SUN.

ear.
eek.
YEAR.
Cents.
Maritime Provinces.
ING NEWS.
NT AUTHORS.

he World.
PY FREE.

near Dedham about ten
police did not think he
injured, and it was not
bout to be arraigned in
rant that it was seen a
mingly inexcusable mis-
made. Then it was
Elroy had been drugged
Medical Examiner Drap-
roy's death, found that
ries were due to a fall
nd that he had not been
ed or assaulted. Al-
oy's relatives think he
there is little doubt here
as Dr. Draper report-
y to be held will prob-
he statement. It is the
county to enquire into
e on a railroad, and the
will be taken up in the
of business. If it is
was murdered, the state
will investigate the mat-

Tweedie of Mount Ani-
and the New York Sun
on the question of the
f Senators Lodge and
as United States com-
the Alaskan boundary
ackville professor, who
cation on the subject in
ectator, thinks he was
by the Sun, which criti-
gh Mr. Tweedie has ex-
Sun that he was mis-
questions Mr. Lodge's
e Sun cannot see that
the professor or that
her are not prejudiced.
uring jewellers of Pro-
tleboro, the trade cen-
try, are stirred up over
mpt that is to be made
increase the duty on
Canada. The tariff
cent. The manufactur-
ll at once begin an edu-
ign in Canada against

ritishers and British
ode Island are arrang-
an annual British day
pose to celebrate. A
f Rhode Island citizens
e of French extraction
ritish soil. In fact, sev-
nsist almost wholly of
and their children,
having come to this
k on English patterns
ills.

in shares of stock in
a and Mexico Mining
e basis of a criminal
Malden court. The de-
case are William E.
Burpee Neely, both re-
chester, Mass. They
gned on the charge of
fic allegation declar-
stole $1,660 from Dr.
es, a Malden occulist.
of not guilty had been
efendants were ordered
til April 15 for a hear-
are to be summoned
nces.

deaths of former pro-
nnounced: In Roxbury,
Margaret S. Alward,
niel Alward, aged 68
of Kings county, N.
March 26, William A.
ntendent of the Soro-
y, native of Frederic-
rd, March 23, Milton
ll, aged 49 years, for-
Brunswick; in South
27, Martin Fisher, aged
Ruskin, P. E. I.; in
arch 30, John B. Mit-
ince Edward Island; in
24, Charles F. Parker,
of New Brunswick.

in the spruce lumber
s been much strength-
early appearance of
as induced a brisk de-
prices for nearly all
are in prospect, even
f logs is greater than
Seldom has a more
evement been record-
peared of late, and the
hope it is permanent.
ed to strengthen. For
3.05 is asked, and for
3.25. Other short lum-
ng. Extra cedar shin-
$3.50 are now consid-
Some lumber is now
in limited quantities
en and 12 inch dimen-
e still quoted at $21;
at $18.50 to 19; 10 and
ngths, 10 feet and up,
nd up merchantable
boards, $13 to 14.
market is quiet, await-
f new fish. Many ves-
southern waters. No
ave been received of
are largely nominal at
XXX, 3s at $23. Cod-
liet and unchanged.
are dull, but prices
Large N. S. split are
at $7 to 7.50, and me-
per bbl. Canned lob-
full quotations. One
d by wholesalers at
one lb. flats at $3.50
sters are fairly plen-
d demand at 16 cents,
S.

HAPPLING.

ut a sprig of May,
to command,
I loved most well
ould understand:
gs far off, far off, but
t hand.

s the sunset isle
eather-vane
the chime I heard
owers of Spain;
ttle leaf that tapped my

vistful things unseen
s I did then,
ear the heart of youth
Why and When!

OTTAWA LETTER.

Laurier Refuses Examination of the Public Accounts.

Damaging Reflections on the Department of Agriculture, re Purchase of Oats, Hay and Horses.

An Attitude that Recalls the Yukon Scandals, the Dog Biscuit Outrage, the West Huron Ballot Stuffing and Other Liberal Crimes and Blunders.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.)

OTTAWA, March 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has again refused the people of Canada an investigation of public accounts in regard to which many serious rumors are afloat. Those who were in close touch with the outfitting of the transports which moved Canadian troops to South Africa, are well aware that there was a decided absence of business methods in carrying on that work. It looked at one time as if parliament would be called upon to make enquiries into very serious charges connected with some of the purchases on those occasions. However, the matter was left in abeyance until yesterday, when similar conditions were revived in the house, on the motion by Mr. Monk, for all papers covering correspondence between the imperial and Canadian governments concerning the purchase of hay and oats intended for shipment to South Africa, the prices paid and the names of the persons who furnished the supplies. Last year, when a question covering the same ground was placed on the order paper, Hon. Sydney Fisher declined to answer it, claiming that the department of agriculture had simply acted as an agent in transacting the business, and it was not part of the Canadian parliament's duties to investigate imperial expenditures.

Hon. W. S. Fielding took the same ground yesterday. He was followed and supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but the latter, notwithstanding his apparent open sympathy with the finance minister, is known to have privately expressed his decided disapproval of the course pursued when later in the day the debate took a very serious turn, and damaging reflections were made against the department of agriculture's representatives who were responsible for making purchases of oats, hay and horses. The premier saw that the action of the finance minister would lend color to the already well circulated and strong suspicion that certain friends of the liberal party made large sums of money at the expense of the imperial exchequer. It matters little whether the money paid out for supplies was from the funds of the British people or from the taxes paid by Canadians. The fact remains that a Canadian minister of the Crown in complying with the war department's wishes, used employes for whose remuneration the people of Canada are responsible. The Canadian government buildings were occupied for the purpose of carrying out the arrangements made, and it can not be denied that Hon. Sydney Fisher acted for the British government in his capacity as minister of agriculture and not as plain Mr. Fisher.

The constitutional aspect of the case under these conditions clearly points to the duty of the government in this matter. Mr. Monk has regularly moved for a return of all the papers connected with certain business transactions of the department of agriculture, and it is the just due of the opposition that the information should be forthcoming. The liberal party, since it came into power in 1896, has refused to investigate very grave charges in regard to the government at the Yukon, although Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper offered to stake his reputation, as a member of the house, on the truthfulness of the assertions made in respect to Hon. Clifford Sifton's administration. Again, when the "dog biscuit" scandal and the West Huron ballot stuffing outrages were brought to the attention of the house, investigation was blocked in a most systematic way, and finally the persons against whom charges were well established were whitewashed and allowed to go scot free. In the public accounts committee last year Hon. W. S. Fielding, the man who is responsible for the guarding of the public treasury, frequently warned witnesses whose evidence might be damaging to the government, that it was within their rights to refuse to answer questions concerning prices, which, had they been revealed, would have shown that the government had been systematically robbed by men who were, morally speaking, the employes of a department of the government.

In regard to the purchasing of supplies for the war department many irregularities of a grave nature have been hinted at. For instance, it is known that double prices were paid in the city of Montreal for oats. Hay was furnished which was found to be rotten on the inside of the bundles. This was done in such a systematic way that detection was rendered impossible until the goods reached South Africa. Then, again, when hay was selling in Montreal at $11 a ton, contracts are said to have been made by representatives of the department of agriculture under which $14 a ton was paid.

It was in the purchase of horses, however, that the fine hand of the party heeler was shown. The British government sought the assistance of the Canadian government in securing remounts. The war department fixed a price of $150 for artillery horses and a smaller payment for light mounts. In the case of the $150 horse, for example, contracts and sub-contracts are alleged to have been deliberately arranged, so that while $150 was paid by the home authorities, the owner of the horse received something like $40 or $50. The balance was divided up among the parties who were in the deal, and in this way thousands of dollars were placed in the way of men who had an interest in the workings of the machine.

These are very serious matters from a Canadian standpoint. It is all very well to say that it does not concern the Canadian parliament, if the war department has been cheated by representatives of a minister of the crown. That is humbug. At the present time this country is placed under a stigma which it is the duty of the government to remove, and remove promptly. When the Canadian troops who fought in South Africa attracted the attention of the world by their unswerving bravery, Canadians, one and all, felt that this country had done something to strengthen and build up the Empire. It sent a thrill of patriotism throughout this country, which is still manifesting itself in the impetus it is giving to our national life. But it is a matter of equal regret, that while these heroes were sacrificing their lives on the veldt of South Africa, unscrupulous politicians were degrading the fair name of their native land by systematically robbing the imperial department which had the management of the war in hand. This is what Canadians are being told in the city of Montreal, at Ottawa and in the west. They do not care whether it was imperial money or Canadian money which was wrongfully expended by a Canadian department. The necessary thing is to have the government make an explicit statement of the moneys entrusted to their care and expended under their direction.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who took a very prominent part in the criticism of the government's action in refusing the papers, suggested that the administration should allow the motion to pass, and if, as they claim, there are no papers to be brought down, the fact need only be stated in the return. That would place the government fairly and squarely on record in the matter. It is a different thing to make an offhand statement in debate and make that same statement in a return from a department. The latter is official and must of necessity contain statements which are as nearly accurate as it is possible to make them. But the government will not entertain such a proposal for a moment. Sir Wilfrid Laurier positively refused to allow such a return to be laid on the table of the house. He also refused to allow the public accounts committee to enquire into any of the transactions, but he agreed that if charges of an explicit character were placed before the house, he would have them investigated by a special committee. Now, if it is open to a special committee of the Canadian house of parliament to enquire into questions arising out of imperial expenditure, is it not equally competent for the public accounts committee to conduct the investigation? Either parliament has or has not jurisdiction over the expenditure of the Canadian government departments. By his admission that charges properly made would have to be enquired into by the government, the premier clearly showed the weakness of his position.

The matter will not be allowed to rest with the defeat of Mr. Monk's motion. Last night R. L. Borden placed a motion on the order paper calling for an address to his excellency the governor general for a return of all correspondence relating to the purchase of hay, oats or horses for South Africa. As these communications were addressed to the department of agriculture and not to Sydney Fisher, it is hard to see how the government is going to burke enquiry into the cases. With the shielding of the culprits in the Gamey transactions of Ontario the public is not in a good frame of mind for shutting out light, when the honor of government officials is at stake. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would do well to adopt a wiser course before he definitely decides to allow Canada to rest under the charges that the British authorities were systematically robbed.

J. D. McKENNA.

OTTAWA, April 2.—Hon. John Costigan has succeeded in placing another resolution in favor of home rule on Hansard. The British government is asked to give Ireland what a large number of Irishmen have been fighting for for years—home rule. Canada's action in the matter ends there. The resolution will be recorded as passed, by the clerk of the house, and will be then consigned to a pigeon hole from which it will never be resurrected. That is the result of a whole day's debate in the house of commons. It would be just as well to explain that when Mr. Costigan introduced his resolution he made no provision for the appointment of a special committee to draft an address to His Majesty, and as the house has not seen fit to do so, so far as home rule is concerned, the motion is not worth the paper it is written on.

Mr. Costigan came in for some rather hard raps as the result of the course he pursued in regard to home rule. The opponents of the resolution pointed out that in Mr. Costigan's whole career the only important features to be found were several home resolutions, which have either been received by the British government with a recommendation that Canada should mind her own business or have been left to repose in the pigeon holes of some cabinet minister's desk. One of Mr. Costigan's own political friends, John Charlton, compared the mover of the resolution to the Yankee demagogues who are forever endeavoring to make capital out of the home rule question. The opposition offered to the resolution was wholly based on the contention that the time for introducing it was inopportune, that with the land settlement in sight other reforms would probably follow, and that the interests of the minority in Ireland were not considered. It is not necessary to say more about the debate than that excellent speeches were made on both sides. For the resolution Charles Marcil of Bonaventure easily led. E. F. Clarke, speaking against it, made the speech of his life, and has been engaged in receiving the congratulations of members on both sides of the house, whether of the same or opposite views as himself.

There is one thing in connection with the home rule resolution that we must not lose sight of. It will be remembered that a year ago Hon. John Costigan gave notice of his intention to introduce the question for discussion. The Ontario elections were on the carpet at that time, however, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to prejudice the interests of Hon. Geo. W. Ross by having any mention of home rule made in the Commons. It was thought that the people of Ontario would take offence if the question were supported by the liberal party, and so home rule was kicked out of the Commons until a more opportune time might be found for its presentation. Mr. Costigan was told to keep his resolution in the background and it is said that under the pressure exerted by Hon. A. G. Blair and Hon. J. I. Tarte, at the direction of Sir Wilfrid, the member for Victoria allowed his feelings in regard to home rule to take second place to his desire that the liberals should hold the reins of government in Ontario. That, in a nutshell, is just the attitude Sir Wilfrid Laurier might be expected to assume towards any question if, for a moment he supposed it would operate against himself or any of his political friends.

A deputation of ladies, who came to Ottawa to watch Mr. Bickerdike's motion in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes, left the house last night in a happy frame of mind. Their suggestions were concurred in by an overwhelming majority of the members, and what more could they desire? It is true that the resolution means nothing and that unless the government see fit to introduce a bill embodying the ideas advanced the ladies are very much in the same position as those guileless farmers, who from time to time, invest their hard earned money in "gold bricks." Dr. Sproule, after the interested ladies had applauded to their hearts content, asked the premier what he intended to do in the matter. Sir Wilfrid answered, "I intend to give up smoking." a rather difficult performance in view of the fact that the premier has never smoked during his life. It was rather hard on the supporters of the resolution to arouse their enthusiasm to such an extent, but then they can not be expected to know parliamentary procedure thoroughly, and the members cannot be expected to explain it. As some of the supporters of Mr. Bickerdike are known to be strongly addicted to the use of cigarettes, there is good ground for stating that there was more gallantry than earnestness behind the votes cast in favor of prohibition of cigarette smoking.

Mr. Bickerdike's resolution, in the first place, was too sweeping to win the real support of the members of the house. To enforce its provisions it would be necessary to absolutely prohibit the importation of tobaccos of all kinds, and this was looked upon as a coercive measure, which would only result in the passing of another law to be kept more strictly in the breach than the observance. If anything is done to restrict cigarette smoking it will probably be in accordance with the views of Dr. Roddick. He referred to the systems devised by the anti-Nicotine League of England, which proposes to restrict the sale of cigarettes to persons over 16 years of age. As the tobacco stores of the old country are licensed it is possible to make the laws governing them very stringent. Their licenses can be cancelled, and in this way the officers of the law have little trouble in seeing that their demands are complied with. Some such line of action in this country, if brought forward by the ladies, might secure the almost unanimous support of both parties, but when it comes to a straight prohibition of the sale, importation and manufacture of an article which is thought to be conducive to pleasure by thousands of Canadians, parliament could hardly be expected to listen to those who are seeking reform.

The redistribution bill was about as fair as R. L. Borden suspected it to be. That is, it looked all right at first sight. On examination it must be put in the same class as some other measures passed by the liberals during the past six years to deal out even-handed justice. It is now known that for some weeks past the redistribution of seats has been out and dried in caucuses of liberals, who took up and discussed the arrangements which might be most serviceable to the liberal party in the particular province which they represent. The county lines of Ontario are said to be the boundaries decided upon by the liberal party in the rearrangement of that province. It is there that the greatest amount of gerrymandering is to be done, and the Toronto Globe and other ministerial journals have lately announced the changes to be made. A number of conservative constituencies are to disappear, others are to be weakened and the province is to be transformed into a veritable grit paradise.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier was to perform one important duty without tainting it with hypocrisy, he would be open to the warmest congratulations. It is an old story as to how he has played with protectionists on one hand and the free traders on the other; how he has systematically broken every pledge as to economy and decent government. All these are well known to the public. In the Redistribution Bill we have another example of the insincerity of the liberal leaders. One of the strongest planks in the liberal platform has been favorable to all redistributions being referred to a judicial committee. In 1899 the liberal party introduced a gerrymander which provided that such a course should be followed. One would almost expect them to hold to the same views at the present time. If a judicial committee was the correct thing in 1899, surely it cannot be detrimental to our interests in 1903. But such seems to be the case. Instead of the judges being called into court, the liberal ministry proposes a committee consisting of four liberals and three conservatives which is to be handed a cut and dried schedule and asked to pass judgment on its merits. The conservative minority will have no more chance of securing justice in that tribunal than they have received from similar sources in the past. Deputations have been at Ottawa urging upon the government certain changes which will be to the political advantage of the party in power, and this advice has been taken into consideration and acted upon. By appointing his committee of seven, Sir Wilfrid Laurier attempts to lead electors to the belief that he is acting impartially. His previous arrangements, however, prove his attitude to be not only hypocritical, but dishonest and unworthy of a man in his position.

J. D. McKENNA.

AT THE OLD STAND.

(Hartford, Conn., Courant.)

Diplomatic relations between Venezuela and the British and Germans have been renewed. Thus the incident of the joint ultimatum may be considered a thing of the past. H. G. O. Bax-Ironside, the new British minister, and Herr Peildram, the new German minister, have delivered their credentials to President Castro at the Yellow House in Caracas. Their presence excited no hostility on the part of the people of Mr. Castro's capital, and the business of manufacturing Venezuelan revolutions at the old stand can now go on without the distractions of foreign hostilities, or consideration of the Monroe Doctrine.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

Could scarcely walk or talk—Legs and arms were paralyzed—Could do no work of any kind—

NERVOUS SYSTEM COMPLETELY EXHASUTED

People surprised to see him around again, a living witness to the marvellous up-building influence of DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

MR. JAS. A. DEAL

Mr. Jas. A. Deal, a respected resident of Bridgewater, N.S., writes:—"About a year ago I suffered a stroke of paralysis, which left me in a very bad state of health. To add to my troubles, last winter I took la grippe, which completely exhausted my nervous system. I could scarcely walk or talk, my legs and arms were partially paralyzed, my blood did not circulate properly, and I could not do any work. In fact, I was so bad that the **doctors gave me up and thought I could not live through the summer.**

"I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and persevered in the treatment, until now I am at work again. The change in my condition has been most remarkable. It is a surprise to everyone to know that I am able to be around again. My nervous system has been **built up wonderfully** by this remedy. I am able to rest well, my circulation is normal, and my general health good. My appetite is first-class, and I have **gained considerably in flesh.**

"The results I have obtained from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food have been most gratifying, and I have no hesitation in stating that I believe I owe my life to this preparation. I am willing that you publish this letter, with the hope that it may be the means of helping others to regain their health."

DRUGGIST CERTIFIES.

MR. B. H. PORTER, Druggist, Bridgewater, N. S., certifies to this extraordinary cure by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and states that at one time **"no one expected Mr. Deal to live for a month."**

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Like other nervous diseases paralysis and locomotor ataxia are slow in coming on and dreadful in results. The warning comes by way of headache, sleeplessness, twitching of the muscles, irritability, nervousness, impaired memory, inability to concentrate thoughts, and general weakness. Then is the time to prevent the further development of nervous exhaustion by the use of **Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.** By increasing the quantity and quality of the blood it

CREATES NEW, VITAL NERVE FORCE,

adds firm flesh and muscle and builds up the system. Patient treatment is necessary for all nervous diseases, but by weighing yourself while using this great food cure you can prove its marvellous power as a restorative. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

Foul, Loathsome, Disgusting Catarrh!

Secure Relief in 10 Minutes

And a Radical Cure.

Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' standing it's just as effective.

Dr. Agnew's Pills are the best.

40 Doses 10 cents. 10

THE WINDS.

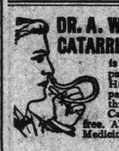
When sluggish lags my pulse, I plead
The rigorous North will rouse and blow,
Clearing the far horizon's blur,
Starting the rune-chant of the fir,
And bringing for mine earnest need
The bracing tonic of the snow.
When I incline to dreams, and fain
With half-shut lids would lounge and see
The boughs swing languorously above
To low, thrush litanies of love,
And ripples goldenly the grain,
The South for me, the South for me!

When melancholy suits my mood,
I long to list, 'mid lapsing leaves,
The misty East discourses of pain
In its thin minor, and the rain,
With plaintive sorrowing imbued,
Make plaintive patter round the eaves.

And when the pilgrim zest is strong
For brackened pathways mounting high
Along the hill slopes to the crest,
Then would I have the ardent West
Fling me his buoyant welcome song.
Toss me his old ecstatic cry.

So with the veering winds that sweep
The empyrean I am one;
Feeling close kinship unto each,
Soul sympathies of spirit-speech,
Blow they or shrill, or low or deep,
Across the face of God's wide sun!

—Clinton Scollard in Youth's Companion.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1/4 lb. tins labelled JAMES EPPS & CO Ltd. Homœopathic Chemists London England.

EPPS'S COCOA

GIVING STRENGTH AND VIGOUR

APRIL FOOL JOKE (?) ON A BANK.

A Chicago Banking Firm Suffers a $200,000 Run.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Chronicle says:

As the result of an April fool joke the private bank of Kaspar and Karel has experienced a run, during which fully $200,000 was withdrawn by 400 of the 900 depositors. Pres. Kaspar express confidence that the storm has been weathered. He expects no further withdrawals but declared entire readiness to meet any legitimate demands that might be made.

A man whose identity has been revealed to Mr. Kaspar, said in a nearby saloon Sunday, with an air of deep mystery, that the Kaspar and Karel bank would have a sensational April fool joke for its depositors. The remark gained many meanings in circulation and the following day the run began.

The concern is capitalized at $150,000 and the last monthly statements disclosed assets in the neighborhood of $1,250,000 with corresponding liabilities. Throughout the run Mr. Kaspar has been in receipt of offers of assistance in themselves more than sufficient to meet the drain, without the normal resources of the bank.

"What is your idea of a popular song?" "A popular song," said the man with a musical ear, "is one that is intolerable if any one is singing except yourself."—Washington Star.

WOODSTOCK.

The New Town Building Not a Thing of Beauty.

Promoters of the Public Hospital Seeking Incorporation—A Useful and Much Needed Institution—Hotel Improvements.

WOODSTOCK, April 4.—Whoever was the architect of the present town building apparently was not very deeply impressed with the idea of beauty, for a more unprepossessing structure it would be difficult to erect. It is bare and angular with an apology for a tower, and although of brick has not even the merit of an appearance of solidity. It was built in a hurry, but it is here, and the best must be made of it. For many years past the second story has been leased to the Salvation Army, and with the strains of the martial music, for which this excellent religious institution is famous, the deliberations of the town council, held in a room below, have been enlivened sometimes. The big drum would be apt to drown the voice of one of the councillors, when a police official would be hurriedly sent aloft to instruct the captain to "cease firing." It was decided last summer to give the army notice to quit, and since then it has been further decided to remodel the interior of the whole building. Woodstock is proud of its fire department, which is up-to-date in every way. But the room for their apparatus is too small, and on their representations the changes outlined will be made. At present the firemen have the use of about two-thirds of the ground floor. The other third is occupied by the council as a room for their regular meetings and as an office for Mr. Munro, the superintendent of the water works. A sum of $1,400 has been appropriated by the present council for the purpose of the proposed alterations, and a plan drawn up showing of what these alterations consist. The downstairs will be given up altogether to the use of the apparatus in connection with the fire department, excepting a small room on the south corner, which will have an entrance from Main street, and will be for the use of the police. Up-stairs there will be the council chamber, a room 26-4 x31-6. Beyond this room will be the firemen's hall, a room 20x23-6. There will be office for the water works superintendent 12x21-6 and a room for the electric light officials 11x12, another room known as the fire department office 10x16 1-2, through which will pass the sliding pole, and a fire department bedroom 12x14. The work will be begun on the building as soon as the Salvation Army vacate, which will be about the first of June. They, by the way, are about to build a barrack of their own near the town hall. The chairman of the hall committee is Coun. A. E. Jones and the chairman of the fire committee I. E. Sheasgreen.

The promoters of the hospital are seeking incorporation, and the necessary publication of their intention is about to be made. The names of those who will appear on the bill to go before the legislature will be Lewis P. Fisher, Rev. W. F. Chapman, Rev. G. D. Ireland, Drs. Sprague, Rankin and Hand. The hospital has proved a success, and about as many patients as well can be cared for are under treatment most of the time. It would seem that the majority of the patients come from without the boundaries of the town.

Mrs. Chalmers, a lady well known in Woodstock several years ago, who conducted a dressmaking establishment here, but who moved away a number of years since, is here at present very ill, and hopes of her recovery are small. She came to Woodstock to be with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Bailey, whose husband, after a long and trying illness from paralysis, died early this week. Several of Mrs. Chalmers' other children have come to Woodstock to pay her what it is feared will be a last visit. Mrs. Chalmers came to Woodstock on the first instant from St. Andrews.

C. J. Tabor, proprietor of the Carlisle Hotel, is making some improvements in the interior arrangements of his house, whereby a larger lot of bed rooms will be fitted up on the second floor, and a long hall, the length of the house, will run between the bed rooms.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, April 4.—On Thursday evening the Free Baptists and others of this place gathered in force at the home of Captain Geo. Thomas and presented his sister, Miss Ida Thomas, with an address, and the sum of $19. Miss Thomas has from time to time given her services as organist to the F. B. Church, and this address and presentation, as well as the large aggregation of friends assembled on this occasion, showed in a manner not to be mistaken, the high place which Miss Thomas occupies in the interests and affections of the people.

John Shearer has returned after spending the winter amid the deep peace of the mild and equitable climate of the Bermudas.

A petition is being circulated praying for the removal from the position of vendor under the Canada Temperance Act of John Shehan, a recent appointee of the government. Mr. Shehan was recommended for the office by Dr. Peake and Harry Harrison without the knowledge or consent of the liberal party of Gladstone, with the exception of John Shehan himself. It is to be hoped that in this family embroglio no tories will assist in pulling grit chestnuts out of the fire.

CHIPMAN'S SMALLPOX SCARE.

CHIPMAN, N. B., April 3.—Dr. Fisher, chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, arrived yesterday and has looked over the smallpox situation. He approves of what has been done and is being done. He leaves by train today for home.

Lorne Langin leaves today for Boston, where a few months ago he was acting as street car conductor.

Alfred L. Stillwell of Briggs' Corner returned yesterday from St. John, where he had been consulting an eye specialist.

The temperance meeting at Briggs' Corner was well attended last evening and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Jewett, the grand secretary, and Dr. Nugent.

Engineer Baldam went to Hampton yesterday and will return about the first of next week.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—In Parish of Norton, Kings county, containing three hundred acres, one hundred under cultivation; balance in wood land, three and one-half miles from Bloomfield Station. For further particulars apply to HENRY H. COCHRAN. 457

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

WANTED.

WANTED—Local agents and salesmen to sell ornamental and fruit trees. Liberal pay, and steady work if desired. It costs you nothing to start. Apply now. PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto Ont. 397

WANTED—A Female Teacher, Second-class for District No. 5, Parish Norton, for finish out present school term and continue the next term. Poor District. Apply to JAMES RYAN, Sec'y, Bloomfield Station, Kings Co., N. B.

To Those

wishing to secure a Commercial or Shorthand and Typewriting Training, the

Fredericton Business College

offers advantages unsurpassed by any other institution in Canada. Attendance larger than ever. Write for free catalogue.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal

Fredericton, N. B.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg, Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

FIGHTING MAC.

A Canadian's Reminiscence of the Late General MacDonald.

A member of the editorial staff of the Ottawa Citizen, who was in the South African war, writes this reminiscence of Sir Hector MacDonald:

It was just after daylight on a bright morning in December, 1900, that two trains loaded with Canadian cavalry and artillery pulled into Springfontein station in the Orange Free State. I went up to the station platform and was questing about on the eternal hunt for something to eat, when a big officer came up to me and asked in a bantering tone: "Where do you people think you are going?" I looked at him and his face seemed familiar. He was a big, brawny man with a keen eye and an iron jaw, and I remembered noticing that he was freshly shaven even at that early hour in the morning, after the manner of the old soldier. He wore a much-washed and shrunken karki frock without a ribbon or rank badge of any sort on it as far as I could detect in the first quick, sizing-up glance. He had no sword, belt or revolver and carried nothing but an ordinary Tommy "swagger" stick. It occurred to me that he must be an officer I had met somewhere down country before for his face was certainly as familiar as his style of address, so I shook hands cordially and replied: "We're bound for Capetown and home."

"You only think you are," he remarked with a twinkle in his eye. "You won't go much further."

"Railway blown up?"

"Not yet," he said. "My last reports were to the effect that Norval's Pont was still open."

"My reports" sounded very authoritative and I began to wonder who he could be. We had not heard of any trouble that far down country (it was before the Cape rising which occurred later) and I began to get curious, and my tone became several shades less familiar when I noticed two small pieces of leather roughly cut in the shape of cross swords on his shoulders. This must be a general, and a real pukka general at that, because experience had taught me that only the really big men talk familiarly to subalterns in the army. I asked what the trouble was and he quite frankly told in that his intelligence people had just sent in a report that De Wet had suddenly turned up in Cape Colony somewhere between Norval's Pont and De Aar and 6,000 rebels were said to be mobilizing west of the latter point to join him. The Orange river was rising and it was hoped that he could be hemmed in and captured. He also said there was a big rebel convention to meet next day at Worcester, which was expected to stir up trouble and we would have to detrain further down the line and get into the game again. He discussed the situation for about five minutes, made a few nice remarks about the Canadians, and, after some jocular regrets at the probability of our homeward journey being interrupted, shook hands and strolled across the tracks to his tent which stood in the open space beyond the sidings opposite the station.

I went over to the railway staff officer who had come out of his office in the meantime and asked who my friend was.

"Who? Why that is General Hector MacDonald of Khartoum! He commands this district."

Then I knew why his face had seemed familiar. And we had to detrain in the colony all right.—M.

CONQUERED.

(Tit-Bits.)

Jenkins had left college, where he had lived rather fast, but now meditated matrimony and settling down. As an old aunt had died and left him a little money, what was more natural than that he should redeem some of his many articles of clothing which he had deposited with his "uncle" in the days of necessity?

By sad mishap, however, that obliging relative forgot to remove the tickets, and this led to an embarrassing contretemps on his return home.

Full of kindness and pride for her dear boy, his mother, on his return to the parental home, insisted on unpacking his boxes. In doing so she first discovered an overcoat with an ominous-looking label upon it.

"What a nuisance!" said Jenkins in answer to her expression of surprise. "They must have forgotten to take off the ticket at the ball at Smith's when I left my overcoat in the ante-room."

Mamma was satisfied; but when, shortly afterward, she found a pair of trousers bearing a similar label, imagine the puzzled surprise with which she exclaimed:

"But surely, my darling, you didn't leave these in the ante-room, too?"

EXCHANGING JAPPIES FOR CHAPPIES.

(Bobcaygeon Independent.)

Japan and Britain have agreed to exchange military officers for the purpose of studying military methods. Poor little Japan is getting buncoed on that deal, unless they want to learn bridge whist, and the trick of holding a piece of glass in one eye.