

BEST OF WASH DAY

...of money is should certain-ly tax as low as new conditions, previously, it is in done now. It to use the money vantage than in the young of an extra tax of od measure. We dical change, and ter the medicine ble. I do not mot amount should be d in this matter, the interests of k the tax should

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I think there is. If it is found that some por- the parish are not ney, an amount m the provincial e pay more know the money own division.

...I think the de- at the divisions ily will be of the parish. I or the considera- very important d and the opening n, which will be the consideration

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...ver in any high- be deemed neces- white road mi- commissioner is d empowered to de from the am- of the engineer- e not to ext- ree, for the pur- such machinery, shall have charg- y, being the pro- within his divi- d machinery is e duty to see, eely stored and

...In the absence of mention to the h will be of great e a communica- of the engineer- e University, stative their building- ing next for the alance, senate of the well, for the pur- e apparatus and e strength of the e relative e and other- e by the stud- e is extend- e be present, and ds materially in- versity, I think it for the members- ly satisfactory by the University, engineer- depart- try trust that the themselves of this ed at six p. m.

...POLICEMEN. 28-Judge W. B. presiding in Bench, returned to the libel suit of vs. Henry Mason, F. S. MacLennan, is the prosecutor, the terms in which S. MacLennan in- ood the service as

...RIA. at New York Always Bought

BRITT A WINNER.

Champion Corbett Beaten in Twenty Round Contest.

It Was a Clinching Bout Straight Through and the Advantage for

a Long Time Seemed to

Be With Corbett.

WOODWARD'S PAVILION, San Francisco, March 25.—Not since the day when Jack Dempsey and Peter Jackson battled for fame and fortune in San Francisco has such an interest been displayed, nor has the pugilistic world witnessed such stirring scenes as those which were enacted at Woodward's Pavilion tonight, when the world's champion featherweight, "Young Corbett" of Denver, and Jimmy Britt, the California lightweight, faced each other to settle the question of fistie supremacy.

When the bell summoned the principals in the main event to the centre of the ring there were about 8,000 spectators. The club officials stated that the receipts would total about \$50,000, which is the greatest amount ever con- tested for by fighters of Corbett's and Britt's calibre.

Both pugilists weighed-in tonight, and as had been predicted, both failed to budge the bar at the 120 notch. Britt's exact weight was 129, while that of Corbett was not given to the pub- lic.

WOODWARD'S PAVILION, San Francisco, March 25.—There was little change in the betting situation this evening. Corbett was pronounced favorite at odds of 10 to 1 and 10 to 10, with E. I. money coming out in in- creasing amounts. The betting, which had been apathetic considering the great interest displayed in the con- test, revived tonight with a suddenness that literally swamped the pool-sellers. Corbett was favored against \$1,500 that he would be returned the winner, while Britt placed \$500 against \$900 on his own chances.

The contest between Britt and Corbett was scheduled for 20 rounds, Ed- die Grayey referee. Two six-round bouts preceded the main event. SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—4.0 p. m.—"Young Corbett" was the first to enter the ring. He was clad in a blue and white sweater and had both hands bandaged. After being cheered, he at once took his seat.

Corbett smiled confidently to his fight, and the high- his condition appeared to be perfect. He was introduced as "The idol of the Olympic Club and the Pride of Cal- ifornia."

Britt was accorded an ovation which lasted several minutes. Jimmy looked a bit worried, but it was seen that his physical condition was good in spite of the low weight.

Immediately afterwards Corbett was introduced as "The Pride of Denver and the featherweight champion of the world."

His reception did not suffer in comparison with the ovation ac- corded the local favorite. Both men posed for a light- ning-ograph.

Referee Graney entered the ring and after shaking hands with both men, brought them to the centre of the ring and gave them their instructions.

Britt looked nervous as he posed for the photograph.

Britt and Corbett then shook hands and went to their respective corners.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Round 1.—After maneuvering for an opening, Corbett launched out with a left hook, but Britt cleverly blocked him. Quick as a flash, Britt then hooked his left to the body and quickly fol- lowed with right and left to the jaw. Then they clinched without damage. Corbett planted a left swing to Britt's ribs. A moment later a straight left caught Britt in the fact. They then went to a mix-up without result and the going sounded.

Careful fighting marked this round.

Round 2.—They closed in and again they mixed it. Britt putting his left hand to the body. He almost floored the champion with a fearful left to the body. Corbett fought back wildly and received a left swing to the jaw that nearly put him to the floor. Corbett rushed in, but was met with a straight left to the body that sent him back to the ropes. Corbett jabbed with straight left to the face, and Corbett swung right hard twice to Britt's kidneys. The blow was a hard one. They mixed it and Corbett planted his right and left on Britt's jaw. The bell rang and the seconds ran in and separated. Corbett had all the better of the in-fighting and Britt was warned by his seconds to keep his distance. Corbett had a slight lead in this round.

Round 3.—They went to a mix-up. Corbett swung left, Jimmy's ear and Britt jabbed Corbett to the face with a left. Corbett pushed Jim to his knees. Britt was up quickly and drove a straight left to the body. Corbett put in a hard left to the face. Corbett swung a short-arm right to the face and a left to the nose, getting in also a good right to the face. They exchanged rights to the face and then the bell rang.

It was Corbett's round. He set a very fast pace.

Round 4.—A left swing by Britt caught Corbett on the face, but the cham- pion countered with a vicious right upper cut to the jaw. Jimmy sent a left hook hard to the body. Corbett swung a hard right to the body. He kept after Britt, sending a right swing to the jaw. Britt rushed Corbett to the ropes, but failed to land, and Corbett put a hard right to the face and then whipped a terrific left to the nose. The bell then rang.

Corbett had much the better of the round.

Round 5.—Britt rushed Corbett to the ropes, but the champion sent him back with a right to the body. Cor- bett sent a fierce right to the jaw, but



The Medicine that has Cured the Ills of a Million Women is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

STERILITY

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children?
How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution!
Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.
Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, curing all displacements and inflammation.
Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers. The medicine that instantly asserts its curative powers in the ills of women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Read These Two Remarkable Cures.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish, tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well."
"Within a year after, I became the mother of a strong, healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and wish every other knew of it. Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years, and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it changed me from a weak nervous man to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, which is the pride and joy of our household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day bless you for the light, health and happiness your Vegetable Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely your friend, MRS. MAX P. WHARTY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis." Sec. Northshore Oratorical Society.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

Report of the Acting Superintendent.

In the report of Dr. J. Boyle Travers, acting superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, for the year 1902-3, submitted to the legislature, it is stated the results achieved surpasses the best previous years of the house. From Nov. 1st, 1902, to Oct. 31, 1903, 122 patients were admitted—68 were males and 54 females. 72 patients—43 males and 29 females—were sent out recovered; 4—2 males and 2 females, were sent out, "improved," 13—8 males and 5 females, whose names are still on the books, are living at home with friends. "On trial" Dr. Travers says the percentage of recoveries on admissions for the year is 59, the highest in the history of the institution. Although 122 patients were admitted during the year, the total number of inmates, 575, is less than it was last year, and if those at home "on trial" are included, the actual population is 25 less. There were 54 deaths, 25 of the patients being between 40 and 80 years of age. Dr. Travers says one of the reasons for the steadily increasing number of patients is the facility with which persons may be sent to the institution. Referring to the need of repairs, Dr. Travers says an additional man is required in the engineering department. Supervisors, male and female, are required, too. More male attendants are urgently required. There are only 11 attendants to 200 patients, one for every 18 patients. At present time the number of attendants to patients is one to 28. On Sunday the staff is depleted one-half. Dr. Travers recommends that the staff be increased to 200, male and female sides of the house, should be fitted up for noisy and violent cases. Better sanitation is required. The sewerage system is faulty and ventilation in parts of the building exceedingly defective. Improvement in the cellar is necessary and there should be a permanent cellar man. The heating system, installed in 1875, does not work satisfactorily, and the acting superintendent suggests that a new system be installed. A dietary, absolutely generous, should be placed at the disposal of the physician. The ward furniture requires to be replaced, and there should be a more generous policy in the matter of paint, the use of bright colors being advised. Pipes and radiators should be covered, for the protection of epileptic patients. The institution should be provided with means for giving a variety of kinds of baths. The room used for mortuary purposes could be equipped and utilized for general pathological work and for pathological research. In the way of amusement for the male patients, Dr. Travers suggests a pool table might be provided.

The report gives a statement of the admissions of persons admitted since November, 1875. Farmers and their wives head the list, numbering 649, while farmers' sons and daughters were 203 more. Laborers and their wives and daughters numbered 607, while housewives furnish the appalling proportion of 652. Blacksmiths and their wives numbered 81, while fishermen and their wives numbered 38. There were only 2 stavedors and wives. Seamen and their wives numbered 54, but the wives furnished only 3 of this number. Of gentlemen there were 11 and of ladies 92. Clergymen numbered 8, and home missionaries 8. House servants numbered 270, only 2 being males. Teachers numbered 43, 23 of them being females.

Of the total 8,741, the single numbered 1,888, the married 1,402, the widowed 351.

Four of the patients who died last year were between 80 and 90 years of age.

Of those who remained at the end of the year, 47 were curable and 528 incurable.

It is recorded that of the 122 persons admitted last year 30 had dark brown hair, 12 black, 21 brown, 21 grey, 6 brown and grey, 11 black and grey, 1 white. There was not a red or auburn haired patient, or a dark or light-haired one.

As regards education, 70 of the persons admitted last year had common school education, 25 had no education.

The comparative aggregate expenditure for medical superintendence, board, maintenance, etc., is given as follows: 1903, \$117.09; 1902, \$114.95; 1901, \$101.21; 1900, \$105.73; 1899, \$108.44.

WIFE AND MOTHER GONE.

Mrs. Harry Napier Left Her Husband and Child, and the Former is Broken Hearted.

Harry Napier of Paddock street, conductor on the C. P. R., is prostrated and almost crazed over the loss of his wife, under particularly distressing circumstances. Mrs. Napier, who was formerly Miss Lou Belyea of Carleton, is about twenty years of age, and was well known both in the city and on the west side. She was married four or five years ago and has a little girl about three years of age. Some time ago, on account of a disagreement, she left her husband and returned to her home in Carleton, shortly afterwards taking proceedings to obtain possession of the child. This dispute was finally settled, and Mr. and Mrs. Napier have lived together ever since, quite happily, so far as could be judged by outsiders.

In their home on Paddock street they kept a number of boarders, among whom was a United States customs official, who made himself quite handy about the house. Mr. Napier was out on his ordinary run, and Mrs. Napier made enquiries from a number of places as to the probable whereabouts of her husband at a particular hour. On Tuesday evening's Montreal train she left the city, and Mr. Napier returning to town found his home deserted and the little child without her mother. No word was left as to Mrs. Napier's whereabouts, but information has since been received.

About the first of the week Mr. Napier gave his wife a sum of money with which to pay the rent, then failing due. The rent was not paid. Besides this money it is stated that the young woman took away with her many things of value from the house.

In consequence of this, and her departure, Mr. Napier was hard pressed, but has managed to come through all right.

It is said that word has been received from one who is interested, to the effect that Mrs. Napier has gone to Niagara.

The train at the depot, but did not make known her destination.

Since she left, Mr. Napier has been almost a complete wreck of his former self. He had struggled along through different branches of work in the C. P. R., and was doing nicely, but this blow has knocked most of the ambition out of him, and he has now little heart for anything.

CASORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.
Signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.*

CAMBRIDGE WON THE BOAT RACE.

Light Blues Again Defeat Their Old Opponents.

PUTNEY, March 25.—The sixty-first annual race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed today over the Putney to Mortlake course, about four and a quarter miles, and was won by the Cambridge men, who crossed the finish line 8.19, four and a half lengths in front of their opponents.

The morning broke dull and misty, with rain threatening. There was scarcely any breeze and the water was smooth. Few spectators were present when the boats started. Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river, though there seemed to be little chance. Oxford crew every preparation for a good race. The wind was very light from the northeast, and was behind the crews over a fair part of the course. The boats were sent away at 7.57 in a slight drizzling rain and very heavy weather, Oxford striking a 36 stroke and Cambridge pulling 35.

At Crabtree wharf Oxford was leading by one length.

At Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford was still leading, but by only a quarter length, rowing a 32 stroke with Cambridge again pulling 32 and pluckily drawing up.

When Thornycroft's were reached at ten minutes past eight, Cambridge favored by the bend had assumed the lead.

Devonshire meadows was passed at 8.02, with the Cambridge men half a length in the lead, and both crews going well, making a fine race. At Putney the Cambridge crew was leading, and reached at fourteen minutes after eight, the Cambridge crew had increased its lead to two and a half lengths, and was further increased to four and a half lengths at the finish.

Oxford seems to have been out-rivined themselves, but the Oxonians looked to be done. The Cambridge crew was steady and gained the lead, but the Cambridge stroke would not allow himself to be hustled, rowing with great judgment and at the proper moment.

When he called for a spurt his men responded gallantly. Thenceforth their long training told in their favor. Amid tremendous cheering by the spectators, the Cambridge crew was manfully and a fine race ensued until Thornycroft's were reached, when the form of the Oxonians began to get ragged and hereafter the result was never in doubt, though the defeated crew rowed a dogged stern race.

According to the official announcement, the time of the winning crew was 21 minutes and 34 seconds and their lead at the finish line four and one half lengths. Cambridge won last year's race by six lengths.

On March 25—Cambridge easily won the Oxford-Cambridge inter-university field sports at the Queen's Club grounds here today.

CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Department of Agriculture, Commission of Enquiry, Ottawa, March 24.—The following is the report of A. W. Grindley, agent of the department of agriculture in Great Britain, regarding Canadian food products in Great Britain.

Canadian food products are often sold in Great Britain to the consumer, as being the product of Great Britain or the product of some other country, the product of which may command a higher price on the markets. The only thing that can be done is for Canadian shippers to brand "Canada" or "Canadian" on everything and advertise freely in the British trade journals. A few Canadian firms have followed this plan and today their brands are in demand and are known as "Canadian products," but this position has only been gained by spending a lot of money in advertising. Financial returns are not the average shippers look for, and if he receives more money by having his goods sold as the product of some other country, he very naturally prefers the higher price and says nothing. It is a "very slow change" getting the British people to change their ideas or tastes, to "play the game" one must have lots of time and money for it. The average Canadian exporter cannot afford to do, but Canadian goods are gradually, if slowly, gaining in favor. This gain in favor is chiefly due to the fine quality of the Canadian goods. International competition is to be seen to capture the British market that there

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

James H. Wiles of Fairville Lured to the Central Station Last Night.

James Herbert Wiles, who has been the C. P. R. station agent at Fairville, occupies a cell in the county jail, having been remanded to that place at a late hour last night by Police Magistrate Ritchie. Wiles was arrested in the guard room of the central station by Detective Killen about 10 o'clock. The detective called on him at Fairville earlier in the day and requested Wiles to come over to the station. This he did, and while he was there, Isaac McKay, police inspector of the C. P. R., and Mr. Taylor, a St. John barrister, made out the papers for his being held. The papers having been prepared by Police Clerk Henderson, the judge arrived on the scene, and then the warrant was executed by Detective Killen. Wiles was removed to the court room, where the judge ordered his removal to jail.

Wiles has been in the custody of the C. P. R. for eight years, six of which have been spent at Fairville. He belongs to Kings county and is 32 years of age. The charges is that he received on Jan. 23rd from the C. P. R. a cheque for \$15, with directions to hand it over to another man, and that the prisoner, in violation of good faith and contrary to the terms of said direction, fraudulently and unlawfully converted the cheque to his own use, thereby being guilty of theft.

It is said that Wiles represented that men were employed at Fairville by him and he sent in bills for their pay. No such men, it is claimed, were actually at work.

A SMUGGLING MONUMENT.

How a Grand Manan Captain Dodged the Custom's Officials.

There is a place of valuable property in the shape of a large sloop hauled up at Seal Cove, Grand Manan, which has quite a history. It transpires that the sloop was hauled by some other parties to carry two or three loads of fish to Machias, Me., where they were loaded upon a steamer at that place. The sloop was hauled on the third trip and after the cargo had been unloaded, the captain's men found out that the custom's officials intended seizing the vessel, hasting to get the sloop out of the harbor and to get the anchor when a boat manned by four men with the custom's office was seen approaching. The sloop was hoisted up a steamer at that place and the sloop was pointed for the mouth of the harbor when the custom house boat reached her and demanded that they come to anchor. The captain refused to allow them to board and they sheered off and returned to the shore for a tug, which was waiting with steam up to tow them to the wharf. The wind had increased to a gale and a very heavy sea was running in the outer harbor, and the captain of the sloop was not anxious to make a run for it unless forced to, but he was determined to get the sloop out of the harbor and to get the anchor when a boat manned by four men with the custom's office was seen approaching. The sloop was hoisted up a steamer at that place and the sloop was pointed for the mouth of the harbor when the custom house boat reached her and demanded that they come to anchor. The captain refused to allow them to board and they sheered off and returned to the shore for a tug, which was waiting with steam up to tow them to the wharf. The wind had increased to a gale and a very heavy sea was running in the outer harbor, and the captain of the sloop was not anxious to make a run for it unless forced to, but he was determined to get the sloop out of the harbor and to get the anchor when a boat manned by four men with the custom's office was seen approaching. 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