with terrible eczema, and after trying over a dozen remedies without obtaining anything but slight temporary relief, I have been perfectly and entirely cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. After the third or fourth application of this grand ointment I obtained relief, and a few boxes were sufficient to make a thorough cure. "It is six months since I was freed of this wretched skin disease, and as there has been no return of the trouble I consider the cure a permanent one. I would strongly urge anyone suffering as I did to try this ointment, and shall gladly write to any who wish to refer to me for particulars of my case. I was so bad with eczema that I would scratch the sores in my sleep until the blood would flow."

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Geo. G. Conroy, the swindler now undergoing trial in New York, was in Yarmouth a few years ago, and occupied the store on Main street, just south of Dr. Perrin's, as a phonograph parlor. While here he passed under the name of Prof. Griffiths—Yarmouth, N. S., Times.

HIGGINS' APPEAL

For New Trial Dismissed By N. B. Supreme Court.

Judge Gregory Dissented on One Point Only—Mr. Mullin May Appeal to the Dominion Supreme Court.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 15.—The Supreme Court this morning dismissed the appeal in the Higgins murder case. Judge Gregory dissented, so that the prisoner may now appeal to the supreme court of Canada. Judge Hingston read a very lengthy judgment, in which the chief justice and Judges Barker and Landry concurred, disallowing the appeal. Judge McLeod also read a dissenting judgment, but he did not agree that the appeal should be allowed, though he said he had felt considerable doubt as to Judge Landry's dissent to the jury with reference to the prisoner's silence. He spoke now with some hesitation.

JUDGE HANINGTON. In his written judgment, stated that he was clearly of the opinion that there was nothing in either of the two chapters argued to warrant the court in ordering a new trial, or in any way interfering with the conviction. He held that the prisoner's silence from the time of the trial was as much a matter of evidence to his guilt or innocence as any position he occupied, and therefore, a proper matter of comment for the jury in his directions to the jury. Aside from this general doctrine Judge Hanington pointed out that the prisoner had himself given evidence on the trial, denying his own guilt, but confessing that he was present at the murder and knew all the facts in connection with it, but had not spoken to anyone of the matter until he went upon the stand. This was the evidence given by the prisoner himself of his own silence, and proper comment thereon was made by the jury, and surely the testimony having been so given it was a proper matter for the trial judge if the prisoner's statement was a reasonable and creditable one. "Surely," said Judge Hanington, "if ever there was a case where a prisoner's silence raised a strong presumption of guilt it is here."

JUDGE LANDRY. In expressing concurrence to Judge Hanington's judgment, added a few remarks along the same lines. He said he felt it his duty as trial judge to call attention to the fact that the prisoner had admitted as evidence the respect of the time at which Goodspeed and Higgins returned to the city on the afternoon of the murder. Judge Hanington claimed that the prisoner had admitted as evidence to contradict Higgins' statement.

JUDGE McLEOD. said he would not subscribe to the doctrine that the prisoner's silence should be taken as evidence of guilt. He would not say that there might be such circumstances as would make it so, circumstances which, if a man did not, could be taken as a presumption of guilt; but he did not think that the simple circumstance of a man being arrested, charged with a crime, required him to state his knowledge of or connection with the offence charged, and that his failure to do so would be any evidence of guilt. Where, however, he subsequently and not until he went upon the stand at the trial and charged Goodspeed with the murder, his honor thought his admission of not having previously told anybody of the matter was a very proper matter for comment on the part of the learned judge, and might be pointed out as a strong circumstance against the credibility of the prisoner's evidence. The only question in his mind was as to whether Judge Landry had left the matter to the jury in that way. In looking over his honor's charge and carefully considering it, he was of opinion that the chief justice's use of the language used was that it was this aspect that was referred to. Judge McLeod also thought that outside of this entirely the jury, very strong evidence of the prisoner's guilt, and that even if Judge Landry were in error in respect of the matters comment, the court ought not, in view of section 746 of the Criminal Code, to disturb conviction.

JUDGE GREGORY. dissented only in reference to the judge's direction as to the prisoner's silence. His honor did not think it his direction to refer to a prisoner's silence altogether, and that it was pro-

THREE YEARS OF ECZEMA

A Dreadful Case of This Torturing Disease—A Permanent Cure by DR CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Few people that have not had eczema can imagine the suffering which this terrible skin disease entails. It is most commonly known as a flame of fire burning into the skin, so keen is the suffering caused by the stinging, itching sensation. If neglected, eczema is likely to become chronic, and is very hard to cure. It is not one case in a hundred, however, that will not yield to Dr. Chase's Ointment, so powerful is the soothing, healing influence of this famous preparation. Mrs. Link, 12 Walker street, Halifax, N. S., states: "After three years of miserable torture and sleepless nights with terrible eczema, and after trying over a dozen remedies without obtaining anything but slight temporary relief, I have been perfectly and entirely cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. After the third or fourth application of this grand ointment I obtained relief, and a few boxes were sufficient to make a thorough cure. "It is six months since I was freed of this wretched skin disease, and as there has been no return of the trouble I consider the cure a permanent one. I would strongly urge anyone suffering as I did to try this ointment, and shall gladly write to any who wish to refer to me for particulars of my case. I was so bad with eczema that I would scratch the sores in my sleep until the blood would flow."

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MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit low rate of interest. H. H. PICKERS, Solicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

WANTED.

DOMESTIC WANTED—For general housework. No washing ironing. Waage Tam Dollars a month. Apply with references to Mrs. M. A. PERRY, 72 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in the Parish of Hammonds, at Woodville Village, containing 200 acres, good house, two large barns, and other out buildings, 200 Apple and Plum trees, all in bearing. Farm better known as the G. S. Fruit Farm. For further information apply to STEPHEN M. HAMM, Hammonds, Queens Co., N. B.

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Until you have seen the Year Book of this Free Business College, outlining the advantages and the wide range of writing courses. Send for a copy and address a postcard and you will get without delay. Address W. J. OSBORN, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

DR. W. MANCHESTER, Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of McGill University, has opened an office in ST. JOHN AND SUSSEX. Leaves for St. John in Sussex Express, returning by St. John's Express. Information can be had at any station along the route.

APIOLESTIN

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES, suppressing Bitter Apple, Pile Coals, Pains, etc. Order of all chemists, or per post for \$1.00 from W. J. OSBORN, Principal, Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or Montreal, Canada. Sole Agent, Chemist, Southampton, England.

per for Judge Landry in this case to call the attention of the jury as to a matter going to the credibility of testimony given by the prisoner himself on the trial to the fact that that was the first occasion he had ever disclosed his knowledge to anybody. His honor thought, however, from a careful reading of the charge, that Judge Landry's observations were open to be taken as referring to and did seem to him to refer more particularly to the question of the prisoner's silence to the authorities, and this failure to disclose his knowledge to the authorities Judge Gregory required if a law imposed upon all persons arrested and charged with crimes the duty of making a statement as to their guilt or innocence? He thought the law imposed no such duty. The jury in this case, Judge Gregory thought, were left to infer guilt either from the prisoner's failure to speak to the police authorities at the time of and after his arrest. In so far as his silence affected the credibility of the prisoner's evidence, Judge Gregory thought Judge Landry was right in commenting upon it, but not as a matter going directly to the question of his guilt or innocence. His honor said he understood from Judge Landry's observations during the argument that what he had in his mind was meant to convey to the jury was the prisoner's silence as bearing on the credibility of the prisoner's story, but he (Judge Gregory) did not think the language of the charge made it clear to the jury that that was the view intended to be presented. As to section 647, above quoted, Judge Gregory said he had some struggle in his mind over the effect of this section, but on examination of authorities he had concluded that the matter complained of was a substantial wrong, which would justify a new trial being granted. [Mr. Mullin, counsel for Higgins when asked if the case would be appealed to the Dominion supreme court said it probably would be appealed.]

BRITISH LUMBER MARKET.

(Farmworth & Jardine's Circuit, Nov. 13) Stocks of N. B. and N. S. deals at Liverpool and near-by ports exceed Manchester Canal are 20,930 standards, compared with 13,640 a year ago and 24,487 two years ago. Sales during the month of October were at £7 10s. for St. John spruce deals, and £7 5s. to £7 10s. for low spruce and pine deals.—The import during the past month has been heavy, and considerably in excess of the corresponding month last year, viz., 13,170 standards, against 9,270 standards; the deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, but stocks, particularly of seven and eight inches, are too large; advice, however, from the shipping ports, report light shipments for the balance of the season; prices are generally steady. Pine deals have arrived more freely, and continue in fair request. Birch.—Of logs there have been few arrivals, the consumption has been satisfactory, prices steady, and the stock much reduced. For fresh wood there is more enquiry. Planks have arrived very low; the demand is dull, and the stocks are still too heavy.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

The children of Joseph Barnes, Esq. cummance, Quebec—about eight, and from Dalhousie—were left alone in the house on Sunday last while the parents went to church. A seven-year-old boy took in his hands a loaded rifle, which was accidentally discharged, and the contents entered a five-year-old brother and killed him.

RISE SOAP. SURPRISE Soap.

ST. PIERRE EXCITED. A disastrous fire broke out in St. Pierre, on Nov. 1, is now believed to have been the work of the local colony of anarchists. It was well known that the cathedral was set on fire by incendiaries, and Sunday night an attempt was made to blow up the powder magazine, which contained the entire stock of explosives for the town. Had this attempt proved successful the town would have been destroyed. Two widows, one of them a Basque and the other a Spaniard, had been arrested on a charge of complicity in the explosion. The powder magazine by night and the inhabitants are in a state of great excitement.

INSATIATION IN QUEBEC

Wonderful Cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills Causing Much Talk. Joseph Millette, of St. Rose, tells of Her Pains and How Easily he got Rid of Them.

ROSAIRE, D'ARTHABASCA, Que., N. B. (Special).—Among the people in this neighborhood there has been a talk of late of the numerous cures resulting from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Such cases as Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease and even those that have yielded readily to this wonderful remedy, and people are fast finding how important it is that the means should be kept in shape to perform their duty of removing impurities from the blood.

Those who speak out of their own earnestness of the good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done is the good Dame Joseph Millette. She suffered from a complaint and Catarrh and is completely cured. It is not to be wondered at that she speaks as follows: "I suffered much from malady of the kidneys. It settled in the loins and gave me great pain and discomfort. I used two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and was perfectly well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are a grand gift for me. I give Dodd's Kidney Pills as a certificate from a "big heart." Many others, sufferers but now good health, have written to me, saying that they were cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. They have cured conclusively that no disease can be cured from diseased kidneys can be cured.

CANADA IN LONDON.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—The Evening Star's London cable says: At a rare old postage stamps held today Canada twelve penny 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

ON TUESDAY—FOR DORCHESTER FRIDAY.

Mrs. Marcus, the news agent run from St. John to Halifax, had a stolen from the train somewhere between the two cities on Tuesday. The loss was not very heavy, but left her an opportunity for the six police and administrators of the city to do some sharp work and a time record for the detection and punishment of crime.

Wood's Phospholine

The Great English Remedy. In an old, well established and reliable preparation. It has been used for over 40 years, all through the Dominion of Canada, and is recognized as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives relief to all forms of weakness, nervousness, opium habit, excessive use of tobacco, opium habit, and all other ailments of the system. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the system. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the system. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the system.

