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NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 17, 1904.

THE SECRET BALLOT.

The coming by-election will be the first time of using the secret ballot in provincial contests. Heretofore the ballot has been taken in to the poll or obtained there, and handed to the returning officer in the booth, by whom it was placed in the box. Party workers and canvassers were allowed to enter the booth with the voter, and to watch him vote. Or they could stand at the door and watch the whole proceeding. There was no protection for the elector or dependent. The person who had power over him, or the representative of the government which employed him could give him a ballot and watch him vote it. The mercenary voter was provided with a ballot and was watched. If he failed to hand in the ballot given him he was not paid. This was practically open voting without the merits of the oral vote.

In the system now to be tested it is thought that the vote will be absolutely secret. The elector procures a ballot, or writes one, or takes one from those provided at the booth. Behind a screen he places this ballot in an envelope handed him by the returning officer, and this envelope is returned to the officer, who places it in the box. This method is simple and seems to meet the requirement of secrecy. It has been mentioned as one of the possibilities that ballots of a peculiar style might be prepared and given to government employees, and that the officers present at the counting would be able to see whether they voted. But that would be too elaborate and dangerous a procedure. There is much greater likelihood that dependent men will be threatened with such exposure than that they will be exposed. In any case it will not be possible to find out who are the voters guilty of disobeying orders.

For this free ballot the people of the province are indebted to the opposition in St. John. Year after year the government refused to amend the law. One former member of the government objected to a change which would deprive the vote buyer of the certainty that he got the vote for which he paid. Other ministers declared that the old ballot was satisfactory. It was eminently satisfactory to government supporters in St. John who used the power it gave them to coerce the railway men and all the government employees, and who were able to make sure of all the votes that they bought. But a time came when Mr. McKeown, having taken office, desired re-election without opposition. He and his party had just escaped by a narrow majority in a general election, and Mr. John S. Wilson, who had been asked to oppose Mr. McKeown, had promised that he would fight Mr. McKeown. At that crisis Mr. McKeown was told that the open ballot was a grave wrong and that unless he would promise to right it he would have to fight Mr. McKeown. He obtained the consent of his colleagues to make the promise. This is how it happened that the people of St. John city and St. John county will in the coming election cast a secret vote.

THE MACHINE AGAIN.

Mr. A. O. Skinner may be the first choice of the local government party, or of the liberal party in this constituency, but that fact has not been shown. The convention by which he was nominated was called without notice. Some wards were not represented at all, and the great majority of the members of the party first heard of the meeting after it had

taken place. It was decided beforehand by a small group that Mr. Skinner would be the candidate. These had the meeting called privately without notice, and had the candidate nominated within a few minutes after the hour of meeting.

The rank and file of the liberal party in St. John are getting tired of the machine. They have shown this in recent contests, but the machine of which they complain has become more pronounced and objectionable. Mr. Skinner's candidature is not so much condemned on its merits as by the fact that it is thrust upon the party and that this is done in a way so obvious as to be almost an expression of contempt for the opinion and desires of the party generally.

THE EMMERSON TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Emmerison is reported to have said that he will not accept the present of a house at Ottawa until he has a heart to heart talk with the subscribers. If the minister of railways will at this stage of the proceedings state that he stands by the resolution proposed in 1891 by his colleague, Sir Richard Cartwright, endorsed by Sir John Thompson and unanimously adopted by Parliament, his future course will be clearer. Then, contractors, officials and persons doing business with the government will not be embarrassed by the claims of his benefactors. But he will then have no house at Ottawa unless he buys it himself.

NOVA SCOTIA BY-ELECTION.

The Nova Scotia government is still safe. There was danger that the ministry might lose one seat or even two. That would have increased the opposition strength to three or four members and reduced the government supporters to thirty-four or thirty-five. The danger has been averted. The majority of 100 in Pictou, of 150 in Colchester, and 600 in Cumberland, has protected the government from the increase of opposition strength. Probably the province would have a little better government, and better legislation, if some of all these opposition candidates had been returned. At least greater publicity in public affairs would have been secured.

THESE FOUR DID IT.

George Robertson, M. P., P., was reported to have said at the government nomination meeting that the St. John representatives are responsible for fixing the date of the election in December. Then Mr. Robertson, Mr. Purdy, Mr. Lantalum and Dr. Ruddick have procured the disfranchisement of five or six hundred men in the city and one or two hundred in the county. Men under twenty-three who are shut out from the polls will know who to thank for it. They will have the gratification of remembering that the election which could not be delayed three days longer to give them a vote, had been held in the month of the year for the benefit of these same politicians.

A PREMIER DEFEATED.

At last the Prince Edward Island votes are counted. Premier Peters seems to be defeated by a majority of one, while one of his two office-holding colleagues is elected by the same modest majority. The government has two-thirds of the house, but it is said that Mr. Peters may have some difficulty in obtaining a seat. It is a rather interesting situation.

Since Professor Goldwin Smith delivered his interesting address at Ottawa, which he said was perhaps the last public speech he should ever make, he has addressed at least two gatherings. The last was on Tuesday evening, when he spoke at the annual dinner of University College. His address followed those of Mr. Foster and Mr. Harcourt, coming somewhat late in the evening. Yet a few months ago, Professor Smith said that his age and in his condition of health it was impossible for him to attend evening meetings. This shows that he is growing younger, and may be at the beginning of a new career as an after dinner speaker.

The report comes from St. John, N. B., that persons doing business with the government are being asked to subscribe towards the purchase of a thousand dollar house in Ottawa for the minister of railways and canals. If Mr. Emmerison is a wise man he will at once locate that subscription list, and see that it is destroyed. There are times and circumstances under which a public man is justified in receiving gifts from the public, but neither the time nor the circumstance can be read into Mr. Emmerison's case.—Montreal Gazette.

Those who see grave doctrinal difficulties in the way of the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches may take note of the fact that Principal Sheraton of Wycliffe Episcopal College of Elvinstown has taken the theological class work of the late Principal Caven in Knox Presbyterian College.

Reports from Glengary, Ontario, indicate that there is a ballot box trouble in that constituency. The liberal majority at one of the polls was surprisingly large. That was the poll in which a superfluous ballot was found, and where there were other suspicious circumstances.

The government press, which charges that Mr. Blair was implicated in a tory conspiracy against the government, should take warning from the bogus ballot box case. That was first announced by the government press as a tory conspiracy.

SEIZED SMUGGLED GOODS.

NEWPORT NEWS, Dec. 15.—Customs officers at Old Point are reported to have seized on board the U. S. cruiser San Francisco, a rich store of smuggled goods, including silks, cigars, shoes and ostrich feathers.

FATHER IGNATIUS

Is Well Known in Fredericton.

There has been some interest about town caused by the Associated Press despatch published in the Gleason last evening in which it stated that Father Ignatius had reiterated his firm conviction that the days of miracles are not yet passed, and that he himself had been used by God in their performance, even to raising the dead.

As published in the despatch, Father Ignatius gave his reasons for so believing and spoke of cases in which he claimed to have restored the dead to life and to have raised the health of the sick. The despatch further stated that independent investigations were being made to determine regarding the statements.

This despatch might not have had such a local interest if it had not been so generally known that Father Ignatius is a relative of people at present residing in this city and of some others who left here some time ago and removed to Brookline, Mass.

The full name of Father Ignatius is Father Joseph Lycester Lynne and he has been a monk all his life and has become famous as a saint. He is now 67 years old and has lived in monasteries all his life. He was the founder of Westminister, the Welsh Abbey, and was lately lived with the other monks in the world known as the Abbey of the Rhodas of Amherst; F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live stock commissioner; A. B. Copp, M. P., and others.

After the loyal toasts, the toast Canada, Our Home, was proposed and responded to by Hon. H. R. Emmerison, who commended to the maritime provinces generally the enterprise and energy of Amherst in industrial life, and in providing for them, and in general, a fair and equitable agricultural fair, which was surely of great benefit to our agriculture.

It was especially necessary that these provinces should give their best attention to the highest standard of agriculture. The agricultural wealth of Canada had not been entirely in the west. We had here resources well worth developing, and a land of happy homes, home-made happy not only by prosperity but by the best home makers who presided over them.

C. C. James, Ontario's deputy minister of agriculture, said the toast was one deserving the highest honors at our hands. When we contrasted, for instance, our condition in Canada with the people of Russia we could not fail to appreciate our country. This toast should inspire us to get a clear insight into the country's great resources, and a comprehension of the people who live on its broad acres.

The educational effect of such fairs as this, so auspiciously opened, was far reaching, and he hoped to see this work attain the success it deserved.

A. B. Copp, M. P., also made an eloquent response, congratulating those present upon the great prosperity of Canada.

H. J. Logan, M. P., proposed the health of the Ladies of the Hospital Aid Society of Amherst who were catering to the patrons of the fair, and in recognition of the devotion of the results of their work to the alleviation of human suffering, a high and noble work.

C. R. Smith responded, saying, were it not for the earnest efforts of the ladies of this society, the Amherst hospital would probably not exist.

BERNIE, Switzerland, Dec. 15.—The Bernese canton elected M. Ruchet, device-president of the agreement, to be president, and M. F. Zoller, minister of commerce, industry and agriculture, to be vice-president of the agreement for 1905. Both men are radicals.

JUBILILEE, Dec. 15.—The vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron, which had been coaling here, sailed for home.

HARBIN, Dec. 15.—General Kaulbars, commander of the third army, met with a hearty reception on his arrival here today. There are twenty-two hospitals, each with 150 beds here. There are many cases of typhoid fever.

TO INCLUDE SYRACUSE. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—An application to have the city of Syracuse included in the grand circuit of trotting meets was made when the stewards of the circuit met here today. The dates for next year's races and consideration of some of the rules. President D. J. Campau, of Detroit, presided at the meeting, which was held behind closed doors.

The tracks already in the circuit for which dates will be fixed are the Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Buffalo, Empire City track, New York, Brighton Beach, Readington, and Memphis, Hartford, Cincinnati and Memphis.

FAVORED PROJECT. LIMA, Peru, Dec. 15.—The senate in session yesterday sanctioned the government project for a loan for the purchase of war vessels.

The battle of Trafalgar was fought on Monday, Oct. 21, 1805. Nelson of the victory and the death of Nelson did not reach London until Wednesday, Nov. 7th. How curious the fact seems in this age of instantaneous communication between all the ends of the earth! The day after the battle Collingwood sent Lapentiere, of the Pickle schooner, to London with despatches. The next day Lapentiere, on his way to England, met the Captain Sykes, of the Nautilus, bound for Lisbon and told him the news. Sykes, on reaching Lisbon, was immediately despatched to London with a letter announcing the victory by Mr. Gambler, the British consul. Sykes landed at Plymouth; Lapentiere at Falmouth. Both couriers rode night and day to London, and by a curious coincidence, both arrived at the admiralty, Whitehall, together at half-past one o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7.

NEW BREEDS OF DOGS. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Five new breeds of dogs were admitted to the list of recognized breeds at the quarterly meeting of the American Kennel Club held in this city yesterday, says the Tribune. They were German sheep dogs, Mexican hairless, Pekinese and under the title of Chinese crested lap dogs and Owtchars, the new sheep dogs brought from Russia this fall. Hereafter records will be kept of classes and awards at the office of the club.

FOURTH MARITIME WINTER FAIR

Opened at Amherst With Auspicious Ceremony—Several Important Addresses Were Made.

The fourth maritime winter fair at Amherst, N. S., opened most auspiciously with a luncheon at 6 p. m. Monday, 12th inst. The invited guests, including a large number of the leading men of the three provinces, as well as of Amherst, filled the large dining room.

At the table of honor, on either side of President Elderkin, were H. R. Emmerison, minister of railways; Hon. L. P. Farris, N. B. commissioner of agriculture; H. J. Logan, M. P.; C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture of Ontario; His worship Mayor Rhodes of Amherst; F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner; A. B. Copp, M. P., and others.

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It is due to us to see that a fair proportion come to the maritime provinces where there are great resources awaiting development.

Let us create for ourselves and our provinces a reputation which will attract the people from the south.

He had learned at the St. Louis exhibition that there would be an influx to Canada from even New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana.

He presented the regrets of Hon. Mr. Fisher at his inability to be present on account of departmental duties.

The Canadian exhibits had also by their excellence attracted great attention, and secured very many kind words for her efforts. As Canadians we are all proud of the part which Canada took at the St. Louis fair.

He concluded by declaring the fair duly and formally opened.

President Elderkin in introducing the next speaker, F. W. Hodson, said he was the one man to whom we owed most for the success of this fair.

Mr. Hodson said: The acting minister of agriculture had told them why he made this undertaking a success. He deeply regretted his absence, and knew that regrets were mutual.

He was glad here to acknowledge the great assistance given by the Ontario department of agriculture to his department, and to the work in the maritime provinces. He had worked in Ontario, and Mr. James and he were fortunate to have that gentleman here to help us at this time.

He was glad to know that his native province was able to lend a helping hand to the other parts of Canada, and he felt that interchange of thoughts and acquaintances would be mutually beneficial.

It was the duty of a public man to serve all the people all the time, and he belonged as much to the maritime provinces as elsewhere, and was at their service to help make this undertaking a success.

The Ontario winter fair in 1891 had first taken up educational work, and at that time the entries were under 100, and the gate receipts only \$68. In 1900 the number of entries had grown to 3,019, entry fees \$1,782.85, the gate receipts \$147.70, the grants from associations and governments and pork packers \$6,810. In 1902 the entries had again increased to 4,216, entry fees \$2,528.95, gate receipts \$1,598.25, the grants and donations \$7,536.75, and the total receipts \$10,463.75. This year the entries were 4,727, and the gate receipts \$2,829.50. In 1903 the entries had again increased to 4,216, entry fees \$2,528.95, gate receipts \$1,598.25, the grants and donations \$7,536.75, and the total receipts \$10,463.75.

To show the importance of the live stock interests of Canada, and the great growth of which they are capable, illustrated by the following figures: In 1899 the Dominion of Ontario animal products exported were \$35,443,629. In 1900 this had increased to \$81,885,460. In 1903 the figures were \$112,142,111, an increase of \$76,599,736 since 1899.

C. C. James on rising expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome that had been extended. He felt at home, for he had had an opportunity of attending the winter fair at Guelph, and here he found a gathering of the same nationality, with the same personalities and aspirations. Referring to Mr. Hodson, he said he would gladly have kept Mr. Hodson in Ontario, but he left us and we had to fill his place. We took his assistant, and put in another man in the person of Mr. Hodson's son, who is filling the second position in our live stock department with satisfaction to us and very great credit to his native province.

We are glad to come down here from Ontario and gather lessons from you to take back to our province.

A few years ago he had seen the Canadian exhibits at the Glasgow exhibition. A great crowd was gathered round an exhibit of gold from the province, and he was something better than gold.

It is the great agricultural possibilities of Canada that is drawing the attention of the world. He was glad to hear from Hon. Mr. Emmerison that he felt that all the agricultural possibilities were not wrapped up in Manitoba and the Northwest.

We are looking for millions of people to come and take up these lands. No doubt the east has suffered from its young men going to the west, as we have in Ontario. We today have a great shortage of labor.

He scarcely felt that eastern Canada was getting fair treatment. There were some men down here that should be met; help was needed to carry on our agricultural work.

The following figures would show what expansion could be made upon the old agricultural lands of Canada, and why we should give these lands our best attention.

This showed that some expenditure could well be given to the older provinces. Cattle, bacon and dairy products should be our main stay. If your fair can aid this department, it may do as much for you as a transcontinental railway can do for the Northwest.

We have a great variety of agricultural problems; by an interchange of ideas, and of men, we may help one another. The key to our advance in Ontario has been live stock. Wheat, he thought, could never make a country great. It took live stock to do it, and he believed the people of the maritime provinces should take a greater interest in live stock. Not only should the farmers do this; but also the bankers, the merchants, the lawyers, the manufacturers are all vitally interested.

The object of this fair is to help the farmers to make more money, so that they can spend it among the other classes I have mentioned. You are all vitally interested.

It pays you to work together to cooperate in our production. It will pay for a district to go unitedly into beef raising, or into dairying and hog production, and so make a supply which will induce buyers.

Our provinces should cooperate with the other, and we should have inter-provincial trade.

This fair, and other such means, should be encouraged to develop agriculture, because that development means: 1. A more equitable distribution of wealth; 2. It assists other lines of work as nearly all production ultimately comes from the soil. As you make the farmers prosperous, so the other members of society flourish.

It all conduces to the general peace and prosperity of the country. The sources of national unrest come from the towns from those classes which have no homes, and very seldom from our country people.

By increasing the people of the country having their own homes, and owning their own farms, we are increasing the national prosperity of the country. With all these objects in view, we can well afford to increase our expenditure for the development of agriculture.

Prof. M. C. Cummings: I am here to speak of the work on agricultural education as it has developed in Nova Scotia.

We hoped the farmers would take advantage of the short courses as outlined. We solicit your support and sympathy. Come and tell us what you want so that we may best serve your needs.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. Prof. M. C. Cummings, the recently appointed principal of the new college at Truro, followed.

After giving his address with the remark that it was not necessary to argue as to the necessity for agricultural teaching in the maritime provinces, he gave a brief history of the efforts that had been made at Truro for the past eighteen years to combine agricultural teaching with the normal school.

The cheering results from some of this work, and the demand apparent from the leading men of the province, had led to the establishment of the new college where it would be possible to give modern agricultural instruction.

THE BUILDINGS. 1. A main building equipped with class rooms, laboratories and carpenter and blacksmith shops in the basement. Green houses are attached. 2. A judging pavilion for live stock. 3. A dairy building, equipped with the necessary machinery. 4. A science building, one of the best of its kind in Canada, on the normal school grounds, where botany, chemistry, zoology, etc., as applied to agriculture will be taught.

The cattle barns, swine buildings, poultry houses and a farm of 150 acres give ample opportunity for practical work.

THE FACULTY. The teaching staff will start with the following members: Principal—Prof. Melville C. Cummings. Horticulturist—Prof. F. C. Sears. Agriculturist—F. L. Fuller. Veterinary teacher—H. W. Smith. Chemistry—Mr. Harlow.

This faculty will be supplemented from time to time by some of the best recognized authorities in various phases of agriculture, who will assist at the short courses.

COURSES. A special feature this year will be the short courses on agriculture which will be carried on during the month of February. These will include the following subjects: 1. Agronomy, including cultivation, seeding, etc. 2. Animal husbandry. 3. Dairying. 4. Poultry.

These courses will last about a month, and the time table will be so arranged that those who can afford only a short time can take such subjects as they are most interested in.

EXPERT TEACHERS. The experts who will assist the faculty during these short courses will include Dr. J. Hugo Reid, who will lecture and give practical demonstration on the horse and veterinary practice; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, director of agronomy and experimental work at Guelph, than whom there is no better authority in America; J. E. Braithour, the well known hog breeder; Miss Della Miller, who gave such excellent satisfaction on travelling dairy work in Nova Scotia last summer.

Several of the leading men of the Dominion department of agriculture at Ottawa will also assist, and we feel that the programme will be attractive and profitable to all who wish to study the subjects mentioned.

TUITION FEE. These short courses will be free. Circulars containing full information will shortly be ready, and may be had on application to B. W. Chipman, secretary of agriculture, Halifax.

ARRANGEMENTS have not been completed for the regular courses of instruction, but it may be announced that there will be a two year course similar to that at Guelph inaugurated next autumn. Full announcements will be published later.

A VOICE FROM P. E. ISLAND. Rev. Father Burke speaks briefly on behalf of P. E. Island. We feel that

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter From Congressman White, of North Carolina.



HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

Congressman George Henry White, of North Carolina, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman concerning Pe-Ru-Na: House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1904.

Gentlemen—'I am more than satisfied with Pe-Ru-Na, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and influenza. I have used it in my family, and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy.

Very respectfully, George H. White. If you have catarrh write to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ga. We have in P. E. Island a province which will take a place agriculturally with any province in Canada. In fact, it has the proud distinction of having every inch its area arable.

We want a tunnel to the Island to help round out this country so that we may more freely intermingle our products and our people, and thus help build up the great Dominion of Canada. The display of stock is very fine. The entries in the different classes are as follows:

- Cattle—Shorthorns, 57; Herefords, 19; grades, 57; beef crosses, 13; entries for special prizes, 62; dairy cattle, 25; dairy special, 3. Sheep—pure bred, 77; grade, 46; carcasses, 25; specials, 14. Bacon carcasses, 23. Poultry, 545; specials, 84; dressed poultry, 72. Fruit—Plates of apples, 23; specials, 24; collection from counties, 30.

And an illustrative exhibit from the various provinces of the Dominion department of agriculture. CHEEKS WERE SUNKEN AND PALE—APPETITE POOR—SLEEP HARD TO OBTAIN.

When you want to get over weakness and sleeplessness without stopping work, use Ferrozone. It is the one sure medicine that brings bracing health at once.

Try Ferrozone and notice how much better you will feel. Mrs. Clarence Augustus, of Windsor, writes: "My weakness was chronic."

"It seemed to invade every organ of my body. "My cheeks were sunken and pale. "I had no appetite, and slept very poorly."

"Since using Ferrozone I am like a new being. I am strong, have no more aches or weak spells. "Ferrozone is indeed a grand tonic!"

It's the nourishment in Ferrozone that makes you feel good. It puts life into the blood, energy into the nerves, makes you dance and snap with new found health; try Ferrozone, 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

THE PASTOR'S METHOD. It happened in Cornwall, England, according to report, that a pastor complained that his congregation had the habit of looking around at late-comers, and while he thought it natural enough, he saw that it disturbed their religious duties, and so determined to announce by name those persons who came in late. Accordingly, he several times paused during the prayers and said: "Mr. S., with his wife and daughter," then again, "Mr. C. and William D." This went on for a while and the congregation kept their eyes fixed on their books, but when it was given out "Mrs. M. in a new bonnet," every feminine head in the church was turned.—Buffalo Commercial.

DR. PARKHURST'S HIS OPINION. BOSTON, Dec. 15.—of the Boston Westie which owns and controls the organ of the Methodist church in New England, which has been wretchedly financed by Rev. Charles the position of editor for Dr. Parkhurst, a verdict for \$24,000 and the Wesleyan A. brought by Dr. Edw. western clergyman.

YES, IT IS HUMILIATING to have a skin covered with itching, to feel the trouble and to see its natural fairness. Cerat?

INSTRABULL, D. Aides, from St. John