





## FOSTER AND MULOCK HAVE LIVELY TILT

**Calls Ex-Finance Minister a Political Incendiary**

**Hon. George E. Foster Denounces Northwest School Clause in Three Hours' Speech, and Declares That Constitution is Being Violated—Postmaster General Reads Bowell's Opinion on "Nest of Traitors," and Defends Autonomy Bill.**

Ottawa, March 29.—(Special)—Hon. Geo. E. Foster resumed today the debate on the autonomy bills. He proceeded to say that he knew of no bills which had undergone so much change as these bills during his time in parliament. There were on the part of some parties an entire change of front. Under the new Liberalism there was no need to abide by principles. Today the constitution was cast aside as something not to be bothered about.

He asked if the premier wanted to retrieve a step taken in 1896 so that separate schools should be established in the Northwest. Before the election Sir Wilfrid had refused to give autonomy to the Northwest. As to what was to be done in connection with the granting of autonomy, the members of the government said that the people would have to trust the government, and the candidates for parliament in the west said that they had faith in the government. The election over, parliament met and a bill was introduced. A disruption followed and one of the ministers dissented from the bill and refused to support it. Another minister who was absent from the city was not consulted. Why were they not? Then the Northwest supporters went into revolt. The representatives of the executive of the Northwest were only consulted casually about the educational clause on the Friday before the bill was introduced.

He asked why they were treated so cavalierly. It was delightful doctrine to any Mr. Foster was acting as a Tory politician as was suggested by the general. Mr. Foster asked if it were correct that the premier was conferring with Mr. Bowell, and the Liberal members of the Northwest, when Mr. Hanlan was not there.

**Sifton's Resignation.**

Mr. Foster then turned his attention to Mr. Sifton's speech. Mr. Sifton resigned because he could not swallow educational clause sixteen. The premier said that there was no intention of putting anything into the clause that was contained in the ordinances. Mr. Fitzpatrick said the same thing. If that were so, there should have been a clause amended to the liking of the minister of the interior. This was a rather strange proceeding. What Mr. Sifton said was that there was an amendment in that clause which forever gave a large share of public funds to separate schools. What potent drug was administered to the other members of the cabinet to have let this clause go through without protesting? Where was the postmaster general when this sectarian endorsement for school purposes was introduced? While the minister of the interior was administering the last to his colleagues and casually mentioned a draughtman, he was watching with gleeful delight the bedrock of the last would have on the back of the minister of justice. And after all tomorrow might see the minister of the interior back on the government benches.

**Never Believed in Separate Schools.**

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

the people and provinces throughout Canada.

Mr. Lancaster, of Lincoln, followed and declared that in his county the Roman Catholics were not all in favor of the enactment of the autonomy bills and he thought that generally throughout Canada many Roman Catholics would be found who though favoring separate schools did not favor the passing of such unconstitutional legislation as the school provisions of the autonomy bills.

## HARD STRUGGLE TO RECOVER CHILD

**Cambridge Woman Had to Make Two Trips to Charlottetown Before She Got Her Five Year Old Girl.**

Boston, March 27.—After an absence of more than two years little Ellen McLaughlin, the five years old daughter of Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, of Cambridge, Cambridge, during that time the little girl has been in the possession of a family named Desmond, who about two years ago lived in Cambridge, and who received the consent of her mother to take her with them when they went to live at Charlottetown (P. E. I.).

It was supposed by the mother that when the child left her home she would be away only a couple of weeks, but at the expiration of that time Mrs. McLaughlin received a letter, asking permission for the child to remain some time longer. Mrs. McLaughlin reluctantly consented.

The time came when the mother's heart yearned for the child, and she wrote to the Desmonds asking that she be sent home. The request was refused, and in desperation the mother went to Charlottetown last summer to secure the girl. Her trip was fruitless, however. Mrs. McLaughlin being told that owing to the investigation of the child, she would not be taken, as she was under the protection of the British flag.

When Mrs. McLaughlin returned, almost heart-broken, from her long trip, she reported the case to the Cambridge police. They made efforts to secure the child, but without success. She then consulted a lawyer and reported the case to Chief Wattle of the department of criminal investigation. The chief became interested, wrote the American consul at that point, and also sent a communication to the state department at Washington.

Mr. Foster was now representing North Toronto. He thought he was able to light the fires of racial and sectarian discord. In the olden days he represented an eastern constituency, and was not so free to do so. In one breath Mr. Foster asked the member for Labelle why it was that he only got one-half an hour in the Northwest schools for religious instruction, and then he goes to the other provinces and says the Northwest has got certain rights, and why don't you get the same thing? That was the work of a political incendiary in parliament engaged in lighting up a huge fire of religious controversy.

**Tribute to Sifton.**

"Mr. Foster," said Sir William Mulock, "referred to the member for Brandon. I venture to say now, as I have said before, that all the members of the cabinet have rendered Canada so much service as the minister of the interior. His withdrawal from the cabinet is a national calamity. Sir William Mulock read from a speech delivered by Mr. Foster in 1896 to the effect that the British North America act applied to all the provinces, and yet he (Foster) held a very different view."

Sir William Mulock then went into the constitutional question, stating that the years of the B. N. A. act was being interpreted by parliament, and no one ever gave to it the meaning that the leader of the opposition did. The bedrock of the constitution was the spirit and not the letter. "There will be infringements," said Sir William, of provincial rights until such time as some provincial right has been interfered with, and so far the Northwest has not been given provincial rights." At confederation all the provinces that had separate schools got them, and those provinces that had none, they did not get any. He was opposed to church schools controlled by the state.

Sir William closed by appealing for support for principal education, and for peace and harmony for all.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

## FEARS BREAKING OF BRITISH TIES

**Senator Power Declares That England Has Abandoned Canada**

**MUST PROTECT HERSELF**

**Cites Where the Dominion's Interests Were Sacrificed in the Many Arbitrations—Alludes to Building of Transcontinental Railways As a Benefit to the Empire.**

Ottawa, March 28.—(Special)—In the senate Hon. Mr. Power moved for copies of all papers in respect to the withdrawal of the imperial naval forces and the civil officers connected therewith from Halifax (N. S.) and Bequimaux (B. C.) with the answers to such despatches, letters or other communications.

He thought it his duty to call attention to the fact that the headquarters of the imperial naval forces and the civil officers connected therewith from Halifax (N. S.) and Bequimaux (B. C.) with the answers to such despatches, letters or other communications.

It is the inside nerves that manage and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the heart, the kidneys, in healthy action. For these organs have no power—no self control. The power is in the nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs are their slaves.

Under the new regime there would be no Pacific squadron and the West Indian squadron and the new naval policy being to secure concentration of naval forces so as to be able to strike a blow at any enemy of the empire.

**No Protection to Canadian Commerce.**

In the past the navy had formed a strong link in the chain which binds the different portions of the empire together. Sentiment was a very good thing, but sentiment without substantial backing was weak. The present war had demonstrated that the navy was not to be relied upon for the protection of Canadian commerce as before which would be a great loss to the empire.

Mr. Power then turned his attention to Mr. Sifton's speech. Mr. Sifton resigned because he could not swallow educational clause sixteen. The premier said that there was no intention of putting anything into the clause that was contained in the ordinances. Mr. Fitzpatrick said the same thing. If that were so, there should have been a clause amended to the liking of the minister of the interior. This was a rather strange proceeding. What Mr. Sifton said was that there was an amendment in that clause which forever gave a large share of public funds to separate schools. What potent drug was administered to the other members of the cabinet to have let this clause go through without protesting? Where was the postmaster general when this sectarian endorsement for school purposes was introduced? While the minister of the interior was administering the last to his colleagues and casually mentioned a draughtman, he was watching with gleeful delight the bedrock of the last would have on the back of the minister of justice. And after all tomorrow might see the minister of the interior back on the government benches.

**Never Believed in Separate Schools.**

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

Mr. Foster did not believe that the constitution granted separate schools to the Northwest. He said in 1896 and he was of the same opinion today. He supported the remedial bill against Manitoba because it was in accordance with the constitution. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw himself in life way and prevented this.

## Stomach Heart Kidneys

Our lives, from moment to moment, depend on a set of tiny, delicate nerves which are so small that fifteen hundred of them could lie side by side in an inch. Ten times more tender and sensitive than the pupil of the eye.

Yet, right and true, unguided and unseen, these little nerves must keep the stomach, the heart, the kidneys, in healthy action. For these organs have no power—no self control. The power is in the nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs are their slaves.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk, or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin or moment, and hold a beam hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

It is the inside nerves that manage and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the heart, the kidneys, in healthy action. For these organs have no power—no self control. The power is in the nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs are their slaves.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depend. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles.

Thus, we find that most forms of illness are, after all, only symptoms of the real trouble—inside nerve trouble.

For instance, indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles, headache, nervousness, liver troubles, bowels troubles, nervousness, restlessness, sleeplessness, irritability—all of these ailments are really the same thing. Painful, disagreeable to be treated as such. They are merely outward signs of inward trouble.

There are different centers and branches of this inside nerve system (frequently called the Sympathetic Nervous System). But each branch is so closely connected with the others that breakdown anywhere usually means breakdown everywhere.

This explains why stomach trouble develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

My Free Dollar Offer

Any sick one who has not tried my remedy Dr. Shoop's Restorative may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me.

C. I. Shoop, M. D.

## ST. JOHN MARKETS

The deplorable state of the country roads is having its effect on certain lines of produce in the city market, making high prices. Fresh lamb mutton is scarce and high, having gone up from two to four cents a pound. Carrots are also scarce and high, now quoted at 12 1/2 cents. Parsnips are so scarce as hardly to be obtained, and such as are to be had are sold for \$2.00 a barrel. Butter and eggs, however, are easier, though eggs being worth only 10 cents a dozen, and recent cents a dozen. In the grocery market, the prices of the various articles are as follows: Flour, per barrel, \$1.00; Corn, per bushel, 50 cents; Beans, per bushel, 40 cents; Potatoes, per bushel, 30 cents; Apples, per bushel, 20 cents; Oranges, per bushel, 10 cents; Lemons, per bushel, 15 cents; Peaches, per bushel, 10 cents; Pears, per bushel, 10 cents; Plums, per bushel, 10 cents; Cherries, per bushel, 10 cents; Strawberries, per bushel, 10 cents; Raspberries, per bushel, 10 cents; Blackberries, per bushel, 10 cents; Currants, per bushel, 10 cents; Grapes, per bushel, 10 cents; Figs, per bushel, 10 cents; Dates, per bushel, 10 cents; Pineapples, per bushel, 10 cents; Melons, per bushel, 10 cents; Watermelons, per bushel, 10 cents; Cucumbers, per bushel, 10 cents; Eggplants, per bushel, 10 cents; Tomatoes, per bushel, 10 cents; Peas, per bushel, 10 cents; Lentils, per bushel, 10 cents; Chickpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Green beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Lima beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Soybeans, per bushel, 10 cents; Mung beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Adzuki beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Cowpeas, per bushel, 10 cents; Vetches, per bushel, 10 cents; Fava beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Broad beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Kidney beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Navy beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Pinto beans, per bushel, 10 cents; Black







THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
By The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.  
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.  
S. J. McGOWAN, Bus. Mgr.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.  
Advertisements of Wills, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.  
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
All remittances must be sent by post of the order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.  
Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.  
All subscriptions must be paid for in advance.  
PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

**AUTHORIZED AGENT.**  
The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:  
Wm. Somerville.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Bills for subscription to THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH were recently sent to all subscribers in arrears, and those who owed three dollars or more were advised that slight drafts would be made for the amount on March 30, if remittance was not received before that date. We prefer to receive remittance rather than make draft and have therefore decided not to draw until April 10. We will be obliged if every subscriber in arrears will remit the amount due before April 10.

Subscriptions are invariably PAYABLE YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

We take this opportunity of thanking those who have already sent in their remittance, and for their many expressions of good will toward this paper.

Remit by registered letter, postal note or money order.

The Telegraph Publishing Co.  
S. J. McGOWAN, MANAGER

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 1, 1905.

## WHICH HORSE IS THE MAYOR GOING TO RIDE?

The Globe last evening, in an article on the civic elections, had the following:

"Mayor White today told the Globe he was running a lone hand, and while he would be very glad to receive the support of the league and its friends, he did not propose going into any combine for the election of league candidates or any other candidates for aldermanic honors. The Mayor said he made clear his position to the representatives of the league who asked him to be a candidate, and that when the league nominated him it was clearly understood he was to have an entirely free hand and was not in any way bound to endorse the league candidates or any other candidates except those his best judgment told him it would be wise to have elected. In taking this course, the Mayor explained to the league that members of the council had given him valuable assistance and support in putting through things he considered for the general interest."

For what purpose, then, did the Mayor express his willingness to contribute—was it not \$2000—to the campaign fund of the League? He could scarcely believe that the proposal to co contribute was consistent with the "lone-hand" attitude described in the Globe, for where a man's treasure is, there his heart is also.

Moreover, it is not true that the Mayor was nominated by the Citizens' League with the understanding that he should be free to ride both the reform horse and the old Council horse, which the Globe now represents him as doing.

Indeed, if his present position is set forth accurately by the Globe, it is in order for the League, the general membership of which certainly consented to the nomination of the Mayor through what may be called a misunderstanding—though a harsher term would be applicable—to consider the advisability of naming for Mayor a man thoroughly, openly, and consistently in sympathy with the objects to promote which the League was organized.

We are compelled to place beside these direct statements of the Globe the fact that on the evening the League named its ticket there was a general informal understanding that the Mayor was wholly in accord with the League's purposes, and that his willingness to contribute to the prospective campaign fund was freely cited as evidence of his position. If the Mayor has, since that time, decided that his associates in the Council—representing the methods which the League proposes to change—are of more use to him than the reform organization, the matter cannot be so understood too soon. It is, per-

haps, not yet too late to make a change, and rather than err in making still another compromise, it clearly would be wiser to place a new man, say Mr. W. M. Jarvis, at the head of the League ticket, and run another candidate for alderman-at-large, perhaps Mr. T. T. Lantum, as was originally planned, if he would now consent.

If his worship is correctly represented by the Globe, many citizens will ask if his acceptance of the League nomination was not a concession to prevent the opposition to his candidature which otherwise would have been certain, and if his latest declaration is not a concession intended to hold the support of those aldermen whom the League rejected and whom it is fighting.

There will be two and only two important influences at work in the coming campaign. One, the reform influence, will represent the repudiation of past methods and the general conviction that the city of St. John requires and demands a new deal.

The other, the aldermanic influence, represents the City Hall machine, with which taxpayers have enjoyed a long, intimate, and costly acquaintance. If, as now appears, the Mayor is really in sympathy with the latter and not with the former, but still desires to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, the simplest way and the best is to oppose his election, if a desirable candidate can be secured, and if that be now impossible, to let it be known at once that the League is fighting the aldermanic organization to which the Mayor tardily publishes his adherence.

If there is to be at City Hall such a change as the reform element contemplates it will be essential to have as the head of the city government a man of robust methods who is fully committed to the reform programme and who is not afraid of his own shadow.

And should it become necessary at this late day to oppose Mayor White, his civic record will be a strong card in the hands of any opponent of whose position the people can be sure from one day to another.

## MORE PEACE RUMORS

We have this morning in the cable news the direct assertion that Russia has outlined the terms on which she would be willing to accept peace, having been led to do so by France and the United States.

The Japanese ambassador in London doubts the story, and his doubts will be shared by the world in the absence of an authoritative confirmation. He says Japan will deal with Russia only, that when Russia desires peace she must deal with Tokyo direct, not through Paris or Washington. The report is doubtless premature, in one sense, but there is no reason to doubt that Russia has been making tentative inquiries in foreign capitals, probably to ascertain what the Powers would regard as honorable terms at the end of this campaign, possibly before the Japanese actually enter Harbin and Vladivostok.

Japan, as her London representative gruffly says, is taking practical steps toward peace by pursuing the enemy with unabated vigor, and by planning to presently interpose between Lincolnton and St. Petersburg a Japanese force that will occupy the railroad west of Harbin and shut off the thin stream of men and supplies which daily augments his shattered army.

The celerity with which the new Japanese loan has been taken up, and the growing conservatism of French bankers, viewed in connection with recent events and the present situation in Manchuria, must convince even the bureaucracy in St. Petersburg that the time to cast about for a way out has come. In deed and sick and wounded the war had cost the nation something like half-a-million men. Daily, when the trains can be devoted to the mere work of mercy, a ghastly procession of wounded moves toward European Russia or toward the field hospitals in Northern Manchuria. The men who went to the East and have not returned left friends and relatives at home. Add these to the vast element disabled for other reasons, and the prospect of raising and maintaining 50,000 miles from St. Petersburg an army vast enough to drive the Japanese into the sea is not bright.

Peace cannot well be long deferred, but there are many obstacles in its path. The terms Russia may outline presently are by no means those Japan will be prepared to concede, for Japan must reap not only peace but national security from this war, and no smaller prize will be satisfactory. Therefore, if the spring rains do not interfere, we may expect the Japanese to push on with the settled purpose of driving the enemy to Lake Baikal.

## CITY BILLS AT FREDERICTON

Two or three St. John bills will come up for discussion early next week, and when their nature is considered it will be seen that the Council should take immediate steps to prevent those measures from being held up or substantially amended either through misunderstanding or through corporate influence. We refer particularly to the bill regarding the extension of the water system and that providing for the assessment of street railways in this city.

The water bill represents the modern form of such legislation. It is intended to protect the city against the collection of large claims for damages which do not exist or which will be slight—in a word, to prevent a repetition of the Spruce Lake business. The bill is of vital concern to the people here, and its provisions should be explained in detail to members of the legislature. The work to be done by the city will not diminish, but will really increase, the summer flow

of water in the Miramichi. There is water and to spare during all except the summer months, and the engineer's plans for the storage of water during the season when the supply is plentiful, will prevent any real damage to riparian owners whose land is not actually occupied for the dam or other structures. The bill, therefore, should save the city from the collection of imaginary damages or any that cannot be proved and accurately estimated.

The bill regarding the assessment of street railways will, in all probability, meet with all the opposition the St. John Street Railway Company can concentrate upon it. Ald. MacRae, in bringing the matter forward in the Council, encountered no open hostility, but it may be provided at Fredericton. The bill provides for (1) the assessment of the roadway, rolling stock, stations, grounds and all other property of street railways, present or future—without any exemption; (2) that such railways shall keep in repair the streets in the streets in which they operate their cars. Section four, which is most important, authorizes the city to compel the street railway "to furnish efficient and proper service at all seasons of the year for the accommodation of the public," and to impose penalties in case the company fails in its duty.

Here, it appears, is a proposal to give the city some control of its own streets, and some guarantee that the company enjoying the valuable franchise shall not ignore the rights of the people as it has persistently ignored them in the past. Unless the city's case in this matter is strongly presented, the bill may fail. The question is far too important to be neglected.

## A GOOD LAND FOR WORKERS

There is some sound immigration doctrine in the Montreal Star which it would be of benefit to promulgate in England and other countries wherein we angle for settlers. Here is a part of it:

"What this country wants is men of the pioneer stamp, who are ready for any kind of work and who are not afraid of taking some chances. Upholders of the status quo are not wanted here, and we require most of them for native-born seekers after a 'soft thing.' We can generally manage to fill any assurance which we may have without without outside assistance, though our people complain at times that it is not done. But men who come with a heart for any fate, determined to make their way in the world, and have no artificial notions of dignity or self-importance, are as sure of success as they can be anywhere on this planet. Generally speaking, the best opportunities are in the farms and in the West; and this implies hard living and the courage that does not tire. Britons who are frightened by the 'hard luck stories' which they read in the newspapers, and who are afraid of hard work or who believe that they will find here a country offering ease and content for the asking."

Home and true New Brunswick should be able to secure a good class of settlers on these terms, and furnish them not only with fairly lucrative employment but also with all the modern conveniences of life, but success if they have pluck and ability. But no one will pretend that the province offers superior advantages to those who are afraid of hard work or who believe that they will find here a country offering ease and content for the asking.

## BEATING A MONOPOLY

Calgary, which is soon to be a considerable city, has just fought and won a stout fight for municipal lighting, and there may be a lesson for St. John in the matter. Calgary took the grip with the corporation early in the game, which is the best time, though it is not too late for St. John to begin.

When municipal ownership became an issue in Calgary, the Calgary Lighting & Water Power Company sought to head the movement off, and repeatedly offered to reduce the price of light. The company was not without influence in the city council, and when it was finally decided to ask for bids for the construction of a public plant, a civic committee had been in charge of the lighting business proposed to abandon the municipal plan and postpone it for five years at least, and make a new bargain with the company. The council rejected this plan, and the decision was cheered by citizens who crowded the chamber and who heartily favored municipal ownership.

In Calgary interest in civic affairs is evidently keen. The absence of competition usually means that the people are paying altogether too much for light. It has been proved in Calgary that even a threat to establish a municipal plant will cause the company to offer a reduction. The longer a city postpones action of this sort the more powerful becomes the influence of corporations which are bound to combat public ownership proposals.

## NURSING DANGEROUS CRIMINALS

When one man tries to murder another in the United States, or holds him up and tries to rob him at the point of a pistol, the criminal is punished by a long term of imprisonment. Just now a man who has spent many years in making infernal machines, and who sent one of them to be placed among the freight on the British steamer Umbria at the Cunard pier, in New York, has been sentenced to five years in jail. Astonishing as it seems, this is the greatest penalty fixed by the Ameri-

can law for the offence for which the man Rousseau was convicted.

Ships have gone to sea from British and American ports and have never been heard from afterward. That might have been the fate of the Umbria, and the world could but have guessed at the fate which overtook a crowded passenger ship in mid-ocean.

To have plotted such destruction proved the man a fiend. He did not attempt to kill one human being, but hundreds or thousands, and for no reason.

It was shown at the trial that he was proud of his exploits, that he had boasted of his hatred of the British and of all monarchies, and that he had spent much time and money in making various kinds of infernal machines and selling them to revolutionary agents in foreign countries. Released a few years hence, his sentence shortened "by good conduct," Rousseau can resume his old-time employment.

Considering the experience the United States has had with anarchists and cranks, and remembering the national tragedies due to dangerous men like Rousseau, it is surprising that so simple so fiendish should be punished so lightly. The law is a direct encouragement for desperate men.

Had Rousseau succeeded there was no chance of detection. Failing, he faced, at most, a five year sentence if caught. He was caught, but his sentence will not frighten others like him.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

Kuropatkin could not dictate the terms of peace at Tokio. Oyama may dictate them at Harbin.

Manitoba has developed a crisis of its own, but one may guess it is not so acute as the opposition hopes.

With the coming of the turbine Victoria Canada will be nearer the Old Country. More and more clear becomes the necessity for a national port policy, which would encourage more and faster direct steamers.

The Japanese, it is now suggested, will ask for an immense war indemnity when Russia gets ready to ask for terms. Meanwhile the Japanese are gaining more territory daily, and it is to be supposed that they will not part with it in a hurry.

An envoy has arrived in this country for the purpose of trying to persuade the United States not to interfere with a revolution that is about to be started in Venezuela. In order to avoid confusion and possible mistakes he should give his revolutionary instructions to a handkerchief tied on his arm or at least stick a feather in his cap—Banger News.

Perhaps, if the United States is fomenting this particular revolution, as it did the one in Panama, there is no danger of confusion.

The German emperor's visit to Morocco gives rise to the report that he is going to trouble for France in that quarter, but he probably has no such intention now. France and Germany are both friends of Russia and they will scarcely quarrel until the Far Eastern question is settled.

## PROCLAMATION OF THEODORE R. TO THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH

Invites Them to Send Naval Vessels and Military to Celebration of the Birth of American Nation.

Washington, March 29.—The president tonight issued a proclamation inviting the nations of the earth to be represented by their military organizations and naval vessels at the celebration to be held in the city of Jamestown (Va.), from May 13 until November 1, 1907, for the purpose of commemorating the birth of the American nation, after the act of Congress providing for the celebration, continues:

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, hereby declare and proclaim that there shall be inaugurated in the year 1907 at the city of Jamestown (Va.), an international naval, marine and military celebration, beginning May 13, and ending not later than November 1, 1907, for the purpose of commemorating in a fitting and appropriate manner the birth of the American nation; the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American continent made at Jamestown (Va.), on the 13th day of May, 1607, and in order that the great events of the American history, by sending their naval vessels to the said celebration and by making such representations of their military organizations as may be proper."

In testimony whereof, I have now set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the city of Washington this 29th day of March, 1905, and in the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-ninth."

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

What pride and joy reign in the heart of mother and father when baby practically starts his walk in life. Every movement is watched with care; he is skillfully guided past dangerous chairs, stools, or any other obstacle, and when at length the goal is reached, every one rejoices at the little traveler's progress. But do not encourage too much walking at first, for the little legs are sturdy though they are not yet strong enough to bear the weight of the body, and they may bend under their load; and new sights are more seducing than that of an otherwise healthy child afflicted with bent legs.

## THE MERRIMAC ICE GOES OUT WITH A RUSH

Jam at Manchester, N. H., Lifts Big Boathouse off Foundations—Nine Feet of Water and Ice Go Over Dam.

Manchester, N. H., March 29.—The ice went out of the Merrimac river with a thrilling rush this afternoon, doing considerable damage. It started to run out at noon and went along smoothly till just after 3 o'clock, when a rush of water, caused by the giving away of a jam at Martin's Ferry, forced a huge mass of ice for some distance up the river. The wall of ice, 10 feet high and completely filling the channel, came around the bend just above the Amoskeag Falls with a rush, crushing against the west shore.

The big Cuyne Boat Club house was struck by one end of the ice wall and swept from its foundation, being badly damaged. When the water, which rose seven feet in ten minutes, lowered after the rush, a large mass of ice, ten or twelve feet in height, covered the shores twenty feet or more from the river's edge. Just above the dam, the ice pressed against the north side of the boathouse, threatening to crush the building.

Nine feet of water and immense quantities of ice were going over the dam at the highest mark and the big bridge at Amoskeag was badly shaken. Back water caused all the mills using water power to stop running. Had the jam at Martin's Ferry given away two hours earlier, greater damage would have resulted, as the heavy ice from just above the falls had not all gone out.

## A CONSUMPTIVES' CITY

The Effort to Found One in Texas or New Mexico—How It Will Be Founded and How Maintained.

Physicians, bankers, business men, fraternalists and military engineers of St. Louis for a three-weeks' tour of Texas and New Mexico to look about for a suitable site. They traveled 4,000 miles and visited seventeen different places.

The competition for the site was keen, some places offering from 4,000 to 100,000 acres of land for the proposed settlement, and one railroad official pledged to the sanatorium \$100,000 in cash and lands if it should be placed along his line. The site has not yet been chosen.

The proposed sanatorium will be a departure from the usual lines along which such institutions have heretofore been conducted. It will be a community rather than the usual camp city, in which there will be opportunities for the patients to live and healthful surroundings, the ordinary life of those in good health, working at farming, stock raising and other outdoor vocations.

The sanatorium will be conducted on the municipal ownership plan, with absolutely no commercial features. The revenue for the administrative expenses will be raised by a per capita tax of one cent a month on members to all union men of every occupation, as well as to all other labor, free or not, and other organizations. The support of the patients will be the support of the Temple of Fraternity at the site, which will be removed to the site as soon as it is selected, and will serve as the administrative building of the colony.

## POISONED HERSELF BY ACCIDENT

(Midland Times, Truro.)

The sudden death of the wife of Dr. Lewis, of Truro (Vernon), which has been referred to as suspicious, having died from poisoning, is fully explained by letters from a brother of the deceased and other friends. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had been living very happily together since their marriage, not having been separated for a longer time than during a short period, when Mrs. Lewis came home last summer for a brief holiday. During all their married life, either a brother or sister of deceased made home with them. Mrs. Lewis' brother, who was a physician, had been in the habit of replacing in her husband's grip the medicines he used, filling his bottles, etc., and near the waters of Hampton Roads in the State of Virginia, an international naval, marine and military celebration, beginning May 13, and ending not later than November 1, 1907, for the purpose of commemorating in a fitting and appropriate manner the birth of the American nation; the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American continent made at Jamestown (Va.), on the 13th day of May, 1607, and in order that the great events of the American history, by sending their naval vessels to the said celebration and by making such representations of their military organizations as may be proper.

In testimony whereof, I have now set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the city of Washington this 29th day of March, 1905, and in the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-ninth."

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

What pride and joy reign in the heart of mother and father when baby practically starts his walk in life. Every movement is watched with care; he is skillfully guided past dangerous chairs, stools, or any other obstacle, and when at length the goal is reached, every one rejoices at the little traveler's progress. But do not encourage too much walking at first, for the little legs are sturdy though they are not yet strong enough to bear the weight of the body, and they may bend under their load; and new sights are more seducing than that of an otherwise healthy child afflicted with bent legs.

## New Spring Clothing

Our full stock of Men's and Boys' Spring Clothing is now on display, and a better variety, better styles and better values are not to be found in St. John. You can save money by buying your spring suit here.

**MEN'S SPRING SUITS - \$3.95 to \$15.00**  
**MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS 5.00 to 16.00**  
**BOYS' SPRING SUITS - .75 to 6.50**

**J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier,**  
199 and 201 Union Street

## A Luxurious Shave

Is only possible when a STAR SAFETY RAZOR is used.

The original and best safety on the market.

If you have never tried one do so now. You will never regret it. Extra Blades, Strops, Stropping Machines.

**W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.,**  
42 and 46 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

## WATER CURES IN NEW YORK

Treatment Successfully Used for Delirium—One Patient for Fourteen Days Was Kept Immersed—Menigitis Cases Showing Large Increase.

New York, March 29.—By the systematic use of various forms of hot and cold baths, jets and douches, vapor and hot air baths, the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island has done away entirely with sedatives or mechanical restraint for the patients, even when violently delirious or in strong deliriums. This hospital, the first public institution in the country to adopt the use of water as a recognized part of its course of treatment, has been experimenting and tabulating the results for some time. "Water treatment" are in use there which are said not to have been tried elsewhere, notably the "continuous bath," for patients in violent delirium. The patient, placed in a bathtub of water at exactly blood heat, is kept there under observation by experienced nurses and the physicians for hours—for days, if necessary—until the delirium has abated. In one case it was found necessary to keep the patient immersed in the water fourteen days. She came out of the delirium, and under other branches of the treatment recovered from her dementia.

The death rate in such cases was formerly twenty per cent, but the physicians having charge of the experiments believe their treatment will save the life of every patient under delirium, unless some other form of insanity or physical disease sets in. Under the new scheme patients are no longer subject to constraint are kept out of doors in tents and pavilions. They are first examined carefully by a physician and the nurses, who then from the data map out a plan of treatment. In some cases, a bath of carbon dioxide has been used. An elaborate arrangement of bath apparatus has been established in the hospital for the full development of the system.

Records in the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been broken by reports of thirty-two new cases during one day in the boroughs of Greater New York. Several cases are also reported in Passaic (N. J.), where one of the public schools will be closed, two deaths having already occurred among the pupils. The board of experts appointed by Health Commissioner Darlington continues its labors, but as yet has found no cause for the prevalence of the disease or a means to reduce its fatality. The death rate in well-defined cases amounts to more than seventy per cent.

Commander Miss Eva Booth presided at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Salvation Army in the United States, held to-night at Carnegie Hall. Miss Booth, garbed in a robe of red with a white cross on the breast and a white sash over the left shoulder, told of the social work, the slum work and the rescue work of the Salvation Army in the United States. "The paramount issue," she continued, "is the elevation of mankind, and the prosperity of a people depends on the texture of the population. During the last year there were over 50,000 sinners who acknowledged God at our meetings, and there were held in the United States 7,350 meetings a week."

Following Miss Booth's address was a procession of children, men and women, representative of the various modes of conducting the Salvation Army work, a children's parade, Miss Booth leading it with a pet lamb, and each of the children carrying a pet in the shape of a dog, a cat, or a rabbit. The celebration ended with the marriage of Ensign Robert Kingston and Ensign Charlotte Blinzer, the ceremony being performed by Miss Booth according to ritual of the Salvation Army.

Fond Mother—"Why do you look so sad, Frederick? Has anything gone wrong with you, my son?"

Frederick—"Well, I should say there had! The governor wanted to know, in his sneering way, what I had learned in my four years at college! As if everybody didn't know I was the best base stealer that was ever on the diamond field!"

## PRETTY WEDDING AT WATERFORD, KINGS CO.

Sussex, March 30.—A very pretty wedding was held in Saint John's church, Waterford, last Wednesday, March 29, at 3 p. m., when Lila Blanche Robinson, eldest daughter of R. James Robinson, was united in marriage by the pastor, Rev. A. Gollmer, to Andrew E. Armstrong. As the bride entered the church leaning on her father's arm the choir sang the hymn "How Welcome Was the Call. The bride was charmingly dressed in cream nun's veiling trimmed with chiffon ruffling and lace and cream applique hat and gold ornaments, the present of the bridegroom. Two little maids of honor, Doris Gollmer and Ella Robinson, attended on the bride, prettily dressed in pink nun's veiling trimmed with cream applique and lace. The bridegroom presented the maids of honor with gold stick pins. The presents to the bride were many and useful. The young couple will reside at the Upper Corner, Sussex. The best wishes of the community follow them.

## ABOLISH "FRILLS" IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS

New York, March 29.—The board of education today voted to reduce the hours of study for pupils in the first year of the elementary schools of this city from five to three and a half hours, and abolish such studies as have been termed "frills and fads." This does away during the first year with the teaching of sewing, physical training, organized games, physiology and hygiene, and to a great extent with instruction in drawing.

## PAGE "ACME" NETTING

150-foot roll, 4 feet high.....\$4.00  
150-foot roll, 5 feet high.....\$5.00  
150-foot roll, 6 feet high.....\$6.00

For sale by W. Alonzo Smith, Montreal, Quebec, N. B.; George Milburn, H. Powell, Cape, N. B.; A. E. Smye, Alma, N. B.; Thomas A. Goggin, Elgin, N. B.; Walter M. Steele, Hillsboro, N. S.; Wm. McDuffy, Pt. La Nim, N. B.; D. McAllister, Jacques River, N. B.; W. Campbell, N. B.; Walter Gillis, Flat Lands, N. B.











WANTED.

WANTED—Reliable men in every city throughout Canada to advertise and sell the new and improved "St. John's" brand of watches. Commission or salary \$500 or \$800 a month. Expenses, \$2 per week. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No salary needed. Write for full particulars. St. John's Medical Co., London, Ontario, Canada.

WANTED—Third class female teacher for District No. 3, parish of Hammond, N. B. Apply to Mr. J. McKenna, secretary, Hammond, Kings county, N. B. 2-25-4-w.

WANTED—First or second class teacher for District No. 2, parish of Hammond, N. B. Apply to Mr. J. McKenna, secretary, Hammond, Kings county, N. B. 2-25-4-w.

SALESMAN WANTED—At once to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurturing" Fruit, Ornamental Shrub and Tree Libral Inducements. Pay weekly, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Send sample of your work. Write for full particulars. Stone & Stone, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 1-2-4-w.

WANTED—Reliable men in every city throughout Canada to advertise and sell the new and improved "St. John's" brand of watches. Commission or salary \$500 or \$800 a month. Expenses, \$2 per week. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No salary needed. Write for full particulars. St. John's Medical Co., London, Ontario, Canada. 1-2-4-w.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family. State experience, 10 yrs. and wages expected. Mrs. C. W. Brown, 307 Prince street, West St. John, N. B. 3-21-4-w.

WANTED—Second class female teacher for District No. 3, parish of Hammond, N. B. Apply to Mr. J. McKenna, secretary, Hammond, Kings county, N. B. 2-25-4-w.

WANTED—A Second Class Female Teacher for District No. 3, parish of Hammond, N. B. Apply to Mr. J. McKenna, secretary, Hammond, Kings county, N. B. 2-25-4-w.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for District No. 3, parish of Hammond, N. B. Apply to Mr. J. McKenna, secretary, Hammond, Kings county, N. B. 2-25-4-w.

FOR SALE.

ALE AT A BARGAIN—Engine, boiler, etc. for 14 inches, 84.5 inch boiler, class condition. Also safe 24 by 14 inches, well fitted, and as good. Satisfactory prices will be made. Call on Mr. J. McKenna, 307 Prince street, West St. John, N. B. 3-21-4-w.

FARM AND LIME KILNS of Misses Lawlor, Brookville, on I. C. Railway, 6 miles from St. John. Very fertile soil and grounds, an ideal suburban home, with a large barn and outbuildings, a splendid opportunity for milk business and lime burning. Call on Mr. J. McKenna, 307 Prince street, West St. John, N. B. 3-21-4-w.

FARM FOR SALE—Three miles from St. John. 200 acres of land, with a large barn and outbuildings, a splendid opportunity for milk business and lime burning. Call on Mr. J. McKenna, 307 Prince street, West St. John, N. B. 3-21-4-w.

FOR SALE—Improved large white York-Pigs, bred from the leading herd of Canada. Terms moderate. Call on Mr. J. McKenna, 307 Prince street, West St. John, N. B. 3-21-4-w.

Picture Post Cards—Provincial views, full color. Call on Mr. J. McKenna, 307 Prince street, West St. John, N. B. 3-21-4-w.

MONEY TO LOAN.

H. H. PICKETT, E. C. L. Bartlett, Solicitor, etc. Canada Life Building, 100 St. John's street, St. John, N. B. Money to loan. Loans negotiated. 3-21-4-w.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM Fredericton Business College

A complete new outfit of Typewriters. Seating capacity increased by one third. Largest attendance yet in history of College.

Offer by the United Typewriter Co. of a handsome GOLD WATCH, to the Shortland Student making highest marks. YOU may enter at any time. Send for Catalogue. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B.

NOTICE

Desire to announce that Mr. S. H. Wood, who has until this year represented the Master Harriett line, has been removed from the territory assigned to him. The new agent for the WORLD RENOWNED McCORMICK Line of Harriett Machines, Farm Gasoline Engines, Tractors, and other machinery, will be prepared to furnish anything in the line of Farming Requirements.

He solicits a continuance of the large patronage he has enjoyed, and wishes his many friends to call and see him and inspect this LEADING LINE OF GOODS "MADE IN CANADA," and whose motto is "ONE GRADE ONLY AND THAT THE BEST."

Call and see him at the McLaughlin Carriage Co.'s Headquarters, 14 Union street, St. John, N. B. or the International Harvester Company Headquarters, 25 German street, St. John, N. B.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company and International Harvester Company

PRIZES TO FARMERS—Very large and valuable prizes to be won by the farmers of the St. John's district. Write for full particulars. St. John's Medical Co., London, Ontario, Canada. 1-2-4-w.

St. John's Business College

Just received from the manufacturers. On sale at the book store. Mailed for 12 p. gross box.

S. KERR & SON

"What is your idea of a quiet life?" "A deaf-and-dumb couple marrying and going to Philadelphia to live."—Town Topics.

The Pillar of Light

BY LOUIS TRACY

Author of "The Wings of the Morning"

THIS STORY IS PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE TELEGRAPH IN THIS TERRITORY

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued).

"Are both of your parents dead?" "Yes, years ago. Lost at sea, too, on my father's yacht."

"What a terrible thing!" "It must have been something like that."

"I was only six years old at the time. My uncle lost his wife and child, too, when the Emerald was wrecked. It nearly killed him. I never thought he would marry again, but I suppose he's tired of being alone."

"Probably. By the way, now that you mention it, Mrs. Vanistart wished to see me yesterday. I could not spare a moment so I sent her a civil message. She told Constance that she thought she knew me."

"Hardly likely," smiled Pyne. "If you have passed nearly the whole of your life in high houses."

"I did not quite mean to convey that impression. I knew a man of her late husband's name, many years ago."

"She is a nice woman in some ways," said Pyne reflectively. "Not quite my sort, perhaps, but a lady all the time. She is not an American. Came to the States about '90, I think, and lost her hubby on a ranch in California. Anyhow, the old man is dead stuck on her, and they ought to hit it off well together. The Vanistarts you knew didn't happen to marry a relative of yours?"

"No. He was a mere acquaintance."

"Odd thing," mused Pyne. "It has just occurred to me that she resembles your daughter—your elder daughter—not so much in face as in style. Same sort of graceful figure, only a trifle smaller."

"Such coincidences often happen in the human family. For instance, you are not wholly unlike Paul."

"Holy gee!" said Pyne. "I'm too run down to stand that stuff."

"Likeness is often a matter of environment. Characteristics, mannerisms, the subtle distinctions of class and social rank, are conferred by heredity. Take the ploughman's son and rear him in a royal palace, turn the Indian prince into a peasant, and who shall say when they reach manhood, 'This is the true King. You will remember it was said of the Emperor Augustus: 'Urbem liberavit mater.'" Pyne smiled. "Urbem liberavit mater. The brick, he let it marble." The same noble result may be obtained in every healthy child properly educated.

The college-bred youth had not entered into any general conversation with Constance before. He had the tact now to conceal his astonishment at the manner of his friend's speech.

"You speak hereditarily to the winds, then?" he asked.

Brand rose to his feet, as was his way when deeply moved.

"Thank God, yes," he cried.

"A faint hoot came to them through the chattering of the wind."

"One of our visitors," shouted Brand, "has just been found as though snugly seated in arm-chairs at the fire-side."

He hurried to the gallery, putting on an elastic shoe, and then through the chattering of the wind.

"One of our visitors," shouted Brand, "has just been found as though snugly seated in arm-chairs at the fire-side."

He hurried to the gallery, putting on an elastic shoe, and then through the chattering of the wind.

"One of our visitors," shouted Brand, "has just been found as though snugly seated in arm-chairs at the fire-side."

He hurried to the gallery, putting on an elastic shoe, and then through the chattering of the wind.

"One of our visitors," shouted Brand, "has just been found as though snugly seated in arm-chairs at the fire-side."

He hurried to the gallery, putting on an elastic shoe, and then through the chattering of the wind.

"One of our visitors," shouted Brand, "has just been found as though snugly seated in arm-chairs at the fire-side."

was now filling the columns of newspapers all over the world. He and his beloved girl would be written about, discussed, described in fulsome language, pictured by black and white artists, and glorified by wide-awake editors eager to make much of a topic dear to the public mind.

On the rock they were undoubtedly in grave danger. Death confronted them—death at once extraordinary and ghastly. No tyrant of the Middle Ages, with all his paraphernalia for wringing truth or lies out of cringing wretches, had devised such a fate as threatened if the inconceivable should chance to render the red altar together unapproachable for many days. Yet, if help came, he and those dear to him were already steeped in unavoidable notoriety, bringing in its train certain vague disabilities which he had striven to avoid for over twenty years.

And all this because one fierce gale out of the many he had met, sprang into being at a moment when his mates were incapacitated and his daughters happened to pay him a surprise visit.

"It is an insane freak of fortune," he muttered, "so incomprehensible, so utterly out of focus with common events, that if I were a superstitious man, I should regard it as bemoaning the approach of some great epoch in my life. Surely, a merciful Providence would not bring my girls here to subject them to the lingering torture of hunger and thirst. I must not think of it further. That way lies madness."

There was at least one other troubled soul on the rock which divided some sinister port in the storm. Mrs. Vanistart, too, was at this moment, was starting into the black void with questioning eyes.

He resolutely threw back his head as if he would hurl into the outer darkness the glooming phantoms which whispered these words of foreboding. Although the lamp needed no attention just then, he climbed to the trimming stage merely to find himself in mechanical action. He carefully examined the adjustment, and, to judge how the weather was shaping, went into the gallery to look at the distant lights.

The three quick flashes of the Seven Stones Lightship were very clear. That was a good sign. The wind came from that quarter, and, blustering though it was, it was a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

Seeking the comparative shelter of the east side, he gazed steadily at the distant lights. He saw a small electric beam, nearly in line with the Gulf Rock, and, with a wistful eye, he saw a cheery sense of its coming to the land embrace of the reef, it maintained the good promise of the last few hours.

"And he said he knew me?" "No, ma'am. He said nothing of the sort. But, for mercy's sake, what mystery is there about it?"

"Mystery? None whatever. I was mistaken. I have never met him. I came now to explain that to him. Oh—"

She divined suddenly as the gallery door opened. Brand caught a fleeting glimpse of her vanishing form.

"Who was that?" he asked.

"Pyne had found his pipe and was filling it with tobacco."

"Mrs. Vanistart," he answered.

"Paying her long-deferred visit. I suppose. She chose a curious hour."

"So I thought. But she just popped her head in to tell you that she didn't know you at all."

"Brand smiled.

"Poor lady!" he said. "She, like the rest of us, is perturbed and uneasy. I imagine she is of a somewhat hysterical temperament."

"That's so," agreed Pyne.

There were rare discrepancies in Mrs. Vanistart's explanation of her untimely appearance. Evidently, she did not expect to meet him there. She thought she would find the lighthouse-keeper alone.

The ready deduction presented itself that when she did encounter Brand she did not wish any third person to be present at the interview.

That Constance's father had no cause to look at matters in the same light he was quite certain. Anyhow, it was not his affair, and he declined to trouble his head about Mrs. Vanistart's vagaries.

So the young philosopher lit his pipe and delivered a dictum on the sex.

"Some women," he said, "are made up of contradictions. She is one. I have known her for some time and I thought nothing could phase her. But there must be a sort of society crust over her or some such thing."

"I suppose so. Indeed, it used to be a mere ideal of mine, built up from books. But they exist, and they are worth looking at."

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

He waited, lest perchance the other man should take the cue thus offered, but Brand, for the twentieth time, was poring over the record of the day.

BIRTHS.

PATTERSON—At St. John, March 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney B. Patterson, a son.

DEATHS.

JEWETT—On the 27th inst., John B. Jewett, aged 78 years.

BOLT—On Tuesday, March 23, at his late residence, Lancaster Heights, William H. Bolt.

HUTCHINGS—Entered into rest, Monday, 27th, Elizabeth Hutchings, daughter of the late Thomas Hutchings.

MACLACHLAN—In Holbrook, Arizona territory, March 4, Robert F. MacLachlan, M. D., son of Andrew S. and Mary J. MacLachlan. Interment at Fredericton (N. B.).

KERR—At 394 Princess street, in this city, March 29, Donald Kerr, aged 2 years.

GREEN—In this city, March 23—Arthureta C., youngest daughter of Louis and the late W. Green, aged 14 years and 10 months.

MAHER—In this city, on the 27th inst., Mary E. Maher, wife of John Maher, and daughter of Dominick and Annie McHugh, in the fifth year of age.

KELLEY—At Charlottetown (Mass.), March 29, Charles E. Kelley, aged 2 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Arrived. Tuesday, March 28. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Wednesday, March 29. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Thursday, March 30. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Friday, March 31. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Saturday, April 1. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Sunday, April 2. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Monday, April 3. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Tuesday, April 4. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Wednesday, April 5. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Thursday, April 6. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Friday, April 7. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Saturday, April 8. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Sunday, April 9. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Monday, April 10. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Tuesday, April 11. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Wednesday, April 12. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Thursday, April 13. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Friday, April 14. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Saturday, April 15. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Sunday, April 16. St. Croix, Thompson, Boston, Portland and Esopus.

Our stock of One Dollar Ingersoll Watches has become exhausted and we now have to offer a

TWO DOLLAR

Ansonia Watch, Stem Winding and Stem Setting

This watch will be given to every subscriber of the Semi-Weekly Telegraph who remits subscription in advance and \$1.25 additional. This is an exceptional offer and there will no doubt be a very great demand for these watches. We have only a limited number.

The Telegraph Publishing Company ST. JOHN, N. B.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The attention of the Public is called to the following extract from the by-laws of the New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters:

"The use of Gasoline, Vapor Light, or any other product of Naphtha, shall not be permitted except in Buildings isolated 100 feet and upwards, and then only, when vaporised in secure underground tanks outside the building and not less than 10 feet from it." Gasoline used for illuminating purposes, otherwise than above provided, will invalidate fire insurance policies.

According to the official returns of the fire patrol of Chicago from 1890 to 1894, 4,670 fires were caused by the use of gasoline in that city, resulting in 158 deaths.

By order PETER CLINCH, Secretary.

Sun and Globe copy.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 20, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 2—Express for Halifax and Campbellton. . . . . 7.00

No. 3—Express for Montreal and Quebec. . . . . 7.30

No. 4—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 7.45

No. 5—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 7.50

No. 6—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 8.00

No. 7—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 8.15

No. 8—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 8.30

No. 9—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 8.45

No. 10—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 9.00

No. 11—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 9.15

No. 12—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 9.30

No. 13—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 9.45

No. 14—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 10.00

No. 15—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 10.15

No. 16—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 10.30

No. 17—Express for St. John and St. Stephen. . . . . 10.45



