POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., MAY 4, 1907

THE MAN FOR ST. JOHN

In his address at the Liberal ratification meeting Wednesday Hon. Mr. Pugsley announced with admirable force and clearness the views he entertains and the policies he will seek to carry out with respect to many matters of prime importance to St. John and the province generally. The speech of the candidate, of which an extended account is printed on another page this week, showed a complete grasp of the questions which will most affect the progress of St. John in the future, and the enthusiasm of the meeting as the Premier spoke was satisfying evidence of the confidence with which the party entrusts its interests to his care. Throughout the course of Hon. Mr. Pugsley's remarks the cheering showed that the doctrine laid down was much to the meeting's liking, that it shared the speaker's confidence with regard to the future and that it was sure we shall now be represented at Ottawa by a statesman with the ability and the determination to secure for this port the full share of prosperity to which its position and the sacrifices of its citizens entitle it. The striking address afforded new and abundant proof of the wisdom of the party in selecting a champion of the city's interests.

When the nomination had been unanimously ratified and a resolution endorsing the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been adopted with cheers, Hon. Mr. Pugsley briefly sketched the wonderful progress which Canada has made since 1896, quoting figures to measure the bounds made by our expanding trade, which figures denote a progress the rapidity of which is without parallel. In manufactures, in shipping, in railroad building, and in every branch of activity, he showed how amazing has been the expansion of the Dominion during the last ten years. He reminded them that the amount of traffic from the West now reaching the Atlantic seaboard would be multiplied as the facilities for handling it are extended, as the railways increase and as the ports are equipped, and he spoke with confidence of a day not far distant when the export trade of St. John will amount not to $27,000,000 but to more than $100,000,000.

Consideration of the coming increase in traffic and the expansion of transportation lines led the Premier to consider the routes by which the business must find an outlet during the winter season. He said with conviction that the Grand Trunk Pacific freight which sought the shortest way to tidewater would not go on from Chipman to Moncton and thence to Halifax, but would come via Chipman and Norton to St. John, following the short haul and the line of least resistance. He referred with telling effect to the arrangement with the Canadian Northern for an early survey of the Valley route and the satisfactory prospects for the extension to this port of the third transcontinental railroad, that of Mackenzie & Mann. Hon. Mr. Pugsley was interrupted by applause as he expressed the view that the Intercolonial should be preserved as the people's road, as a safeguard against excessive rates, and that it should be extended to the Great Lakes and then on to the wheat fields, and the applause was redoubled when he placed himself on record as opposed to giving the C. P. R. any rights over the Intercolonial such as would deprive St. John of any advantages which are ours because of our geographical situation or our expanding harbor facilities.

The cheering was renewed as he began to deal with the mail service and the preference. He said, with the very evident approval of all within the hall, that it was absurd to compel the Empresses to go from St. John to Halifax instead of laying a course direct to Liverpool. He felt that the fair and the wise plan was for St. John and Halifax to agree to divide the service, to allow the Allan turbiners to ply to and from Halifax direct and to have the Empresses utilize St. John alone. This stout assertion of St. John's rights drew a shout of approval from the big meeting. A reference to the fact that after 1911 the British preference under Liberal policy will be confined to goods entering Canada through its own ports, to the manifest advantage of St. John among them, was also heartily endorsed by the meeting. The address throughout dealt with practical matters in which the constituency is vitally interested and it has been long since a candidate here has so thoroughly warmed up his audience as the Premier did Wednesday evening.

HON. MR. ROBINSON

Hon. C. W. Robinson, the new Provincial Secretary, fresh from his election by acclamation in Westmorland, was a figure of interest at the Liberal ratification meeting Wednesday night. He was introduced after several scarcely veiled references to him as the next Premier of New Brunswick, and the audience was eager to hear what he had to say for himself. It was, beyond question, the opinion of all present that Mr. Robinson in his brief address used excellent judgment and created a most favorable impression. He omitted the usual platitudes and dealt boldly and forcibly with the questions of the hour. He paid a graceful and earnest tribute to Hon. Mr. Pugsley, and loyally and fervently voiced his confidence in Hon. Mr. Emmerson.

To St. John, to what it has done and to what it hopes to do, the Provincial Secretary referred in the manner of a public man who sees no one section of the country but who desires the progress of the province as a whole. He gave assurance that he is as anxious for St. John's success as its own people are, knownig that its progress will be of benefit to all New Brunswick. His evident conviction is that a period of expansion is now beginning here, and this view was expressed by several of the other speakers last evening.

Mr. Copp, another Westmorland man, the provincial organizer of the Liberal party, made a rousing speech and quickly won the hearty favor of the audience. He said his services were at the disposal of the party in case a contest should arise in this constituency, but it is the general conviction that there will be no opposition to Hon Mr. Pugsley. Mr. Copp explained that he is a worker and not a speechmaker, but the electors who heard him Wednesday evening will be ready to testify that he can speak as well as organize.

AS OTHERS SEE US

"Go to New Brunswick and learn how public schools should be conducted," is the gist of the Bangor News' advice to Maine educationists. Says that occasionally frank journal:

"As a suggestion, we think it would be a good plan for the man whom Governor Cobb appoints as Mr. Stetson's successor to spend several weeks or months visiting among the common schools of New Brunswick. The men and women who come to Maine from New Brunswick are not from what are termed the gentry. They are as a rule poor in wealth and rich only in thrift and a desire to advance. It is safe to say that the average young man or young woman who comes to Maine from New Brunswick is not so far advanced as those of their age who were brought up under Maine instruction. But what the New Brunswick native has acquired, he has learned thoroughly—he 'knows what he knows.' He has gained his education in a way so he will never forget it.

"It may not be patriotic or exactly in keeping with a sense of loyalty for a Yankee to admit as much, but we believe that New Brunswick has better schools and turns out a more serviceable product from her schools than Maine has done as yet. This may sound like heresy to the parents of lisping children who can recite 'Old Ironsides' and 'Sheridan's Ride' off the reel and who spend tedious hours in raising and lowering the beautiful and glorious banner which flaps above the school building, but so long as the world holds something more than sentiment and poetry, the chances are that the world will have use for men and women who are familiar with the knotty problems of life, and in this latter direction the showy pupil must give place to the practical pupil. If Maine parents paid half the money and attention to adorning the minds of their offspring as they do to embellishing the outward appearance and the impression that children make upon outsiders, the results would give more satisfaction."

The News editor decides that Mr. W. W. Stetson, whom many New Brunswickers have heard with pleasure, and who recently retired from office, "had outlived his usefulness as the visiting head of the common school system of the State of Maine." Time was, the News thinks, when Mr. Stetson was a useful, progressive and conspicuously successful school authority. But—"having penetrated the tough hide of sordid respectability and made enemies among men who are more useful as enemies than friends, having cleared the land from several stumps and stones in order to begin cultivation, Mr. Stetson ceased to work for the Maine schools and started in at the more pleasing occupation of working for Stetson. In other words, Mr. Stetson became painfully self-conscious. Instead of thinking about what evil to strike next, and how to build up the intellectual fiber of the common schools, Mr. Stetson became a retailer of platitudes and a peddler of proverbs and a vendor of Socratic wisdom, the central idea in all of his efforts being the glorification of Stetson. Not contented with the voluntary worship of adoring schoolma'ams and pupils, he went forth to Grange meetings and fairs and sociables and picnics and weddings and Old Home Week observances, and talked and filed up his old saws and tuned his old instruments, and seemed to believe himself indispensable at every function from a christening to a funeral. Though Mr. Stetson is never tiresome and seldom commonplace, and though he is a rival to Roosevelt and Taft in industry, the result of his new departure was that he was compelled to slight his work, and as time passed and his personal obsession grew upon him, the neglect fell more heavily upon Maine and with decreasing energy upon Mr. Stetson the man. And so, passing by easy grades, from usefulness to inutility, and from this to worse, the decline of an alert and candid official was complete."

So a new man must be appointed, and while the News does not attempt to specify what is necessary in order to set the Maine schools on the right road again it insists that one of the first things essential is to take a leaf out of the New Brunswick book. Than which there easily might be worse advice.

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Prof. Goldwin Smith, to whom someone aptly referred the other day as "our lone annexationist," is now a man without a country. He ceased to be an Englishman long ago, and he never has become a Canadian. With the hopeless blindness of those who will not see the old philosopher continues to argue that Canada never can become a nation, and that, on the other hand, it is useless for her to hope to remain in the British Empire. For many years the Sage of the Grange has piped this same doleful tune, notwithstanding the appearance of evidence which would have convinced a less wilful or more human thinker of his error. The Dominion's remarkable progress during the last twelve years, and its continued happy relations with the rest of the Empire have made no impression upon Goldwin Smith unless it be that he has somewhat postponed the date for our absorption by the United States. Just now American reviewers are eagerly quoting from Prof. Smith's recent article in the Contemporary Review on "Canada, England and the States." It was written so that it would be published just as the Colonial Conference was beginning work in London, and in it the aged prophet, in the words of an American admirer, "warns the Canadian that it is in the New World that his destiny is cast; that any prolongation of the state of dependence on the Old World is bad principally because it is futile; that the policy of British statesmen of former days who generally looked forward to colonial emancipation is the true one. As for union with the United States, though at present no one speaks or thinks of it on either side of the boundary line, and though it is unlikely that anybody either in Canada or the United States will be talking or thinking about it for some years to come—'no octogenarian has any practical interest in it'—still, he thinks it is the ultimate solution. Professor Smith instances here the cases of Italy and Germany. Statesmen of renowned sagacity said after the failures in each case that union would never come, but the event showed that though the action of the great forces is often long suspended by that of secondary forces, in the end the great forces prevail."

Such great forces as are at work operate to prevent the solution Prof. Smith regards as most probable. He describes Canada as far from being one organic whole, consisting rather of "four different sections of territory separated from each other by wide spaces or great barriers of nature, while each of them is closely connected in every way with the country to the south." This description has much less force today that it would have had twenty-five or thirty years ago, or even ten. The linking process begun by the Canadian Pacific long ago is now well nigh perfect. A few more years and the third of the transcontinental railways will be complete. Again, Prof. Smith says barely half the population of Canada is now British. But how much of it is American? He says Canada looks unconsciously to the United States for protection in case of war and adds: "Unquestionably the United States would repel invasion of this continent, provided Canada were not drawn by Great Britain into an European war."

Even in Toronto, where smiling toleration of the Smith whimsies has become a habit, they will regard such statements as evidence that age is telling. It is a matter for pity that the last utterances of Goldwin Smith should be of a character to encourage among our American neighbors the idea that the Dominion is a disjointed confederacy without ties of sentiment or communication, and that its aspirations rise no higher than national suicide through union with the Republic. After reading the Smith article a Boston writer thus describes the Canada of today, the Country of the Twentieth Century: "In short, without anything like unity of territorial basis, without vital relations and sympathy among themselves, so far separated from each other are the main divisions of the Dominion and each of them so strongly drawn in another direction, it seems impossible for Canada ever to become the seat of a united nation. Still, Canadians speak of their country as a nation; and in view of the difficulty which is daily showing itself of combining with the character of the dependency that of a nation, it must be that when they thus speak, even if they are doing as Mr. Chamberlain bade, and thinking imperially, they have at the back of their minds certain anticipations of coming emancipation. So Goldwin Smith believes, at all events, and though he does not expressly add it—after emancipation gravitation must make one country of the two English-speaking nations."

If Goldwin Smith were at heart an Englishman or a Canadian his visions would assume another form. He is, in his last years, in the frame of mind which marked the lone juror who said of the others that he never had met eleven such stubborn men in all his life.

THE SHAME OF THE CITIES

"Boss" Murphy and "Big Tim" Sullivan have concluded a "truce" with Mayor McClellan, which will be said to mean several things, though really it means that the criminal element in Tammany Hall has regained the exclusive right to levy tribute upon every form of vice and crime that flourishes in Greater New York. Every thief, every gambler, keeper of a disorderly resort, crooked politician, "fence," blackmailer, poolroom proprietor—the whole army of evil in fact—will now "stand in with" the machine, and turn over a portion of the revenue of crime to the head criminals. Philadelphia, after a spasm of virtue, has relapsed into the old slough. Chicago, perhaps the worst of all the cities, sinks ever deeper into the slime.

What Chicago is New York will now rapidly become, and what Chicago is no man can write down in plain English lest he offend. Mr. George K. Turner has set about the task none too gingerly in McClure's, but even he is compelled to indicate rather than to describe when he discusses some aspects of the system by which the Chicago politicians organize the damned of that city and exact from them a tribute greater and fouler than any the world has ever known. In Chicago where the death rate from murder is six or eight times greater than in London or Liverpool and twenty-five times greater than in the big cities of Germany, there were 187 proven homicides in the year ended December 1, 1905, and no one knows what number of murders were covered up by the elaborate machinery of suppression which is everywhere at work in the city. Chicago's reputation is so black that it shames a careless nation. The reason, Mr. Turner says, is "the tremendous and elaborate organization—financial and political—for creating and attracting and protecting the criminal which that city possesses. The criminal is one who has weltered back into a primitive, savage condition, and in most large cities the sale of means to this end is a dreadful source of financial profit to those who are callous enough to undertake it. Chicago is notable in this regard. The city contains 7,300 licensed liquor sellers and about 1,000 unlicensed. The majority of the saloons are owned by the breweries. These breweries are overcapitalized, and to earn dividends are obliged to fill Chicago with beer to the point of saturation. * * * A large proportion of Chicago's population, European peasants and Southern negroes, are just the people to be made into violent criminals by strong drink, and under this baleful influence they are a constant and growing menace to society."

He numbers the "white slaves" at 10,000; "the organizers of this hellish business, and not the unfortunates, reap the financial profit on the sale of body and soul, for Chicago has the 'business'—organized from the supplying of young girls to the drugging of the older out of existence—with all the nicety of modern industry." A group of favored gamblers divides the city into districts, and if a newcomer opens a game without their consent the police arrest him. It is estimated that the revenue from crime of all sorts is $135,000,000, a proportion of which is paid to the "authorities" for protection. Men like "Bathhouse John" Coughlin and "Hinkey Dink" Kenna are the chief captains of crime. They choose their own police court judges: "This, of course," says Mr. Turner, "makes the administration of the law an absolute mockery. Offenders against the law last year were charged a regular tariff, gathered in, weekly or monthly, by collectors. In return, the contributor was entitled to notice from the police of any danger, and a further notice when it was safe to resume business. About $200,000 a year are supposed to be paid to the police for the protection of dissipation. There is practically no patrolling; there are many men with criminal records upon the force, and some have even helped to organize burglaries."

There are enough decent people in Chicago to pull down this castle of crime tomorrow and bury the chief criminals in the ruins; but the decent folk are indifferent or without a common purpose. And the others rule.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE

A writer in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association strongly opposes the suggestion, which has found some favor, that Canada should choose her Governor General. He says in part:

"One of our most patriotic citizens has recently suggested that it would be advantageous to Canada to secure the right of selecting her own Governor General. We do not propose to dilate on the pros and cons of this suggestion. But there is one point in relation to it which may be worth consideration. At present, the Governor General can hardly be said to possess other power to mould Canadian policies and legislation than such as he may derive from the respect which his high personal qualities command. In real power to override the party in office, our Governor General has not more, and may even, without reflection on any of the illustrious men who have held the post, be said to have considerably less power than can be exercised in England by the King. Now, if we elect our executive head, he would inevitably acquire no small power to mould the policy of the government. It may be doubted whether thoughtful Canadians would care to see the Governor General exercising here the power of a president of the United States. Is it not vastly preferable to have the real executive power under the control of the popular assembly, which, should it fail to adjust itself to the desires of the nation, can be replaced by another without affecting our relations with the Imperial authorities?"

This serves to remind us how much power a president of the United States may exercise when he happens to be an aggressive and able partizan politician. Mr. Roosevelt intends, so far as he can, to have the Republicans continue to rule the United States. He can do much to keep them in power. He has done much to forward public measures of his own devising to which Congress was at first either indifferent or hostile. Perhaps most of his policies have been beneficial; but he may fall into serious errors. Again, the next powerful president may not be either safe or wise. Canada's system of government does not suffer by comparison with that south of us.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Railway Commission decides that telephone companies and express companies must not only file their rates with the commission, but must justify them.

* * *

If the Empresses go from St. John to Liverpool direct the C. P. R. will not need running rights over the Intercolonial to Halifax. To go to Halifax is merely to lose time and waste money.

* * *

The German chancellor intimates that Germany will not agree to discuss disarmament at The Hague. Germany, he says, is in favor of peace but prefers to go fully armed. He thinks a disquieting effect would follow formal talk about smaller armies and navies. And, if Germany acts up to this belief, the other nations will continue to talk peace and prepare for a general conflagration.

MAY 4, '07.

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$10.00 will buy as good a suit at Oak Hall as $13.50 will buy anywhere else.
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And at every other price, and on all lines of Clothing—Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Trousers and Vests—the saving will be proportionately large.

You see, when you buy Oak Hall Clothes you buy direct of the makers and you save the middlemen's profit; that's what makes the difference in price,—and no clothes have more style, look better, fit better, or wear better than those that bear the Oak Hall label. Nor will you find such a large variety of styles and patterns to choose from elsewhere.

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Boys who have always been outfitted at Oak Hall have had a continuous training in seeing and knowing and wearing right kinds of clothes.

Sailor Suits, -	.90 to $7.00	Norfolk Suits, -	$2.00 to $9.50
Bloomer Sailor Suits, -	4.25 to 7.50	Three-piece Suits, -	3.50 to 9.50
Russian Suits, - - -	2.50 to 5.00	Reefers, - - -	2.00 to 6.50
Sailor Collar Russian Suits,	3.00 to 7.00	Top Coats, - -	4.50 to 6.50
D. B. Bloomer Suits, -	4.50 to 7.00	Rain Coats, - - -	3.50 to 15.00

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If not, send for one at once. It is a book of 64 pages and full of information such as you should have before purchasing your spring clothes. **Free for the asking.**

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SCOVIL BROS. LIMITED,

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CONFERENCE WITH KINGS COUNTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENTS

Local Members Discuss Many Important Matters With Them

Highway Districts Will Be Smaller Than in the Past, and More Officials Appointed---County Grants Handed Over and Question of Allotting Road Machines Settled.

Hampton, May 1—There was an important meeting in the court house here yesterday afternoon, when the highway superintendents of the several parishes in the county met at the call of the local representatives to talk over road matters and other matters in this connection.

For two or three years there have only been a few superintendents for the whole county, some five or six, but the government found that this change was not popular with the people, that one superintendent for three parishes could not get close enough to the taxpayers to find out what they wanted, was unable to see just where work was needed promptly and had to depend too much upon assistants. So they decided to make the districts smaller, appoint a superintendent for every parish and in some large parishes appoint two men.

These officials appointed this spring met yesterday and were handed checks from the county secretary corresponding to the amount of taxes collected for roads in their districts.

They will thus be able, it was explained, to go ahead with their work and lay out the necessary work according to the funds on hand. After July 1 they will have the government road grants to fall back upon.

The superintendents were an intelligent, active looking body of men, most of them with years of experience as road makers. They expressed the belief that the roads would get much greater care and attention under closer supervision.

The distribution of the nine road machines owned in the county between the fifteen parishes was one important piece of business handled. Ora P. King, M. P. P., who was in the chair, thought that the members could be relieved of this work if the superintendents who had to use one machine would get together and arrange when each would want the road maker. Some of the superintendents placed in this position retired to consult and agree upon a plan that would be satisfactory.

The matter of who would have charge of the machines was also taken up and it was agreed that each official should have control of the road maker while in his district and could employ whom he thought fit to run it. It was pointed out that there were many men in the county experienced in handling the machines and that there would be no lack of material to choose from. In the past a few men have had control of the machines and in many cases they had their teams and drivers as well. Some of the superintendents thought that each parish should be able to find such a man who lived in the parish in which the work was done.

Before the superintendents dispersed the chairman, Mr. King, paid a flattering and eloquent tribute to Premier Pugsley, whose absence, he said, he regretted as well as all those present. But Dr. Pugsley, who expected to be able to be present, had been detained at Ottawa by important business and both he and his colleague, Mr. Scovil, who had been confident when the meeting was called of his being able to attend, were as much disappointed as they were at his detention.

But, he said, Dr. Pugsley, in spite of his acceptance of the nomination of St. John for the federal parliament, had just as warm a feeling as ever for his friends in Kings county. The field to which he had been called was larger and called for the exercise of that very great ability which it was his good fortune to possess. They must remember that for the future that ability would be used for the benefit of all Canada and not for Kings county and New Brunswick alone.

Mr. King's remarks were greeted with hearty applause. After a pause the speaker referred to the vacancy that Dr. Pugsley's retirement would make in the local representation. After noting that this was not the time or place to discuss who should be nominated to succeed him, he reminded them that they who came from all parts of the county were in touch with the people and he wished them to think and talk over with the people the question of a candidate. As the vacancy would occur in the lower end of the county it was only natural and just that the people of that section would have a large voice in the selection. The same would be expected if the vacancy occurred in the upper end—the people there, he felt, would be given that privilege by the electors in the other section of the county. He said the necessity for organization had impressed itself upon himself and his colleague, Mr. Scovil, and that the services of an organizer had been engaged.

After three hearty cheers for Premier Pugsley the meeting adjourned.

Standing Offer

Good always, everywhere. $100 Reward, for any lameness, curb, splint, founder, distemper, etc., (where cure possible) that is not cured by

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

Greatest horse remedy in the world. Tuttle's Family Elixir invaluable for human bruises, pains, rheumatism etc. Send for free 100 page book "Veterinary Experience." The perfect horseman guide. Every disease symptom and its treatment.

Tuttle's Elixir Co. 74 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Sold by all druggists and by
C. H. R. Grenier, South Farmington, N. S.
Puddington & Marshall, 8 Charlotte St., St. Johns, N. B.

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Have a World-wide Reputation for Durability and Appearance

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Special designs submitted when required.
Write us or call at our store when tiling of any kind is needed.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

HIGH TIDE FLOODS CAMPBELLTON CELLARS

Campbellton, N. B., May 1—The heavy rain of yesterday and last night following the soft weather of the past few days has raised the water considerably. This morning the tide was the highest seen for a number of years, and as a result, nearly all the cellars in the lower end of the town were flooded.

The water also backed up in the sewer and in some of the residences it overflowed into the bathrooms on the lower floors. The factory of J. & D. A. Harquail was unable to commence work this morning owing to the water flooding the engine and boiler rooms.

The ice in the river started to run today and probably tomorrow morning's tide will clear the river.

P. E. I. EXHIBITION OCTOBER 8 TO 11

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 30—At a meeting of the directors of the Prince Edward Island Exhibition Association yesterday, Hon H. L. Haszard was elected president; C. R. Smallwood, secretary. It was decided to hold an exhibition open to the Maritime Provinces, October 8 to 11, inclusive. The prize list will follow closely that of 1906

Four new teachers were appointed for the provincial Normal School to the additional rooms provided by the extensions made by the Sir William McDonald fund.

Albert W. Seaman, a recent graduate in arts, at Dalhousie, was appointed assistant professor of English at Prince of Wales College.

Revenue Still Booming.

Ottawa, April 30—(Special)—The customs revenue statement shows collections for March to be $4,468,394, an increase of $527,400 over March last year. For ten months the revenue was $44,122,292, an increase of $6,135,268.

C. P. R FREIGHT DITCHED; THREE TRAINMEN KILLED

Fort William, Ont., April 30—Another serious accident occurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway about fifty miles east of here last night in which three employes lost their lives. The dead are:

Wm. Fixter, engineer.
E. J. Veaudry, fireman.
Vailancour, brakeman.

The train was the second section of No. 120 regular freight and left here eastbound at 5.30 last night.

Assistant General Manager J. W. Leonard stated today that his report of the accident was that the freight train, while running east early this morning, ran into a washout fifty miles east of Fort William. The accident occurred near a bridge and the entire train was destroyed. Many cars were consumed by fire after rolling into the ditch.

HOUSE-CLEAN YOUR SYSTEM

Keep it Pure and Clean if You Desire Good Health

The inside of your body requires attention just the same as the outside.

A great accumulation of effete matter is clinging to the various organs, and must be moved off.

Some gentle laxative and tonic should be used.

The system must be relieved of its burden if you are to enjoy a happy, healthy summer.

Physicians who have examined the formula of Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills say no medicine could be better.

Whether ill or not, thousands rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are truly marvelous in preventing debility and sickness.

Begin Dr. Hamilton's Pills without delay. You'll feel stronger, eat heartier, digest better, sleep sounder, and gain more in weight.

Mr. Ed. Maynard, an old resident of New Westminster, B. C., writes: "I don't say Dr. Hamilton's Pills will cure everything, but they made a quick job of building up my run-down system. I had kidney disease and constipation, and was wholly unfitted for work. Pains shot through my limbs and lodged in my back. Headaches often made me desperate. I had no appetite, an awful color, and felt despondent. Sometimes I was a little rheumatic. After a few days I began to mend and kept up Dr. Hamilton's Pills till I was restored to my present tip-top condition."

Can you afford to miss the benefit of this marvel-working medicine? Think of it. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson and Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.