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WINGS ARE ESSENTIAL.

First Actress—I thought he was your angel?

Second Actress—I thought so, too! I was mistaken!

Lacks wings, eh?

Well, his money lacks wings, at any rate!

HARD ON PAPA.

Fond Mother—Beautiful silk dresses, Johnny, come from a poor, insignificant worm.

Johnny—Yes, I know, mamma. Papa is the worm, ain't he?

LORD NELSON'S OLD FLAG

THE ONE THAT WAVED OVER HIS SHIP AT TRAFALGAR,

And That Lay Upon His Leaden Coffin Until It Was Lowered Into the Tomb, Has Been in Cincinnati for Nearly Ten Years—Snatched by Sailors at Side of the Grave.

Mr. W. A. Davidson, of Cincinnati, has a relic he treasures very jealously, and one that he exhibits only to the chosen few of his acquaintance. It is the personal flag of Lord Horatio Nelson—the flag that designated his rank as a Vice Admiral in the English navy and announced his presence on board the "Victory," his flagship in the memorable battle of Trafalgar October 21, 1805.

This was Nelson's last as well as his greatest sea fight, for he was mortally wounded early in the action, and died before the completion of the victory which has made his name famous. His remains were taken back to England, and it was this flag that covered the leaden casket in which they reposed. Dying thus in the moment of a victory that was so momentous, Nelson, of course, was mourned as the English had never before mourned the death of a war hero, and his funeral was one of the most pretentious London ever witnessed. At St. Paul's Cathedral where the "Hero of the Nile and of Trafalgar" was buried, this flag again came into prominence, being the cause, during the solemn obsequies, of a rude break that one would hesitate to believe occurred were it not recorded by eyewitnesses and mentioned by several reliable biographers of the great naval commander. When the funeral procession reached the church the remains of Lord Nelson were borne from the car to the grave by 12 stalwart men from the "Victory." The casket was, of course, covered by the flag, which was removed during the final ceremonies.

SAILORS SEIZED IT.

When these were concluded the flag as has long been the custom, was about to be lowered into the grave and interred with the only man who had a right to float it, but at the last moment the gruff sailors who had last moment the gruff sailors who had fought under the Admiral's eye, and who mourned his death as sincerely as any of the illustrious personages present, seemingly with one accord seized and tore the flag, each struggling for a fragment as a remembrance of their leader. In the confusion it was thought to have been torn into pieces, but such was not the case, for most of it is still intact and in a good state of preservation. It was saved from destruction by John Clyne, the sailing master of the Victory, who was then in charge of the men. Before the work of demolition had gone far he got possession of it and concealed it under his waistcoat, where, rough and ready jack tar that he was, he was able to protect it.

This action of the sailors at Nelson's tomb seems not to have been censured or rebuked in any way, but rather regarded as a heart-felt, if too forcible, expression of their love for their fallen chief. At all events they were allowed to retain their tokens, and several fragments are still in existence in different parts of the world.

John Clyne kept his part until his death, leaving it to his widow, Margaret, who in turn cherished the memorial until she died. It then became the property of their son, who brought it with him to America about 10 years ago. From him it passed into the possession of Mr. Davidson, who, as stated above, guards it very jealously, keeping it locked in a safe with his watches and jewels.

ONE SOLID PIECE.

The flag is, or rather originally was four feet wide and eight feet long and is one solid piece of cloth made of sea island cotton, interwoven with silk. This is unusual, for most flags are made of different pieces of different color, it being easier to connect the pieces than to color different lines. The main ground is white and the coloring still clear and bright was evidently put in by a process then used in the manufacture of war flags, that of protecting all but the parts to be tinted between wooden blocks tightly screwed together while the flag was immersed in the dye. It is precisely alike and equally bright on both sides showing that it could have been colored by no ordinary process of printing.

A strip four inches wide is gone from the rope end. This was evidently cut by the sailor who first seized the flag. The threads end abruptly and the markings, though not absolutely straight, are clean as though done with a knife. Sixteen inches are missing from the other end which is stringy and certainly bears evidence of having been torn. It was this strip, 16 by 48 inches, that was torn into fragments by the men. Of these at least one is in the United States. It is in the possession of Mr. W. J. Carter, of Ft. Worth, Texas.

This piece is of the same material as the rest of the flag, and upon comparison it has been found would fill the missing space in the lower righthand corner. Mr. Davidson has also been told of two other pieces in the United States but he has no definite knowledge of them.

The flag has been examined with great interest by several men who have served in the English navy, among them Signal Lieutenant A. J. Parker, now residing in St. Louis, who says that it is the ensign that at that day was floated by the "Admiral of the White Squadron," as distinguished from similar ensigns in red an dblue. Of the gradations the red was the highest, but in 1805 was not and for more than a century had not been in use, hence the white indicated the officer in supreme command. The red, however, was revived on the occasion of the promotions of officers who served in this same battle, but it was a color Lord Nelson never floated. Lieutenant Parker also says that in material and device it accords with the regulations of the time. Mr. Davidson has corresponded with men high in authority in the British Department of the Admiralty and the authenticity of this relic has never been questioned.

THE ADMIRAL'S REPORT.

The same gentleman also has a copy of the London Times of November 7, 1805, giving Admiral Collingwood's official report of the Battle of Trafalgar. It is a small, four-page paper, yellow with age and almost in pieces from handling. In general "make-up" it looks very much like the paper of to-day, the first page bears the title, date line and price mark, but the rest of it is filled with compact advertisements, as is also the fourth and last page. The second page is the editorial, while the report covers all of the third. There are no large headlines and little or no general news, though the importance of the main event of the day doubtless accounts for this.

The document itself, signed by Admiral Collingwood, who succeeded Nelson in command, has been published at length in several biographies of Nelson and is much too long to be quoted here. The editorial page, however, is interesting. It says:

"The official account of the late naval action, which terminated in the most decisive victory that has ever been achieved by English skill and gallantry will be found in our paper of to-day. That the triumph, great and glorious as it is, has been dearly bought, and that such was the general opinion, was powerfully evinced in the deep and universal affliction with which the news of Lord Nelson's death was received. The victory creates none of those enthusiastic emotions in the public mind which the success of our naval arms have in every former instance produced. There was not a man who did not think that the life of the Hero of the Nile was too great a price to pay for the capture and destruction of 20 sail of French and Spanish men-of-war. No ebullitions of popular transport, no demonstrations of public joy marked the great and important event, The honest and manly feeling of the people appeared as it should have. . . . they felt a moral satisfaction at the triumph of their favorite arms; they mourned with all the sincerity and poignancy of domestic grief their hero slain."

He Certainly Was a Fiend.

The stage was rolling along the canyon trail when suddenly the horses reared back on their haunches as a lone highwayman with a Winchester appeared on the scene.

"Step out of the hearse, gentlemen, and hands up!" he ordered.

One by one they climbed out, with elevated hands.

The highwayman relieved the party and several times was forced to remind one nervous little man to keep his hand from his pocket.

"What's the matter with you?" he finally roared. "You make another move like that, and I'll pump the slugs in you!"

"Please let me," pleaded the little man as his hand again slid toward his pocket.

"Please let you!" roared the desperado. "Please let you perforate me? You're imposing on my generosity, sonny. Look out! Look out! Keep your mit away from that pocket, or by the Eternal!"—

"But it won't hurt you!" protested the little man. "It won't hurt you at all! Stand just as you are now and keep your rifle leveled. There! That's it!"

And while the highwayman was recovering from his astonishment the little man had flashed his kodak and snapped the button.

Love and Thrift.

The late Professor Shuttleworth of London was particularly fond of telling how, when he once acted as locum tenens in Devonshire, he had to proclaim the banns of marriage of a young yokel and a village maid. A fortnight later the young swain called at the professor's lodgings.

"You put up the banns for me," he said.

"Yes, I remember," replied Mr. Shuttleworth.

"Well," inquired the yokel, "has it got to go on?"

"What do you mean?" asked the professor. "Are you tired of the girl?"

"No," was the unexpected answer, "but I like her sister better."

"Oh, if the original girl doesn't mind, you can marry her sister."

"But should I have to be 'called' again?"

"Certainly, that's necessary," answered Mr. Shuttleworth.

"But should I have to pay again?"

"Yes, it would cost you three and sixpence."

"Oh, would it?" rejoined the yokel after reflection. "Then I'll let it remain as it is." And he did.—London Telegraph.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

In an Ohio town a saloon keeper was seen by a friend walking back and forth before his saloon, as if in deep thought. The friend asked him what was the matter. He answered: O nothing.

The next day the friend saw him walking the same way, and again asked him what was the matter.

Have the crusaders been after you?

No; but I have received a postal, signed by three ladies. The husband of the first is one of my customers, and is rapidly becoming a drunkard. A son of the second is one of my customers, and is just started on a drunkard's course. The husband of the third was one of my customers, and died a drunkard. It cuts close, and I can't stand it.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.

THE BARGAIN HABIT.

Cobwigger—These divorce papers were served on me to-day at my office. Say, woman, what does this mean?

Mrs. Cobwigger—Forgive me, my dear. I happened to read in a lawyer's advertisement that he would obtain divorces at reduced rates for one day only, and I really couldn't resist it.

A MATTER OF CHANCE.

The two mad bulls had blundered into a narrow alleyway. Before them were several policemen; behind them a surging mob.

What way shall we go? inquired one.

It's pretty hard to decide, replied the other. Let's toss a copper.

Accordingly they tossed one and got ahead, the others turning tail.

If oil spilt on the floor or table becomes ignited smother it with a rug or woolen blanket. Don't throw on water which spreads the flames.

KING'S NEAREST GUARD.

THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

This Most Honourable Body Did Not Appear Very Often During Queen Victoria's Reign—History of the Corps.

With the accession of King Edward VII. begins a new reign of State ceremonies. It is years since Parliament was opened by the sovereign, and it would tax the memory of the oldest in the Royal Household to remember the exact procedure that was followed at the funeral of King William IV. and the coronation of the great and good Queen Victoria.

Precedent is the tyrant that governs all such solemn state occasions, and the last few days have seen many busy officials ransacking the records of past ceremonies.

Now the King's Bodyguard, better known perhaps as the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, or the Nearest Guard, play a most important part in all the state functions in which the person of the sovereign is immediately concerned.

THE DUTIES OF THE GUARD.

During the past reign this work was comparatively light, owing to the seclusion in which the Queen lived after the death of the Prince Consort. But they were to be found at the Queen's side on all the occasions on which she appeared in state before her people, from her coronation in Westminster Abbey to the day of her last Jubilee in 1897, when the Gentlemen-at-Arms stood immediately in front of her carriage at the Thanksgiving Service on the steps of St. Paul's.

In the present reign their work will probably be less of a sinecure, and, as his loyal people hope to see the King more often in public, so will the uniform of his faithful Bodyguard become more familiar. In the last reign they were known mainly in connection with the drawing rooms and state levees, where they held the barriers in the ante-chamber leading to the royal presence.

Their present uniform dates from the time of the Crimean war, and is the heavy scarlet coatee, with box epaulettes and military sash and strapped-down gold-laced overalls covering Wellington boots. The heavy brass helmet, with its white feather plume, makes a striking headgear.

HISTORY OF THE CORPS.

A few words then, about the history and personnel of the corps may prove interesting at this moment, when the eyes of the world are turned on the new King.

For nearly 400 years the Nearest Guard have stood in attendance on the Kings and Queens of England.

But it was not until 1509 that the King's Bodyguard, as at present understood, was first formed by King Henry VIII.

The protection of the sovereign person had up to that time been entrusted to a guard of archers, who were the predecessors of the present Yeomen of the Guard, better known as the Royal Beefeaters.

But when King Henry went to meet his royal cousin of France on the famous Field of the Cloth of Gold, he determined to take with him a bodyguard of nobles equal in splendor and magnificence to the personal guard of the French King.

This was the beginning of the present corps, which passed through many vicissitudes in the stormy days of the Civil War, many of them at that time being killed in battle.

In the early years of the last century the corps had sunk considerably from its former importance, for its commissions were then to be purchased for £1,200.

It was in consequence, mainly composed of civilians. But the Prince Consort restored its military character to the Bodyguard, and reconstituted it as a corps composed exclusively of retired officers with a distinguished service record.

It was his express desire that all the combatant branches of Her Majesty's service should be represented, and that no officer should qualify as a candidate who did not possess at least two medals.

GALLANT VETERANS.

This order has been faithfully adhered to and to-day the Bodyguard consists of forty officers as rank and file, with a captain, lieutenant, standard bearer and adjutant.

The captain who commands the corps must be a peer of the realm, and his appointment is a political one, Lord Belper has held the post since 1895; before him Lord Chesterfield was placed in command by the Liberal Ministry.

Next in command comes the Lieutenant, not a political post, but appointed direct by the Sovereign. Colonel Sir Henry Oldham, who had a distinguished record in the China campaign of 1860, has been Lieutenant for many years.

Colonel Aubone Fife, the Standard Bearer, saw service under Lord Roberts in the Kabul campaign, and was mentioned in despatches on this occasion, and during his earlier service in the Red River expedition.

The Adjutant, Colonel H. A. Fletcher, was for several years second in command of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and had seen active service in Egypt and the North-West Frontier of India.

The rest of the corps held nearly every medal or decoration which has been awarded to the British Army in the last fifty years.

Among them are such distinguished officers as Colonel Lowndes, who was wounded at the siege of Sebastopol; Captain Douglas-Willan, who also went through the Crimean campaign; and Colonel Sandeman, who took part as a young cornet of Dragoons in the famous heavy cavalry charge before the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

TWO WELL-KNOWN V.C.'S.

Lieutenant Malcolmson, another gentleman-at-Arms, won the Victoria Cross for saving a brother officer's life in the Persian war of 1856, while Major Edwards won the same great distinction for capturing a fort single-handed at Tel-el-Kebir.

Several other members of the corps have been wounded in action—Colonel Brown was twice hit during the siege of Delhi, and Major Stewart MacDougall was severely wounded in the charge of the Highlanders on the Egyptian trenches at Tel-el-Kebir.

At least three of the rank and file of the Gentlemen-at-Arms have been fighting against the Boers in South Africa. Colonel Mitford and Colonel Burn, both recently appointed, were in command of Yeomanry battalions during the greater part of last year, while Major Spragge, D.S.O., is also a member of the Bodyguard.

Among the more important occasions on which the Nearest Guard were on duty during the last reign, in addition to the Coronation and Jubilee, were the marriage of her Majesty, the christening of the Prince of Wales, the opening of the great exhibition of 1851, the marriage of the present King, and the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York.

"BOBS" WRITES HIS STORY.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR AS TOLD BY LORD ROBERTS.

Risks Which He Took in His Great March Into the Enemy's Country—High Praise for Kitchener of Khartoum—"The Men Were Splendid."

These very able and lucid papers will form the ground work of all future histories of the campaign. Their publication has resulted in a quickening of gratitude towards the great general who saved South Africa for the empire. We see from this narrative how real and how terrible were the risks which Lord Roberts accepted when he decided to push into the heart of the enemy's country, never resting till Bloemfontein and Pretoria were in British hands, says the British Weekly. On arriving in South Africa he found that the Army Corps had been broken up, portions having been sent to reinforce Buller, Methuen and Gatacre. Each of these generals was practically helpless, and no progress had been made after the reverses of December. Lord Roberts wisely decided not to use the reinforcements which were coming out to strengthen either the Natal or the western army, but to organize a strong force of his own, with which he could advance directly towards Bloemfontein. He admits that his own plan was attended with considerable danger, as the enemy held the two main roads leading from Cape Colony to the Orange Free State, and might destroy bridges and cut the railway line. He resolved, however, to go forward, but not until he had thoroughly reorganized

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Lord Kitchener's assistance was invaluable in remodelling the extravagant system previously adopted, which as the Commander-in-Chief sarcastically observes, "might answer well enough for peace manoeuvres." On hearing that Sir Redvers Buller had withdrawn from Spion Kop to Potgieter's Drift, Lord Roberts decided that his own advance must not be longer delayed. He set out with 35,000 men and about a hundred guns, his immediate object being to relieve Kimberley. His plans were admirably conceived and were carried out with scarcely a hitch. Ten days after he started for the front Kimberley was relieved and Cronje was fleeing towards Bloemfontein, It is interesting to notice that Lord Roberts, like Sir George White, had received timorous advice from the politicians. Sir Alfred Milner had warned him against denuding Cape Colony of troops, but this risk he determined to disregard. No British general ever found himself in a more anxious position than Lord Roberts on February 6th. Another depressing message had come from Sir Redvers Buller, who reported that it would cost him from 2,000 to 3,000 men to drive back the enemy and gain access to the Ladysmith plain. Gen. Buller at this time was evidently preparing to

ABANDON LADYSMITH

to its fate. He asked if Lord Roberts thought the chance of relieving the town was worth the risk. Lord Roberts replied that the town must be relieved whatever the cost, and urged his colleague to persevere. Buller again reported on the 9th of February that he regarded the operation as impracticable with his present force. The communications between the two generals at this juncture throw a startling light on the whole history of the war and can only increase the thankfulness of the nation that Lord Roberts was sent out after the first disasters.

The despatches of February and March explain a few points which have hitherto been doubtful. We do not learn, however, which officers were responsible for the mistake at Paardeberg and the reverse at Sanna's Post.

Lord Roberts, or the War Office, in editing his despatches, has carefully shielded individuals. Many officers and men are selected for praise. Of Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, writes:—"I am greatly indebted to him for his counsel and cordial support on all occasions. I consider he has rendered invaluable service, to the State in his onerous and responsible position." In his final letter, Lord Roberts remarks that, large as the force appears to be in South Africa, it has proved all too small for the duties it has had to perform. Apart from his own despatches, which prove that the country has in no way exaggerated his

SUPREME MILITARY GENIUS

there is an interesting series from Sir George White, dealing with the siege of Ladysmith, and from General Buller, describing the operations of the Natal army. At the end of May General Buller had an interview with Christian Botha and attempted to bring about a surrender. He informed him that Lord Roberts he crossed the Vaal and that further fighting was useless. A three days' truce was arranged while Christian Botha communicated with his Government and General Buller with the Commander-in-Chief. Buller had previously told Botha that his own terms were that the men should surrender their guns and return to their farms, and that they might take their rifles with them. A simple-minded generosity seems to have marked his communications with the Boer leaders, and the extreme anxiety to avoid bloodshed, which paralysed his efforts earlier in the campaign comes out once more in his telegram to Roberts. He believed it would cost him about five hundred killed and wounded to get out of Natal, and asked what terms, if any, he might offer Botha. Lord Roberts demanded unconditional surrender, and the negotiations fell through. General Hunter's comments form another most interesting appendix to the despatches. His frank criticisms ought to be useful to the War Office. All the generals agree that "the men were splendid." Sir A. Hunter quotes Napoleon's praise of British infantry, and, speaking from his experience in South Africa, says that since Napoleon's time our soldiers have not changed except to improve. From first to last the private soldier's work was nobly done.

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CHATHAM, N. B.

BECOMES AN ENGLISHMAN.

CHARLES OF DENMARK TO ENTER THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Princess Maud's Life Was Unhappy—Daughter of King Edward—She Was Not Received With Cordiality at the Danish Court.

Royal marriages are so rarely love affairs that it is somewhat refreshing to find a manly young prince of the blood who is willing to sacrifice not merely great wealth, but even his country, for the sake of his wife. This is what Prince Charles of Denmark is now doing in order to please his consort, the youngest and favorite daughter of King Edward.

Prince Charles married his English cousin Maud against the wishes of his parents, and in particular of his colossally rich mother, who had destined him for the young Queen of Holland. The result was that when Princess Maud went to live at Copenhagen after her marriage her life was made such a burden to her by her mother-in-law that she took a dislike to the country, which she did not attempt to conceal, and became so miserable and homesick that she entreated her parents to arrange for the transfer of her sailor husband from the Danish navy to

THE ENGLISH NAVY,

and for the establishment of her permanent home in England, instead of at Copenhagen.

Her parents, devoted to their daughter, who in the Royal family goes by the name of "Harry," tried to comply with her request, but were met with the strongest opposition on the part of Prince Charles' parents, who not only withheld their consent to any such arrangement, but likewise threatened to stop their son's allowance, and to disinherit him unless he remained at Copenhagen, and abandoned all ideas of taking up his residence in England.

As long as King Edward VII. was merely Prince of Wales, he was not sufficiently rich to be able to make good the income which they would have lost by running counter to the wishes of the Royal family of Denmark, but now that he has become King, the situation has changed, and he is in a position to do so.

The result is that Prince Charles has severed his connection with the Dutch navy, and is about to be

APPOINTED A CAPTAIN

in the English navy. He is removing all his belongings from Copenhagen to England, where he already has a country seat at Appleton hall, on the Sandringham estate, while the apartments hitherto occupied by the Duke and Duchess of York in St. James' palace are to be assigned to him and to the Princess as a town residence.

A bill is about to be introduced in Parliament, providing for his naturalization, as an Englishman, as has been done with all other foreign-born princes who have married English princesses, and then made their home in England. As the young pair have no children, they can afford to forego any fortune that might come to them from the Prince's Danish parents, and to rely upon the generosity of King Edward.

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Plants need a good deal more water as the days grow longer and warmer than they do in midwinter. They should be given all they can make use of. Watch the surface of the soil and whenever it looks dry give more water. Do not make watering a matter of three times a week and so much to a plant, as many do, but be governed by the evident needs of the plant as shown by the soil.

The root of all discontent is self-love—J. F. Clarke.

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Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the Steamer and take Cabin Berth or Stateroom for the trip.

For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.

WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent,
St. John, N. B

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

ALBERT T DUNN,
Surveyor General

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - APRIL 4, 1901.

Our Winter-Fish Shipments.

We referred, in February, to the large shipments of fresh smelts and tom-cods in December and January from the two Chatham stations of the Canada Eastern Railway, and as the shipments of those fish are practically closed for the season, we are now in a position to give the totals for the winter. Those since last report were as follows:—

FOR FEBRUARY AND A FEW DAYS IN MARCH.

Smelts from Loggieville Station,	1,321,190 lbs.
Tom-cods, " "	31,640 "
Smelts from Chatham Station,	193,140 "
Tom-cods, " "	168,500 "
Total smelts and tom-cods,	1,714 470 "

There were, thus, more than 857 tons shipped in February and March. As we stated in February, there were shipped, in December and January, over 1842 tons, so that the total of these two kinds of fishes shipped per Canada Eastern Railway for the winter was no less than 2,700 tons.

The shipments of the above fish from Newcastle station for December—the only month when they were shipped there—were 216,720 lbs. or a little more than 108 tons.

An Important Subject.

The election for Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Chatham for the ensuing year is to take place in a few days. It goes without saying that the people of the town are not satisfied with having the important interests involved in the hands of the Council as at present constituted. The body lacks good business methods. Its duties are performed in a very slipshod manner. Its members, while men of good personal character, are largely unacquainted with the work they undertook a year ago to do. As a result, they have, at times, been induced, to practically stand aside and allow others, not in any sense representative, but, rather, interested men, to control things for them. At their meetings there is a lack of control—a want of decision and precision on the part of the Mayor, which has often led to results not in the town's interests.

This year, large undertakings, involving the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, are to be carried on. The town is now being committed to contracts which, in their performance, will require close scrutiny in behalf of the people. Contractors from outside, whose chief interest it will be to make the most money they can out of the work they are undertaking to do, or the materials they are to supply for our proposed water and sewerage systems, will have to be dealt with. It is important that the best men we have—the most experienced in dealing with such matters or who are accustomed to affairs in a large way—should be the Mayor and Aldermen to represent Chatham in this relationship. There has been, in the past, too much of a disposition manifested to easily part with town moneys. Some of the representatives we have had at the council board have demonstrated the fact that they are prepared to vote the ratepayers' money away more freely and with less scrutiny as to services performed or value given, or the necessity for the expenditures, than they would if they were dealing with their own funds. The fear is that the same laxity in this regard will be continued by the council, unless more experienced men, with a fuller sense of their responsibility, are placed at the board. Unless there is, therefore, an improvement in this regard, there must inevitably be much money spent in the large undertakings upon which we are entering, for which the people will not get value. The subject is one for the serious consideration of the people interested, regardless of small prejudices or personal preferences.

That Caribou Case.

We had hoped that the prosecution interest in the libel case brought by Dr. Philip Cox against the editor of the ADVANCE, would have allowed the matter to drop, with the publication we gave of the explanation which the editor agreed to make. It seems, however, that they have determined to pursue Mr. Smith with the vindictiveness and falsehood usually manifested in their local organs—the World and Commercial. We have no taste for discussing these personal matters with people who appear to have no regard for the ordinary courtesies of life or for truth, but, to place the position of Mr. Smith definitely before those of the public who feel an interest in the subject, we challenge contradiction from any reputable person or persons, over his or their own name, of the facts that

1. The negotiations for a settlement were opened by the prosecution side.

2. The explanation published in the ADVANCE by Mr. Smith was, word for word, and without any alteration or suppression of anything, exactly as agreed upon.

3. A proposition made by Dr. Cox, which included an apology from and requirement for Mr. Smith to pay his expenses, was promptly rejected as soon as submitted to the latter.

4. The explanation accepted by the prosecution was that assented to by Mr. Smith before Dr. Cox proposed his subsequent one which Mr. Smith would have nothing to do with.

5. The case was made a remanet on Mr. Currie's request, acting for Dr. Cox, Mr. Smith being in Chatham at the time and not having seen or communicated with Mr. Currey from the time he rejected the Cox proposal.

6. Neither before that time nor since did Mr. Smith pay or promise to pay any of Dr. Cox's expenses, even to the value of one cent.

The editor of the World asserted on Monday that he had authority for what he published "in black and white," from Mr. Currey over that gentleman's signature. We cannot believe that Mr. Currey wrote anything of the kind to the editor of the World. At all events, we make the foregoing specific statements at Mr. Smith's dictation, and he awaits to see the name of any man who will take the responsibility of contradicting them. As to the case going on at the next term of the court, as the World says it is Mr. Currey's intention it shall, if he is not paid, Mr. Smith is as ready for that contingency as he was with his defence at the last court, but to pay or promise to pay anything to Dr. Cox, unless a jury shall so determine, he has never agreed to do and never will.

Since the foregoing was written the World of yesterday comes to us with this:—

"Mr. Currey, who made the settlement of the libel suit with David G. Smith, writes to say that Smith promised to publish his retraction, as written by Smith and revised by Dr. Cox, without note or comment, a condition that he grossly violated by publishing it with comments. Mr. Currey also writes that Smith promised to pay the costs, that the case is kept hanging over him to compel payment as agreed upon, and that it will be continued next term if payment be not made."

Mr. Smith authorises us to say that he did not make the promise Mr. Currey is alleged to have stated; that he, Mr. Smith, did not write the explanation—that was done by Mr. Currey and Mr. R. A. Lawlor and Mr. Currey said most of it was his dictation, although it was written by Mr. Lawlor. Dr. Cox did not revise it, but he wrote one of his own, which Mr. Smith promptly refused to accept. If Mr. Currey, as stated, writes that Mr. Smith promised to pay the costs, it is a deliberate falsehood. Mr. Lawlor knows that Mr. Smith's position, from the start, was that if the settlement involved the payment of costs he would not, for a moment, consent to it.

If Mr. Currey is not satisfied after Mr. Smith carried out the understanding between them, he is at liberty to go on with the case. It has no terrors for the defendant. It never had and it has less, now that he is aware of the methods of those he had to deal with.

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A Very Good One.

The other day the leader of the opposition in the Legislative Assembly at Fredericton took credit on the allegation that the government had adopted the policy in regard to the "one man one vote principle" which the opposition had advised several years ago. In reply Premier Tweedie said:—

"Because the government sometimes adopted a policy which was advocated by the opposition was not a reason why the government should go out and the opposition come in. When Baalam's ass spoke and warned his master not to go forward because an angel stood in his path, the ass did not therefore claim to take the place of the prophet. Baalam still remained the prophet and the ass was still an ass, so the opposition in this house would still remain the opposition."

WHEN You have Headache, from whatever Cause, BOWMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS will be found a safe, prompt and reliable remedy. Nervousness, Biliousness, Sleeplessness frequently cause headache. Use Bowman's they are always safe, no Opium, Bromides nor other narcotics.

The Late Bishop Sweeney.

The funeral of the late venerable Bishop Sweeney of St. John took place on Friday last and was a most impressive pageant. It was attended by representative men of all classes from all parts of the province, and there were general evidences of profound and sincere regret over the public loss involved in the distinguished prelate's death. All the sitting and standing room in the spacious cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity and there was still a great throng outside who could not gain admittance.

The Government of the province was officially represented by Lieut.-Governor McClelan; Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier, and Hon. C. H. Labillois, Commissioner of Public Works. Hon. Messrs. Dunn and McKeown, members of the Government were also present, as were also Messrs. John O'Brien, M. P.P., Mr. Geo. V. McInerney, of Richibucto, Mr. John Sutton, of Moncton and hundreds of other well known citizens of the province. In addition to Archbishop O'Brien, who was celebrant in the pontificial requiem mass and Vicar General F. X. Michaud, who was one of the deacons of honor, a large number of prelates and other clergy were present in the sanctuary including: Archbishop Bruchesi, Montreal; Bishop Blais, Rimouski; Bishop Casey, St. John; Bishop McDonald, Charlottetown; Bishop Barry, Bathurst, representatives of colleges in different parts of the Dominion; and New Brunswick clergy, including Rev. B. T. Joyner, of Chatham.

The Cathedral was draped in purple and black. The sermon was preached by Bishop Casey and it paid a high tribute to the life and work of the deceased Bishop. After the church ceremonies were concluded, the procession, with six priests bearing the coffin, came down the aisle. The priests were Rev. Fathers H. A. Meahan, D. Legere, Gignon, Roy, Savage and Chapman; following the body came Bishop Casey and other Bishops, and the remaining priests. As the procession moved towards the door the oppressive stillness was broken only by the tolling of the Cathedral bell. As soon as the body had been placed in the hearse a procession was formed in the following order, and proceeded down Waterloo street:

Ancient order of Hibernians.
C. M. B. A.
Irish Literary & Benevolent Society,
Father Matthew Association.
St. Peter's Society.
Society of the Holy Family.
St. Malachi's T. A. Society.
Young Men's Society of St. Joseph,
Senior St. Joseph's Society.
St. Vincent de Paul Confraternity.
City Cornet Band.
Hearse escorted by a bodyguard of Hibernian Knights in full uniform with swords reversed.
Altar Boys.
Clergy and Pall-bearers.
Relatives of the deceased.
The Lieutenant Governor and staff and members of Government and Legislature.
Mayor and several members of Common Council.
Citizens.

The procession was a very long one, and embraced members of all churches and representatives of every walk in life, a very large number of whom proceeded to the new cemetery on the old Westmorland road, where the solemn burial service was said.

His Lordship, Bishop Rogers received the following telegram on Monday of last week:—

"St. John, N. B., March 25 h, 1901—Bishop Sweeney died this morning—funeral on Friday:— † T. CASEY."

His Lordship issued the following circular to the Rev. Clergy, Religious, and Faithful Laity of the Diocese of Chatham.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN:—

The foregoing telegram from His Lordship, Bishop Casey, announcing the demise and date of funeral of his predecessor, Bishop Sweeney, claims from us a few words of serious reflection. Unable from feeble health to be present in person, ourself, at the obsequies, we requested our amiable Coadjutor, Bishop Barry, to go, and we directed our devoted Priest, Father Joyner, Rector of our Cathedral and Chancellor of the Diocese, to attend the obsequies of the venerable deceased Prelate, who had, in the early years of his sacerdotal ministry, passed four of them as Missionary Rector at Chatham, and then later as Bishop of St. John, before that Diocese was divided, governed Chatham for some months until the installation at Chatham of the new Bishop, at which function Bishop Sweeney was the celebrant of the solemn High Mass, while Archbishop Connolly read the Papal Briefs authorising the new arrangements which had been requested by all the Hierarchy of the Ecclesiastical Province of Halifax. On such occasions, also, the various Priests who can make it convenient to assist, fail not to attend the sacred Rite, especially in the case of such a Prelate, who left after him in every place where he had ministered, the sweet odor of an edifying and holy life.

But besides the official relations between Bishop Sweeney as the former Pastor of the Diocese of Chatham and its people, there ever existed a tie of fraternal and reverential friendship between the Bshops of both Dioceses which naturally extended more or less to both Priests, Religious Sisterand people. One incident at the division of the Diocese of St. John, continued its influence for ten years and tended to cause both Bishops to meet and confer frequently; it was the spiritual administration of Madawaska. Originally, all that district of Madawaska, which is in the State of Maine, was considered to be a part of New Brunswick; but by the Ashburton Treaty, in 1842, the dispute was settled between Great Britain and the United States of America. This settlement of the civil boundary did not, however, affect the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. On the American side, it was argued that as the phrase: "State of Maine" was included as a part of the Diocese of Portland, therefore that section of Madawaska belonged, in its jurisdiction, to the American Bishop. On the other hand, Mgr. Connolly, Bishop of St. John, contended that the phrase "State of Maine" meant nothing more in the latest Roman document erecting the Diocese of Portland than it did in the earlier document erecting the Diocese of Boston in the first decade of this century; for never is any change of spiritual boundary made without due notification being sent by the competent authority to the parties interested; hence, the Bishop of St. John continued, like his predecessors, to govern spiritually both sides of the River, such as had been done by the Canadian Bishops before the Ashburton Treaty. But when the Diocese of Chatham was erected, the American side of Madawaska was not affected, but left as before—a part of the Diocese of St. John; and again, the state of the missions containing settlers on both sides of the river, divided by transverse lines or boundaries across the river, the settlers or habitants having claims on the Church and Church property on either side alternately, as these were originally ordered—on one side having their church and cemetery in the State of Maine, while the next Mission had its spiritual centre in New Brunswick; while the people were all, on both sides, of the same race or nationality and even of the same family, Acadians or Canadians—this caused the necessity of both Bishops mutually consulting and thus interchanging visits respecting the administration of Madawaska. Finally, when assembled at Rome for the Vatican Council, at the instance of the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, the Bishops of both sides of Madawaska conferred and accepted the division as it now is, longitudinally along the river.

This peculiar difficulty of the Madawaska, and the fact that at that time, before railroads were built, when there was no direct highway from Chatham to Madawaska, the Chatham Bishop always found it more convenient and expeditious to go by mail-stage via Shediac and St. John to Madawaska; the visit to St. John afforded opportunity to consult the senior Bishop, to report to him and receive his advice, etc., on these occasions the kind, fraternal spirit and amiable hospitality of Bishop Sweeney and his Clergy and Religious Sisters at St. John, ever enhanced the esteem and affection cherished for him. While, on the other hand, during his visits to Madawaska, to that portion of its inhabitants who were still under his episcopal jurisdiction, he never failed to kindly visit and advise the good Sisters of Charity, Priests and people, on the New Brunswick side, who claimed the Bishop of Chatham for their Pastor. After the action of the Roman authorities in separating the American side of Madawaska from New Brunswick and attaching to the Diocese of Portland, Me., followed subsequently by the construction of the Temiscouata Railroad to Madawaska, the occasion of this frequent intimate intercourse between the Bishops ceased, but the esteem caused by the grateful remembrance of the amiability of the good Bishop of St. John, on all occasions, never diminished. It was found more expeditious to visit Madawaska via the I. C. R from Chatham and the Temiscouata via River du Loup, so that our visits to St. John were not so frequent.

In conclusion Dearly Beloved, let me remind you of the advice of the Apostle St. Paul "Remember your Prelates who have spoken the Word of God to you, whose faith follow considering the end of their conversation; Jesus Christ, yesterday and to-day and the same forever. * * Obey your Prelates * * for they watch as having to render an account of your souls." [Heb. XIII, 7 & 17]. Now if Pastors have thus to render an account of the souls committed to their care, so the members of their flocks should pray for them—both for the dead and for the living. Bishop Sweeney, your former Pastor, died as he had lived, in the peace and good will of all men, and thus we have good reason to hope that he is already with God enjoying the Beatific Vision; but as the great Apostle St. James says "In many things we all offend" he may yet be undergoing the purgation of his faults in that prison from which we cannot be delivered until the last farthing is paid to God's justice; and, therefore, the Church with true maternal solicitude provides in her Liturgy prayers for the Faithful departed. Therefore pray for your departed Bishop; also for the humble surviving Bishop of Chatham, that his end may be like Bishop Sweeney's. "And may the God of Peace * * fit you in all goodness that you may do His will!" [Heb. XIII, 20—21]

† JAMES ROGERS,
Bishop of Chatham.

The Local Legislature.

WEDNESDAY 27TH.

Amongst the business of the House to-day was the following:—

LABOR FOR MEN WHO PREFER TO LIVE IN JAIL.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunn, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Whitehead in the chair, on the bill to amend the act relating to hard labor sentences in the city and county of St. John. He explained that it was to meet the case of old offenders who were continually being committed, and who practically made the jail their home. Under the amended bill the sheriff may place such persons in the hands of any persons for the purpose of doing any work in any part of the city and county of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie asked if the effect of delivering these persons to private persons had been sufficiently considered.

Hon. Mr. McKeown thought that the principle involved in this bill was a wrong one.

Mr. Hazen said the bill was only an extension of the act of last year, which authorized the employment of those persons anywhere within the jail limits. There were portions of the park where these men might be put to work which were outside of the jail limits. There was no intention of farming the men to private parties. The bill was agreed to.

NEWCASTLE SCHOOL DEBENTURES.

On motion of Mr. Fish the house went into committee on a bill authorizing the school trustees of Newcastle to issue $8,000 in debentures, the money to go towards payment of the outstanding indebtedness of the board and the support and maintenance of the schools. The bill was agreed to.

NORTHUMBERLAND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Bill 43 was agreed to. This changes the date of holding the annual election of county councillors in Northumberland from the second Tuesday in September to the second Tuesday in October.

THE STAND-PIPE LOT.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Fish in the chair. Bill 65 was agreed to. This act authorizes the Roman Catholic bishop of Chatham to convey to the town of Chatham a lot of land lying upon the east side of the St. John street in that town, the same being required in connection with the system of water works.

PUBLIC BILLS.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to amend the act relating to permanent bridges. He explained that it was to authorize the issue of short term debentures, without a sinking fund, to pay for bridges.

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill relating to the Boardman collection of birds, and heads of animals. He explained that it was to provide for the payment of the collection recently purchased by the crown land department from Mr. Boardman, of Calais. Under the agreement with Mr. Boardman, the amount can be paid at once or in instalments. The money will be paid out of current revenue.

AN IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE AFFIRMED.

With Mr. Scovil in the chair, the house went into committee upon the bill to incorporate the Sackville Sewerage and Water Company. The incorporated company has a capital stock of $45,000 and is empowered to enter upon private and public lands and lay water mains and sewers, and to supply water for domestic and other purposes. The bill was agreed to with amendments.

A discussion arose as to the advisability of incorporating, in this bill, a section whereby Sackville may take over by expropriation the proposed water and sewerage system at any time the ratepayers may so vote.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie stated that the government would consider the advisability of introducing a general act to cover all such cases and make it applicable to all water and other systems owned by private corporations and which municipalities may wish to acquire and operate.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to aid in the establishment of an agricultural school in the maritime provinces. The house adjourned at 10.45.

THURSDAY, 28TH.

Mr. Barnes presented the petition of August Legere and others for the passage of a bill to authorize certain inhabitants of Richibucto to assess themselves for lighting purposes.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the solemnization of marriage. He said that in Stanley there is a church called St. Peter's, formerly connected with the Presbyterian church, but now separated from it. The pastor of that church had applied for license to solemnize marriage, but the provincial secretary thought that he was not empowered under the act to grant a license. This bill was to enable a license to be issued.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that after the application had been made by the Rev. Mr. Mullin for a license under the act, he had received notice from the clerk of the presbytery in St. John that Rev. Mr. Mullin had been deposed from the ministry, and that his ordination vows had been cancelled. Public notice had also been given of this matter in the papers, and therefore as Rev. Mr. Mullin was not a minister in good standing and did not come within any of the provisions of the act, he felt that he was not in a position to grant him a certificate. Now the question is whether it is advisable after a man is deposed from the ministry and state, a church of his own that the legislature should recognize him and give him the right to solemnize marriage.

Mr. Lawson said he understood that Mr. Mullin was only cut off from the Presbytery of St. John, and he thought that being in charge of a congregation he should receive a license.

Mr. Lawson moved the following resolution: Whereas by reason of the holding of the greater part of the available land suitable for settlement in the county of Victoria by the New Brunswick Railway Company, whereby the settlement of the county is greatly impeded and the extension of growing and flourishing settlements is prevented;

Therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that such portions of said lands as are suitable for settlements should be resecured by the province to be settled under the settlement laws of the province, or that such steps be taken as will insure their being thrown open to settlement on terms not more onerous than those applying to crown lands.

Mr. Porter seconded the resolution and, after discussion, it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Burchill presented a petition that the act relating to the town of Chatham become law.

The house went into committee on bills 61 and 62, Mr. Appleby in the chair. The former is an act to regulate the use of flowage dams on the Tobique river.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said it very frequently happens that persons opened the flowage dam there to get sufficient water for catamarans and boats for sportsmen with utter disregard for the fish in its streams. The bills seek to prevent this. The bill was agreed to.

The bill amending the law relating to the town of Campbellton was committed. The bill authorizes the town to issue debentures to the amount of $65,000 for a sewerage system.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley stated that a numerously signed petition had been presented against the enacting of a section to give the town council power to compel business men and merchants to close their places of business even against their will.

Mr. Hazen thought that the legislation asked for by Campbellton was of a dangerous character. Mr. Copp was in favor of the section. Mr. Appleby and Mr. Hill supported the section. Mr. Flemming believed the legislation was in the best interests of the community. Mr. Hazen read the petition against the bill, which was signed by 30 merchants and others of Campbellton.

Mr. Burchill did not think that such legislation should be placed upon the statute books. It might be all right for Campbellton, but he knew of communities where such a regulation would work great hardship.

Mr. Osman was in favor of the proposed regulation, it being only local in its application and permissive as well.

Mr. Hazen thought that the legislation asked for would work much hardship to the small merchants of Campbellton. He moved that the section be struck out.

On the vote being taken Messrs. Hazen, Lawson, Burchill and Carpenter voted yea. The section was adopted and the bill agreed to.

FRIDAY, 29TH.

Hon. Mr. Burchill, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, introduced a bill in amendment of Vic. 63, chapter 64, relating to the Town of Chatham. It was read a second time.

Mr. Burchill presented the petition of Hon. Judge Wilkinson and others that the act relating to the town of Chatham and which extended the limits of the town, might not pass and become law.

Mr. Russell, chairman of the board of agriculture, presented the following report.

No. 1—That in the opinion of this committee, it would be advisable for the department of agriculture to procure all possible information as to the cost of manufacture, transportation to market and market value of potato starch with the view of establishing the industry in this province.

No. 2—That in the opinion of this committee it would be greatly to the interest of the farmers of this province if the government through the department of agriculture would aid in the purchase of sufficient fine or thoroughbred horse stock for general horse purposes, and it is the opinion of this committee that stock to be raised and sold for best prices should be horses from 1,150 to 1,250 pounds weight, good limbed, or strong, flat bone, bay in color, as far as possible, and good blood lines.

No. 3—That in the opinion of this committee Mr. John Reid's stallion meets their view as to a perfect draft horse, and they would recommend that the government use all reasonable influence possible to have said stallion kept in the province.

SATURDAY, 30TH.

The house met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Labillois in reply to Mr. Johnson, said that during the last few months the members for Kent county had been pressing the department of public works to erect a sidewalk in connection with the new bridge at St. Louis. They have been supported by a petition numerously signed by the inhabitants of St. Louis, Kent county. Very careful consideration has been given this matter. The length of the St. Louis bridge is 1,000 feet, and when the department came to consider the small number of pedestrians who would use the sidewalk and the cost of erection and maintenance, it was decided that it would not be in the public interest to build a sidewalk in connection with the long bridge.

Mr. Johnson said he greatly regretted that the government had arrived at this decision. There were few bridges in the province that had a larger passenger traffic than the St. Louis bridge. He hoped the government would take the matter into further consideration.

Hon. Mr. Labillois said that the board of education, in placing the school house on the north side of the river, had carried out the spirit of the act, the location of the school house having been decided by the ratepayers. A great many important bridges in the province were without sidewalks. As to the cost of the sidewalk being only $500, this did not agree with the estimate of the board of works.

Mr O'Brien presented the petition of S. C. Sutherland and 150 others, for the erection of a bridge across the Main South West Miramichi. This petition, being contrary to the rules of the house, was rejected.

Hon. Mr. McKeown presented the report of the municipalities committee, substituting a new bill for No. 11, the bill to allow taxpayers of St. John who have not paid their taxes to vote at civic elections. This substitute bill places the discussion of the matter in the hands of all the taxpayers of St. John, irrespective of whether their taxes are paid or not, to be decided by a majority vote prior to the 1st of July next. It also makes provision for holding similar plebicites in the other cities and towns of the province on the requisition of 25 per cent. of the ratepayers.

The house went into committee on the bill to grant aid to the University of New Brunswick to pay for their science building.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie stated that the sum required was about $10,000, and it was proposed by the bill to grant the sum of a thousand dollars a year for 12 years. This would give the college about $10.000 and would not add to the bonded indebtedness of the province. One of the conditions of the grant was that the senate should make regulations for free tuition in the university for two students each year, to be selected for their aptitude for scientific work. The government was also empowered to attach other conditions to the bill. While on his feet he would refer to the bill for the establishment of an agricultural college for the maritime provinces. The arrangement which had been made with the government of Nova Scotia and P. E Island was that they should establish an agricultural college. It would be located in Nova Scotia, and the province would pay all capital expenditure required for buildings, etc. It was estimated that the maintenance of the college would cost $10,000 a year, and of this sum New Brunswick would pay $4,000, with the sending as many students to the college as it wished, who should receive free tuition. Students would also be given board by working on the farm. The course would be shorter and less ambitious than that of the Guelph College, but he believed that it would be equally efficient.

Mr. Hazen supported this bill and would not object to the proposition for the support of the agricultural school.

Mr. Copp did not think that the University of New Brunswick had done as much as it ought to have done for the money it had received; other colleges which received nothing from the province were just as good as the University.

Mr. Flemming combatted this idea and concurred in the Government's proposition as contained in the bill. He opposed aiding an agricultural school to be established outside of the province.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that with regard to what the member for Carleton had said about the proposed grant to the agricultural college, that by the three maritime provinces uniting their efforts and resources, a better agricultural college could be maintained, than would be the case if any of the provinces undertook it alone. We should sink sectional feelings and join our efforts to make the best possible school. The province gives a grant of $2,500 a year in aid of the Blind Asylum at Halifax and so that the blind children of this province may be educated and trained at that institution and he felt sure that the house would agree that we had at Halifax a share in a far better blind asylum than the province could have for itself for a much greater expenditure of money, and the same results would accrue from the agricultural school and the provincial grant towards it. He had anticipated some opposition to the grant by the member for Westmorland because he comes from Sackville, and the institution which he champions is located at Sackville. That college is, though, a denominational institution, while the University of New Brunswick is non-sectarian and belongs to the province and to all its people. He trusted that the day was far distant when the province would decide that it did not want the University of New Brunswick as the crowning point of our free school system.

The bill was agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 1ST.

Hon. Mr. Burchill said he would like to ask the chief commissioner of public works whether he intended to press the road bill this session

Hon. Mr. Labillois replied the government has taken occasion during the session to consult members in respect to the proposed changes and improvement in the road law, and have received very valuable suggestions. In view, however, of differences of opinion, it has not been thought desirable to ask the house to deal with the question during the present session, but it has been decided that during the recess a measure will be prepared, printed and widely distributed and will be introduced at the next session, by which time the opinions of the various municipal councils and of the road commissioners and others who have had specially to do with the operation of the law, as well as the officials of the good roads association, will be obtained, in order that the measure may be made as perfect as possible.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he had referred the other day to an error in the award of the arbitrators in the Eastern Extension case, which involved the sum of $7,000. The arbitrators had met at Ottawa today to revise their decision, and he had just received a telegram announcing that the $7,000 additional had been awarded the province.

The bill authorizing Chatham to issue debentures to pay for electric light plant, was agreed to in committee. Mr. Johnson complained that farmers going to Chatham to sell products had to pay a license fee.

Bill 67 also, relating to the town of Chatham, making changes in the composition of the town council, was agreed to in committee.

TUESDAY, 2ND.

In the house this afternoon the amendment to the railway subsidies bill was considered in committee.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley explained it was intended to revive subsidies for a line of railway from Shediac Village to Great Shemogue Village; and also from Bristol Station towards Foreston not to exceed ten miles; also sixteen miles on the St. Francis branch of the Temiscouata Railway. The bill was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to enable any town, city or municipality to grant aid to the Victoria Order of nurses and Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to amend the mining act.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie it was unanimously resolved that the sessional indemnity be paid to Mr. McLeod who had been prevented through illness from attending the session and to Mr. Robertson who was in England on business of a semi-public character.

A great number of bills agreed to during the last few days were read third time and passed.

The bill to amend the act to invest the property of the Madras school in the Diocesan of Fredericton was considered in committee of the whole and was supported by Mr. Copp in a speech of considerable length.

The sentiment of the house being against the bill, progress was reported.

The bill to provide for the establishment of district courts was agreed to, the Hon. Attorney General stating that the bill would be printed in the statutes, but that it would be brought into force only upon proclamation of the Lieut. Governor, and would not be proclaimed until after the next session of the legislature.

An evening session was held, when the bill relating to the Victorian Order of nurses and the act amending the General Mining Act were agreed to. Hon. Surveyor General Dunn explained that the latter bill provided for a royalty on the coal expected to be raised in Queens County, on the shale mined in Albert County and also enabled J. C. Calhoun, who had spent $30,000 in connection with the Baltimore Mining Co. to obtain a license on that property.

Bill to authorize certain of the inhabitants of Richibucto to assess themselves for lighting purposes, and Mr. Mott's bill with reference to rates and taxes were agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the Liquor license Act of 1896. The bill provides that license commissioners shall hold office for a definite time; does away with special beer licenses and raises the license fee for bottlers who represent foreign breweries to the same price as home brewers.

Mr. McKeown a bill to allow ratepayers to vote, even though their taxes are not paid, was considered in committee and debated at considerable length and upon the suggestion of the Provincial Secretary was withdrawn to be reintroduced next session.

House adjourned at 10 45.

Prorogation will take place at noon Wednesday.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER 1900--1.

UNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 00 a m	3 00 p m	.. Fredericton, ..	1 00	4 20
6 10	3 08	..... Gibson	12 57	4 17
6 50	3 15	.. Maryaville, ..	12 45 p m	4 05
8 30	4 27	.. Cross Creek, ..	11 30	2 00
10 00 ar / 10 25 lv	5 25	.. Bolestown, ..	10 30 lv / 10 25 ar	12 35 pm
11 15	6 10 ar	.. Doaktown, ..	9 35 lv	11 25
11 20	6 25 lv		9 35 ar	11 20
12 55 p m	7 25	... Blackville, ...	8 25	9 40
2 10	8 20 ar	Chatham Jct	7 25 lv	8 10
2 40	8 25 lv		6 55 ar	7 20
3 05	8 45	.... Nelson	6 35	7 00
3 40	9 05	.... Chatham	6 15	6 40
4 00 ar	9 20	.. Loggieville ..	5 50 a m	6 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Express.	Mixed
lv. Chatham,	9.30 p. m	1.20 p m.
Nelson	9.50 a m	1 40 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	10.10 "	2 00 "
Lv. " "	10.30 "	2.25 "
Nelson	10 50 "	2.45 "
Ar. Chatham,	11 10 "	3.05

GOING SOUTH.

	Express.	Mixed
Chatham,	5 50 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
Nelson	6.10 "	11.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	6.36 "	11.40 "
Lv. " "	7.30 "	12.05 p. m.
Nelson	7.50 "	12.25 "
Ar. Chatham	8.10 "	12.45 "

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations:—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Monday mornings but not Sunday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Dont Make a Serious Mistake

and buy a United States

This Paper One Year. | Farm Journal nearly 5 Years

PAY UP AND GET BOTH PAPERS AT PRICE OF ONE.

We want to get 500 new subscribers to THE ADVANCE and are going to do it if we can; we therefore continue our arrangement with the Farm Journal a short time longer by which we can send THE ADVANCE and the Farm Journal the remainder of 1900 and all of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 both for $1 00 paid in advance. And we make the same offer to all old subscribers who will pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

GET THE reliable KENDRICKS.

DESERVED PROMOTION:—Sergeant R. S. Ward, the South African soldier, has been appointed 2nd lieutenant of 73rd Battalion.

FOR PAINS and Lameness use KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

EASTER SERVICE:—Special Easter services are announced for St. Andrew's Church next Sunday. Easter music is always captivating and impressive.

THERE IS REALLY no room in four lines of print to set forth the danger of letting a cough "get well of itself." Take no chances of that sort. Use Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. 25c. all Druggists.

ENTERTAINMENT:—Elaborate preparations are in progress for the entertainment to be given in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, 18th April, by the young people of St. Andrew's Church. Particulars later.

THERE ARE OTHERS but only one Kendrick's Liniment, the greatest modern household remedy. For all Pains, Lameness, Swellings get Kendrick's.

DRAMATIC:—St. Michael's R. C. T. A. Society's dramatic and musical artists are to reproduce the play: "The Rebel of 98" in Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Thursday of next week, for the benefit of the Hotel Dieu Chatham. There should be a large patronage, to aid so deserving an institution.

MOTHERS, DO NOT FAIL TO SEE that you obtain the original and genuine McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup—safe, pleasant, and effectual at all times. At all reliable dealers. Do not be deceived, obtain the reliable McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

FOR HALIFAX:—Rev. D. Henderson, St. Andrew's Church, went to Halifax on Tuesday to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is at this meeting that all the students are appointed to their respective fields for the summer months.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS:—Now is the time to place your orders for cemetery work and avoid the spring rush. We have now on hand and coming one of the largest stocks of marble and granite monuments, headstones and tablets ever shown on the north shore, all from the latest designs and worked from the best material the market can produce. Call and get our prices. They are right.

JOHN H. LAWLOR & Co.

HOLY WEEK AND EASTER SERVICES:—The usual daily services are being held this week in S. Mary's Chapel, and there was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist this morning at 7 30 o'clock. On Good Friday, (to morrow) there will be the usual services at 11 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. There will be Evening Prayer and Sermon in S. Paul's at 3 o'clock. The offerings will be for Bishop Blyth's Missions in Jerusalem and the East.

On Easter Day (next Sunday) there will be the usual services at 9.30, a. m., and 7 p. m. in S. Mary's, and 11 a. m. at S. Paul's. The Holy Eucharist will be celebrated in S. Mary's at 7 a. m., and in S. Paul's at 11 a.m.

The offerings will be, as usual, for the sick and needy, but special offerings may be made, and will be thankfully received at S. Mary's, for the Repairs Fund, and in S Paul's for the Church Yard Fund.

BOWMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS cure quickly all headaches arising from nervousness, biliousness, sleeplessness and other causes. Bowman's are safe and reliable and the kind that cures promptly. 10 cents and 25 cents.

U. S. and Canada Money Orders.

A change has been made in the rates at which post office orders between Canada and the United States are issued. The rates now prevailing are as follows:—

Orders up to	$5		3c
" from	5 to	$ 10	6"
" "	10 "	30	10"
" "	30 "	50	15"
" "	50 "	75	25"
" "	75 "	100	30"

No orders are issued for a greater amount than $100.

IF ALL our farmer boys were to read the interesting books Judge Biggle has written on Horses, Cows, Swine, Poultry and Berries they would take a deeper interest in farm life, and not be so anxious to leave the farm. There is never so much pleasure in doing things as there is when you know all about it. The Biggle Books cover the ground simply and delightfully. They cost 50 cents each. Send to Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia, for them.

Smith-Irving

On Wednesday evening, last week, an interesting event took place at the residence of Mr. Andrew Irving, Douglasfield, being the celebration of the marriage of his daughter, Miss Alice, and Mr. Robert Smith of Carleton County, one of the returned South African heroes. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. D. Henderson, St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, assisted by the Rev. H. R. Read, Bathurst. The bride was given away by her father, and was dressed in fawn cloth, trimmed with white silk, and carried a lovely bouquet of roses. There was a large company present at the ceremony, several hailing from Newcastle, Chatham, etc., etc. The gift of the bridegroom to the bride was a valuable gold watch. The marriage supper was given at the Irving residence, where a party of about 40 ladies and gentlemen were present and offered their hearty congratulations to the newly wedded couple, who left on their marriage trip by Thursday morning's Maritime Express. Many were the presents received by the bride.

Warts Versus Moles

Are either a mark of beauty? This would be a suggestive topic for debating societies. For the information of such, let it be known that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes painlessly warts in a very short time. Druggists who sell the best always sell Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.

BEACH'S STOMACH & LIVER PILLS the only reliable TONIC pill for Constipation and Indigestion, no sickness no pain from using Beach's Pills. Send 10 cents to The Baird Company, Woodstock, N. B., for a trial sample Regular size bottle, price 25 cents, at all dealers.

S. Paul's and S. Mary's.

The Venerable Archdeacon Pentreath, Superintendent of Missions in the Dioceses of Columbia and Kootenay, assisted the Rev. Canon Forsyth at the services in S. Mary's and S. Paul's on Sunday last, and addressed the congregations on the Mission Work of the Church of England in the Dioceses of New Westminister and Kootenay. The Archdeacon gave an eloquent and interesting account of missionary work and its extension in the part of the field in which he is laboring, and his appeal for sympathy and help met with a hearty response from the congregations, who notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and consequently limited numbers present contributed $50 in offerings, and gave pledges for more. The Archdeacon has been assisting Canon Forsyth at the daily services this week, having addressed S. Mary's congregation last evening and celebrated the Holy Eucharist in S. Mary's this morning. He will return to Moncton today, where he will spend next Sunday assisting Mr. Hooper at S. George's Church, and will proceed to Ottawa next week on his return to the West. He has secured $1000 for the Maritime Dioceses for the Mission Fund of the New Diocese of Kootenay, organized within the past year.

Fools use Washes and Snuffs

Wise people use Catarrhozone. Why? Snuffs reach only a limited area, washes are limited in their application also. Catarrhozone reaches every air cell, the entire mucous surface of the throat, lungs and nasal passages. It requires little wisdom to see that this is the only way that Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma can be reached. Catarrhozone is simply wonderful. Price 25 cents. Druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., C. P. Hickey, Chatham.

To Our Readers.

The ADVANCE will be obliged to its numerous readers if they will enable us to make reference in our local columns to matters and events in which they are interested, or may think their friends may be. This they can do by giving the information in person at the office or writing to us about it. Many things proper to be noticed in the ADVANCE'S columns do not appear therein, simply because our attention is not called to them by those who would like to see reference to them in the paper, but have omitted to do their part in making them known. Come, therefore, or write and tell us your local news.

Pain in the Joints

may be muscular or rheumatic. The joints are hard to get at, and it requires a powerful, penetrating remedy to reach the affected parts. Polson's Nerviline exactly meets the requirements, for it is both powerful and penetrating. The pain is expelled as if by magic, for one drop of Nerviline equals in strength five drops of other remedies. You won't often call the doctor if Nerviline is in the house. Price 25 cents.

Chatham Town Council.

Chatham town Council met in regular monthly session on Monday evening, His Worship, Mayor Loggie presiding.

After reading and approval of the minutes

The Mayor laid on the table signed contract with Mr. J. M. Ruddock for the standpipe and special castings for the proposed town water works. The sureties are Messrs. E. Hutchinson and Wm. Wilson.

On motion of Ald. Maher, seconded by ald. Gallivan, the action of the Mayor signing the contract was approved and the seal affixed with the Treasurer.

The Mayor read request of T. M. Gaynor, Town Clerk, for increase of salary from $120 to $200, on the ground that the work had greatly increased since he was appointed. He also requested to be relieved of the duty of acting as returning officer in town elections.

Ald. Gallivan, seconded by ald. Maher, moved that the request be granted.

Ald. Burr moved, in amendment, that the clerk's application be referred to the Finance committee. Tenders might be asked for by next council from persons willing to take the office.

Ald. Watt said he did not believe the town clerk received enough salary for the work he performed, but this council, just going out of office, should go no further than to recommend an increase of the clerk's salary to be made by their successors.

Ald. Murdoch said if the clerk's work had increased and he deserved more salary, why should not this council vote that he should have it? It would be quite in order to vote the increase now.

Ald. McKay said the Town Treasurer had now to give a $10,000 bond, but no guarantee company would give the bond while he had so small a salary.

The matter was further discussed by Messrs. Watt, Burr, Murdoch, McKay and others.

The amendment was lost, 6 to 2 and the original motion carried by the same vote reversed—Messrs. Watt and Burr voting to refer.

The Town Clerk read regrets of Hon. L. J. Tweedie over his not being present at the presentation of watches to the returned South African soldiers, on account of not receiving telegraphic invitation in time to enable him to do so.

The clerk read the resolution passed by the Chatham Board of Trade protesting against the proposed bill to authorize tax-defaulters to vote at the Town elections.

The Mayor asked the clerk when he received that resolution?

The clerk said it was before the last special meeting, but he did not read it thereat, as communications were not called for.

Ald. Watt presented the finance committee's report as follows:—

Your finance committee beg leave to present a statement of receipts and expenditures from Dec. 31st to March 31st, showing—

Receipts since that date,	$2,370.72
and expenditure " "	3,776 51
Over expenditure,	$1,405.79

This over-expenditure is mainly due to extraordinary expenditures such as donation to the Hull Fire $250.00; watches to S. A. soldiers, $285.00; Band, expenditure, for bye laws, parade and other unforseen expenses.

The Fire department did not estimate for the hose required by them, which amounted to $600. These in addition to discounts on taxes, $300, and reductions on sworn statements, $200, fully amount to the over-expenditure.

A number of bills were submitted with the report.

The committee also reported payment for land damages in connection with Water Works had been as follows:—

John McLaggan,	$1,000
Geo. E. Fisher,	1,000

advance for which was arranged for with the Bank of Nova Scotia, as per instructions.

The report was adopted and bills ordered to be paid.

Ald. Watt said there was a bill of Mr. Smith's for printing the bye-laws, which, however, were not yet completed. The bill had been presented to-night and had not yet passed the committee.

On motion of ald. Maher Mr. D. G. Smith was heard in reference to the matter. He said it was not in reference to the payment of the bill that he wished to speak, although the work entrusted to him was completed and well done so far as he was concerned, but the papers had made statements reflecting on the printer of those bye-laws and he had seen a reference alleged to have been made in Council—when he was not present—by chairman McKay of the bye-law committee, to "the blundering printer" etc. Before saying anything further he would ask chairman McKay what the subject of complaint was?

Ald. McKay explained that he had not referred to the printing, but to the bye-laws as printed which were not at all a work of art.

Mr. Smith said they were printed according to copy furnished to him by a legal gentleman, with exception of several manifest errors, which after consultation with ald Watt—having failed to find the gentleman whose duty it was to prepare them correctly—he had corrected after the proof had come to him to be read. The work was suspended for a month or so by order of the legal gentleman referred to, pending consideration of the bye-law relating to the erection of buildings in a certain district, but they were finally completed as directed by that gentleman, who furnished the copy of the resolution printed at the end and which it had been stated he, Mr. Smith, had prepared of his own motion. All the blundering had been done by those who had been entrusted with the preparation of the copy and none of it by him.

Ald. Watt said Mr Smith had not been fairly used in the matter.

The mayor said that, after all, the old ferry rates had been printed in the by-laws instead of the new ones. [This was another instance of the slipshod manner in which the committee's revision was done.—REPORTER.]

Ald. Watt read the town's financial statement for the year.

Ald. Maher, for ald. McIntosh, submitted a number of street and other bills, and it was moved that they be paid, and a bill of Mr. John McDonald, for $31, was moved by ald. Morris, seconded by ald. Burr, to be added to them, and payment of it likewise made.

The Mayor said this seemed to be a minority report.

Ald. Morris said it had been referred to the Finance Committee by Council.

Ald. Gallivan said the bill was for a private drain, and while it might be right to pay it, there were many other citizens who might justly claim assistance in doing similar work.

Ald. Watt spoke against having the town called upon for expenditures of this kind. There were to be sewers laid next summer, and people should enter these with their cellar drains at their own expense.

Ald. Burr said as soon as drains were carried from houses to the street the town should do the rest—pay for sewers to carry the water off. This payment was promised to Mr. McDonald by the Works Committee.

Ald. McIntosh said he and ald. Watt had told Mr. McDonald they could not recommend payment for the work he was doing.

Ald. Burr said the committee had done similar work by Marquis' corner and also from Mr. Patk Connors'.

Ald. McIntosh said these were old sewers and had to be kept open.

Ald. Watt endorsed what ald. McIntosh had said in reference to their interview with Mr. McDonald.

The amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

Ald. Burr from the Police and Fire Committee, submitted a number of bills [which were ordered to be paid] and read a letter from Mr. John McDonald, referring to a sum of $50 he had placed in the hands of the fire company to procure hats. Mr. McDonald now desired to change the terms of donation by suggesting that it be placed in a firemen's benefit fund, from which $2.50 to $3.00 a week would be paid to firemen who might become disabled while attending to their duties. Ald. Burr also said that the $100 given by Mr. John Stuart, of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, and held in trust by Mr. M. S. Hocken for the firemen, was, by consent of all parties, to be deposited to the credit of the fund suggested by Mr. McDonald.

Ald. Murdoch, from the Police and Light Committee, reported policemen's salary bills; also that of janitor Craig, Electric Light Co. and others, which he moved for payment. Carried.

Ald. Murdoch also proposed to read reports of the Scott Act inspectors.

Ald. Maher objected to the names of the persons fined being read.

The Mayor and ald. Watt saw no reason why the whole should not be read.—

Inspector Hannah's report was read, showing he had collected $600 in fines for last year, and $200 more since Jan. 1st; Martin Foley had $500 in fines up to end of the year and $250 since, and Adam Dickieson $500 up to end of year, and $150 since. The total to date is, therefore, $2,200.

Ordered that the Scott Act inspectors' reports be placed on fyle.

The Mayor read report of the Police Magistrate, showing $114.80 paid to treasurer as fines for the last quarter.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. McKay reported from the petition and bye-law committee.

On motion of ald. Watt, seconded by ald. Gallivan the report was taken up, section by section.

Petition of Wm. Wyse to authorize ringing of auction bell was refused.

Petition of Jas Lahey—Committee reports no bye-law bearing on the subject. Moved by ald. Watt that he be required to pay a laborer's tax. [This was subsequently withdrawn.

Ald. Burr moved that he be placed on the ratepayers' list for next year. He had been burned out and some leniency should be shown to him, as he proposed to become a citizen.

After discussion, ald. Watt, seconded by ald. Maher, moved that the prayer of Mr. Lahey's petition be granted. (Which was that he be put on the assessment list and pay $3 for laborer's tax.) Carried.

In reference to the petition of Dr. Sproule and others, the committee recommended that the prayer be granted and a bye-law on the subject ordained. The petition, in effect, was that a license fee be imposed on all Chinese and foreign laundrymen.

Moved by ald. Burr, seconded by ald. Watt and ordered, by a vote of 3 to 5, that the petition lie on the table.

Ald. Burr thanked the ratepayers for having supported him and said he would not offer for re-election.

Adjourned to open balance of Water Works tenders.

On reassembling—

Ald. Watt moved that the tenders of the Brown Manufacturing Company for man-hole covers and other castings in connection with the sewers be accepted, and that the Mayor be authorised to sign the contract; also that tenders for pumping machinery be forwarded to Messrs. Lea & Coffin for their approval and advice. Carried.

Ald. McKay read a number of bye-laws.

Ald. Murdock wanted protection for the new laundry. He said they were putting in first class machinery and establishing an industry that would give a good deal of employment.

Ald. Gallivan said Mr. Sproul did not need protection and competition was desirable to keep down prices.

Ald. Watt, seconded by ald. Maher, moved for a bye-law requiring a license fee of $15 to be paid by each Chinese laundryman employed in laundry work in the town.

Ald. Murdoch thought a tax should be placed on the agents of outside laundries.

The Mayor said he did not believe it would be prudent to tax such agents, for if that principle were adopted ald. Watt, for instance, might have to pay a license fee as an agent for agricultural implements.

After a tiresome discussion, ald. Murdoch moved, seconded by ald Gallivan, that ald. Watt's motion lie on the table. Carried.

The revised rules of Council and code of Bye laws having been all read were ordained and ordered to be signed by the mayor and town clerk.

Ald. Watt moved that Mr. Winslow call upon Messrs. James Robertson & Co., Ltd., St. John, and witness their signature to the contract for sewer-pipe, and also to see that their bond is duly executed. Carried.

Adjourned until 7.30 Tuesday evening.

TUESDAY EVENING'S MEETING.

The Council met in adjourned session on Tuesday evening.

The mayor read a letter from Saml. Waddleton claiming that it was an injustice to require the residents above the western line of the Alms House property to pay fire, police and light taxes and asking the Council's consideration of the matter. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Watt read a letter from Mr. Freeman C. Coffin, C. E., advising that the laying of the sewer pipe of the town be let in two sections, and that of the water pipe in one; also advising that the sewer pipe be inspected at the works before shipment and offering to furnish an inspector at about $3 a day. The letter referred also to several other matters. It was referred to Public Works Committee.

On motion of ald. Watt, it was ordered that on Wednesday, 24th April, at 4.30 p. m., tenders be opened for excavation and laying the town water pipes; excavating for sewers and laying sewer pipes; also building foundation and construction of roof of stand pipe.

Ald. Watt, from the Finance Committee, read and recommended payment of a number of bills, which were ordered to be paid.

Ald. Murdoch reported from the Police and Light Committee, that they had examined the Electric Light plant and buildings bought by the town and he read an inventory of same together with list of 110 patrons on the meter system and 65 on the flat rate system. The inventory showed that the wiring from about the Alms House to Woodburn Farm was the property of Mr. Geo. E. Fisher.

Ald. Watt claimed that whatever stock the company had on hand for making repairs, as well as lamps, wire, fittings, etc., ought to come to the town with the other property and plant.

The mayor agreed with this view.

Ald. Murdoch did not assent to this.

Moved that the report of the Police and Light Committee be received and placed on file.

Ald. Watt said the committee had done their work in a slipshod manner.

Ald. Murdoch repudiated this assertion.

Ald. McKay moved that it be referred back and that a select committee, on which ald. Watt might be placed be appointed to get an inventory more acceptable to that gentleman.

Ald. Burr suggested that a guardian be appointed and placed near the Electric Light Station to see that Mr. Snowball did not carry the building and plant off and hide it somewhere.

Ald. Watt resented this sarcasm, and a good deal of bickering ensued. Ald. Watt seemed to think that all the material the Co. had on hand should pass to the town with the electric light plant.

Ald. Murdoch held that the stock of wire fittings, lamps, etc. not in use, but on hand for use or sale by the company in its ordinary transactions, was not included in the property sold to the town. He said they had taken the inventory of what the company said they had proposed to transfer to the town. It was all the buildings plant and outfit in use in connection with the running of the business.

Ald. McKay said that there would be very little of the class of supplies under discussion, as Mr. Snowball was putting the lighting outfit of his mill in order as usual for the coming season's work, and indeed they were of the usual kind bought for such work at this season of the year, and he thought there would be not more than $100 worth of these supplies on hand May 1st—the time spoken of for taking over the company's plant.

Ald. Watt contended that, whether it were much or little, the town was entitled to it, and he made quite a speech over his desire to secure all he could for the town.

Ald. Murdoch said he knew what was the matter with ald. Watt; he was talking for effect and against Mr. Snowball.

Ald. Watt repudiated this and said he always worked for what he conceived best for the public, regardless of whether they approved of his course or not.

Ald. Burr said ald. Watt was doing the Jew business; knowing that the Electric Light Company was almost forced to sell, he was determined to demand everything possible.

Mayor Loggie endorsed ald. Watt's position in quite a spirited speech.

The discussion occupied nearly an hour and as there did not seem to be any prospect of its assuming other than a personal and canvassing aspect, evidently with an eye on the part of several of the participants to the pending election, our reporter withdrew.

It is probable that if there were no reporters present, discussions of this character would never be indulged in.

FOR COUGH, horse ail, stoppage and fever use the GRANGER CONDITION POWDERS. A genuine Condition Powder, Blood Purifier and Tonic. The Granger is guaranteed superior to many so called Condition Powders in small and large packages.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

THREE PAPERS FOR $1.50.

"World Wide."

A WEEKLY REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM LEADING JOURNALS AND REVIEWS REFLECTING THE CURRENT THOUGHT OF BOTH HEMISPHERES.

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper, and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of WORLD WIDE with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable books and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest—to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

It was at first intended to publish WORLD WIDE upon fine paper at a higher cost, but recalling the long list of elegant publications which in the past have been started in Canada, only to fail, and reflecting that good taste in literature does not always imply the means to pay for costly journals, and that people of taste can be relied upon to appreciate literary excellence on the plainest sheet, it has been decided to offer WORLD WIDE at the lowest possible price, in order to give all who desire good reading an equal opportunity.

Published weekly. Sixteen pages. Two cents.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

The advantage of combining such publications as WORLD WIDE with the local country paper is obvious, for it places within the reach of subscribers not only the local news, but also a great range of general matter not otherwise available. The publisher of the ADVANCE having made arrangements with the management of WORLD WIDE and continued those with the FARM JOURNAL is able to furnish all three papers to ADVANCE subscribers for $1.50 a year. That is, they will receive THE ADVANCE, WORLD WIDE and FARM JOURNAL for $1.50. Subscribers who have already paid up for the ADVANCE and whose current subscriptions have at least nine months to run, will be placed on the list for all three papers on remitting 50c. to this office.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

MARRIED.

SMITH IRVING—At the residence of the bride's father on the 27th inst. by the Rev. D. Henderson assisted by Rev. H. R. Read, Robert Smith, Lake ville, to Miss Alice daughter of Mr. Andrew Irving Douglasfield.

DIED.

At the Almshouse, Chatham, N B, March 28th Mrs. Frederick Joudry, a native of Chatham, N B, aged 80 years.

At the same place, March 29th, James Lambert, a native of Black River, Northumberland Co., N. B., aged 79 years.

New Advertisements.

Riverside Cemetery Company.

The General Meeting of the Riverside Cemetery Company will be held in the upstairs office of the Snowball Building Chatham, N. B. on Monday the 16th April, instant at 3 p. m.

G B FRASER
Secretary

Dated Chatham N. B., 1st April 1901.

Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the stockholders of the Miramichi Steam Navagation Company, will be held in the Town Hall, Chatham, N. B on the 15th instant, at 2.30 p. m., to consider model, plans, specifications and estimate of cost of a new steamer and to transact any other business brought before the meeting.

Dated at Chatham, N. B., this 3rd day of April A. D, 1901.

J P BURCHILL.

Contractors, Attention!

TENDERS WANTED.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender," will be received by me up to 4 30 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 24th day of April instant, for the following work for the Town of Chatham:

For excavating for and laying water pipe;
For excavating for and laying sewer pipe;
For building foundation and roof of stand-pipe according to plans and specifications to be obtained from the undersigned, at Chatham, N. B., or from Messrs Lea & Coffin, 53 State st, Boston, Mass, on making a deposit of $2.

The amount of security required will be fixed by the Mayor and Council after the tenders have been opened, but such amount will not be more than one-half nor less than one quarter of the amount of the contract.

The right to reject any or all tenders is expressly reserved by the Mayor and Town Council.

By order

T. M. GAYNOR, Town Clerk.

Chatham, N. B., April 3rd 1901.

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the

16th day of April, instant,

I will cause a poll to be held for the election of MAYOR AND EIGHT ALDERMEN for the Town of Chatham.

Queen's, King's, Wellington and Duke's Wards having been joined together for polling purposes, polling shall take place at or near the Town Hall (so called) in the Town of Chatham aforesaid, and will open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Nominations will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p. m on Friday, the 12th day of April instant, and I will be at the Office of the Town Clerk, in the Town Hall aforesaid, from 5 o'clock to 6 o'clock p. m., on the said 12th day of April instant, to receive the nominations of candidates for the offices of Mayor and Aldermen for the said town. No person who is not regularly nominated as the law directs shall be a candidate.

Polling will take place only in the event of more than one candidate being duly nominated for the office of Mayor, or more than eight candidates being duly nominated for Aldermen. Should polling take place I will be at the Council Chamber, in the Town Hall aforesaid, on Tuesday, the said 16th day of April instant, at 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of declaring the different candidates chosen duly elected.

Dated at the Town of Chatham, N. B., this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1901.

T. M. GAYNOR, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Thomas Flanagan, are requested to settle by Note or otherwise before the first of April.

THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Chatham, Feb. 8, 1901.

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole porperty owned by a widow, as well the place where she resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased husband, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hundred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend to school taxes.

SAM. THOMPSON,
Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd

Comparative Statement of Northl'd County Valuation for 1886 and 1900.

	1886.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease
Chatham,	$1,339,000	$1,638,640	$299,640	
Newcastle,	991,800	885,328		$106,472
Ludlow,	88,150	148,016	59,866	
Blissfield,	121 250	132,450	11,200	
Blackville,	326,500	363,089	36,589	
North Esk,	149,610	191,855	42 255	
South Esk,	132,850	164,645	32,295	
Derby,	202,650	201,265		1,385
Nelson,	295,280	345,335	50,055	
Rogersville,	55,150	143,205	88,055	
Glenelg,	208,600	219 855	11 255	
Hardwick,	154 000	172,277	18,277	
Alnwick,	252,600	326,443	73,843	
	$4,316,930	$4,922,413	$713,340	$107,857

Published by order of the Council.

SAM. THOMSON,
Sec'y-Treas., County Northl'd.

Notice to the Electors of the Town of Chatham.

Notice is hereby given that the Ward Lists of qualified voters of the Town of Chatham, for the year 1901, are posted in their respective wards in the following places, viz:—

IN QUEEN'S WARD, at the store of Mr. A H. Marquis, Upper Water Street

IN KING'S WARD, at the office of the Town Clerk, in the Town Hall, Water street.

IN WELLINGTON WARD, at the store of Mr. W J. Connors, Water street.

IN DUKE'S WARD, at the store of Mr. Thos. Buckley, St. Andrew's street.

The names of non-resident voters will be found on the King's Ward List.

The lists are subject to revision up to and including Friday April 12th proximo,

Ratepayers whose names are not on the Ward Lists by reason of not having paid their taxes, will be entitled to have their names added thereon on the payment of the same, on or before the said 12th April proximo, on furnishing the undersigned with the Town Treasurer's receipt for the said taxes.

Dated at Chatham, N. B., this 20th day of March, A. D. 1901.

T. M. GAYNOR, Town Clerk.

WANTED.

Agents for the National Window Cleaner in Kent, Westmorland and Northumberland Counties. Sell a sight—large commissions. None but hustlers need apply.

H. G. VENESS, General Agent,
Box 286, Fredericton, N. B.

MARCH WINDS —AND— COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the next **TWO WEEKS**

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

Chatham, March 18, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Low Rate Settlers' Excursions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND Pacific Coast Points.

One way second class tickets good to start on Tuesdays, March 12th, 19th, 26th, April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, 1901.

RATE FROM MONCTON.

To Nelson, B. C. Trail, " Rossland " Greenwood, " Vancouver " Victoria, " Seattle, Wash.,	$53.00

Equally low rates to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and

CALIFORNIA.

For particulars of rates, train service, etc., write to

A. J. HEATH,
D. P. A., C. P. R.
St. John, N. B.

Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of rates for the Parish of Chatham, having received warrants for the assessment on the said parish for the following amounts:

For County Contingencies,	$2613 78
For County School Fund,	3037 30
For County Alms House,	1612 50
For Scott Act Purposes,	29 55
For support of Pauper Lunatics,	139 75
Total,	$7432 97

Hereby request all persons liable to be taxed in said Parish to bring to the Assessors within thirty days from date, a true statement of their property and income liable to be assessed.

The assessors also give notice that their valuation list when completed will be on view at the store of George Stothart.

G STOTHART,
S. WADDLETON,
WM. DAMERY, } Assessors.

Chatham, Feb, 20th, 1901.

COONEY'S HISTORY —OF— NEW BRUNSWICK —AND— GASPE.

Printed by Joseph Howe in 1832 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and green and gold—including, 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE;

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Vents, Cain's River, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Hendersons, Peabody, Frasers, Cunard, Simonds, Rankin, Street and others, and an account of the settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche as well as the St. John River, etc., etc., etc.

Price $1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or elsewhere. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B.

D. G. SMITH.

J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd.

NEW WINTER GOODS NOW ARRIVING

DRY GOODS, HATS & CAPS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES.

Trunks, Valises, Etc.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

It pays to sell Good Groceries because people want them and buy more.

The first sale we make is not the only one.

We handle Standard Goods only, at present we are pushing our Breakfast Foods, have you tried them?

Desicated Cut Wheat,
Jewel Gritz,
Ralston's Breakfast Food.

Seeded Raisins and Cleaned Currants handled by us, are the best packed.

ONLY NEW FRUIT USED.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF, CANNED GOODS.

CORN, PEAS, TOMATOES,
PEARS, PEACHES, PINE APPLE,
BLUE BERRIES, LOBSTERS, SALMON
GALLON APPLES, JAMS and JELLIES.

KNOX and COXES GELATINE,
PURE GOLD JELLY POWERS and EXTRACTS
MOTTS CHOCOLATE, BAKERS COCOA, CANDIED PEELS,
ETC., ETC.

BIGGLE BOOKS

A Farm Library of unequalled value—Practical, Up-to-date, Concise and Comprehensive—Handsomely Printed and Beautifully Illustrated.

By JACOB BIGGLE

No. 1—BIGGLE HORSE BOOK All about Horses—a Common-Sense Treatise, with over 74 illustrations; a standard work. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 2—BIGGLE BERRY BOOK All about growing Small Fruits—read and learn how; contains 43 colored life-like reproductions of all leading varieties and 100 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 3—BIGGLE POULTRY BOOK All about Poultry; the best Poultry Book in existence: tells everything; with 43 colored life-like reproductions of all the principal breeds; with 103 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 4—BIGGLE COW BOOK All about Cows and the Dairy Business; having a great sale; contains 8 colored life-like reproductions of each breed, with 132 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents

No. 5—BIGGLE SWINE BOOK Just out. All about Hogs—Breeding, Feeding, Butchery, Diseases, etc. Contains over 80 beautiful halftones and other engravings. Price, 50 Cents.

The BIGGLE BOOKS are unique, original, useful—you never saw anything like them—so practical, so sensible. They are having an enormous sale—East, West, North and South. Every one who keeps a Horse, Cow, Hog or Chicken, or grows Small Fruits, ought to send right away for the BIGGLE BOOKS. The

FARM JOURNAL

Is your paper, made for you and not a misfit. It is 22 years old; it is the great boiled-down, hit-the-nail-on-the-head,—quit-after-you-have-said-it, Farm and Household paper in the world—the biggest paper of its size in the United States of America—having over a million and a-half regular readers.

Any ONE of the BIGGLE BOOKS, and the FARM JOURNAL 3 YEARS (remainder of 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903) will be sent by mail to any address for A DOLLAR BILL.

Sample of FARM JOURNAL and circular describing BIGGLE BOOKS free.

WILMER ATKINSON, CHAS. F. JENKINS. Address, FARM JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA

Established 1866.

Dunlap Bros. & Co.,
AMHERST, N. S.
Dunlap, McKim & Downs,
WALLACE, N. S.
DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,
AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP COOKE & CO.
MERCHANT TAILRS,
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AMHERST.
N. S.

This firm carries one of the finest selections of Cloths including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from this establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that the prices are right.

Notice.

To whom it may concern.

Executions will be issued against all who have not paid their taxes on or before Friday 15th inst. This notice to be final and none to be reserved.

By order of Council,

W. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer.

Chatham, March 11th, 1901.

WE FREELY ACKNOWLEDGE that much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of whom it has been our good fortune to have had the training. This year's class is no exception, but is fully up to the standard of former years

Business and professional men in want of bookkeepers and stenographers are invited to call upon us or write us. No recommendation will be made unless we are sure of giving satisfaction.

No better time for entering than just now.

THE St. JOHN Business COLLEGE. S KERR & SON

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

S. KERR & SON.

Farm, Fishing and Lumber Properties for Sale.

The owners of the MacDougall Property, situated at Oak Point, Miramichi, offer the same for sale.

DAVIDSON & AITKEN,

Newcastle, N. B., 25th Feb, 1901.

Extreme Weakness

RESULTING FROM POOR WATERY BLOOD.

Heart Palpitation, Dizziness and Weakness in the Legs Followed Until the Sufferer Felt That His Case Was Almost Hopeless.

From the Mirror, Meaford, Ont.

No man in Meaford is better known or more highly respected than Mr. Patrick Delaney, who has been a resident of the town for nearly forty years. Mr. Delaney is a stone mason by trade, and has helped construct many of the buildings which go to make up Meaford's chief business structures. Hearing that he had received great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Mirror called to obtain particulars of the cure, and Mr. Delaney cheerfully gave him the following statement. "Last March," said he, "my health became so poor that I was compelled to quit work. The chief symptoms of my illness were extreme weakness in the legs, loss of appetite, and palpitation of the heart. The least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate violently, and if I stooped to pick up anything I would be overcome with dizziness. My legs were so weak that I was compelled to sit down to put my clothes on. The doctor I consulted said I had a bad case of anaemia. He prescribed for me and I took three bottles of medicine, but all the while I actually grew worse until I became so weak and emaciated that it seemed impossible that I could recover. Having read of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I determined to give them a trial. From the first box I noted an improvement in my condition. My legs became stronger, my appetite improved, and by the time I had used four boxes I felt better than I had done for months. That the pills are a wonderful remedy there is not the least doubt. I can do light work about home without experiencing any of the unpleasant sensations that I once underwent. I feel an altogether different man despite the fact that I am now sixty-seven years of age. All I can say is that I attribute my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I would advise any other similar sufferer to try them."

To those who are weak, easily tired, nervous, or whose blood is out of condition, Dr. Williams Pink Pills come as a blessing, curing when all other medicines fail and restoring those who give them a fair trial to a full measure of health and strength. The pills are sold only in boxes bearing on the wrapper the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WATCHES FROZEN AND BAKED.

How They are Tested in England's National Physical Laboratory.

Kew observatory, near London, which is being kept before the public mind because of the threatened derangement of its delicately-made instruments by the installation of electric tramways at Hammersmith, some miles distant, is more than a home of magnetic mystery. Many watches constructed for scientific and other special purposes, are here subjected to tests which tax their capabilities to the utmost.

The branch of the observatory where this interesting operation is carried on is known as the rating department of the National Physical Laboratory. The observer, Mr. E. G. Constable, states that about 500 watches are tested yearly and that 10,400 have passed through their hands since the department was opened.

An ambitious watch in pursuit of a first-class certificate commences its career at Kew by standing upright for five days in an ordinary safe. It spends a similar period in three other positions and is then placed on its back in a refrigerator. After five days of that icy abode it is removed to an oven kept at a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and is at last restored to a normal temperature. All this time the watchful eye of the observer has been upon it, and the watch's behavior duly noted in books.

Every variation of a second the watch makes in the different positions and temperatures is carefully entered, and certain marks for and against are given it. What this means will be the better appreciated when it is explained that Kew possesses instruments capable of indicating the hundredth part of a second.

The highest marks awarded to a watch are 100, and if it gains over 80 the words "especially good" are written on its certificate when the watch leaves the observatory. Last year the lowest marks received by a watch were 44 and the highest 90.1. The latter was English made.

KANGAROO THREAD.

One of the Queer Kind Used by Modern Surgeons.

The outfit of a modern surgeon includes dozens of different kinds of thread used for sewing up cuts and wounds. Among them are kangaroo tendons, horsehair, silk and very fine silver wire. Many of these threads are intended to hold for a certain number of days, and then naturally break away. The short, tough tendons taken from the kangaroo, which are used for sewing severe wounds, will hold for about four weeks before they break away.

Silk thread will remain much longer, sometimes six months, while fine silver wire is practically indestructible. With the entire outfit a surgeon is able to select a thread that will last as long as the wound takes to heal, and will then disappear completely.

To accommodate this assortment of threads, special varieties of needles are required. Besides the needle curved in different segments of a circle, surgeons use needles shaped like spears, javelins and bayonet points. Some are as long as bodkins, in a point like a miniature knife-blade. Others have the sharpened end triangular.

Jumpupp—Why, all his friends had gone back on him, before he had succeeded, and he was able to begin life with a clean slate.

Heiress and Wife.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Rex and Pluma talked for some time out in the moonlight, then Rex excused himself, and on the plea of having important business letters to write retired to the library.

For some minutes Pluma leaned thoughtfully against the railing. The night was still and clear; the moon hung over the dark trees; floods of silvery light bathed the waters of the glittering sea, the sleeping flowers and the grass, and on the snowy orange-blossoms and golden fruit amid the green foliage.

"I shall always love this fair southern home," she thought, a bright light creeping into her dark, dazzling eyes. "I am Fortune's favorite," she said, slowly. "I shall have the one great prize I covet most on earth. I shall win Rex at last. I wonder at the change in him. There was a time when I believed he loved me. Could it be handsome, refined, courteous Rex had more than a passing fancy for Daisy Brooks—simple, unpretentious Daisy Brooks? Thank God she is dead!" she cried, vehemently. "I would have perled my very soul to have won him."

Even as the thought shaped itself in her mind, a dark form stepped cautiously forward.

She was not startled; a passing wonder as to who it might be struck her. She did not think much about it; a shadow in the moonlight did not frighten her.

"Pluma!" called a low, cautious voice, "come down into the garden; I must speak with you. It is I, Lester Stanwick."

In a single instant the soft love-light had faded from her face, leaving it cold, and pitiless. A vague, nameless dread seized her. She was a courageous girl; she would not let him know it.

"The mad fool!" she cried, clinching her white jeweled hands together. "Why does he follow me here? What shall I do? I must buy him off at any cost. I dare not defy him. Better temporize with him." She muttered the words aloud, and she was shocked to see how changed and hoarse her own voice sounded. "Women have faced more deadly peril than this," she muttered, "and cleverly outwitted ingenious foes. I must win by stratagem."

She quickly followed the tall figure down the path that divided the little garden from the shrubbery.

"I knew you would not refuse me, Pluma," he said, clasping her hands and kissing her cold lips. He noticed the glance she gave him had nothing in it but coldness and annoyance. "You do not tell me you are pleased to see me, Pluma, and yet you have promised to be my wife." She stood perfectly still leaning against an oleander-tree. "Why don't you speak to me, Pluma?" he cried. "By Heaven! I am almost beginning to mistrust you. You remember your promise," he said, hurriedly—"if I removed the overseer's niece from your path, you would reward me with your heart and hand." She would have interrupted him, but he silenced her with a gesture. "You said your love for Rex had turned to bitter hatred. You found he loved the girl, and that would be a glorious revenge. I did not have to resort to abducting her from the seminary as we had planned. The bird flew into my grasp. I would have placed her in the asylum you selected, but she eluded me by leaping into the pit. I have been haunted by her face night and day ever since. I see her face in crowds, in the depth of the silent forest, her specter appears before me until I fly from it like one accursed."

She could not stay the passionate torrent of his words.

"Lester, this is all a mistake," she said; "you have not given me a chance to speak." Her hands dropped nervously by her side. There were fierce, rebellious thoughts in her heart, but she dare not give them utterance. "What have I done to deserve all this?" she asked, trying to assume a tender tone she was far from feeling.

"What have you done?" he cried, hoarsely. "Why, I left you at Whitestone Hall, feeling secure in the belief that I had won you. Returning suddenly and unexpectedly, I found you had gone to Florida, to the home of Rex Lyon. Do you know what I would have done, Pluma, if I had found you his wife and false to your trust?"

"You forget yourself, Lester," she said; "gentlemen never threaten women."

He bit his lip angrily.

"There are extreme cases of desperation," he made reply. "You must keep your promise," he said, determinedly. "No other man must dare speak to you of love."

She saw the angry light flame into his eyes, and trembled under her studied composure; yet not the quiver of an eyelid betrayed her emotion. She had not meant to quarrel with him; for once in her life she forgot her prudence.

"Suppose that, by exercise of any power you think you possess, you could really compel me to be your wife, do you think it would benefit you? I would learn to despise you. What would you gain by it?"

The answer sprung quickly to his lips: "The one great point for which I am striving—possession of Whitestone Hall;" but he was too diplomatic to utter the words. She saw a lurid light in his eyes.

"You shall be my wife," he said, gloomily. "If you have been cherishing any hope of winning Rex Lyon, abandon it at once. As a last resort, I would explain to him how cleverly you removed the pretty little girl he loved from his path."

"You dare not!" she cried, white to the very lips. "You have forgotten your own share in that little affair. Who would believe you acted upon a woman's bidding? You would soon be called to account for it. You forget that little circumstance, Lester; you dare not go to Rex!" He knew what she said was perfectly true. He had not intended going to Rex; he knew it would be as much as his life was worth to encounter him. He was aware his name had been coupled with Daisy's in the journals which had described her tragic death. He knew Rex had fallen madly, desperately in love with little Daisy Brooks, but he did not dream he had made her his wife. "You have not given me time to explain why I am here."

"I have heard all about it," he answered, impatiently; "but I do not understand why they sent for you."

"Mrs. Lyon requested it," she replied, quietly. "Rex simply obeyed her wishes."

"Perhaps she looked upon you as her future daughter-in-law," sneered Lester, covertly. "I have followed you to Florida to prevent it; I would follow you to the ends of the earth to prevent it! A promise to me can not be lightly broken."

Not a feature of that proud face quivered to betray the sharp spasm of fear that darted through her heart.

"You should have waited until you had cause to reproach me, Lester," she said, drawing her wrap closer about her and shivering as if with cold. "I must go back to the house now; some one might miss me."

He made no reply. The wind bent the reeds, and the waves of the sea dashed up on the distant beach with a long, low wash. He was wondering how far she was to be trusted.

"You may have perfect confidence in me, Lester," she said; "my word ought to be sufficient," as if quite divining his thoughts. "You need have no fear; I will be true to you."

"I shall remain away until this affair has blown over," he replied. "I can live as well in one part of the country as another, thanks to the income my father left me." He laid great stress on the last sentence; he wanted to impress her with the fact that he had plenty of money. "She must never know," he told himself, "that he had so riotously squandered the vast inheritance that had been left him, and he was standing on the verge of ruin." A marriage with the wealthy heiress would save him at the eleventh hour. "I will trust you, Pluma," he continued. "I know you will keep your vow."

The false ring of apparent candor did not deceive her; she knew it would be a case of diamond cut diamond.

"That is spoken like your own generous self, Lester," she said, softly, clasping his hands in her own white, jeweled ones. "You pained me by your distrust."

He saw she was anxious to get away from him, and he bit his lip with vexation; her pretty, coaxing manner did not deceive him one whit, yet he clasped his arms in a very-lover-like fashion around her as he replied:

"Forget that it ever existed, my darling. Where there is such ardent, passionate love, there is always more or less jealousy and fear. Do you realize I am making an alien of myself for your sweet sake? I could never refuse you a request. Your slightest will has been my law. Be kind to me, Pluma."

She did try to be more than agreeable and fascinating.

"I must remove all doubts from his mind," she thought. "I shall probably be Rex's wife when we meet again. Then his threats will be useless; I will scornfully deny it. He has no proofs."

She talked to him so gracefully, so tenderly, at times, he was almost tempted to believe she actually cared for him more than she would admit. Still he allowed it would do no harm to keep a strict watch of her movements.

"Good-bye, Pluma, dearest," he said, "I shall keep you constantly advised of my whereabouts. As soon as matters can be arranged satisfactorily, I am coming back to claim you."

Another moment and she was alone, walking slowly back to the house, a very torrent of anger in her proud, defiant heart.

"I must hurry matters up, delays are dangerous," she thought, walking slowly up the broad path toward the house.

* * * * * *

Slowly the long hours of the night dragged themselves by, yet Daisy did not return to Glengrove. The hours lengthened into days, and days into weeks, still there was no trace of her to be found. Gertie's explanation readily accounted for her absence.

"She preferred to leave us rather than deliver my note," she said, angrily; "and I for one am not sorry she has gone."

"Rex did not mention having received it," said Bess, "when he came with Birdie to bid us good-bye."

"She probably read it and destroyed it," said Gertie. "Well, there was nothing in it very particular. Toward the last of it I mentioned I would send the note over by Daisy Brooks, my mother's companion. More than likely she took umbrage at that."

"That was a very unkind remark," asserted Eve. "You had no business to mention it at all; it was uncalled for."

"Well, she would not have known it if she had not read it," replied Gertie. "You must admit that."

Mrs. Glenn felt sorely troubled. In the short time Daisy had been with her she had put unlimited confidence in her.

No one thought of searching for her they all accepted the facts as the case presented itself to them. Daisy had certainly left them of her own free will.

Eve alone felt distressed.

"I know everything looks that way, but I shall never believe it," she cried.

She remembered the conversation she had so lately had with Daisy. How she had clasped her loving little arms about her neck, crying out:

"Pray for me, Eve. I am sorely tried. My feet are on the edge of a precipice. No matter what I may be tempted to do, do not lose faith in me, Eve; always believe in me."

Poor little Daisy! what was the secret sorrow that was goading her on to madness? Would she ever know?

Where was she now? Ah, who could tell?

A curious change seemed to come over romping, mischievous, merry Eve; she had grown silent and thoughtful.

"I could never believe any one in this world was true or pure again if I thought for one moment deceit lay brooding in a face so fair as little Daisy Brooks's."

CHAPTER XXVII.

The months flew quickly by; the cold winter had slipped away, and the bright green grass and early violets were sprinkling the distant hillslopes. The crimson-breasted robins were singing in the budding branches of the trees, and all Nature reminded one the glorious spring had come.

Rex Lyon stood upon the porch of Whitestone Hall gazing up at the white, fleecy clouds that scudded over the blue sky, lost in deep thought.

He was the same handsome, debonair Rex, but ah, how changed! The merry, laughing brown eyes looked silent and grave enough now, and the lips the drooping brown mustache covered rarely smiled. Even his voice seemed to have a deeper tone.

He had done the one thing that morning which his mother had asked him to do with her dying breath—he had asked Pluma Hurlhurst to be his wife.

The torture of the task seemed to grow upon him as the weeks rolled by, and in desperation he told himself he must settle the matter at once, or he would not have the strength to do it.

He never once thought what he should do with his life after he married her. He tried to summon up courage to tell her the story of his marriage, that his hopes, his heart, and his love all lay in the grave of his young wife. Poor Rex, he could not lay bare that sweet, sad secret; he could not have borne her questions, her wonder, her remarks, and have lived; his dead love was far too sacred for that; he could not take the treasured love-story from his heart and hold it up to public gaze. It would have been easier for him to tear the living, beating heart from his breast than to do this.

He had walked into the parlor that morning, where he knew he should find Pluma. She was standing before the fire. Although it was early spring the mornings were chilly, and a cheerful fire burned in the grate, throwing a bright, glowing radiance over the room and over the exquisite morning toilet of white cashmere, with its white lace frills, relieved here and there with coquettish dashes of scarlet blossoms, which Pluma wore, setting off her graceful figure to such queenly advantage.

Rex looked at her, at the imperious beauty any man might have been proud to win, secretly hoping she would refuse him.

"Good-morning, Rex," she said, holding out her white hands to him. "I am glad you have come to talk to me. I was watching you walking up and down under the trees, and you looked so lonely I half made up my mind to join you."

A lovely color was deepening in her cheeks, and her eyes drooped shyly. He broke right into the subject at once while he had the courage to do it.

"I have something to say to you, Pluma," he began, leading her to an adjacent sofa and seating himself beside her. "I want to ask you if you will be my wife." He looked perhaps the more confused of the two. "I will do my best to make you happy," he continued. "I can not say that I will make a model husband, but I will say I will do my best."

There was a minute's silence, awkward enough for both.

"You have asked me to be your wife, Rex, but you have not said one word of loving me."

To Be Continued.

Uric Acid In the Blood

Gives Rise to Painful and Fatal Complications—The Liver and Kidneys Responsible for the Presence of This Poison.

The most dreadful result of indigestion is the overcrowding of the liver by crowding on to it the mass of undigested food. Failing to do its work under these conditions, there is left in the system more uric acid poison than the kidneys can possibly remove.

The outcome of this state of affairs is the formation of uric acid stones in the kidneys and bladder, a most excruciating and even dreadfully fatal ailment.

An early and marked indication of the presence of uric acid in the blood is a deposit similar to brick dust in the urine. This is accompanied usually by pain or irregularity in urinating and weakness or aching in the small of the back.

The cause of uric acid is a deranged liver, which fails to convert undigested food into urea. Permanent cure can only be effected by a treatment such as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which act directly on both the liver and kidneys.

More kidney remedies only stimulate the kidneys to unusual effort, and so help them temporarily to remove the excess of uric acid. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills strengthen both the liver and kidneys. By their invigorating effect on the liver they enable it to do its duty perfectly, and so remove the cause of uric acid; at the same time they tone the kidneys and enliven them in their task of removing this poison from the body.

No treatment was ever so successful as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in correcting derangements of the kidneys and liver, and so avoiding the deposits of uric acid, which cause rheumatism or stone in the kidneys and bladder. Dr. Chase was the first to conceive of a combined treatment acting at once on both the great filtering systems of the body, and the success of his prescription, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, has been phenomenal. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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If your grocer does not keep it he will get it rather than lose your trade.

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A free sample of delicious SALADA Tea sent on receipt of postal mentioning which you drink—Black, Mixed, or Green Tea. Address "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY AND NAVY.

The Per Capita Cost is Far in Excess of That of Other Powers.

Compared with European military establishments, the American Army and Navy, considering their numbers, are the most costly on earth. The official figures for this year's maintenance show the price Uncle Sam is paying for militarism. The Army is costing $175,000,000; the Navy $79,000,000; while pensions total $145,245,230, making a total cost to America of $399,245,230. England's Army is costing her $103,085,000, her Navy $134,975,000 and pensions, $31,407,850, making a total cost of $239,467,840. Russia's Army costs $150,185,000, the Navy $41,532,000, a total of $200,717,000.

In Uncle Sam's Army there are 100,000, in the Navy 20,000, making a total of 120,000 men. England has an Army of 254,000 men and a Navy of 110,640 men, or a total of 364,640 men. Russia employes an Army of 885,156 men; a Navy of 37,166 men, or altogether 920,310 men. It will thus be seen that the per capita cost of Army and Navy in the United States is far in excess of that of the other great powers.

"WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS HAVE LAID CLAIM TO THIS TITLE.

They Seem to be Substantiating the Claim by the Evidence of Many Trustworthy and Well-Known Ladies.

Lushes's Bight, Little Bay, Island, Green Bay, Nfld., March 11.—Special.—Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the wonderful healing work, they are accomplishing in Newfoundland, is the subject of much favorable comment among our people. Many cases are reported, where they have saved the lives of men and women suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. The local druggists are selling a great deal of this remedy. Right here there occurred a case which is of more than ordinary interest. Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks was for years a sufferer with Kidney Disease. She is a lady well-known and highly esteemed, and her story of recovery has caused general satisfaction. She writes:

"I wish to make known to all what good I have obtained through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are a very valuable remedy. I have been a sufferer for over two years with Kidney Disease. I employed a doctor, but did not succeed in getting any better. I heard of the wonderful cures Dodd's Kidney Pills were working in the Island, and bought a box of them. After using the first box, I felt that I was getting better, so I bought more. Now I can truly say that I am a well woman. I think every suffering woman should know of the cure that will cure her and so I am giving my experience for publication."

Mrs. Brooks' statement is only one of many equally strong cases cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills in the neighborhood.

FROM THE TALMUD.

Do not live near a pious fool.

Attend no auctions if thou hast no money.

Pride is a sign of the worst poverty—ignorance.

If thy friend is honey, do not lick him up altogether.

If the thief has no opportunity, he thinks himself honorable.

Associate not with the wicked man, even if thou canst learn from him.

A man should be careful not to afflict his wife, for God counts her tears.

One inward contrition in the heart of man is better than many flagellations.

Let not your heart with cares be filled, for care has many a victim killed.

Beautiful is the intellectual occupation, if combined with some practical work.

Do not confine your children to your own learning, for they were born in another time.

There are three who are especially beloved by God: He who is forbearing, he who is temperate and he who is courteous.

Blessed is he who gives from his substance to the poor; twice blessed he who accompanies his gift with kind, comforting words.

Do not worry thyself with the trouble of to-morrow; perhaps thou wilt have no to-morrow, and why shouldst thou trouble thyself about a world that is not thine?

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C.B.

CARE OF THE EYEGLASSES.

Spectacles and eyeglasses are much benefited by a bath now and then—not a mere wiping or rubbing with chamois or tissue paper, but a real, good bath. The process is simple. Have a basin of warm water, a cake of soap, and a soft tooth or nail brush; put the glasses into the basin and leave them to soak for a little while, then apply soap freely and rub off with a brush. After this give them a polish with any ordinary tooth powder, and finally clean them with tissue paper. Occasionally a few drops of ammonia in the water in which they are given the bath will be found excellent.

SLOWLY TURNING TO STONE.

Body Has Been Petrifying Gradually for Eighteen Months.

Mrs Mary Black, wife of a well-known insurance official, of Laporte, Ind., is slowly but surely turning to stone.

About eighteen months ago Mrs. Black, who was a woman of unusually good health and development and weighed nearly two hundred pounds, was taken with a feeling of languor that refused to give way to ordinary treatment.

It was followed by an affection of the stomach and an apparent giving down of the vital forces. About the same time a noticeable discoloration of the skin was manifest. This unnatural color increased until nearly the entire body had taken the color of amber.

As this color increased her flesh decreased and apparently hardened, until it had the appearance of turning into stone or bone. This condition is due to the severe and permanent contraction of the muscles, which are kept at such a tension as to make them very rigid or hard, hastening the petrifaction of the body.

This action of the muscles has increased her helplessness, as though the joints were solid. The progress of the various features of the case has been gradual and continuous up to the present time, except that the color has slightly lightened within the past few weeks.

The heart action has become impeded by what medical experts believe is the formation of a crust of stone, which will sooner or later stop its action. The only portion of the body that emits perspiration is the face.

Medical experts say that this case will give to medical science a perfect specimen of a stone body.

AN IRISHMAN'S CALENDAR.

It is always fair weather with the residents of the Emerald Isle. The tourist may be drenched to the skin with the wettest of rain, but every native he meets will assure him it is "a foine day."

It is only when an Irishman takes his pen to write that he numbers something beside the sunny hours, as in the effusion below, which is marked by rather more truth than poetry;

Dirty days hath September,
April, June and November,
From January up to May
The rain it raineth every day,
All the rest have thirty-one
Without a blessed gleam of sun;
And if any of them had two-and-thirty,
They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty.

REASONABLE.

Mrs. Hoon—I have read an item which declares that insanity can often be cured by music.

Mr. Hoon—The theory is a probable one, I should say. The average amateur cornetist would throw the ordinary lunatic into fits, and almost any physician can cure fits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"SAWING WOOD."

Do you like the timbre of that tenor's voice?

I might, if he didn't make it sound as if he were going to split it.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Brutes leave ingratitude to man.—Colton.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

There is a deportment which suits the figure and talents of each person; it is always lost when we quit it to assume that of another.—Rosseau.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

He that takes time to resolve gives leisure to deny, and warning to prepare.—Quarles.

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MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

When desperate ills demand a speedy cure, distrust is cowardice, and prudence folly.—Johnson.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

No man is happy who does not think himself so.—Marcus Antonius.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Persons extremely reserved and diffident are like the old enameled watches, which had painted covers that hindered you from seeing what time it was.—Walpole.

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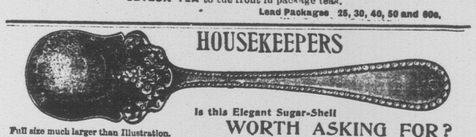

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Canada Life.

54th Annual Report.

The 54th annual Meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held on the 27th of February. The meeting was harmonious, and the following report shows the Company to be in a sound and flourishing condition:

The Year's Business. The number of policies with first premiums actually paid for in cash during 1900 was 2809, representing assurances of $6,397,913.33. This was $868,242.52 larger than the new business paid for in the previous year. Of the above amount, $4,515,610.33 represents the Canadian business. Coming now to business originating strictly within the past year, the number of applications received was 2210 for $3,108,324. The number of policies issued and revived was 2171 and the amount of assurances granted (including new reversionary additions), was $5,556,635.55. It is gratifying to be able to announce that a satisfactory increase in our business has been shown for the first two months of the current year over the corresponding period of the last and previous years, the total assurances now in force amount to $81,039,83.

The Income. A substantial increase has taken place in our premium income, which amounted to $2,951,687.33, or, including considerations for annuities, to $3,055,905.33. The income from Interest amounted to the large sum of $906,426.27. These figures exceed the highest point yet reached by the Company, both as to premiums and interest.

The Payments. For the first time in the Company's history, the claims by death exceeded the million dollar mark, the payments amounting to $1,112,367.43, which, however was well within the amount expected. Including bonus additions, the death claims and endowments paid amount to $1,291,480.28, while the dividends to policy-holders reached the large sum of $305,889.77.

The total payments to policy-holders and annuitants amounted to $2,282,840.56.

Omitting all annuity transactions, the actual expenses of management for the year (including taxes and government fees) amounted to 14.03 per cent. of the income from premiums and interest. This percentage is less than the corresponding one for the previous year. In this connection, a respectful protest should be entered against the unfair measure of taxation which life insurance companies are subjected to by some Provincial and State enactments.

The Assets. Owing to the temporary stringency in the money market during the past year, little difficulty was experienced in securing desirable investments. The assets of the Company increased during the year by $1,281,142.02, notwithstanding the large payments to policy-holders. The total assets now amount to $22,648,204.08, being more than double the amount reported ten years ago.

The Liabilities. The valuation basis at present adopted is Actuaries 4 per cent. for old business, Hm. 3½ per cent. for new bonus additions and annuities, and Hm. 3 per cent. for policies issued since 31st December, 1899. After providing for these liabilities and for the Special Reserve towards the new standard, as well as for all other liabilities to policy-holders, there remains a surplus on policy-holders' account of $1,005,513.53. At 31st December last the paid-up capital stood at $383,900.00.

A Retrospect and Forecast. With a valuable accumulated experience of nearly 54 years; with a long-established reputation for solidity, integrity and economy; with assets revalued and held upon a conservative basis; with reserves largely in excess of Government requirements; with new plans of assurance and liberal policy contracts, the Company enters upon the new century with renewed energy and with resources and equipment requisite to meet the strain of a financial crisis, if it appears, or to reap the advantages of prosperous periods as they recur.

GEO. A. COX, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

Financial Abstract

AS AT 1ST JANUARY, 1901

Assets

Government, Municipal and other Bonds, Stocks and Debentures	$10,050,041 10
Mortgages on Real Estate - -	3,841,383 23
Loans on Bonds, Stocks, Policies, Etc.	5,964,883 99
Real Estate (including Company's buildings in Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton) - - - -	1,591,109 69
Premiums in Transit, deferred Premiums and Interest accrued -	893,934 30
Other Assets (including Cash in Banks)	306,851 77
	$22,648,204 08

Liabilities

Assurance Reserve Fund (Actuaries' 4% for all business prior to 1st of January, 1900; Hm. 3% for Policies issued since then, and Hm. 3½% for new bonus additions) -	$20,559,839 00
Special Reserve toward 3½% basis -	625,000 00
Investment Reserve Fund - -	125,000 00
Other Liabilities except Paid up Capital - - - -	332,851 55
Surplus on Policyholders' Account - -	1,005,513 53
	$22,648,204 08

Receipts

Net Premium and Annuity Income	$3,055,905 33
Interest - - - - -	906,426 27
Capital $258,900.00; Suspense Items 5,910.31 - - - -	264,810 31
	$4,227,141 91

Payments

Paid Policyholders and Annuitants	$2,282,840 56
All other payments - - -	653,451 83
	$2,936,292 39

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, Hon. George A. Cox, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

I venture to think that our Financial Statement this year is one that will command the confidence of the public in the sound and prosperous condition of the Company. Indeed, the Balance Sheet, does not, perhaps, fully reveal the strength of the Company. As most of you are aware, the Directors or this Company, as far back as 1890, commenced to look forward to a change of valuation basis from 4½ per cent. rate of interest, and the progress we have made from that time to this is best illustrated by showing what surplus margin the Company would now have, if its policy liabilities were valued first, upon the usual American standard; and secondly upon the Dominion Government standard.

THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

The surplus upon policy-holders' account, according to the Company's standard, is now $1,005,513.53. Now, if we adopted the usual American valuation standard (Actuaries 4 per cent.), and had set aside no special reserve fund for a higher standard, our surplus upon policy-holders' account would have been $1,673,415.00.

Similarly, upon the Dominion Government Standard (Hm. 4½ per cent. and 3½ per cent. for new business), our corresponding surplus would have been approximately $2,671,000.00. The relative positions are thus shown to be as follows:

Surplus on policyholders' account, as per Company's standard	$1,005,513.53
Surplus on policyholders' account, as per American Government standard	1,673,415.00
Surplus on policyholders' account, as per Canadian Government standard	2,671,000.00

While our position is thus shown to be a strong one, I do not believe it errs on the side of being too strong, in view of the transformations that are now taking place in the financial world generally, and, by many leading companies in particular. The great benefits that will accrue to our policyholders on account of the increased earning power now established will become more and more manifest as time elapses.

The large benefits that are now conferred upon the holders of the Company's policies are shown by the report, from which it will be seen that $2,282,840.56 was distributed to policyholders by way of death claims and matured endowments, profits, surrender values and annuities.