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NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 1, 1905.

THE "COERCION" CLAUSES.

Ten years ago a conservative government took measures to give effect to a compact which was intended to guarantee separate schools to the minority in Quebec. It was the opinion of the government of that day that the federal government and parliament were required to redress a grievance the existence of which had been affirmed by the privy council. But this federal intervention was condemned by the people of Canada in a general election immediately thereafter when the appeal to the electors was made on the issue. No province was more emphatic in condemning the Tupper government than Quebec. The same province has subsequently endorsed the course of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in leaving Manitoba free to settle her own educational questions.

If the case of the new provinces were exactly like that of Manitoba ten years ago no federal intervention of the kind then proposed would be, or ought to be expected. The policy in such circumstances might be regarded as settled for all time to come. But are the grounds for limiting the powers and privileges of the local legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta in educational policy stronger than the grounds for interference with Manitoba in 1885 and 1887? There is not now a question of making good a compact under which a community entered confederation, but of imposing conditions on which the new communities must enter confederation. There is no appeal from a people who claim to have been deprived of their guaranteed privileges, but there is a proposal to give perpetual privileges. No decision of the privy council or any other court calls for this proposed action or for any other federal legislation concerning the schools of the Northwest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier now argues that a separate school system is good, and institutes comparisons suggesting that the separate school system of Canada makes this country more moral than the United States. As only two provinces of Canada have separate school systems imposed upon them by the constitution or by statute, Sir Wilfrid, if he were depending upon this argument, should show that the provinces which are left free to work out their own educational policy are more vicious than Quebec and Ontario. It would also be incumbent on him to show that the new provinces if left to themselves would be likely to pursue the educational road to immorality.

But it is false to say that Sir Wilfrid does not justify intervention, or "coercion," if we use his own expression of ten years ago, by the claim that a separate school system is the only right policy for a province. The argument of the premier is that since the Dominion parliament thirty years ago authorized separate schools for the few settlements then in the Territories that system cannot be taken away. We do not propose here to discuss the validity of this contention which seems to go to places before Mr. Borden's analysis, and is not accepted as sound even by the government organ in Toronto. It need only be said here that Sir Wilfrid confuses the vested rights established by law and practice in a self-governing province before the union and the conditions established in a federal district under laws passed by the Dominion. These

Northwest laws could have been repealed by parliament any day from 1875 to the present time. They could have been repealed immediately before the autonomy bill was introduced. To say that they have the same sanction as the present school system of Newfoundland would have, in case that colony should enter confederation, is going far.

But all that the constitution of Canada demands for the minority in the new provinces will remain if the coercion clauses are struck out of the bill now before the house. It is not necessary for the parliament to legislate the British North America act into force. If the union act forbids the abolition of the separate school system in the Northwest, it cannot be abolished, if it really exists, which is doubtful. All the right which the Union act confers will remain if they are not mentioned in the autonomy bill. Why not, therefore, leave the new provinces free to deal with the problem as they may see fit? It is not to be the British North America Act. The reason must be that it is proposed to take away from the new provinces some powers that the act of confederation does not take away. For this reason the school question seems to be dragged into a measure where it does not belong. It can hardly be that Sir Wilfrid Laurier believes that the new constitution not only imposes separate schools upon the Northwest for all time to come, but imposes upon the federal parliament the legal obligation of imposing this system upon the provinces. If he has that singular impression, and that is the sole cause of the course that he has taken, he should go farther in this direction until he has verified the constitutional position. The course which the government proposes were taken only upon constitutional compulsion Sir Wilfrid should at this juncture make sure that he is compelled to take it.

He cannot establish this compulsion and will not try to do so. And if he cannot show compulsion he can only defend the proposed coercion as a matter of policy. But it is certainly bad policy to impose upon these great provinces such limitations of their freedom. If separate schools are good for the Northwest, they are good for the whole. It is not to be the British North America Act. It will never do for the parliament at Ottawa to say that a separate school system should prevail over these 550,000 square miles as long as the provinces stand against the wish of nearly the whole population, while provinces on each side of these two are free to adopt their own educational policy.

THE CARLETON OUTRAGE. The people of Carleton county cannot afford to allow the case of the alleged election of Solicitor General Jones to rest where it is. It is absolutely certain that Mr. Jones could not have been returned by the sheriff without the performance of the contemptible trick of hiding the court house Bible in order that the other candidate might not be able to have an affidavit sworn. But the circumstances and most of the evidence show that in spite of this conspiracy the paper was in the hands of the sheriff before he closed his court or had the right to close it.

The sheriff accepted the papers. He counted the money incorrectly and then counted it accurately. After the two countings the representative of the solicitor general raised the point that the time for receiving the nomination had expired. It seems at that stage to have been the view of the returning officer that the nomination could be refused if it was twelve o'clock when the counting was completed. After it was found that the counting was no part of the proceedings for which the candidate was responsible, the ground was shifted to the claim that the paper and money were not handed in before twelve. This claim is flatly contradicted by Mr. Boyer, whose statements are supported by other witnesses and whose version is the only one consistent with the conduct of the sheriff at the time.

Now there is the unquestionable fact that the nomination of Mr. Simms was delayed by the trick of hiding the Bible. The book had been used by the sheriff himself, in the same proceeding, shortly before it was needed for Mr. Simms' nomination. The only persons who had a motive for concealing the Bible were those interested in securing the unopposed election of Mr. Jones, and as there were only two or perhaps three persons in the room interested, it should be possible to find the offender.

On his own showing the sheriff intervened in the law rigidly against the opposition candidate and in favor of the member of the government to which he owes his own position. Courts have decided that in such cases the law is to be applied as if the candidate were a free man. The cause of delay sufficient. According to the other statements the sheriff violated the law by rejecting a nomination made in ample time. And all the statements agree that the nomination of Mr. Simms would have been filed long before the closing hour if the Bible had not been concealed by the friends and supporters of the solicitor general.

The people of Carleton county may or may not have been prepared to re-elect Mr. Jones on polling day. They certainly will not be prepared to endorse or submit to his election in this manner and by these means. It has been shown elsewhere in Canada and will be shown in New Brunswick that the present time is not healthy for proceedings of this sort. Elections by the stealing of Bibles and similar practices may satisfy some politicians. One would hardly expect these methods to be satisfactory to a public man who has just taken office in the department of justice.

It is not for the Sun to say what action shall be taken. On reflection Mr. Jones himself may think it advisable to resign the seat which has come to him in this way, and thus show that he was not a consenting or approving party. The government should be established in a federal district under laws passed by the Dominion. These

opposition. This may be true, but if the opposition allow him to be elected out of a chance to contest the county by such devices as have been practiced at Woodstock they need not expect more decent or fair treatment at the hands of the government party for their regular candidates when the general election comes. The perpetrators of the seat-stealing operation are doubtless of the opinion that they have done a smart thing, just as the Rochester forgers were until public opinion and the law got after them. There must not be an instant's toleration of these mischievous and criminal methods in elections. Ontario has refused to stand them and so must New Brunswick.

DE SENECHUTE.

In spite of Professor Osler, who at the age of fifty-six, has declared that men over forty are not much good, and that those over sixty ought to be chloroformed, the opinion still prevails that "old age hath yet his honor and his toil." Analysis of Dr. Osler's declaration would lead to various paradoxes, as that he is himself so nearly the period of utter uselessness that his views are of no value. Wherefore a man of sixty may be as good as ever he was, and a man of fifty-six may be good authority on such matters. It appears that all Dr. Osler's valuable text books were written after he was forty, and they are said to be exceedingly useful in spite of his declaration that nothing worth doing is accomplished by a man after he is forty. He explains away this fact by saying that he was too busy to write books before he was forty, which raises the question whether he ever did anything else better worth doing than his work as an author.

It is not necessary to take too seriously the emphatic language of Professor Osler, who would not now be taking up a new career at Oxford University if he thought he would be fit only for apathy in four years. But it is worth while for young men to take the intended moral that they must not waste the precious years in which they should be doing effective work. That is one lesson which Dr. Osler intends to teach by his figure of speech, and another is that the old should not claim and hold too many positions of responsibility and opportunity, whereby their juniors and betters are suppressed.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE LEGISLATION. The value of provincial Sunday observance laws has been greatly lessened by yesterday's decision of the supreme court of Canada. It seems to be settled that the legislature of Ontario, and therefore the legislatures of other provinces, have not power to enact a general measure for the protection of the Lord's Day from desecration. It seems to follow that laws already passed by provinces are invalid, though possibly some exception may exist in favor of laws passed before confederation and not repealed by federal statute.

Attorney General Pugsley submitted an argument in this case. His plea was not in favor of provincial jurisdiction, but against it. It happens in this case that there is no eager desire on the part of the provincial and federal authorities to grasp all the power that they can obtain. The Dominion minister of justice argued in favor of provincial jurisdiction. Railway corporations and other parties liable to be injuriously affected by severe Sunday laws argued in favor of federal jurisdiction. They have good reasons for this. Many of these corporations do business in several provinces and it would be in their interest to have uniform legislation. In the argument presented by the attorney general of this province it was contended that laws affecting public morals ought to be the same throughout Canada. As against this it may be said that the provinces have not the same popular or trading standards for Sunday observance, and that measures which some communities would consider lax would be regarded in other parts of Canada as unduly severe. But whether uniform legislation for all Canada is desirable or not the decision of the supreme court indicates that the Canadian parliament alone has adequate jurisdiction.

NORTH SEA FINDING. "The commissioners recognise un-announcedly that the fishing fleet committed no hostile act, and the majority of the commissioners being of the opinion that there were not, neither among the fishing boats nor in their vicinity, any torpedo boats, he opening of fire by Admiral Rojestvensky was not justifiable."

This is the substance of the finding of the North Sea commission. The remainder is surplusage. What more would Great Britain ask than such a decision? The subsequent statement that this decision is not intended to reflect on the valor or the kindness of Admiral Rojestvensky is a courtesy to which no one need object. Great Britain did not submit the charge that the Russian admiral was a coward or a brute or that these terms could properly be applied to his subordinates.

It was charged that the Russian fleet without justification fired on a number of British fishing vessels which were pursuing their legitimate business, and that men were killed and property destroyed in this unjustifiable attack. The Russian reply was that the fleet was attacked by Japanese torpedo boats, and that the firing was a proper and necessary act of self-defense. If the torpedo boats had been there and were moving on the Russian ships this would have been a good defence. The court decides that there is nothing in this defence. The supposed torpedo boats were innocent fishermen. They were in the usual place. They were showing the usual and correct

signals. Nothing was done by them to give reasonable cause for alarm. No one was to blame but Russia. It rests with Russia to do the rest. Compensation must be based on the facts shown in the enquiry. The officers who are responsible for the outrage are under Russian discipline. If it suits the Russian government to promote and reward them for what they have done, or to pass it by altogether, or to degrade and punish, no other country will have anything further to say.

LET THE WEST EDUCATE THE WEST.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.) Today in the whole territory to be included in Saskatchewan and Alberta there are only sixteen minority schools. Ten only of these are Roman Catholic, while six are presumably Protestant schools in Roman Catholic communities. The number of these dissentient schools does not increase rapidly. There were fourteen five years ago, and now there are two more. In the same period the public schools have increased in number from five hundred to more than a thousand. It will be seen that the part now taken in the system of the Territories by the minority schools is altogether insignificant. We are told also that there is no complaint either by the majority or the minority. All are satisfied with things as they are and are willing to continue the state of affairs.

We see no reason why then the people should not continue their way. The local government has carried on the system so far, and it is altogether probable that the local authorities will continue it if there is any real demand for separate schools. Let the matter be left with the local authorities, to public sentiment in the west, and to the British North America act.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION AND PART II. The appeal of the opposition leader at Ottawa to his own supporters and to the country generally not to make a party question of the separate school clauses of the autonomy bill ought to prevail. There is nothing in the question essentially partisan, except so far as the responsibility of the government for the measure makes it a political issue. But it is still possible for the premier to amend the measure. It will probably be found when the bill comes up for the second reading that Sir Wilfrid has made many changes in it. From a party point of view the Sun might wish that he would retain the school clauses. But in the interests of harmony and peace we would greatly prefer that he would leave the new provinces free.

IT HAS NO FRIENDS. So far as we have observed the educational clauses of the autonomy bill are not commended by a single journal printed outside the province of Quebec and in the English language. A number of liberal papers avoid the subject, a few suggest that the matter is of trifling importance, others offer faint apologies, some express regret, while the leading journal of the government party in Canada comes out day after day with condemnation and abuse. The same attitude is absolutely without precedent in regard to an important government measure. It is hard to see how the government can persist in retaining the school clauses.

The Hartland Advertiser is not a party paper, but one which has taken an independent position in local and federal politics. The article which we republish today, dealing with the nomination proceedings at Woodstock, is a non-partisan view of the situation. So far as can be learned the feeling of indignation throughout the county is very strong and is not confined to the opposition party.

WE publish also a fuller statement of the circumstances by Mr. Simms, the opposition candidate.

PAINFUL—FOR SOCIETY FOLK. People of fashion do things sometimes that cause pain in the stomach and aches in the kidneys. Hard work and hard pleasure have pretty nearly the same results. A sour stomach, a bad breath and pains about the heart and head are caused by gases from the stomach. Hutch cures them quickly. You take one when you feel bad. Three at night to move the bowels next morning, then one after each meal, and your trouble will go away. It is Nature's own remedy for pain. They are chocolate coated, and contain nothing that is injurious. There is nothing like it in the world. It's a doctor for ten cents! At your druggist's.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE. TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Addressing the Political Science Club at McMaster University tonight, Hon. Geo. E. Foster said he believed there was no greater cause to the public life of Canada today than patronage. From the lowest stratum up, too many people supported the party for what they expected to get out of it. His experience in twenty-five years was that the more patronage the party had the nearer it was to defeat.

NO; YOU CANNOT SELL 'any old thing' merely by advertising. Many liniments are advertised. Only one, Perry Davis's, has been in the market for sixty years. Today it is more popular than ever. 25c. and 50c.

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



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

Doubtless hundreds of thousands of women all over the United States have seen Dr. Hartman's offer in the papers—how he has undertaken to treat every woman suffering with any form of female disease who will write to him, free of charge. To those who have not heard of this it may be said that Dr. Hartman is a physician and surgeon of great renown in medical circles, especially in the treatment of those diseases which women alone have to bear. He has arranged to answer all letters that are sent to him from women troubled with any form of female weakness, free of charge, giving the benefit of knowledge which has cost him forty years of study and experience. The medicines he prescribes are within the reach of any woman, and she can get them at any drug store. All she is required to do is to send her name and address, together with her symptoms, duration of sickness and age. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President

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

Miss Helen Rolof, Kaukauna, Wis., writes: "Several times during the past two years or more my system has been greatly in need of a tonic, and at those times Pe-ru-na has been of great help in building up the system, restoring my appetite and securing restful sleep." Miss Muriel Armitage, 38 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, writes as follows: "I suffered for five years with uterine

irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Pe-ru-na, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day." Miss Lucy M. Riley, 88 Davenport St., Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I wish to add my indorsement to thousands of other women who have been cured through the use of Pe-ru-na. I suffered for five years with severe backache, and when weary or worried in the least I had prolonged headache. I am now in perfect health, enjoy life and have neither an ache or pain, thanks to Pe-ru-na." If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Hartland.

HARTLAND, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Lent Fredericks of Bangor, Me., died at the residence of her father, James Underhill, Upper Brighton, on the 21st inst. of consumption. The funeral service was attended by Rev. C. T. Phillips, assisted by Rev. B. O. Hartman. The remains were interred in the F. B. burying ground at Upper Brighton. The deceased leaves two children, a father and mother, beside a large circle of mourning friends. E. A. Fredericks, her husband, left on the evening express for Bangor.

Mrs. Sanford Hallett of Victoria is very ill. Mrs. Rankin of Woodstock, Peppers of Centreville and McIntosh of Hartland performed an operation today. Hopes for her recovery are very slight. Miss Jannett McMulling is confined to her bed with a gripe. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Henderson of Woodstock are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Samson, at Hartland.

Mrs. Thos. Hammond of Van Buren, Maine, has returned home to spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Kewick. Mrs. C. T. Phillips, who has been confined to her bed for nearly three weeks, is much improved. Mrs. Hugh Hunter of River Bank is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Taylor.

Miss Jennie Nevers is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alfred Parkin of Bath. John Archibald of Newburg, who has been in the woods for J. E. McCallum, came home today with his leg broken in two places. He was taken to the office of Dr. J. E. Curtin.

POLICEMAN SHOT HEIRRESS. Young Chicago Girl Had Refused to Marry Him.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Daniel Herman, a Chicago policeman, shot and instantly killed a school teacher, Miss Minnie Mulvill, on the street today. Miss Mulvill fell dead on the sidewalk. Herman escaped. It is said Miss Mulvill had refused to marry Herman. Miss Mulvill, who was 28 years of age, was not regularly employed as a teacher, but had often assisted the corps of instructors since her graduation from St. James school. She was a daughter of John Mulvill, who died several years ago, leaving an estate of \$150,000. Her uncle, William Mulvill, who died last year, left an estate valued at \$70,000. Miss Mulvill, one of the heirs, was made executrix. That the shooting was caused by the young woman's refusal to marry Herman, was the statement of John C. Schaubert, an intimate friend of the Mulvill family. Herman was never received at the Mulvill house, it is said.

Neglect Their Duties.

Eben Perkins Makes Another Charge Against the Liquor License Commissioners—No Right to Grant License to Mr. Savage.

Eben Perkins has again come out against the liquor license commissioners, and charged them with a neglect of their duties. It will be remembered that through Mr. Perkins' former action the commissioners were compelled to put in force the clause requiring the five licenses to be withdrawn in February. One of those who lost his license and business was Wm. J. Savage, who has since bought out the property and license of a regular licensee. The commissioners issued a new license in the name of Mr. Savage, and it was rumored that Mr. Perkins would oppose this use of their powers. The Sun interviewed Mr. Perkins last evening in regard to the report, which he confirmed as follows: "Yes, I have entered a complaint against the license commissioners for granting a license to Wm. J. Savage, in violation of the provisions of the act. When on a previous occasion I entered complaint against them, they agreed—not my allowing the case to stand—that they would in future carry out the law as contained in the Act. But in granting a license to Wm. J. Savage at the time and in the manner in which they did, I consider that they have done so not only in violation of the provisions of the Act itself, but as well in violation of their agreement with me, made before the court. In my opinion the Act was framed for the purpose of regulating the liquor traffic, and it contains provisions very clearly defining and regulating the duties of all officials appointed under it. I cannot see, therefore, that the manner of granting licenses is in any sense a matter of choice with the commissioners, specifically defined as it is by the Act itself. "On the occasion of the first complaint, Mr. Truman, counsel for the commissioners, in his address to the court pleaded that their desire was to temper justice with mercy in administering the law. "Now the mercy which is dispensed over the ordinary bar, or drawn from the tap of a beer barrel, is certainly not of that Shakespearean order which 'blesses both him who gives and him who receives'; and a careful search of the Act fails to reveal the presence of any such mercy in its application to the duties of the commissioners or otherwise. In a desire, therefore, to place before the public a just and comprehensive decision regarding the rights of the commissioners to interpret the law, which they are supposed to simply administer, I am bringing this matter before his honor Judge Ritchie."

MONCTON NEWS.

In the Churches—A Record Year For the Curiers. MONCTON, Feb. 26.—Rev. H. E. Thomas of Campbellton, who has been called to Wesley Memorial church here, subject to the action of the conference next summer, occupied the pulpit of the Central Methodist church today at both services. Mr. Thomas also addressed the boys' meeting in the Y. M. C. A. in the afternoon. The reverend gentleman created a very favorable impression. Pastor McConnell of Central Methodist occupied Mr. Thomas' pulpit at Campbellton.

Rev. Dr. Chewn, secretary of the moral reform movement of the Methodist church in Canada, is to address a meeting in Moncton on Thursday evening. This has been a great winter for the skating and curling rinks, and a new record has been established. Since the opening, about December 20, there has not been a single night when the ice has been unfit for skating and curling, something unprecedented in the history of rinks in Moncton. Even last winter, which was regarded as extraordinarily severe, there were two or three breaks in the skating season owing to soft weather. The conditions in the country districts are reported to be desperate, but as there must be a break up soon there is not likely to be any actual suffering for the necessities of life. The city's coal and wood supply is, however, running very short. The wood yards are about cleaned out as also the coal piles. But for the fact that a considerable quantity of Cape Breton coal was brought in last fall and stored, the conditions as far as fuel supply is concerned would have been much worse.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25.—The recovery at work in the Virginia mine today recovered the bodies of two more victims of last Monday's disastrous explosion, which makes the total number recovered up to this time 103. It is believed five more bodies are under water, which has risen continually in the mine. The workmen expect to have the pumps working later tonight. The relief committee, which has almost \$25,000 for distribution, will see that none of the widows and orphans want for the necessities of life.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around the City. To cure Headache in Kumfort Headache Pills. Barnes & Co. were awarded the contract for the Tourist Association's lot. There will be an with a new cover, which graphed.

THERE IS NO SUCH harmless cough. The bad to worse unless Lung Balsam cure. It allays inflammation air passages.

SCOWS ALL About 8 o'clock on 5 three scows broke on Gregory's pond and bay. One of the scow coal for the Cushing Lord Kitchener went morning to lay after staying out until no without seeing any tra It is thought the coal sunk. There is rumor scows were seen ashore.

MRS. JOHN WILSON Mrs. John Wilson Queen Co. died at her day. Mrs. Wilson daughter of the late J. land surveyor at Sun leaves seven children. The John, Annie at pres. IJbernia, Jennie at Sutton at Peterville, daughter, Weiland home. Two sisters, John and Mrs. M. O. Nerepis and two Kerr of Summer Hill Kerr, civil engineer at

HARNESSING THE In an interview at day, Premier Tweedie have made an amount the harnessing of the New York capitalists made a deposit of \$40,000 of their good faith the sure they will put in that will eventually a sure of \$4,000,000 in the construction of is also comprised in enterprise, and that they will be able to horse power, and supply John and all the Interv light.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie a quite feasible and will ried out. The premier also had just received royalties ever paid in treasury and he felt aged at the prospect this source.

NOTICE.

That any man can, experience, be an ed scolar if he possess Holland Log Rule, contents of all logs 2 inches in diameter. Sent to any address dollars and fifty cent H. B. HET

WAS BADLY

Little Yarmouth Brig bados after Voyag BARBADOS, Feb. and rigging badly damaged by her. hermaphrodite brig Yarmouth, N. S., re after a very tem February days ago. Sent to any address dollars and fifty cent H. B. HET

A SAD AC

MONCTON, N. B. berforce Co. had been R., met with a bad gaged in plowing of is a fat car rigged can left the track. Graves in such leg. One leg was to require amputati It is thought, may

THOUSAND DOLL

A Thousand Doll with every bottle of Hem-Roid—the only every form of Pile George Cook, S writes: "Dr. Leonhardt's of a very bad case ten years' standing, thing, but got no used Hem-Roid. Bleeding, Piles, itching. Ointments ments failed, but Hem-Roid cured mally, which reme Piles. \$1.00 at all Fills, Ont.

Litchby Soap—dis recommended by a a safeguard against John H. Allingham ents attending the his home in St. J. express on the C. evening. He was kphoid fever.