

PARLIAMENT.

Bill to Transfer the Inspection of Grain to the Department of Trade and Commerce

Premier introduced a Bill Re the Importation and Employment of Alien Labor—Committee on Banking and Commerce Report Favorably on the Canadian Lloyds and Eastern Saving and Loan Company Bills.

OTTAWA, April 2.—In the house today the minister of inland revenue introduced a bill to transfer the inspection of grain to the department of trade and commerce. Also one to eliminate from the weights and measures act certain clauses which have no bearing on the act.

The premier announced that since the bill had been introduced manufacturers had approached the government and asked that the bill be not made too stringent in its character. It was pointed out that it is often impossible to get certain classes of skilled labor in Canada, and to close the channels through which it might be obtained would be a hardship.

Mr. Borden of Halifax took exception to the wording of the bill, which left a doubt as to how the procedure was to be conducted. He saw no reason for making provincial attorneys general responsible for the enforcement of the act, as it might not conform to the ideas of such provincial ministers.

This view of the case was taken by O'Sullivan and Monk, but was discredited by Fitzpatrick and Laurier, who took a strong stand on the ground that no misconception could result, as the cases would have to go before a court competent to try a case in which \$1,000 was to be collected. Borden claimed that inasmuch as the minimum claim of \$50 could be made, an inferior court was competent to conduct the proceedings.

Mr. Charlot opposed the proposition to give magistrates the authority, urging that it would seriously hamper American mill owners on Lake Michigan.

Mr. Bennett submitted that it was Canadian young men who suffered, and Clarke moved in amendment that the penalty be recovered in the name of His Majesty summarily before any magistrate, court, sessions, or county court.

Mr. Smith, labor, proposed an amendment to facilitate the importation of skilled labor when it is absolutely impossible to secure it in Canada. Premier Laurier explained that the courts would be the judges as to whether labor cannot be secured in Canada.

The debate was adjourned until some future day. Sir Louis Davies, on the motion to go into supply, urged upon the government the necessity of making a test case as to whether C. P. R. roads would become liable for taxation. Hon. Mr. Sifton stated that an act in some municipalities would undertake to levy taxes on C. P. R. lands the government would pay the expenses of the test case.

MacLean gave notice of motion on the same question, which will require parliament to settle the question. After dinner Mr. MacLean brought in his motion in regard to determining the claims of the Northwest in regard to the right of municipalities to tax lands granted to the Canadian Pacific. It urges that 20 year exemptions date from the date of the original grant and not from the issue of the patents.

Hon. Mr. Sifton replied, and while regretting the existing condition as first did not offer any hope that a remedy would be provided in the near future, and stated that time alone could effect a cure.

Messrs. Scott, Wallace, McCarthy, Monk, Davis, Sproule, Oliver and Borden, Halifax, also spoke. The latter challenged the government to declare its policy in this matter. He thought that the government could grant relief and indemnify the railway company for any loss.

Premier Laurier admitted that the Northwest labored under a great burden, but the time was inopportune to act. On a division the amendment was lost, 7 yeas to 10 nays.

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Mr. Geoffrin explained the provisions of the bill. Leighton McCarthy questioned the right of the company to go into the wrecking business. Senator Dandurand pointed out that another wrecking company was very much required on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Barker of Hamilton offered various objections to the bill. His chief one was to the proposal to give the company power to do wrecking business as well as a marine insurance business. He feared a mixing up of accounts, which would not permit of a clear idea as to the success of the marine insurance project, money perhaps being made on the wrecking business.

Mr. Bond denied that there was a monopoly of marine insurance, and said that rates were fixed in accordance with the losses. He also said that he attended a marine insurance meeting in London, and that there great objection was taken to the suggestion that there was discrimination against Canada. He said that they were anxious to do what was right by Canada, and that if the St. Lawrence route was improved the rates would surely come down. The improvements needed were in regard to lights, buoys and pilotage.

Sir Louis Davies made a defence of the government in connection with the light and buoy service. Mr. Bond admitted the good work done in regard to the light between Quebec and Montreal.

Sir Louis quoted the testimony of several sea captains to the effect that they knew of no aids to navigation along the lower St. Lawrence that were missing. Mr. Tarte drew attention to the fact that the representatives of the Allan, Elder-Dempster people and other vessel owners were among those applying for the bill before the committee, and said that when the managers of these companies were taking such interest in the question there must in the matter of rates be something wrong in the state of Denmark.

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Mr. Borden, minister of militia, stated that the following number of militia battalions were in service in Canada: Ontario, 43; Quebec, 30; Nova Scotia, 9; New Brunswick, 2; E. Island, 2; Manitoba, 2, and British Columbia, 1.

The forces are made up of: Cavalry, 2,282; artillery, 3,843; engineers, 338; infantry, 29,476; army service corps, 140; bearer corps, 245, and field hospital, 22. Field batteries have 9 field guns. Of the complete force 69.4 per cent are armed with Lee-Enfield rifles. In Nova Scotia 232,850 rounds of ammunition are available for use, and in New Brunswick 318,517 rounds.

Mr. Gourley said the saving of Canadian trade was more important than the question of giving a little extra power to the company. Mr. Borden pointed out that the petition called for an inland insurance company, while the bill excluded this altogether. The petition wanted one thing, and the bill, which was for ocean insurance, was another. He wanted to put the minister of public works right when he said that the insurance companies did not give any guarantee to the government to lower rates if the navigation of the St. Lawrence was improved. The insurance companies gave that assurance to the government, just as soon as the channel was improved, insurance rates would go down. Insurance, like water, would find its own level, and that regard it was like any other business.

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Senator Cox, who is interested in some insurance companies, objected to the company in question being allowed to go into the wrecking business. If it was permitted to do so, other companies should have the same opportunity. What he suggested was to put a clause into the general insurance act so that all companies would have the same privileges and could take advantage of it. Mr. Kenny of Montreal devoted some attention to the losses on the St. Lawrence route, with a view to show the rates were not excessive.

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IN THE FAR EAST. Russia Will Not Abandon Prince Tuan Because She Owes Manchuria to Him, So Says a Correspondent Who Had an Interview With the German Minister to China.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Pekin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung writes the substance of an interview he has had with the German minister to China, Dr. Munster, Von Scherwenburg, who is represented as having said: "Inasmuch as the Russo-Manchurian war was caused by this question of punishing the guilty, Russia will not abandon Prince Tuan because she owes Manchuria to him. It is impossible to designate Prince Tuan as a rebel, inasmuch as the Emperor, however, is still the power. She will continue to direct, with Prince Tuan, China's future fate."

The developments regarding Prince Tuan's negotiations with Russia fully explain the impossibility for Russia to abandon him. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PEKIN, Feb. 14.—The past week has practically been devoted socially in Pekin to Gen. Chaffee in honor of his promotion to the rank of major general in the regular army. The American club, which there was a smoker at the American club, which was pretty generally attended by foreign officers. Owing to the dinner it was not before Gen. Chaffee put in his appearance, shortly after eleven o'clock, and he was warmly greeted by those who were coming through the gates. Preparations were made to receive him in style, and an extraordinary number of bouquets were formed, the commanding officer of which was the British general Richardson, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Gen. Richardson led the cheering, which followed the clearing bars of the music and which was long and prolonged, and Gen. Chaffee was evidently, although very reserved, visibly pleased. Fully four-fifths of the British officers from the temple of heaven were present, and a scattering of French and Japanese. Gen. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee gave a luncheon party in Gen. Chaffee's honor Sunday, and several other dinners and receptions have been and still are projected for a week to come.

The United States minister and Mrs. Conger gave a dinner Saturday night, Feb. 9, in Gen. Chaffee's honor, after which there was a smoker at the American club, which was pretty generally attended by foreign officers. Owing to the dinner it was not before Gen. Chaffee put in his appearance, shortly after eleven o'clock, and he was warmly greeted by those who were coming through the gates. Preparations were made to receive him in style, and an extraordinary number of bouquets were formed, the commanding officer of which was the British general Richardson, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Gen. Richardson led the cheering, which followed the clearing bars of the music and which was long and prolonged, and Gen. Chaffee was evidently, although very reserved, visibly pleased. Fully four-fifths of the British officers from the temple of heaven were present, and a scattering of French and Japanese. Gen. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee gave a luncheon party in Gen. Chaffee's honor Sunday, and several other dinners and receptions have been and still are projected for a week to come.

His excellency today received a cable message from Chamberlain, stating that on his approaching visit to Canada, the Duke of Cornwall and York will be pleased to present the South African medals to the first and second Canadian contingents. The medals were presented to Chamberlain, stating that on his approaching visit to Canada, the Duke of Cornwall and York will be pleased to present the South African medals to the first and second Canadian contingents. The medals were presented to Chamberlain, stating that on his approaching visit to Canada, the Duke of Cornwall and York will be pleased to present the South African medals to the first and second Canadian contingents.

A certificate of competency as captain has been granted Second Lieutenant L. P. D. Tilley of the 8th Hussars. The predicted fight at the meeting of the railway committee today over the proposed extension of the Crown's Nest Southern Railway Company did not come off. The bill was the first on the order passed, but at the request of the minister of railways it was allowed to stand until another meeting. Hon. Mr. Fisher wants to investigate the proposition.

Judge Taschereau has invited to dine on the 17th the nineteen surviving members of the Canadian parliament of 1885 who supported confederation. The dinner will be decidedly unique in consequence of its associations, and the members of the Canadian parliament of 1885 who supported confederation. The dinner will be decidedly unique in consequence of its associations, and the members of the Canadian parliament of 1885 who supported confederation.

Correspondence brought down today shows how thoroughly incompetent Hon. Mr. Fisher was as Canada's representative at the Paris exposition. Although Canada had one-fourth of the exhibit of the British Empire, she only secured five judges out of sixty-one, and only Tarte's prompt action saved the situation. He at once kicked the British out of the exhibition, and the background secured a slight improvement in the existing condition.

Gum drops a few years ago were the most fashionable variety of candy. Diphtheria and scarlet fever cannot spread where Vero-Cresoline is used. All Druggists.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

SEE THE SIGNATURE OF Fletcher IN THE UPPER EVERY FILE OF TORIA

AFRICA.

Despatches from Brussels talk of Gen. De Wet joining 12,000 men for operations in the Cape Colony, and the Boers have reappeared in the Cape Colony, and the Boers have reappeared in the Cape Colony, and the Boers have reappeared in the Cape Colony.

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Advertisement for W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD. featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and a woman in a dress. The text reads 'W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.' and 'The Permanent Wall-Coating. Does not RUB off on any hard surface. Coat over cast or applied. No need washing or scraping of walls necessary. Absorbent in the Sundry and Washable. Disinfects Kitchens, which decay on the wall. Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain finishing. Please Painters as well as the general public. Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush. Sitewalls painted in White. Put up in Five-pound packages, and new world in bulk. The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in cold water. No hot water being needed. Saves Time and Waste. Full directions for use on every package. Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers every where. Our book "The Decorator's Aid" furnished Painters. Ask your dealer for this Circular showing colors. Beware of Imitations bearing similar names.'

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

NINETEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

A Greater and Grander Investment Than Any Offered to the Public, and Especially the Farmers, of Any Country in the World in Modern Times.

PROFESSOR JAMES W. ROBERTSON, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING FOR CANADA, IN HIS REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR CANADA, AFTER GOING TO ENGLAND AND INVESTIGATING AND SENDING SAMPLE SHIPMENTS, ENDORSES THE GREAT OBJECT OF THIS COMPANY.

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LTD.

(TO BE INCORPORATED)

CAPITAL STOCK, \$450,000

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ontario.

PRESIDENT: MR. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ont.

MANAGER: MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ont.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.

This Company is being formed for the advancement of Canadian trade with England, in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys, and geese, dressed meats, and any other farm produce the Company may at any time deem it advisable in the best interests of the shareholders, to deal in. Every well informed Canadian farmer knows about the extensive experiments Professor Robertson has been making for the Canadian Government at the Experimental Farms at Carleton Place, Ontario, and at Bonville, Quebec, and that the object of the experiments was simply to prove to the Canadian farmers and the public of Canada, the amount of money they are falling to make every year by not taking advantage of the great market which is open to them in England. Canada has sent only a few sample shipments so far, but the profits were simply astonishing, and the Canadian public today owe thanks to the Government of Canada for what it has done in this connection, and it has done much for the fame of the Canadian shipments has spread all over Great Britain, and her merchants are today looking for a concern in Canada, financially strong enough and progressive enough to supply the great demand.

THIS IS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE COMPANY. IT WILL BE NO MONOPOLY AND IT CANNOT BE MADE ONE. ITS SUCCESS MEANS THE FARMER'S SUCCESS.

The farmer's duty is first to become a shareholder in this Canadian Company, and by so doing show his faith in his country's future, and that the means business as his money being invested, his interests and the interests of the Company are the same, and then to earn a good reputation for himself as a first-class raiser of poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the Company. This Company will buy only from its own shareholders, as special care will be taken to instruct them in all the latest methods of raising and fattening poultry in large quantities, and especially the class of poultry required for the English trade, and with care and attention every farmer, or farmer's wife, and every man, woman or child of ordinary intelligence in Canada, who has fifty dollars can buy ten shares and become a shareholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits, make himself wealthy like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is explained in the following story, told by Professor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, to the standing committee of the House of Commons.

"WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS."

"I did not find the men who fatten chickens in Britain were poor farmers who had no other means of making a living. In Canada there is an idea that it is only poor farmers who can do nothing else, who may raise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island, with the finest situation, close to the best markets. These are the men who have developed the chicken fattening industry, not the far-away, ignorant, inaccessible and poor farmers, but the men who are in the best position as to locality and soil of any in the British Isles. Then across the Channel, in the North of France also, chicken raising is carried on, so that in the two parts of the European countries which are the richest are found chicken fattening. The business is not for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARNED ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSINESS, and instead of reasoning that out in the abstract, let me tell you in simple narrative what I found when last year I made the acquaintance of a chicken-fattener near Uckfield, who is known as one of the best poultry-fatteners in Britain. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. HE HAD BEGUN LIFE AS A FARM LABORER WITHOUT CAPITAL. When I visited him he showed me a fine farmstead and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in, but I would not be surprised to learn that the annual net balance was over 1,000 pounds (five thousand dollars a year). This man had begun life as a farm laborer, and by sticking to this business had made money out of it. Chicken-fattening is not to be sneered at as a small affair."

SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The amount of capital required by a farmer will be very small as he can begin raising them in as small a way as he likes, and as his profits grow he can increase the number, making this a grand investment for either farmers or their wives, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm or who through some infirmity or poor health are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming. It is not necessary to employ much labor as can be seen from the following description of the "cranning machine" and the directions how to use it. It is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir about the shape and size of a large pail, on a stand about four feet from the ground, at the bottom of the hopper is the cylinder of a pump. That may be about three inches in diameter. The piston rod is connected with the lever to be worked by a man's foot. When the foot is pressed down that pumps the stuff out. At the bottom of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening of small holes to which is connected a rubber tube about the size of the little finger and about ten inches long. Different sizes are used for chickens and turkeys. When the cranning process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He opens the chicken's beak with one hand, then slips the tube down the throat. The tube is moistened with the food, the mixture being an oleaginous one. One stroke of his foot, with his hand across the chicken's breast gives the chicken its breakfast or its dinner as the case may be. An expert chicken man with a boy to help him, and in some cases two boys, will feed from 300 to 350 chickens an hour. There is nothing cruel or brutal in the practice.

The following shows the average cost with freight on usual basis (not express) of laying down and selling such chickens in Liverpool.

Original cost of chickens.....	Per Pair.....	54 cents
Cost of feed.....	33 "
Cost of shipping.....	33 "
Freight, Commission, etc.....	18 "
		\$1.38 "

These figures show the total cost of some chickens per pair which were shipped to Mr. James Riddin, St. John's market, Liverpool, England, and which met with a ready sale at a light price (eleven cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair they were actually sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair—just think for one moment—one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England, and yet it is only a fair market price there, and the profits are equally as good if not better on turkeys, geese and ducks. Mr. Riddin wrote as follows about the shipment: "I was greatly surprised at the all round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and presented a most salubrious appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white in color as soon as the bird had dried out of the chilled state; today, five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh killed bird. I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price."—THREE FIRMS ALONE INTIMATED THEIR ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO HANDLE ABOUT TWO THOUSAND CASES PER WEEK AT GOOD PRICES.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE shows the difference in weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened and similar chickens after being fattened for thirty-six days—

With feathers off.....	Before fattening.....	After fattening.....
	3 lbs. 8 oz. 16 lbs. 4 oz.	

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page Three.)

in paying \$3,500 for an ornamental collection of birds, and that is not the only expenditure that will be necessary on this account. This bill makes provision for expending \$1,500 on a suitable building or room for the collection, and as he told the provincial secretary, we would soon be face to face with a necessity of erecting a building specially to hold and preserve the collection which the province is acquiring. The newspapers had made it appear that he favored such a building, but that was incorrect. He merely pointed out to what the government's course would inevitably lead. This collection will cost \$5,000 now and other expenses will be necessary from time to time.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that he would guarantee that the Boardman collection could be sold at any time for \$7,000 or \$8,000, twice what the government had paid for it.

Hon. Mr. Hill said that he was surprised at the leader of the opposition taking exception to this item, as he was the last member of the house whom he would have expected to do so. He did not believe that the hon. member was sincere in his criticism, or that he was really opposed to the purchase of the Boardman collection. He only used this item as a pretext

for dragging the bridges of Sunbury Co. into the discussion.

The bill was agreed to. Bill 75, an act in aid of the establishment of an agricultural school for the maritime provinces, was agreed to, as was also Bill 68, an act better to define the term in real estate and "personal estate" in the St. John city assessment law, 1899.

Bill 73 was considered in committee of the whole. Hon. Mr. Tweedie explained, in reply to questions by Mr. Hason, that by the act of 1896 authority was given to issue bonds to the amount of \$400,000 for the erection of permanent bridges. Bonds to the extent of \$200,000 had already been issued. In addition to this there had been an expenditure of about \$120,000 on permanent bridges, which is as yet unprovided for. The present is not a favorable time for floating long term bonds, and by the bill under consideration the government seeks authority to issue short term 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable in not more than five years, and without a sinking fund. There is yet about \$80,000 to be spent on permanent bridges, and when this is expended there will be no more money available without further authority from the legislature. As he had informed the house in his budget speech, an attempt was made last year to float bonds, but the money markets were unfavorable and he believed that in five years' time there would be

a better demand for long term provincial debentures. In fact, since he had delivered his budget speech he had had an offer at 90 for the bonds for which the best previous offer was 84 1/2, and more than this, he had received a letter from Boston stating that his budget speech had been read by financiers there and that when he offered the bonds for sale they would like to tender. This was the first time that an offer had been received from the United States for provincial debentures.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that the bonds of St. John city were exempt from taxation if held in the city, and he suggested to the provincial secretary a similar provision with respect to the bonds of the province.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie replied that he could not adopt that suggestion without further consideration. His present impression was that it would not be wise to do so, but that the finances of the province should stand for themselves. The bill was agreed to. Bill 83, to amend chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of rates and taxes, was committed, and progress reported with leave to sit again. House adjourned at 6 p. m.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Ready for cooking.....	5 "	2 "	11 "	6 "
After being cooked and left cool two days.....	3 "	8 "	9 "	2 "
Bones.....	1 "	2 "	1 "	11 "
Edible portion.....	2 "	6 "	7 "	6 "

RAISING POULTRY PAYS.

The above table shows it pays better to fatten them, and the above memo. of sale shows it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Mr. James Riddin, St. James market, Liverpool, above described, brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair, the farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price. The shipper then spent another fifty-four cents per pair fattening them, paying freight charges, cold storage charges and commission for selling them and then put in his pocket a clear net profit of sixty-eight cents. The Canadian farmer who sold the chickens to the shipper had to make his profit out of the fifty-four cents, and every Canadian farmer today is making his profit out of chickens at about the same price and often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than that the farmer is failing to make enormous profits? The company intends to mend this condition of affairs.

POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS.

The formation of this Company is one of the natural outgrowths of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before "cold storage" became known, it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business but now, the great success of cold or chilled storage is the maker of this enormous business which will prove a blessing and a money maker for its shareholders. Space will not permit giving a full description of the proposed arrangements to be made, of the receiving and shipping stations, abattoirs, cold storage plants, offices and agencies this Company will find it necessary to establish in Canada and England, or of the numerous employees it will have to engage to do the buying, killing, plucking, packing and shipping; the inspectors the Company will engage and carefully instruct to qualify them to inspect from time to time the farms of those raising poultry for the Company, and to give to the working shareholders such directions and assistance as may be deemed advisable to assist them to raise first class poultry.

THE HEAD OFFICE WILL BE AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO, and from there MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many Canadians, but for those who do not know him and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in which they intend to invest their money, the following extract from a letter written by the celebrated F. W. FARMAN CO., LIMITED, the greatest pork packers and provision merchants and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this Company, will be of interest: GENTLEMEN—AT THE REQUEST OF MR. W. S. GILMORE, WE WRITE TO ADVISE YOU THAT WE HAVE KNOWN HIM FOR YEARS AND HAVE HAD DURING THAT TIME CONTINUOUS BUSINESS DEALINGS WITH HIM AS ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS. HE IS A PRACTICAL PROVISION DEALER AND BUTCHER OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE. HE IS ABOUT FIFTY SEVEN YEARS OF AGE, BUT ACTIVE AND PROGRESSIVE AND AS A JUDGE OF POULTRY, LIVE OR DRESSED, HE IS CERTAINLY THE EQUAL OF THE BEST IN HAMILTON. AS TO HIS PERSONAL CHARACTER, RESPECTABILITY AND INTEGRITY, WE BELIEVE HE IS FULLY TO BE RELIED ON FOR ANYTHING HE WILL UNDERTAKE.

The Canadian cheese trade brought to Canada something like nineteen million dollars during the year 1900. Our butter trade with England in 1894 amounted to only six hundred thousand dollars, in 1899 it had increased to about four million dollars, and a further increase of two million dollars has been projected for the butter trade this year. In 1891 the exports from Canada of bacon were a little over six hundred thousand, and in 1898 they had grown to eight and a half million dollars worth of pork, a tremendous increase in these few years. Who will say that the dressed poultry trade, considering the suitability of this country to raise poultry in the natural fondness of all English people particularly, for poultry as a food, has not a fair chance to become a worthy rival of our great cheese industry which has already reached about nineteen millions of dollars a year.

ADVANTAGE OF BEING A SHAREHOLDER.

1. TO SELL TO THE COMPANY. It is intended that the Company shall only buy from those who are shareholders and to buy birds raised or fattened by them, and any shareholder who allows his name to be used for the purpose of selling to the Company any chickens not so raised by himself or for him, will render himself liable to have his business connections with the Company ended peremptorily unless he has first the permission of the Company, which will be given only in case shareholders are not able to supply the demand, in which case shareholders will be appointed buyers to buy on commission.

2. SHAREHOLDERS will have the great advantage of careful instruction in the art of raising and fattening poultry which to every progressive farmer is in itself something greatly to be desired, as science enters largely into the breeding of poultry in large numbers correctly, this is a special advantage in view of the fact that Canada is likely soon to become possibly the greatest poultry raising country in the world.

3. THE SHAREHOLDERS besides selling to the Company will share in all the profits of selling in England. This Company will have no preference shares and no one will be given a preference, all shareholders in this Company must be in the same class and share alike, and his share of the profits will be in proportion to the amount of stock held by him.

4. ALL THE servants and employees of the Company will be chosen, as far as possible, from the shareholders and their families.

5. THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Company is divided into shares worth five dollars each, and of this only a limited number of shares are offered for public subscription, but no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares (\$50). If you wish to become a shareholder lose no time, but send in your subscription at once, as the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applications are received and no stock will be held open for any one. Fill out the application form given below, be careful to state how many shares you want and the amount of money you enclose, sign your name to it and then fill in your address and send it by registered letter to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, the President of the proposed Company, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, accompanied by a marked cheque, Post Office Order or Express Order for the full amount of your subscription, payable to the order of Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the Company.

The promoters reserve the right to change the name of the proposed Company if the Government requests them to do so as a condition to the granting of Letters Patent under the Great Seal incorporating the proposed Company, and also at the same time to ask incorporation with any other amount of capital stock then named in their discretion.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, Esq., President, The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Ltd., 9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I enclose you herewith \$..... in full payment for shares of fully paid and non-assessable stock in the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder and entitled to all the advantages of the Company as described in the above prospectus.

Your name.....
Your address.....

DIGBY.

DIGBY, March 25.—Howard Anderson, W. S. Troop, Jonathan Letteney and John Snow of Digby have bought the John Loring B. Haskell, 67 tons net, of Boston, and will use her in the fishing trade. She will sail under the United States flag, taking out a license here to enable her to buy bait and fishing supplies at Canadian ports. The Haskell arrived Sunday from Boston with a cargo of fertilizer, potatoes and fishing supplies for Digby merchants.

Sch. D. J. Melanson took on 40,000 feet of lumber from the mills of Tupper Ware and went to Annapolis to complete her cargo. She will carry 200,000 feet lumber to Porto Rico. Owing to the non-arrival of Digby fishing vessels which were due last week, fish merchants have been obliged to import fresh fish from Boston. On Friday Short and Ellis received 10,000 lbs. fresh haddock, and on Saturday Syde & Cousins received 20,000 lbs. fresh haddock, which they will smoke for the finnan haddies market. The cause of delay of their own vessels was probably adverse winds.

Tug Marina has been replaced by the Freddie V., the former going to Yarmouth, where her owners, Cann & Co., will overhaul and fit her up for the summer season. Cann & Co. have their new wharf, which they are building near the head of the govern-

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ment pier, nearly completed. A general meeting of the ratepayers of the town has been called for Tuesday evening at the Court House to consider the advisability of asking the local legislature for authority for the town to borrow \$40,000 for the purpose of buying out the electric light plants at Bear River and Digby, and using the present water power of the Bear River company to supply that place and Digby together with the houses and hamlets lying between, with electric light.

Sch. Josephine, from Bear River, is in port waiting a chance to sail, loaded with piling and cordwood from Bear River for Boston.

GOLD RING
FREE
The Photo Co., Box 1300 Toronto.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Following is a list of Canadian patents recently granted through the agency of Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D. C.:
70,669—Dositheo Arbiqus, St. Placide, P. Q., potato harvester.
70,678—Hector Boudreau, Montreal, P. Q., means for fastening grain cars doors.
70,680—Stanislas W. Laroche, Valleyfield, P. Q., stirrup attachment for beds and tables.

70,701—S. O. Cowper Coles, London, England, manufacture of reflectors.
70,717—Emilien A. Manny, Beauharnois, P. Q., life belts.
The "Inventor's Help," a 148 page book, containing practical information for inventors, the cost of patents in the principal countries of the world, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

NEW YORK, April 2.—At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was announced this morning that Mr. Morgan would sail for Europe tomorrow.

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MORRISON

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MAIN STREET.

LIS BROWNE'S RODYNE

ED LONDON NEWS, of 26, 1886, says:

which single medicine I take abroad with me, as generally useful, to the others, I should say never leave without it, applicability to the relief of simple ailments forms its

LIS BROWNE'S RODYNE

AT SPECIFIC FOR

Dysentery, Cholera,

Chloroform. Every well known remedy for cholera, dysentery, etc., bears on the Government of the inventor—

LIS BROWNE

VENPORT

HERBERT GOVON

will be continued by Geo. N. Hill, Esq., City Market, Toronto.

ANTED
The Semi-Weekly Sun.

SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Talmage on the Messianic Sacrifices for the Saving of All Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows the Messianic sacrifices for the saving of all nations and speaks of Gethsemane as it appeared to him: text, I Corinthians vi. 20, "Ye are bought with a price."

Your friend takes you through his valuable house. You examine the arches, the frescoes, the grass plots, the fish ponds, the conservatories, the parks of deer and you stroll within yourself or you say aloud, "What did all this cost?" You see a costly diamond flashing in an earring, or you hear a costly dress rustling across the drawing room or you see a high metalled span of horses harnessed with silver and gold and you begin to make an estimate of the value.

The man who owns a large estate cannot instantly tell you all it is worth. He says, "I will estimate so much for the house, so much for the furniture, so much for the stock, so much for the barn, so much for the equipage, adding up in all making this aggregate."

Well, my friends, I hear so much about our mansions in heaven, about the furniture and the grand surroundings, that I want to know how much it is all worth and what has actually been paid for it. I cannot complete in a month nor a year the magnificent calculation, but before I get through today I hope to give you the figures. "Ye are bought with a price."

With some friends I went to the Tower of London to look at the crown jewels. We walked around, caught one glimpse of them and, being in the procession, were compelled to pass out. I wish that I could take this audience into the tower of God's mercy and strength, that you might walk around just once at least and see the crown jewels of eternity, behold their brilliance and estimate their value. "Ye are bought with a price."

Now if you have a large amount of money to pay you do not pay it all at once, but you pay it by installments—so much the 1st of January, so much the 1st of April, so much the 1st of July, so much the 1st of October, until the entire amount is paid, and I have to tell this audience that "you have been bought with a price," and that the price was paid in different installments.

The first installment paid for the clearance of our souls was the ignominious birth of Christ in Bethlehem. Through we may never be carefully looked after afterward, our advent into the world is carefully guarded. We come into the world amid kindly attentions. Privacy and silence are afforded when God launches an immortal soul into the world. Every roughness of man's hand ought to stand back. But I have to tell you that in the village on the side of the hill there was a very bad man of upstart when Jesus was born. In a village capable of accommodating only a few hundred people many thousands were crowded, and amid hostlers and muleteers, and camel drivers yelling at stupid beasts of burden, the Messiah appeared. No silence. No privacy. A better adapted place hath the eagle in the eyrie, hath the white heron in the nest, than the village of Bethlehem. The first night out of the palace of heaven spent in an out-house. One hour after laying aside the robes of heaven dressed in a wrapper of coarse linen. One would have supposed that Christ would have been a more gradual descent, coming from heaven first to a half way world of great magnificence, then to Caesar's palace, then to a merchant's castle in Galilee, then to a private home in Bethany, then to a fisherman's hut and last of all to a stable. No! It was one leap from the top to the bottom.

BRINGING GLAD TIDINGS.

Let us open the door of the caravanary in Bethlehem and drive away the camels. Pass on through the group of idlers and loungers. What, O Mary, no light? "No light," she says, "save that which comes through the door." What, Mary, no roof? "None," she says, "only that which was brought in the sack on the journey." Let the Bethlehem woman who has come in here with kindly attentions put back the covering from the babe that we may look upon it. Look! Look! O cover your eyes! Let us kneel. Let all voices be hushed. Son of Mary! Son of God! Child of a day! Monarch of eternity. In that eye the glance of a God. Omnipotence sheathed in that Babe's arm. That voice to be changed from the feeble plaint to the tone that shall make the dead, Hosanna! Hosanna! Glory to God that Jesus came from thence to manger that we might rise from manger to throne, and that all the gates are open, and that the door of heaven that once swung this way to let Jesus out now swings the other way to let us in. Let all the bell-ringers of heaven lay hold the rope and ring out the news, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people, for today is born in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

The second installment paid for our soul's clearance was the scene in Quarantania, a mountainous region, full of caverns, where are today panthers and wild beasts of all sorts, so that you must now go there armed with knife or gun or pistol. It was there that Jesus went to think and to pray, and it was there that this monster of hell—more evil, more terrible than anything that provided in that country—satan himself, met Christ. The rose in the cheek of Christ—that the Roman senate, ascribed to Jesus—that those had scattered its petals. Abstinence from food had thrown him into emaciation. A long abstinence from food recorded in profane history is that of the crew of the ship Juno. For 22 days they had nothing to eat. For 23 this sufferer had fasted a month and ten days before the broke fast. Hunger must have agonized every fiber of the body and gnawed on the stomach with teeth of death. The thought of a morsel of bread or meat must have thrilled the body with something like ferocity.

Turn out a pack of men hungry as Christ was a-hungered, and if they had strength with one yell they would devour you as a kid. It was in that pang of hunger that Jesus was agonized, and he said, "Now change these stones, which look like bread, into an actual supply of bread." Had the temptation come to you and me under these circumstances we would have cried, "Bread it shall be!" and been almost impatient at the time taken for making bread, but Christ with one hand beat back the monarch of darkness. O ye tempted ones! Christ was tempted. We are told that Napoleon ordered a coat of mail made, but he was not quite certain that it was impenetrable, so he said to the manufacturer of the coat of mail, "Put it on now yourself and let us try it." And with shot after shot from his own pistol the emperor found out that it was just what it pretended to be, a good coat of mail. Then the man received a large reward.

I bless God that the same coat of mail that struck back the weapons of temptation from the head of Christ we may now all wear, for Jesus comes and says, "I have been tempted, and I know what it is to be tempted. Take this robe that defended me and wear it for yourselves. I shall see you through all temptation."

THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS.

"But," says Satan still further to Jesus, "come and I will show you something worth looking at." And after a half day's journey they came to Jerusalem and to the top of the temple. Just as one might go up in the tower of Antwerp and look off upon Belgium, so Satan brought Christ to the top of the temple. Some people at a great height feel dizzy and a strange disposition to jump. So Satan comes to Christ in that very crisis. Standing there at the top of the temple, they looked off. A magnificent reach of country. Grainfields, vineyards, olive groves, forests and streams, cattle in the valley, flocks on the hills and villages, cities and realms. "Now," says Satan, "I'll make a bargain. Just jump off. I know it is a great way from the top of the temple to the valley, but if you are divine you can fly. Jump off. It won't hurt you. Angels will catch you. Four angels will hold you. I'll give you all the world." "Present if you will, I'll give you Asia Minor. I'll give you Germany, I'll give you Britain, I'll give you all the world." "What a temptation it must have been!

Go tomorrow morning and get in an altercation with some worshiper crawling up from a gin cellar in the lowest part of your city. "No," you say, "I would not be mean myself by getting into such a contest." Then think of what the King of heaven and earth endured when He came down and fought the great wretch of hell and fought him in the wilderness and on the top of the temple. Bless God that in the triumph over temptation Christ gives us the assurance that we also shall triumph. Having Himself been tempted, He is able to succor all those who are tempted.

In a violent storm at sea the mate in the rigging had become entangled in the mast—to go up and right it. A gentleman standing on the deck said, "Don't send that boy up. He will be dashed to death." The mate said, "I know what I am about." The boy raised his hat in recognition of the order and then heaved over hand and went to work, and as he swung in the storm the passengers wrung their hands and expected to see him fall. The work done, he came down in safety, and a Christian man said to him, "Why did you go down in the rigging, before you were told to?" "Ah," said the boy, "I want down to pray! My mother always taught me before I undertook anything great to pray." "What is that you have in your vest?" "Oh, that is the New Testament!" he said. "I thought I would carry it with me if I really did go overboard." How well the boy was protected! I care not how great the height or how vast the depth, with Christ within us and Christ beneath us and Christ above us and Christ all around us nothing can befall us in the way of harm. Christ Himself, having been in the tempest, will deliver all those who put their trust in Him. Blessed be His glorious name forever.

THE AGONY OF GETHSEMANE.

The third installment paid for our redemption was the agonizing prayer in Gethsemane. As I sat in that garden at the foot of an old gnarled and twisted olive tree, the historic scene came upon me overwhelmingly. These old olive trees and the lineal descendants of those under which Christ stood and wept and knelt. Have the leaves of whole botanical generations told the story of our Lord's agony to these successors? Next to Calvary the solemnest place in Palestine is Gethsemane. While sitting there it seemed as if I could hear our Lord's prayer, laden with sobs and groans. Can this be the Jesus who gathered fragrance from the frankincense brought to His cradle, and from the lilies that hung their sweetest from the hills of His sermons, and from the box of alabaster that broke at His feet? Is this Jesus the comforter of Bethany, the resurrector at Nain, the oculist at Bethsaida? Is this the Christ whose frown is the storm, whose smile is the sunlight, the thunder His voice, the ocean a drop on the tip of His finger, heaven a sparkle on the bosom of His love, the universe the rust of His chariot wheel? Is this the Christ who is able to heal a heartbreak or hush a tempest or drown a world or flood in mercy with His glory? Behold Him in prayer, the globules of blood by sorrow pressed through the skin of His forehead! What an installment in part payment of the greatest price that was ever paid!

The fourth installment paid for our redemption was the man's shame trial. I call it a shame trial—there has never been anything so indecent or un-fair in any criminal court as was witnessed at the trial of Christ. Why

they hustled Him into the courtroom at 2 o'clock in the morning. They gave Him no time for counsel. They gave Him no opportunity for subpoenaing witnesses. The ruffians who were wandering around through the midnight, of course they saw the arrest and went into the courtroom. But Jesus' friends were sober men, were respectable men, and at that hour, 2 o'clock in the morning, of course they were at home asleep. Consequently Christ entered the courtroom with the ruffians.

Oh, look at Him! No one to speak a word for Him. I lift the lantern until I can look into His face, and as my heart beats in sympathy for this, the best friend the world ever had, Him, I see now utterly friendless, an officer of the courtroom comes up and smites Him in the mouth, and I see the blood stealing from gum and lip. Oh, it was a farce of a trial, lasting only perhaps an hour, and then the judge rises for sentence! Stop! It is against the law to give sentence unless there has been an adjournment of the court between condemnation and sentence, but what cares the judge for the law? "The man has no friends. Let Him die," says the judge. And the ruffians outside the rail cry: "Aha, aha, that's what we want! Wish Him out here to die away with Him! Away with Him!"

THE DIVINE SYMPATHIZER.

"Oh, I bless God that amid all the injustice that may have been inflicted upon us in this world we have a divine sympathizer. The world cannot lie about you nor abuse you as much as they did Christ, and Jesus stands today in every courtroom, in every house, in every store, and says: "Courage! In all my hours of maltreatment and abuse I will protect those who are trampled upon." And when Christ forgets that 3 o'clock morning scene and the howling of the unwashed crowd then He will forget you and me in the injustices of life that may be inflicted upon us.

Further I remark: The last great installment paid for our redemption was the demise of Christ. The world has seen many dark days. Many summers ago there was a very dark day when the sun was eclipsed. The fowl at noonday went to their perch, and we felt a gloom as we looked at the astronomical wonder. It was a dark day in London when the plague was at its height, and the dead with uncovered faces were seen in open carts and dumped in the trenches. It was a dark day when the earth opened and Lisbon sank, but the darkest day since the creation of the world was when the carnage of Calvary was enacted.

It was about noon when the curtain began to be drawn. It was not the coming on of a night that soothes and refreshes. It was the swinging of a great gloom all around the heavens. God hung it. As when there is a dead one in the house you bow the shutters or turn the lattice, so God in the afternoon shut the windows of the world. As it is appropriate to throw a black pall upon the coffin as it passes along, so was appropriate the gloom that shrouded the world. It was a day of mourning for the world.

DAVIS—Suddenly, at White Earth, Minnesota, U. S., on March 20th, 1901, Miles J. Davis, in the 59th year of his age, leaving a widow and five children, died, leaving a large amount of property, including a large tract of land in the State of Minnesota. His remains were interred in the cemetery at White Earth, Minn. (Boston papers please copy.)

McKENZIE—At St. George, N. B., March 20th, Barbara, wife of Captain Henry McKeen, aged 63 years.

McKENZIE—Entered into rest, at East Brunswick, March 20th, Gordon, son of Alexander McKenzie, aged 27 years.

PURDY—In this city, on April 2nd, Carey Purdy, in the 24th year of his age, leaving a loving wife and one son to mourn their sad loss.

ROBERTS—At Levesque, N. B., March 14th, David U. Roberts, aged 22 years, 10 months, most of which was spent in looking after the company's interests in Cuba. Sir William states that although the company is proceeding with the construction of a railway, it is doing so without a franchise, but as it has bought all the land over which the road will run, it does not need to worry on that score. The company now have six hundred men at work, and expect to have twenty-five hundred at work soon.

until all the vessels on the expedition knew, and the continents were lashed together. Well, my friends, Sabbath after Sabbath gospel messengers have come searching down for your souls. We have swept the sea with the grappling hook of Christ's gospel. Again and again we have thought that you were at the surface, and we began to rejoice over your redemption, but at the moment of our gladness you sank back again into the world and back again into sin. Today we come with the gospel searching for your soul. We apply the cross of Christ first to see whether there is any life left in you, while all around the people stand looking to see whether the work will be done, and the angels of God bend down and witness, and, oh, if now we could see only one spark of love and hope and faith we would bend up a shout that would be heard on the battlements of heaven, and two worlds would keep jubilee because communication is open between Christ and the soul, and your nature that has been smitten in sin has been lifted into the light and the joy of the gospel.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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MARRIAGES. CAMPBELL-IRVINE—At the residence of bride's father, Milford, April 4th, by Rev. Arthur Morison, Robert Campbell of Fairville to Ella, second daughter of John Irvine.

HAMILTON-McBRIDE—On March 20th, at St. John's Church, Richmond, by Rev. A. W. Ford, M. A., Ella Louise, daughter of Henry and Isabel Hamilton, to Albert Lindsay McBride, both of the parish of Woodstock, N. B.

JOHNSON-PIKE—At the residence of Hon. John G. Murdoch, Calais, April 2nd, by Rev. G. McCully, John M. Johnson and Mrs. Nellie B. Pike, both of Calais.

McGARY-CLARK—At St. Stephen, N. B., March 20th, by Rev. J. M. Johnson, M. A., Mary of St. Andrew and Emily Clark of St. Stephen.

SHESWOOD-SWENEY—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. A. Giberson, March 20th, Hartley Sheswood to Miss Lida Swenev, all of South Kentville, Caledonia Co., N. B.

URQUHART-FARHING—At St. Stephen, N. B., March 27th, by the Rev. W. G. Fowler, Ira P. Urquhart of Calais to Lida D. Farthing of St. Stephen.

NEWFOUNDLAND MATTERS. LONDON, April 4.—Robert Bond (the premier and colonial secretary of Newfoundland) confirms the statement that an understanding has been reached on the French shore question satisfactory Newfoundland and Great Britain, and which, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory to France.

A representative of the Associated Press has learned that Mr. Bond, before sailing for home, will bring up a matter still more interesting to America, namely, the question of imperial ratification of the reciprocity treaty negotiated between the United States and Newfoundland eleven years ago, but which has never been put in force owing to Canadian objections. Mr. Bond is an ardent advocate of securing its ratification, and a new arrangement on similar lines. Important developments are likely to occur before he ends his mission in London, where his reception has been most cordial.

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STACHOUSE—In this city, on April 2nd, Murray Whitefield, eldest son of W. J. and the late Mary A. Stachouse, aged 9 years.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Children Cry for CASTORIA. BIRTHS. FINGH—On Campbell Island, N. B., April 1st, to the wife of Willard Fingh, a son. GROSS—At Moncton, N. B., March 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gross, a daughter. MARRIAGES. CAMPBELL-IRVINE—At the residence of bride's father, Milford, April 4th, by Rev. Arthur Morison, Robert Campbell of Fairville to Ella, second daughter of John Irvine. HAMILTON-McBRIDE—On March 20th, at St. John's Church, Richmond, by Rev. A. W. Ford, M. A., Ella Louise, daughter of Henry and Isabel Hamilton, to Albert Lindsay McBride, both of the parish of Woodstock, N. B. JOHNSON-PIKE—At the residence of Hon. John G. Murdoch, Calais, April 2nd, by Rev. G. McCully, John M. Johnson and Mrs. Nellie B. Pike, both of Calais. McGARY-CLARK—At St. Stephen, N. B., March 20th, by Rev. J. M. Johnson, M. A., Mary of St. Andrew and Emily Clark of St. Stephen. SHESWOOD-SWENEY—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. A. Giberson, March 20th, Hartley Sheswood to Miss Lida Swenev, all of South Kentville, Caledonia Co., N. B. URQUHART-FARHING—At St. Stephen, N. B., March 27th, by the Rev. W. G. Fowler, Ira P. Urquhart of Calais to Lida D. Farthing of St. Stephen. DEATHS. DAVIS—Suddenly, at White Earth, Minnesota, U. S., on March 20th, 1901, Miles J. Davis, in the 59th year of his age, leaving a widow and five children, died, leaving a large amount of property, including a large tract of land in the State of Minnesota. His remains were interred in the cemetery at White Earth, Minn. (Boston papers please copy.)

SOUTH AFRICA. BERLIN, April 4.—H. Von Schierstedt, a former combatant on the Boer side, has sent to the Lokal Anzeiger the wrapper of a package of cartridges such as the Boers have used in thousands, the imprint of which shows that the package came from the Kynoch Company of Birmingham, England, for German Mausers.

CAPE TOWN, April 4.—Two deaths from bubonic plague and one suspected case were officially reported today.

PARIS, April 5.—The Mail's correspondent at Utrecht says: "Mr. Kruger, in the course of an interview, said nothing had been decided on the subject of a visit to the United States, but he would undertake it if his strength permitted and if he could hope for some advantage to the cause."

CORNER IN PEANUTS. NEW YORK, April 4.—It was announced today that a firm in Hoboken, N. J., had cornered the peanut market, having purchased all the nuts in the Chicago, Boston and New York markets, as well as having secured this week 125 carloads from Norfolk, Va. There has been an advance in price from 70 to 80 cents a bushel lately.

VAN HORNE AND CUBA. MONTREAL, April 4.—Sir Wm. Van Horne, president of the Cuban Development Company, returned home this morning after an absence of a month, most of which was spent in looking after the company's interests in Cuba. Sir William states that although the company is proceeding with the construction of a railway, it is doing so without a franchise, but as it has bought all the land over which the road will run, it does not need to worry on that score. The company now have six hundred men at work, and expect to have twenty-five hundred at work soon.

THE CHARM OF HEALTH. HEALTH AND BEAUTY, health and happiness, are inseparably linked together. Life's grandest prize and beauty's greatest charm is health—robust, vigorous health. It is health that makes life worth living and gives one the ambition and energy to accomplish great things. Sad it is to think of the many who fall by the way—the nervous and physical wrecks. Overcome by mental strain, overwork or wasting disease, men and women get nervous, irritable and depressed, the duties of home or business worry them, they get weak, wrinkled or debilitated. Life has no charm, no hope when health has taken flight. When you begin to fail is the time to take action—the time to replenish the nerve force by the use of the great nerve-building medicine Dr. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD. It is not like any remedy you ever tried. It does not stimulate nor deaden the nerves. It simply increases the vitality of the body by creating new nerve force and forming new, red corpuscles in the blood.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Fills the nerve centres with health, vigour and strength. Gradually and certainly the headaches and neuralgic pains disappear, the irritability and sleeplessness become a thing of the past, and joyous, robust health is felt pulsating through the nerve fibres, carrying new energy to every organ. Mrs. D. W. Cronberry, 108 Richmond street West, Toronto, Ont., states: "My daughter, who sews in a white goods manufactory, got completely run down by the steady confinement required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted, and she was so weak and debilitated, that she had to give up work entirely, and was almost a victim of nervous prostration. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, she began to use it, and was benefited from the very first. It proved an excellent remedy in restoring her to health and strength. After having used four boxes she is now at work again, healthy and happy, and attributes her recovery to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food." DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD is in condensed pill form and is sold at 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or from Edmanison, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ST. JOHN'S VOL. 2 FLO. Reports of River, C. P. R. Rail a Bridge Co. The sudden cold a winter unparal cold and depth of the ground, has affairs that falls meteorological his Up to the beginn there had been lit and the ice in the as hard and near been during the woods around the various strag slightly, but had Last-week opened weather, followed sive days of pelth which has pract the present. As a water in the river proceeded rate, in large cakes, swollen currents as where a sufficient their passage, a backing up of the dangerous depths safety of all brid buildings situated banks. Owing to such western New Br along the course is witnessing such panied by such of heavy ice as is the memory of the Many important been spent away a vast extent has John river is still rate, and when break will rise at those six hundred condition, and the hours will without of disasters still yet reported. The phen, reported great, and worse it is now in the low water level yesterday afternoon public wharf, ice large quantities w and it was consid the water must be serious damage on the Narrows from romed off King's w ly crashed away a and crashed over side, breaking t schooner Ida May, serious damage on lecting boom. The just above the fa centre of a small ed until nearly 1 rush of water was IN THE There was a ve in the harbor yest pled up around larger than be years. All the w suffered severely, and in many cas as well. The ferry time of it throug early in the ev kept very well to

W. H.