MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B.

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Our Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us, as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
The COGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

DEEP DREATHING.

The Habit of Lazy Lungs May Be Overcome.

So much stress is laid in these days upon the value of fresh air that it is impossible for anyone to miss the lesson. Good ventilation is taught in all our schools, if it is not always practised; and treatment by the open-air method is becoming more and more advocated for certain diseases, especially tuberculosis.

In all this spread of knowledge and good sense it is unfortunately very possible to lose sight of the real issue. It is no exaggeration to say that many a one who can glibly patter off the number of cubic feet of air necessary for each one to breathe rarely draws a full breath. Fresh air is a free gift, but it is like most of the gifts of Heaven, in that we must do our share of work to benefit by it. No one would expect to have a good fire just because a pair of bellows hung on a nail by the chimney, but this is exactly what many people expect of their lungs, which are really only the bellows given us by which to keep the fire of life burning bright and clear within us.

It is not too much to assert that lungs properly used in a comparatively close room will do more good than lazy lungs in an open field. This trick of lazy lungs is a habit, like any other, and may be overcome by persistent effort. Many persons, for example, are afflicted with a nervous habit of holding the breath unconsciously. These are the people who, in spite of plenty of time spent out-of-doors, yet catch cold easily, digest poorly, and are always more or less "under the weather" physically. They are often much benefited by a course of active exercise because it is impossible to exercise vigorously without drawing some good deep breaths.

Many other persons—and they constitute the great majority of mankind—breathe only with the upper part of the lungs, and although they may breathe regularly, do not draw in sufficient air at a breath to fill all the lung cells.

When once the pernicious habit of poor, shallow breathing has been broken up, the health undergoes such marked improvement, there is such brightening of the spirits and improvement of the looks, that the luxury of deep breathing is not likely to be readily foregone.

A good way to start the new habit is to take deliberately a few minutes at stated intervals and devote them to proper breathing. If this is done systematically the reformer will find himself unconsciously breathing more and more, until very soon he is obeying nature and really breathing to live. In this way we must all work for a living if we want a good one.

Besides the gain in the general health which comes from the habit of deep breathing there is created a reserve strength and preparedness which is often of great service in warding off pulmonary diseases.

The use of the German language is decreasing in Switzerland. In 1888, 714 out of every 1,000 Swiss spoke German; to-day only 697 per 1,000.

The Tragedy At Holmwood.

We were a large house-party at Holmwood that winter, numbering eighteen guests, besides the family, and the two Anstruther girls—Mary and Evelyn—were the life and soul of us. We had gathered round the big wood-fire in the old-fashioned hall, and settled down in the deepest armchairs and most comfortable cosy-corner seats we could find, to listen to Captain Wilbraham's story.

"Her name," he began, "was Isobel, and she was the only daughter of Sir Pierce, whose portrait hangs over there.

"Sir Pierce, so rumor says, was every whit as forbidding and as unpleasant an old gentleman as his picture makes him. He had lost his wife after one short year of married life; and there were stories of injustice to a cousin, a Captain Wilbraham, who had loved the Lady Isobel and told her so, had been turned out of the house by his uncle, who was now somewhere in the backwoods of America, trying to forget his lovely cousin, while she moped at home.

"One evening Sir Pierce called his daughter to him, and told her that he was obliged to set out for London.

"'Before going, Isobel,' he said to her, 'I must tell you that I have heard stories of the return of that young scoundrel Ralph'—Ralph was the captain. 'I hear, in fact, that he intends returning here, and trying to get speech with you, in spite of my prohibition. Remember, now, that if he should come in my absence, you are to refuse to see him. If you do see him, I shall hear of it, and you are no longer a daughter of mine.'

"And with a glance at his trembling daughter from underneath those beetling, grey eyebrows of his, Sir Pierce stamped out of this hall in which we are now sitting, called for his horse, and went.

"Poor Lady Isobel had some reason for her trembling, for while her father spoke to her, her hand pressed tightly upon a tiny letter nestling underneath her broad silk sash, in which letter her cousin Captain Ralph told her of his safe return to England, and promised that, come what would, he would see her that evening.

"Barely an hour after Sir Pierce's departure Lady Isobel retired to rest. Her room was the room at the head of the staircase, next to your room, Miss Evelyn.

"Lady Isobel walked up and down the room nervously, excitedly, pausing every now and then near the window, listening. Presently she heard the crunch of a man's heel on the gravel underneath it, and a moment later the head of Captain Ralph appeared, framed in the ivy. Isobel opened the window, he sprang into the room, and the married lovers were in an instant clasped in one another's arms. For—and this Sir Pierce did not know, well informed though he had been—Ralph and his fair cousin had been married secretly before the young man left his native shores; so that if anything had happened to the captain while he was abroad, his fortune—a considerable one, far exceeding that of old Sir Pierce himself—should become Isobel's, and make her independent of her father.

"The conversation of the cousins lasted far on into the night, and three was striking from the old clock on the turret when Captain Wilbraham kissed his young bride one long, last time, and prepared to leave by the window, as he had come.

"'In three days, dearest,' he said to the weeping girl, 'I will return and claim you from your harsh, unnatural father.'

"'That you may do now, if you have the courage!' said a grating voice from the doorway, and Sir Pierce—for it was he—strode into the room, and slashed his daughter's husband across the face with his riding-whip.

"In another moment, the two men, young and old, were engaged in a struggle which one at least of them would not survive, for there was bitter hatred in the hearts of both, and both forgot the presence of the fair young girl, who, in her white chamber robe, cowered in the corner of the room and watched her father fighting for the life-blood of her husband.

"The captain, a better swordsman than his uncle, younger and more active, too, tried to disarm Sir Pierce; but a sudden movement of the elder man sealed his own fate, and the father of the Lady Isobel fell with her husband's sword-point in his side.

"'One word—one word, Ralph, before I die!' he whispered. And the young man bent over him. 'Lower!' gasped the dying man, 'lower!' And as his son-in-law stooped down to him Sir Pierce struck upwards with a sudden movement, using a dagger which had lain concealed in his sleeve, and Captain Wilbraham, stricken traitorously to the heart, fell upon the body of his father-in-law.

"Poor Lady Isobel, who until that moment had cowered in her corner, gave one loud shriek, pressed one long, despairing kiss upon the upturned face of her dead husband, whose blood besmeared her bed-robe, and, with a rush, threw herself headlong from the window. Her shriek aroused the house, and two days later three corpses were carried to the old graveyard of Holmwood Church, where all the Wilbrahams lie buried. Lady Isobel was buried there beside her husband; but her spirit cannot rest, and on every anniversary of the tragedy—some say, indeed, on other nights as well—Lady Isobel visits her old bedroom just as the turret-clock strikes three.

"She goes to the corner from which she watched the fatal struggle which ended in the deaths of her husband and father; she tries, as she tried on that night long years ago, to shriek for help, but no sound comes from her lovely lips.

"Those who have seen the ghost—and I know many who have done so—have seen the stains of blood upon her chamber-robe, and say that, after striving pitifully to call for help the ghost of Lady Isobel—as Lady Isobel herself did on the night of her death—glides to the window, throws herself from it, and disappears. Then sometimes—not always—a long, loud wail is heard from the garden and next morning the window of the bedroom is found open, although it was securely closed and bolted the evening before.

"Oh, you may smile, Miss Anstruther"—for Miss Anstruther was laughing at the solemnity with which Captain Wilbraham was finishing his story—"but I can assure you that I would not sleep in Lady Isobel's bedroom for all the wealth of the Rothschilds!"

"I would for less than that!" laughed Mary Anstruther. "And, what is more, I will!"

II.

Everybody laughed—excepting Miss Simpkins, who declared that "those Anstruther girls were always trying to put themselves forward and make people talk about them"—and most of us tried to dissuade Miss Anstruther from sleeping in the room. She would not be persuaded, though, and at about eleven, after a big fire had been lighted, and the old-fashioned room had been made as comfortable as possible, we all escorted the obstinate young lady to it, and bade her good night.

"Good-night, and pleasant dreams to all of you; and you may look for a full, true, and particular account of Lady Isobel at breakfast-time to-morrow!" cried Mary Anstruther, gaily.

"Nothing ghostly about the room at all events," laughed Mary, as she began undressing.

Mary Anstruther was not a sentimental girl, and the story of Lady Isobel had not particularly impressed her. As she undressed by the glow of the big wood-fire her thoughts ran far more upon the probabilities of some of the guests at Holmwood trying to play ghost than upon any possibility of an actual ghost appearing.

"Whether they come or not, I shall not wait for them at all events," she said. And within five minutes after she had jumped into the large, redcurtained bed Miss Mary Anstruther was asleep.

She was awakened by a fumbling and a scratching at the door, and sat up listening. The room was not altogether dark, for the fire still threw a dim, uncertain light over the room.

"Somebody evidently means to have a joke with me," she thought. "Well, let them come."

The door opened very slowly and a white figure glided into the centre of the room. Its back was turned from the bed, and it seemed to be gazing into the corner where the fight between Sir Pierce and Captain Wilbraham had taken place.

"I'll give my visitor two minutes more, and then turn her neck-and-crop out of the room," was Mary Anstruther's internal comment. If she's a ghost there will be nothing to lay hold of; but she won't like her reception, and will go. If she's real flesh and blood, out she goes just the same, and then the laugh will be on my side to-morrow."

The white apparition turned slowly towards the bed, and Mary Anstruther saw that the white bed-robe was stained with blood. There was blood, too, on the apparition's face, to which it pointed, and its hands were held out to the bed appealingly, as though it would speak, but could not voice the words.

"If the fire were only a little higher I might see the face," said Mary to herself. "However, ghost or no ghost, out you go, my beauty!"

She said these last few words aloud, for, in spite of herself she was beginning to feel a little worked upon by the absolute silence of the scene.

Just then the turret clock struck three.

"No; that's a little too appropriate!" cried Mary. "Come, Mrs. Ghost, tell me who you are, or off with you! I don't want to get out of bed in the cold; but if you won't answer me I must do so."

Again those hands were held out appealingly; again the figure seemed to make a wild effort to speak—Mary Anstruther even thought she saw the blood-stained lips form the one word "Help!" but the light was too indistinct for her to be quite certain. And the young girl sprang out of bed, seized her unwelcome visitor by the shoulders, which were warm, and of undoubted flesh and blood, and, without another word, thrust her out into the passage, and closed and locked the bedroom door. The pseudo ghost stumbled and fell as she was pushed from the room.

"My Lady Isobel will be a little bruised to-morrow morning!" laughed Mary Anstruther. And in five minutes she was asleep again.

* * * *

Next morning, when she woke, Mary found blood-marks on her hands.

"Pooh!" she said. "This is carrying a joke a bit too far! However we shall see at breakfast-time."

A long, loud shriek for help aroused us all just as the gong for breakfast sounded. With an uneasy sense of something horrible, we all rushed down the passage to Mary Anstruther's room, in the story of which, as a matter of fact, but few of us believed, and where we had left the laughing girl the night before.

The door of it was open, and on her knees upon the threshold was Mary Anstruther, with the blood-stained, upturned face of a golden-haired girl in a white bed-robe on her lap.

"Oh, help me, help me!" cried poor Mary. "It's Evelyn—my sister Evelyn! She came in in the night, and tried to speak to me, but could not; and I—I thought of the story about Lady Isobel—thought some of you were playing tricks upon me—and I turned her out of the room! She won't answer me! And she's quite cold and stiff! Evelyn! Evelyn! Oh, help me, somebody—for God's sake help me!"

Wilbraham put his arm round poor Mary, and lifted her from the ground. Dr. Furber kneeled down beside her sister.

"A broken blood-vessel," he said, when he raised his head again. "The poor girl has been dead at least four hours."

[Note—The breaking of a blood-vessel frequently destroys the power of speech).—London Answers.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

AMAZING USE OF TIMBER.

The Annual Demand in the States is 22,000,000 Acres.

James Oswald, of Madison, Wis., is said to be a great authority on timber and the lumber trade, and in a recently published article he gave some figures showing how great is the consumption of wood per year in the United States.

"Over 4,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber is used annually for matches, the equivalent of the product of 400 acres of virgin forest. On American railroads about 520,000,000 cross ties are required annually. The amount of timber used every year for ties is equal to 3,000,000,000 feet of lumber. In this country there are now standing nearly 7,500,000 telegraph poles. The average life of a pole is ten years, so that about 750,000 are required every year for renewals. These figures do not include telephone poles or railway telegraph poles. The amount of timber consumed annually for poles and ties is equivalent to the timber grown on 100,000 acres of virgin forest.

"For making shoe pegs every year the amount of timber used is equal to the second growth of 3,500 acres of hardwood land. Lasts and boot trees require about 500,000 cords of wood. Although the making of paper from wood pulp is a comparatively new process, the annual consumption of wood for this purpose is equal to over 800,000,000 board feet of timber, for which it would be necessary were the trees all growing together, to cut about 80,000 acres of forest. We are now using in America for the lumber and paper trade about 40,000,000 feet of lumber a year, which is equivalent to about 4,000,000 acres of virgin forest—an area equal to Rhode Island and Connecticut. These figures do not include the wood used for fuel, which is four and one-half times as much."

It will thus be seen that, without taking any account of the forests destroyed each year by forest fires or in the pursuit of agriculture, the present annual demand in the neighboring republic reaches the enormous total of 22,000,000 acres—an area equal to one and a half times the size of Nova Scotia.

LIGHT WEIGHT HOGS.

A good many farmers in Eastern Ontario are still adhering to the very foolish practice of marketing hogs that are too light in weight, and quite unsuitable for packing purposes. The Geo. Matthews Company Limited, report that during the month of January their receipts of hogs graded as follows:—

Selects	1398
Light	1840
Light fats	590
Heavy fats	27
Sows	40
Stags	6
Cripples	21
Stores	123

A total of 4,154 hogs, of which only 1398 or about 33 per cent. were suitable for the manufacture of first-class export bacon. If the trade in Canadian bacon is to be increased or even maintained at its present volume, it is absolutely necessary that only hogs of proper weight and quality be sent to the packing houses.

NEARBY TREASURES.

Lucie—"I always give the prettiest embroidered things I do to my mother."

Marie—"That is kind and thoughtful of you."

Lucie—"Yes; then I can borrow them, you know."

THE REVERSIBLE PURSUIT.

Paul—"Percy, what is your idea of success?"

Percy—"My idea of success? Well, it is having people run after me who used to run away from me."

A Sufferer From Backache.
Several Years of Kidney Disease—A Prominent Merchant Cured by
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Every day adds scores of names to the long list of persons who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and among those who are now enthusiasts in praising this great medicine is Mr. W. Gilroy, the well-known merchant of Blenheim, Ont.

Like many others, Mr. Gilroy now wonders why he did not use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the first place, instead of experimenting with new-fangled and untried remedies. There is no doubt about the exceptional virtues of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They act directly on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and thoroughly cure complicated ailments which cannot be reached by ordinary remedies.

Mr. W. Gilroy, general merchant, Blenheim, Ont., states:—"I am rather enthusiastic in the praise of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and believe I have good reason to be. For several years I was a great sufferer from kidney disease, and had pains in my back almost constantly. I tried a great many remedies, but did not succeed in obtaining more than slight temporary relief.

"A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I did so, with great satisfaction. I had not taken half a box before I began to feel better, and now realize that I have entirely recovered. I often wonder now why people go after new-fangled remedies when this tried and proven medicine is so easily obtained, and so certain to cure."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have the hearty endorsement of good citizens in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. They are probably the most popular remedy that was ever introduced into this country and their enormous sales are due to the fact that they radically cure serious and chronic disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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About the ....House

FIVE FAVORITES.

Tomato Soup—One full pint stewed tomatoes. Rub through a colander, and then through a wire strainer, add 1 pt boiling water, ½ teaspoon soda, and after it effervesces, turn in 1 pt fresh milk, butter the size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste. When the soup boils up, stir in 1 teaspoon cornstarch dissolved in a little cold milk. Some prefer this to oyster soup.

Mashed Potatoes—Five medium-sized nice potatoes; pare, cut into even-sized pieces, and boil until easily pricked with a fork. Drain off water. Allow to set on back of stove for five minutes, sprinkle with salt, mash well, and add 1 teacup sweet cream. Mix and beat thoroughly until they become white and light. Heap up in mound in centre of dish, and put lump of butter in centre, allowing it to melt and run over the potatoes.

Apple Fritters—Pare slice and core 2 or 3 tart apples; steam until tender. Make a batter of 1 teacup sour milk, 1 egg, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 full tablespoon sugar. Dip each slice in the batter and fry in a kettle of hot lard drippings. When done dip each fritter in powdered sugar, serve warm, as a vegetable, if preferred.

Jookies—One cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 2 eggs; mix thoroughly. Add 3 tablespoons sour cream or milk, 1 level tablespoon soda dissolved in 1 tablespoon hot water. Flavor with grated lemon peel or extract of vanilla. Nearly 4 cups of flour will be needed.

Spanish Cream—Wet 1-3 box of gelatine in cold water. Take 2-3 qt milk (unskimmed preferred), 3 large eggs, 2-3 cup sugar. Turn gelatine into the boiling milk with the sugar. Have the yolks of the eggs thoroughly beaten and mixed with 1 tablespoon cold milk, stir them slowly into milk, and as soon as it begins to thicken remove from the fire and strain into the whites previously beaten stiff and light. Flavor with 1 tablespoon vanilla. Turn into mold rinsed with cold water. Serve very cold.

HOW TO USE ORANGES.

In the winter when fresh fruits are scarce and dear comes this delicious fruitage so justly esteemed all over the world. The orange, which is the most important member of the citrus family, is generally supposed to be a native of India, although some attribute it to China. Its splendid coloring and the rich, delicious flavor of its juices, as well as the oriental fragrance of its ivory white blossom and fragrant evergreen leaf, proclaims it is a native of the tropics, the land of sunshine and splendor.

However, the source of its origin does not matter, nor does the fact that it is not in reality the golden apple to Hesperides, so long as it has taken so kindly to the soil of our own fruitful country, and its cultivation increased to such an extent that it is now the most common and easily obtained fruit in our winter markets.

Aside from a few long and well known kinds of oranges, the various names do not signify quality. While cultivators aim to produce large fruit, the size must be a secondary consideration in choosing the fruit, as some large oranges have very thick, coarse skins, are light, coarsely fibred, and inferior in flavor. The best oranges are heavy, compact, smooth, and thin skinned, of lighter color, and contain less oil, while the pulp is fine grained, with a small proportion of fibre, abundance of sweet, deliciously flavored juice. The richest oranges have a russet skin.

The simplest and surest way to test the fruit is to take it up in the hand and judge of its weight by lightly tossing or "hefting".

There are as many ways of serving and eating as there are varieties of the fruit.

The most common method and favorite way with Floridans is to cut the fruit in half, across the grain, forming two cups, the pulp and juice is then eaten with a spoon.

The Cuban method is to peel the orange at the table, by running an orange fork from stem end to centre and holding the fruit firmly; the peel and white pulp are cut away from the juicy meat, leaving a golden ball, which you present to your lips on the prongs of the fork. Others prefer to peel the orange at each end, leaving a band around the centre. This is cut and the sections of the fruit separated by drawing this band out like a ribbon, with the orange sections strung like beads.

This is a dainty way to eat the mandarins and a small variety of orange called the "kid-glove" oranges.

THREE CAKES.

Swiss Cake—One-half cup butter creamed with two cups sugar; whites of four eggs beaten stiff; one cup sweet milk; two cups flour sifted with 2 well rounded teaspoons of baking powder; one cup currants, and ten drops lemon extract. Bake in a loaf.

Bride Cake.—One and one-half cups sugar and two-thirds butter, creamed; whites of six eggs beaten stiff; two-thirds cup sweet milk; two and one-half cups flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder; ten drops of almond extract; two-thirds cup grated cocoanut. Bake in deep pan 45 minutes.

Gold Loaf Cake.—One-fourth cup butter; one cup sugar; one-half cup sweet milk; two egg yolks; one cup flour; one teaspoon baking powder; one teaspoon orange juice, one-half teacup big seeded raisins. Bake in a loaf.

A GOOD CUP OF TEA.

A cup of good hot tea is very wholesome these cold days, yet how seldom we get it! Tea is not an herb that improves through steeping, but most cooks think so; they appear to believe that any acrid, biting, strong beverage made from tea leaves is good enough for anybody. To many green tea is forbidden fruit, so to speak; its effect on the nerves is bad; black tea is usually very herby in its taste, not nearly so palatable. The very best mixture, learned years ago, when the writer, as a small girl, was allowed to see and help in the matter of mixing, is one pound of English breakfast, that strong black tea, to two of Young Hyson, the smooth, fragrant green tea. Of course, so much need not be purchased, but by having people the proportion one gets a delicious beverage. In making be sure the water is freshly boiling; pour on all you need at once allowing a scant teaspoonful for each cup, and one for the pot; let it stand for about three or four minutes; then serve in heated cups. See that the pot, which should be always of earthenware, never of metal, is freshly scalded out and hot when the leaves are put in, and let stand a moment or so before pouring the water over. For tea a la Russe, simply have a thin slice of lemon in each cup; serve without sugar and cream. It is quite the thing now to refuse cream, but accept sugar, for your cup of tea.

PINE FLOORS.

Hard pine floors should be first filled with white shellac diluted with one gallon of wood alcohol—and after two coats of shellac there should be one or two of fine heavy varnish. Sweeping with a long-handled broom is light, quick work, and if a floor used daily be wiped up with a damp cloth once a week it will be clean indeed. If such a floor is rubbed twice a year with paraffine oil it will lengthen the times for redressing. Chestnut stairs should be treated the same, but chestnut is a more porous wood, and it will require more of shellac filling. Kitchen, bathroom, and laundry floors are best oiled about once a month! Boiled linseed oil and turpentine, mixed half and half, make an excellent oil for this purpose. Soft-pine floors should be painted, but hard-pine wood never, as the paint will peel off.

LIME FOR THE PIANO.

To prevent damp and rust catching the wires of a piano tack a small bag of unslacked lime inside just underneath the cover, and it will absorb all moisture.

TOO ENERGETIC.

An amusing story, which may or may not be true, is told of a short-sighted but energetic member of the Russian secret police. He was walking through a little-frequented street of St. Petersburg one night when he spied, high up on a lamp-post, a placard.

"Aha!" he said to himself, scenting mischief on the instant and alert for action. "That's one of those incendiary notices about His Majesty the Czar! It must come down at once!"

With difficulty, being of a somewhat portly build, he succeeded in climbing the post and dislodging the placard. Peering at it by the light of the lamp, he read the Russian equivalent for the well-known legend "Wet Paint."

EFFECT OF SUGAR.

A celebrated English physician asserts that the increased height and weight of English and Americans in the last half-century are chiefly due to the increased consumption of sugar. He cites, in confirmation of this opinion, the fine health of the date-eating Arabs and the sugar-cane eating negroes.

General Business.

HOT WATER BOTTLES —AND— FOUNTAIN SYRINGES IN VARIETY AT HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

COMMON SOAP
WILL CAUSE
ROUGH SKIN
On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

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

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

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

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

C. A. C. BRUCE,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
Insurance Agent.
Bank of Montreal Building
CHATHAM, N. B

FIRE WOOD.

For sale a quantity of slab, edgings and spar wood all in three to four feet lengths, and fairly dry. Apply at office.

J. B. SNOWBALL CO., LTD.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted for School District No. 9, French Cove, Alnwick, a Second Class English Teacher.

Apply to
DONALD ROSS, Sec. of Trustees,
District No. 9, Tabusintac, N. B.

Tabusintac, Feb. 12th, 1902.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

An Officer will be at:—
St. John, N. B., between the 21st and 24th April.
Fredericton, N. B., between the 25th and 28th April.
Moncton, N. B., between the 29th and 30th April for the purpose of engaging recruits for the N. W. Mounted Police.

Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, and unmarried.
Minimum height 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement 35 inches, maximum weight 175 lbs
Terms of engagement five years.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller.

Ottawa, 8th March, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.
Winter Arrangement.
ONE TRIP A WEEK
—TO—
BOSTON
$3.50. Winter Rate. $3.50

COMMENCING DEC. 19 the Steamer ST. CROIX will leave St. John every THURSDAY, morning, at 7.30 o'clock standard, for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Returning, leave Boston MONDAY at 2.15 a. m., Portland 4.30 a. m.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway stations, and Baggage checked through.

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

For rates and other information apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or to

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

STANLEY, SHAW & PEARDON,
Practical Plumbers
—AND—
Sanitary Engineers,
Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.

WATER STREET, (next door to the Rocken Building) CHATHAM N. B.

POST OFFICE BOX 189.

Bank of Montreal.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital	(all paid up)	$12,000,000
Reserved Fund		7,000,000

(NINETEEN MILLION DOLLARS!)

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
of this Branch, interest is allowed
AT CURRENT RATES
on sums of $4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit accounts will be issued to those who prefer them.

COLLECTIONS
made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - MARCH 27, 1902.

The ADVANCE of this week was prepared for press on Tuesday, instead of Wednesday night, its usual time, owing to some important duties which necessitated its writing staff being out of town from Wednesday until Friday.

They Never do the Right Thing.

Many readers will remember how the St. John Globe and Sun, the Transcript and, last of all, the World—by the suggestion of those papers—abused the Surveyor-General, and Messrs. Tweedie and Pugsley, especially, over a combine that was made by certain lumbermen to prevent competition for large tracts of Crown Land which were offered for license and bidden in for them at upset price.

Those papers, of course, knew that the combine had been detected and the issue of the leases stopped by the government on the very day of the sale. That, however, did not prevent them from railing at the government, and Mr. Tweedie's friends will not readily forget the personal abuse which the World directed at him and spread broadcast in Northumberland over the matter long after the leases had been cancelled and ordered to be re-sold.

In his budget speech on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Tweedie referred to the episode, stated the facts and took occasion to note before the assembled legislature that the attacking newspapers had never had the fairness to apologise for their false statements. They did not, of course, for each of them knew the statements to be false when they made them, and having thrown the mud they hoped some of it would stick.

The Recent Destructive Freshet.

Our Doaktown correspondent's realistic description of last week's flood-scenes at that important centre is interesting reading. The incidents he so graphically depicts are of a class which were, no doubt, being duplicated in a greater or lesser degree, not only in many other places in New Brunswick, but in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia, as well as in the state of Maine. Public and private properties alike have been destroyed to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mills have been swept away, millions of feet of logs carried out to sea, hundreds of bridges destroyed, farm buildings and their contents carried off, live stock drowned and even human life, in several instances, sacrificed. The details would fill the columns of many papers of the ADVANCE's size, and we have, therefore, to be content with the barest reference to the subject.

The arches of the Doaktown railway bridge, to which our correspondent refers as having been cut off by the ice were, fortunately, not the main supports of the structure, but only auxilliaries. Inspection has demonstrated that the bridge is still quite safe and trains, which run on schedule time between Chatham and Fredericton, pass over it as usual, the obstructions elsewhere on the Canada Eastern having been righted with the promptness in such matters that has ever characterised the management of that road.

Robbers of our Lumbermen Defended.

A local paper is still publishing the most absurd assertions in reference to the extinction of the Maritime Sulphite Company, and as to why the mill it abandoned to its Montreal creditors is not running again. Everybody knows that the Montreal people allowed the mill to run as long as they could induce the poor Miramichi lumber operators to supply logs for which they never intended to pay. The paper in question seems to regret that the cheated lumbermen have been able to take proceedings with the prospect of recovering even a small per centage of what was practically stolen from them in the interest of these outside capitalists. Attempts have been and are still being made by those opposed to the lumbermen getting justice, to turn the efforts of their friends in their behalf to political account against the premier of the province, but we venture the prediction that when the next local election comes on the writer will not dare to personally repeat his assertions of alleged facts, in any public meeting on the Miramichi, much less indulge in the libelous personal imputations which he has been publishing.

The treatment which the local suppliers of pulp logs received at the hands of the representatives of those Montreal capitalists was simply robbery, and no honest man can defend it. All credit, therefore, to those who had the courage to set the law in motion against them and endeavor to protect the rights of our people from their rapacity.

People's Health Endangered by Railway Neglect.

Newspaper correspondents are calling attention to the heating, or, rather, the overheating of railway cars. There is no matter connected with public travel that is so generally neglected and none more requiring the attention of railway managers. It is not unusual for passenger-cars to be kept at a temperature all the way from eighty to ninety degrees for hours—until those cooped up in them beg for relief from the sweltering process. Then, ventilators are opened, wide, and draughts directed upon the sweltering overheated victims. The result is colds from which those who are obliged to travel must inevitably suffer for weeks. We often wonder why passenger cars are not provided with thermometers, and why it is not made the duty of the conductors or some other persons employed on the trains to see that the heat is regulated in a reasonable way.

When train officials are remonstrated with by passengers in regard to the high temperature at which they keep cars, as a rule, they have the stereotyped reply always ready that "Some people complain that the cars are not warm enough." We have heard this in dozens of cases when the thermometer would indicate perhaps 80 degrees of heat.

Railway managers should learn—as most people know—what is the proper temperature for normal, healthy people to live in. Passenger cars should not be considered as hospital wards for thin-blooded invalids or ice-boxes for typhoid fever patients. Most of the people who travel are healthy—when they go into railway cars, at all events—and they should not be made otherwise by the neglect of conductors or others, through which they are subjected to over-heating that, in very many cases, results in severe colds and even more permanent illnesses.

Premier Tweedie's Budget Speech.

The speech of Premier Tweedie on the occasion of his submitting the estimates of receipts and expenditures of the province to the legislature last week was, perhaps, the best ever heard at Fredericton on such an occasion. He did not attempt to make a rhetorical record, but rather addressed himself to the task of submitting a plain statement of the financial condition of New Brunswick to the representatives of its people in a plain, businesslike way. We publish enough of the speech to indicate its general scope and regret that the limited space of a country weekly, such as the ADVANCE, does not admit of our doing it full justice.

As is natural, a few of the papers of the province attempt to break the force of the facts as presented by Mr. Tweedie, and to cavil at the conditions as presented. One paper, the Globe, which is, probably, the most vindictive of Mr. Tweedie's opponents, referring to the credit balance of about $50,000, intimated that there would probably not be a dollar left at the end of the year. If it had stated that the restoration of bridges throughout the province, which had been destroyed in an unusual and unforseen way after the estimates were made up, would require more than the balance on hand, it would have stated the true situation as shown even by its own news columns. That, however, would not serve the purpose of the Globe and its allies. It is such tactics, however, that keep them where they are. When expenditures are required in the public interest, they are made by the government, and the people approve of them, regardless of the fault-finding in which the irresponsibles indulge.

Following are some newspaper comments on the speech:—

"Hon. Mr. Tweedie in the legislature, was able to give a very pleasant and inspiring account of the financial operations carried on by the government during the past year. While the administration does not claim infallibility, it can be justly said that it has exercised a judicious and careful supervision over the business of the year, and while extending to the various public services a generous financial support, the government has exercised economy wherever possible, without dropping into parsimony."

* * * *

"The premier's address showed most accurate and detailed information of his office, and breathed a spirit of hope entirely justifiable by the conditions under which he spoke. The government has administered the affairs of the province wisely, prudently, economically, and has had an intelligent eye for the progress and development of our resources, and the courage and enterprise to embark in a policy from which good results have already flowed, and which promises even greater attainment in the future."—Herald.

"One feature of Mr. Tweedie's speech was particularly worthy of attention. We refer to the great candor which he displayed in making his statement, and the manner in which he invited criticism of the acts of the Government. The Hon. Mr. Tweedie declares that the Government have nothing to hide. He does not claim for himself or the members of his Government any infallibility; he is willing to admit mistakes if it can be shown that he has made them, but he claims for the Government a successful and business-like administration of the affairs of the province. Those who heard his speech, or who have read it in the newspapers, will not be disposed to question the correctness of this claim."—Gleaner.

After Friday's debate on the estimates the Herald said:

"Premier Tweedie opened the ball with an excellent address; Mr. Fleming followed for the opposition, delivering from that standpoint a forcible address: Mr. Robertson also contributed a fine address, broad liberal spirited and inspiring. Mr. Robertson has been heard too seldom in the debates. A gentleman with so much oratorical ability, with so wide an experience of public affairs, should not be so modest. The same may be said of Mr. Burchill who at Friday night's session made the best speech of his life. Mr. Burchill is argumentative, has a strong grasp of the subjects he handles, and speakes with great force and eloquence. Mr. Lawson and Mr. Ryan also delivered themselves most creditably, and the entire debate so far has been quite up to the standard of budget discussions. The best of feeling too has prevailed."

Newcastle's Joke.

Mr. Fish has presented Newcastle's joke to the legislature in the form of a bill to legalise the claim of our enterprising shiretown to not only all the centres of population on the river, but also the whole territory from Portage River to the Taxis and from Point Escuminac to the Mamozekel. Great, for many generations, has been the Miramichi, but enfeebled will it be when Newcastle's proud people will be able to say: "All this goodly inheritance have we gobbled, its name have we appropriated, and it is ours!"

The Globe Caught Again.

It is not probable that any careful reader of New Brunswick papers nowadays believes any statement the St. John Globe may make affecting those who have incurred its political envy, yet it is sometimes necessary for reputable people to descend to the contradiction of its misstatements. The Globe intimated, the other day, that a hand-book published by the government was so bad that it was suppressed—that the government was so ashamed of it that it was stowed away out of sight somewhere. It would be degrading for a reputable person to descend to the Globe's level in such matters and characterise the slander referred to as it deserved, so Surveyor General Dunn took a more dignified course and made a statement in his place in the legislature. According to the official report—

Hon. Mr. Dunn arose to a question of privilege respecting an item which appeared in the St. John Globe of the 18th inst. in reference to the printing and distribution of 10,000 copies of the Hand Book of New Brunswick. He said, "I do not propose referring to the article in question any more than giving an explanation as to the facts in connection with the book. That is so say 7,300 have been shipped to England, for which I have bills of lading; 200 copies have been placed in the Agricultural department for distribution; the balance, 2,500 copies, go forward in Furness steamer with the Rod and Gun on April 2nd, according to instructions given by me some time ago, but delay was caused so as to have the book, Rod and Gun, accompany the others."

A paper conducted honorably would admit its error, after such an official statement had been made, but the Globe never does anything of that sort. Its policy is to misrepresent in the hope that some of its inventions will be accepted as truth.

"Fishing Privileges."

Monday's St. John Globe has an article under the above title, in which it seems to champion the views of Mr. Oswald Smith, the man who, under threat of bidding against the Restigouche Salmon Club for some of the water held by them at the time of the sale on 27th ult., managed to induce their agent to give him a cheque for $1,000 to refrain from doing so. It seems that as an inducement to the club's agent to thus buy him off, Mr. Smith assured him that no one else was going to bid, and—the agent says—he gave his personal cheque to the man, with the proviso that it was not to be paid if there was opposition from any other quarter. Opposition, however, came from a legitimate bidder, Mr. A. E. Alexander, who ran the section Mr. Smith alleged he wanted from $350—the upset price—up to $675, when he dropped it on the club's agent bidding $700, at which it was sold.

Notwithstanding the condition on which the agent, Mr. Baker, gave his cheque to Mr. Smith—that it would be good only in the event of there being no competition for the water Smith said he wanted—the latter is said to have tried to cash it while the sale was in progress, but failed, and Mr. Baker at once notified the banks that it was worthless and so advertised also in some of the papers.

As soon as the transaction became known to Premier Tweedie, he caused the sale, so far as the Restigouche Club's leases were concerned, to be cancelled, and when the matter was dealt with by the Executive a new sale was ordered to take place on 27th inst.—to-day—and the upset price for the five stretches, which had before totalled $4,250, was raised to $6,400. It was suggested that in view of the general advance of about fifty per cent. on the five different sections, some of the least attractive might be dropped by the Club, and it was, no doubt, this view of the matter that induced the government to join all five in one for the purposes of the sale. This course was clearly in the public interest.

The Globe, however, in its usual eagerness to make the public believe that the government is to be condemned, no matter what it does, asserts that its friend who accepted Mr. Baker's $1,000 cheque as a bribe to keep him from bidding "was prepared to pay $2,500 for the water that went for $700," and it seeks to convey the idea that the bunching of this and other sections together by the government for the purposes of the sale was in order to favor the Club.

It will occur to almost any logical and honest mind to ask: if Mr. Smith was prepared to give $2,500 for the bit of water referred to, why did he accept a cheque for a thousand dollars given under the condition stated as the price of his not bidding? and, also, why, when the condition was removed by the bidding of Mr. Alexander, did he not bid? Why did he let it go for $700? Mr. Alexander is a better judge of the value of the water than Mr. Smith could possibly be, yet he dropped it at $675. It is said that Mr. Smith asserts that he was acting for others. If so and his limit, as stated by his friend, the Globe, was $2,500, why did he sell them out for $1,000? No one believes that Mr. Smith was acting for anybody but himself, however.

The Globe further says:—

"The question may also be asked: why other sections of the Restigouche, in regard to which public competition was stifled, have not been offered for sale."

We have no doubt that if the Globe can satisfy the government that their is any truth whatever in its assertion that "public competition was stifled" in regard to any other sections of the Restigouche leased at the time mentioned, the same course will be taken as in the case of the Restigouche Salmon Club. The Globe knows, however, that it is wilfully misrepresenting the matter, and it will not help itself in its malicious pursuit of the government by taking up the cause of the gentleman who endeavored to be bought off at Fredericton on 27th ult. These things are, however, matters of taste, and we presume the Globe gravitates towards those who are most congenial to it.

Advance's Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 21ST MARCH:—A change has come over Parliament. For weeks past there has been nothing more exciting than an occasional and desultory skirmish; but this week we have had a general engagement, with

HEAVY FIRING FROM BOTH SIDES.

This has had the effect of filling up the galleries and bringing the members from their working quarters in various parts of the Commons building into the Chamber. The champions on each side have stepped forth in their armor, and all week the Commons has been ringing with cheers and counter cheers. It has been an interesting battle. The budget was delivered on Monday, and this was the

SIGNAL FOR THE OPENING OF HOSTILITIES.

Mr. Fielding did not speak longer than an hour and a half; but in that time he said enough to cheer the hearts of those on the Government side and the hearts of all those who are concerned in the progress and prosperity of the country. He remarked, at the outset, that, when speaking last year on a similar occasion, he had expressed the opinion that the Dominion had about reached the crest of the wave of business activity. He had not then anticipated depression, but had merely suggested that a check might be looked for in the continued advancement of the country by the leaps and bounds which had marked preceding years.

THE COUNTRY'S GRATIFYING POSITION.

His fears had not, however, been realised. The business condition of the country during the past year had been most satisfactory. In every branch of industry there had been the most gratifying prosperity, while in the paramount industry of agriculture, which he regarded as the very foundation of the country's resources, the transportation facilities had been overtaxed in order to carry away the fruits of the harvest. The only disappointment of the year had been the results of the census, and while these were unsatisfactory, they were not discouraging.

INCREASED REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES.

The revenue for 1901 had reached the unprecedented figure of $52,514 701. This had been brought about by an increase from all the sources of income, the leading item being $450 190 from excise. The next largest item of increase was in receipts from the Intercolonial, the figures being $439,219. The Post Office had yielded $235,969 more than the preceding year, and notwithstanding the reduction in postage the income from the sale of stamps is already greater than it was before the change. Such a result affords strong testimony of the happy conditions which prevail throughout the country.

THE EXPENDITURE ON CONSOLIDATED FUND

was $46,866,367, or an increase of $3,891,088 over 1900. There was thus a surplus for the year of $5,700,000. The capital expenditure had, however, been exceptionally large during the year; so that the net result has been to increase the public debt by nearly $6,000,000. This was really the first large increase during the Liberal regime; but when measured against the record for the Conservative period it was not a thing to occasion alarm. During 18 years the Tories increased the debt by an average of $6,563,075; while for the six years of Liberal rule the average annual increase will fall far below $3,000,000. This ought to be regarded by every reasonable man as an exceedingly satisfactory result.

MR. FIELDING GAVE MANY STATISTICAL PROOFS

of the abounding prosperity of the Dominion during the past year. Our total trade had increased by $5,385,921, chiefly in exports. As compared with 1900 the deposits of the people in the chartered banks had increased $38,518 718, while in the savings banks $4 598,860 had been added to the total sum on deposit. The circulation of Dominion bank notes showed an excess over the previous year of $5,118 621; while, as a further proof of commercial expansion, the tons of freight carried over the railway had increased during the year by 1,053,188.

NO TARIFF CHANGES.

The Minister of Finance announced that there would not be any changes in the tariff this session. He did not claim that it was a perfect tariff; but it had proved very successful. Any one comparing the conditions to-day with those which prevailed under the period of the National Policy would be bound to admit that the changes made in 1897 had been vindicated by results. It was important there should be a reasonable measure of tariff stability. Nothing would be more likely to unsettle business than to begin tinkering with the tariff, and hence the Government had resisted applications for many small changes. Adjustments might take place later as necessity arose.

THE REPLY OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

was moderate and as effective as possible from the standpoint of the Conservatives. It was quite to be expected that he would enlarge upon the expenditure during recent years, and point to the increases as evidence of broken faith on the part of Liberals. That matter has, however, been so often discussed, and the judgment of the people at large has been so frequently expressed in relation to it, that it is not worth while to go into the subject just now. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Borden presented the case in the thoroughly one-sided way that is usual with Conservatives and their press.

A NOVEL AMENDMENT.

The element of novelty in the speech of the leader of the Opposition was the moving of an amendment to the effect that "This House, regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries, as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians. And, while thus firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire."

Mr. Borden was barely able to introduce this amendment before the House adjourned for that sitting.

INCONSISTENT WITH CONSERVATIVE STATEMENTS.

It will be seen at a glance that this amendment effectively disposes of the contention which has been so often made by Conservatives, both in Parliament and in the press, that the present Government has practically adopted the National Policy. In future no one will be able to advance that argument at least. The Opposition are now committed to the view that the present administration has cut away from protection, and that the National Policy, neither in letter nor in essence, is involved in the present tariff. This is one thing which Mr. Borden's amendment will definitely settle, although that was not the purpose he had in view. The motion itself is brought forward now in the hope that it may be turned to good account at some time in the future, when times may not be so prosperous.

SIR RICHARD IN GOOD FORM.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied to the leader of the Opposition, and he did so in that masterly way which always marks his efforts in Parliament. Some form of rheumatic gout has made it almost impossible for Sir Richard to walk; but he stood on his feet for nearly three hours, on Tuesday, and spoke with all his old-time vigor and incisiveness. It is always a pleasure to listen to his refined diction and trenchant arguments. Space is not left me to take up the points which Sir Richard brought forward, particularly those in relation to the census, and they must be held over till next week.

THE HOTTEST FIGHT OF THE WEEK

arose over the effort of the Opposition to compel the Government to call P. S. Archibald as a witness before the Public Accounts Committee. It will be remembered that reference was made to this matter in last week's letter. When the motion came up in the House, Mr. Blair explained frankly and fully why he opposed the calling of Mr. Archibald. He pointed out that the subject under enquiry had reference wholly to matters of account; that Mr. Archibald knew nothing about Intercolonial accounts; that he could not possibly throw any light on the subject, and that it was unreasonable to ask Parliament to sanction his being summoned. He also made it quite clear that

MR. ARCHIBALD HAD BEEN DISMISSED FOR CORRUPT PARTISANSHIP

in 1897, and that his object in coming to Ottawa would not be to give impartial testimony, but to say anything he could to hurt the men who had dismissed him. He had been at Ottawa in previous sessions, living at the public expense for weeks at a stretch, and it was about time that sort of thing was brought to a stop.

Of course, the Opposition made a violent outcry over the matter. They tried to make it appear that Mr. Blair was afraid to have Mr. Archibald called. This insinuation was warmly resented by Mr. Fielding, who

CHALLENGED THE OPPOSITION TO MAKE A CHARGE

against the conduct of the Intercolonial, assuring them that if they did so they could summon all the witnesses they pleased; but it was indefensible to go on year after year bringing up Mr. Archibald to Ottawa to give worthless testimony. In the absence of any charge whatever it could only be expected that competent witnesses would be brought to Ottawa at public expense. The judgment of Parliament was on the side of this view, and the motion to call Mr. Archibald was defeated by a majority of 44.

The budget debate is still in progress, and to those who sit in the galleries it must sound very much like a political campaign. It is not thought that it will last longer than the early part of next week.

New Brunswickers in London.

The last London Canadian Gazette reaching us—that of 13th—gives an interesting report of a meeting of the Canada Club at the Cafe Royal. The chairman of the evening was Mr. C. A. Duff-Miller, New Brunswick's efficient Agent General and "amongst others present," says the Gazette, "were Lieut.-General Lord William Seymour, Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, who is well known to all Canadians; Surgeon-General Jameson; Surgeon-Colonel Fiset, of South African fame; and Mr. W. B. Snowball, the son of the recently appointed Governor of New Brunswick. Other Colonies were represented by Sir J. A. Cockburn, late Premier of South Australia; Mr. J. Fuller, the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope; and Sir Horace Tozer, Agent-General for Queensland." In the list we also observe the names of Sir F. A. Abel, Bart. K. C. B., Rear Admiral C. C. Drury, Hon. Chas. Russell and others.

There was a good deal of speech-making and it was all of a high order.

Surgeon Colonel Fiset was greatly applauded, when he spoke as a French citizen of the empire. Amougst other things, he said:—

"We bless the South African War, because it has been an occasion for us to fight beside the sons of the Old Country. We French-Canadians felt delighted to prove that we are happy to live under British rule and that the British flag is our own." He then described his interview with DeWet, after being captured when in medical charge of a convoy. The Boer General asked him if he was an Englishman, and on being answered "No, a Frenchman," inquired the reason for his fighting under the British flag. Surgeon-Colonel Fiset then gave his answer, "I am under that flag because I am an English Frenchman and it is my duty to fight for the Empire. The French-Canadians fought against the English in 1837, but we find we are freer under English rule than ever before."

The toast of the evening was "The Dominion of Canada and the Earl of Minto." The toast was proposed by Chairman Duff-Miller. He said that "not long ago he met an American of some distinction who remarked to him that the Dominion of Canada was a great country, and added that they would make the greatest country in the world when the United States and Canada were united. Mr. Duff Miller told him he was sorry to disappoint him, but they were perfectly satisfied as they were, and were already a not unimportant part of the greatest country in the world. Not only was Canada satisfied with her portion, but she intended, with the other great colonies of Great Britain, to do all that in her lay to uphold for all time the greatness of their Empire. When, asked the chairman, would people learn to appreciate that seas united and did not divide an Empire? In speaking of trade relations, for instance, one often heard the remark—and he was only going to mention Free Trade and Protection that night as an illustration of his meaning, and not to argue for or against either—that the United States or Russia or Germany could flourish under Protection, as all three were extensive and compact, and could trade within themselves, and in fact had free trade within their own borders! The British Empire was in a much more favorable position. It was, for instance, cheaper to carry a ton of merchandise by sea from the Antipodes to London than by land from Arizona to Chicago, or from Melbourne to Montreal, than from Salt Lake City to New York, and yet the distances were five times as much in the case of the British examples.

"Only a few days ago, Mr. Duff-Miller went on to say, he had had a good illustration of that. A gentleman who proposed going with his family, goods and chattels to settle in New Brunswick, mentioned that, although Mr. Miller had obtained for him a quotation of 12s. 6d. per ton across the Atlantic to St. John, New Brunswick, on his 9 or 10 tons of farming implements and baggage he had had to pay 37s. 6d. per ton on the 50 miles from Bedford to London. The chairman then remarked that he had been visited by an old Austrian friend the other day, and was naturally interested to hear his view, as well as to impart information to him in regard to the Empire, and especially in regard to the present situation. He tried also to convince him that Mr. Chamberlain was not nearly so bad as he was painted, and that in fact he was 'a perfectly peaceful' party. He had far more ease, however, in persuading him of the importance of the Colonies of Great Britain than of the absolutely pacific nature of her Colonial Secretary. In order to give him some idea of the extent of Canada, Mr. Miller told him that he could travel from east to west, nearly four times as far as from Vienna to London, in almost a straight line; that when he went to Canada last year it had taken him two days to sail up the magnificent St. Lawrence from the British Straits of Belleisle to Montreal, and, with the exception of a few hours in crossing from Newfoundland to Anticosti, they were in sight of land the whole of the time, a land dotted with farms and villages almost without interruption,

"As further illustrating the extent and grandeur of the St. Lawrence, he said it was fed by five great lakes, the smallest of which could accommodate the Principality of Wales, while one could place in the largest lake an island as big as that of Great Britain, and yet not be able to see it from the shores of the lake.

"Another most important point was that Canada had the finest fisheries in the world to encourage adventure on the sea, but absolutely nothing was being done to utilise that splendid raw material in the shape of experienced men for the navy, and that it was splendid raw material was confirmed the other day by one who should know, and that was Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, who was proceeding in a few days as Governor of New South Wales. In a community of that sort there were always those who wished to take up the profession of arms on the sea, and what did they do? Canada had no training ships, nor recruiting vessels, and one could not expect them to come all the way across to England to join His Majesty's navy. They, therefore, took the shorter journey down to a port in the United States and joined the American navy, and, the chairman added, he was told on good authority that many of the best gunners at Santiago and Manilla were Canadians, and some of the best sailors in the American navy at the present time were Canadians from the Maritime Provinces.

"That which they had in Canada, and the Australians had not, was a military college, and he quoted from Major-General French, a brother of the famous general in South Africa, who was leaving his command in New South Wales that day, to the effect that 'the new Commonwealth must have its own military college, and with the least possible delay. Until it is established the Commonwealth must continue to import Imperial officers from all the higher branches of the service. Canada has had a military college for some 20 years, and instead of importing Imperial officers the Dominion sends excellent officers of its own training into the Imperial service.' The British army list contained the names of some 140 officers, Canadian gentlemen graduates of Kingston, and he had often heard on good authority that they were as smart officers as any in the service, and amongst them were several French-Canadians, represented, for instance, by Sir Percy Girouard and Joly de Lotbiniere. In proposing the health of the Governor-General, Lord Minto, Mr. Duff-Miller remarked that he was very popular in Canada, in fact he was looked upon now as somewhat of a Canadian himself, having been previously well known in Canada as Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne for the years between 1883 and 1886. He coupled with the toast the name of Mr Wm. B. Snowball, Mayor of Chatham, New Brunswick, and son of the present Governor of that Province."

Mr. Snowball, after thanking those present for their loyal response to the toast, said he was proud to belong to the "Empire of perpetual Sun," but felt prouder still to belong to Canada—"Canada, the best part of the Empire, with its great resources, and its boundless supply of all minerals, excepting only diamonds." Only population and wealth were wanted. Continuing, he expressed the hope that a preferential tariff for the Empire would be adopted, for he felt sure that as soon as such a tariff was passed the population of Canada would grow enormously.

IT'S HARD TO TELL
all the good points of our
1901-02 SLEIGHS
but they certainly are dreams of
COMFORT, ELEGANCE, and realities of GOOD WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR
FURS!
We have Goat and Siberian
BUFFALO SKINS AND SASKATCHAWAN ROBES
in all sizes;
COON, WAMBAT, WALLABY AND TEXAS STEER COATS'
LADIES' SEAL AND PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS.
We have a large stock of
NEW WILLIAMS, NEW RAYMOND, AND NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINES,
which we sell on terms to suit customers. Old machines taken in trade.

Are you thinking about getting an instrument this fall? If so get our prices before buying. We can suit you with either a

Bell or Doherty Organ
—OR—
Mason and Risch Piano.

G. A. LOUNSBURY & COMPANY.
Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

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

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.
IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1901.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 00 a m	3 00 p m	Fredericton	1 00	4 20
6 10	3 08	Gibson	12 57	4 17
6 50	3 15	Marysville	12 45 p m	4 05
8 20	4 27	Cross Creek	11 39	2 00
10 00 ar / 10 25 lv	5 25	Boiestown	10 30 lv / 10 25 ar	12 35 pm
11 30	6 10 ar / 6 25 lv	Doaktown	9 35	11 25
12 55 p m	7 25	Blackville	8 25	9 40
2 10	8 20 ar / 8 25 lv	Chatham Jct	7 25 lv / 6 55 ar	8 10 / 7 20
2 40	8 45	Nelson	6 35	7 00
3 05	9 05	Chatham	6 15	6 40
4 00 ar	9 20	Loggieville	5 50 a m	6 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv. Chatham,	9.30 p. m	12.10 p.m.
Nelson	9.50 "	12.30 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	10.10 "	12.50 "
" "	10.35 "	1.10 "
Nelson	10.55 "	1.30 "
Ar. Chatham,	11.15 "	1.50 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	5.50 a. m.	9.20 a. m.
Nelson	6.10 "	9.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	6.30 "	10.00 "
Lv. " "	7.30 "	10.50 "
Nelson	7.50 "	11.10 "
Ar. Chatham	8.10 "	11.30 "

[NOTE.—Passengers leaving Chatham on the 6.15 a.m. Express for Fredericton, reach the Junction in good time to connect with the Mail Express going south.]

The above Table is made up on **Eastern standard time.**

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

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

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

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

THE BEST STORE
TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has come to a close the most important feature of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that special object in view I have selected my stock from best houses in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

Call and prove my assertions when we show you my new stock at rock bottom prices. Thanking you for past favors, I await your visits.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Water Street, Chatham.

January, 1901, 100 per cent.
January, 1902, 141 per cent.

Forty-one per cent. increase of patronage for January, this year, as compared with January 1901, is encouraging, considering the fact that last winter's classes were the largest we ever had.

Our catalogue gives the reasons for our success. Send for copy to-day.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE
S. KERR & SON,
ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS

belongs to the man who has his clothing made to measure by an artist tailor who knows the value of perfect fit, beautiful finish and fine workmanship, and who selects his fabrics with an eye to please the taste of the well bred gentleman. "The tailor makes the man" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give you both style and satisfaction in suits and overcoats. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats a specialty.

W. L. T. WELDON
MERCHANT TAILOR.
CHATHAM, N. B.

DR. C. B. McMANUS,
DENTIST.
Rooms over J. D. Crockett's store, Newcastle. Is prepared to do all work in a most satisfactory manner by latest methods. All work guaranteed.

WILD GEESE have come. It is reported that several have been shot on the Kent county marshes.

A BEGINNING :—Horses are already falling into cave-in of the water and sewerage trenches.

LOVE MAKES the world go round, but a bad cough or cold knocks all the sentiment out of a person. Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam will cure the cold, stop the cough, and restore the sentiment. 25c. all Druggists.

ORGANIZED :—At the annual meeting of the Miramichi pilots, held on Thursday, Geo. Tait was appointed Chairman and Ass Walls, Secretary. Robt. J. Walls was re-appointed Pilot Master. Ass Walls was chosen for captain of the Princess Louise and Jas. A. Nowlan for the Senator Snowball.

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

JOHN H. LAWLOR & CO.

TENDENCY OF CATARRH IS TO SPREAD :—Just a slight matter at first, and because slight, neglected; but the seed sown brings forth a dangerous harvest, Consumption, which is the harvest of death. Better spend a few moments each day inhaling Catarrhozone, an aromatic antiseptic that relieves at once, clears the nasal passages, and restores lost sense of taste and smell. The immediate effect of Catarrhozone is magical, so prompt and efficient. Cure is certain and permanent if you use Catarrhozone. Price $1. Small size 25c., at Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey.

Local Sleeping Car Service—Montreal and Ottawa.

Commencing Sunday, March 16th, and daily thereafter until further advice, a first-class Sleeper will be attached to Canadian Pacific Railway, train No 7, leaving Windsor Street Station, Montreal, 10.05 p.m., for Ottawa, and commencing Monday, March 17, to train No 8 leaving Ottawa, 4.15 a.m. for Montreal

Passengers from Montreal will be allowed to remain in car after arrival in Ottawa until 9.00 a.m

Passengers from Ottawa may board car at Ottawa, 9.00 p.m. evening previous. Diagram of car will be held at City Ticket Office, Ottawa, until 6 p.m.; after that hour diagram will be in charge of Porter of car at Union station, from whom reservations may be obtained. Berth rate between Montreal and Ottawa, $1 50.

A Bad Tongue

indicates a bad stomach, and is usually accompanied by Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Constipation and sometimes dull pain in the region of the Kidneys. A ready remedy will be found in Wheeler's Botanic Bitters. At all dealers, only 25 cents.

Holy Week and Easter Services in S. Paul's and S. Mary's.

The usual Morning and Evening Prayers are said daily in S. Mary's chapel this week, and these are celebrations of the Holy Eucharist daily, excepting Good Friday, at 7.30 a.m. On Good Friday the usual services will be held in S. Mary's at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., and in S. Paul's at 3 p.m. On Easter Day there will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in S. Paul's at 8 a.m., and the other services will be as usual at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in S. Mary's and at 3 p.m. in S. Paul's.

The Special offerings on Easter Day will be for the sick and needy, and the Good Friday offerings will be for Bishop Blyth's missions among the Jews in Jerusalem and the East.

The children's Lenten Mission Boxes with Easter offerings for Diocesan Missions should be handed to the Rector this week or brought to the Sunday School on Sunday next.

How to Get up an Appetite.

Distaste for food often follows Grippe, and fevers, and is associated with a general weakness of the system. To impart a real zest for food, and give power to the stomach to digest and assimilate, no remedy can equal Ferrozone. This is a new and startling discovery. It strikes at the root of the disease and by removing the cause, cures quickly and permanently. Ferrozone will quickly enable you to eat and digest anything. Mr. C. P. Hickey, druggist can tell you a great deal more about Ferrozone, how it cures and why it cures. Call to-day and see him.

Mr. Lounsbury's Death.

The death—not wholly unexpected—of G. A. Lounsbury, Esq., of Newcastle, took place at his residence last Saturday morning. Very many of our readers knew Mr. Lounsbury and admired his well directed push, energy and enterprise as a business man, and recognised his value as a public spirited citizen. He came to Newcastle not very many years ago and, with his business associates, succeeded to the Johnston agricultural implement and machinery business on the North Shore, with headquarters at Newcastle. Under his guidance it increased and the brightest prospects were in view for Mr. Lounsbury, when he was attacked by cancer. He went to Montreal for treatment and had the best medical advice, attendance and tender service that money could procure, and a loving family and faithful business associates could render. It was all unavailing, however, for the end that could not be averted came, to the irreparable loss of the family and the community's general regret

Members of Newcastle Town Council of which he was a member, of Northumberland Masonic Lodge and of the Foresters, as well as other citizens, led by the Newcastle Orange band, followed the remains to Newcastle station on Tuesday morning, where they were placed on the Maritime Express and, at Chatham Junction, transferred to the Canada Eastern train, by which, accompanied by Mr. Geo. Hildebrand and other friends and relatives, they were conveyed to Fredericton, to be interred at his old home by the banks of the St. John.

The Care of The Feet

is important. The pain and annoyance of Chilblains, Tender Feet, Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, etc., may be quickly relieved and cured by bathing well with warm water, dry well and apply thoroughly Kendrick's White Liniment. Try it and see.

News and Notes.

It is learned officially that all the Knights of the Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St. George have been invited to the coronation The Canadian Knights of the Grand Cross are Lord Minto, Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Strathcona, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver Mowat. Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, is also a Knight of the Grand Cross.

At Kingston, Ont, on Wednesday evening of last week, Judge Price, an official of Sydenham Street Methodist church, speaking in connection with the church's fiftieth anniversary, astounded strict disciplinarians by saying: "I have no sympathy with the sentiment that says Methodism must abandon everything that looks like cathedralism. I would have a smoking room and billiard room in the basement, anything not sinful, if they would bring young men to church."

When Collector of Customs W. A. Lockhart, of St. John, opened his mail the other morning he found in a plain envelope, without the name of the sender, a $1,000 greenback note. There was a line stating that the note was "For the Province of New Brunswick." Collector Lockhart took it for granted that it was conscience money from some one who had defrauded the Federal revenue, and placed the amount to the credit of the Customs revenue. It is a question as to whether the money should not have been handed over to the credit of the Province.

A society has been organized at the U. N. B. called the Engineering Society of the University of New Brunswick. Its objects are the promotion of engineering knowledge among the undergraduates and to act as a bond between the undergraduates and the engineers located in the maritime provinces. The officers of the society are: Honorary president, Hon. J. B. Snowball; president, H. S. Devlin; vice-president, A. T. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, G. E. Howie; recording secretary, A. R. Crookshank.

A despatch of last Friday from St. Paul, Minn., gives some particulars of the blizzard which swept over a large area of western country, including parts of Manitoba on Saturday, 15th. Fifteen deaths were already reported from Dakota. The loss of live stock reached 10,000 head of sheep, 5,000 head of cattle and perhaps five or six hundred horses. On the Great Northern Railroad five car loads of valuable horses and a train load of cattle were frozen to death in the cars.

An exchange says:—Another case of smallpox has broken out in the "Holy Ghost and Us" Bible school at Shiloh, Me. This makes the 12th case at the school, and has caused much apprehension and alarm.

If these cranks were in any of our Miramichi centres, the Boards of Health—county and town—would isolate their whole organization until they had ceased to be physically dangerous. Liberty, and even license, may be, of course, abused to an almost unlimited extent in our free country, so long as the plea of religious belief is set up in its defence, but when the smallpox is mixed up with it, we think we would be able to promptly draw the line.

A Big Quarter's Worth

is always found in a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, the best household liniment known. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, sick-stomach, in fact is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for. Mothers find it the safest thing to rub on their children for sore throat, cold on the chest, sprains and bruises. Never be without Polson's Nerviline. It will cure the pains and aches of the entire family and relieve a vast amount of suffering every year. Sold by C. P. Hickey.

Circuit Court.

Northumberland Circuit Court met at Newcastle on Tuesday, His Honor Mr. Justice Hanington presiding.

Notwithstanding the practical cessation of traffic by the highway and river between the Chatham and Newcastle sides, owing to the unseasonable freshet and melting of the river ice, the majority of the grand jurors present were from Chatham and its vicinity having come around the night before by train.

The Grand Jury choose Mr. Edwd. Johnson as its foreman and, after being sworn, was addressed as considerable length, and in a very interesting manner, by His Honor, who referred to the prosperous condition of the Province and also of the Dominion generally; congratulated the county on the selection of Hon. Mr. Snowball—one of its leading citizens and business men—to fill the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, expressed the belief that Mr. Snowball was well equipped in all respects to ably and creditably discharge the duties of the position; noted the general advancement of the country as an important centre of the business and social activity of the Province, and joined in the general regret over the loss the community had sustained in the death of Mr. G. A. Lounsbury—one of the members of Newcastle town council, and an enterprising and successful business man of Northumberland.

He referred to the criminal case of the Queen vs. Stephen Doyle, with which the Grand Jury had to deal, and the facts in relation thereto, as disclosed in the indictment. He stated the law bearing on the G and Jury's duty in the matter.

The counts in the indictment were, practically, for attempted rape and indecent assault.

After examining the witnesses for the prosecution, the Grand Jury found a true bill on all the counts submitted to them.

Sam. Thomson, Esq., K. C., appeared for the Crown, and R. A. Lawlor, Esq., K. C., for the prisoner.

Doyle was arraigned and pleaded not guilty and after taking some exceptions to the indictment in connection with the more grave count on which the Grand Jury found against the prisoner, Mr. Lawlor said the latter would plead guilty to the charge of indecent assault.

His Honor thought the proposition a reasonable one, in view of the youth and neglected up-bringing of the prisoner, and Mr. Thomson consented, with the leave of the court, to accept the plea.

His Honor, after addressing Doyle on the enormity of his attempted crime, its fearful consequences under the criminal code had he been successful in his purpose, and the fact that he might now be sent for two years to the penitentiary and also flogged, sentenced him to three years in the Provincial Reformatory, expressing the hope that the mercy extended to him might turn him from his evil ways.

An application was made in the case of John Fidelie vs. Eitzen Ferris, for an order to imprison defendant for non-payment of a judgment and fraudulently disposing of his property. After defendant had been sworn in the forenoon, and an adjournment of the court took place until the afternoon, the parties made a settlement.

On reassembling, therefore, no other business being presented, the Court adjourned *sine die*

The Flood and Destruction Wrought at Doaktown.

The ADVANCE'S Doaktown correspondent, writing on Monday, says:

We have had a week of intense interest in our village. Last summer's drought was far-reaching in its influence on this season; the low water of last fall caused the river to freeze almost to the bottom, and the ice was of unusual thickness. Several thaws afterwards flowed over the ice, freezing and adding to its power for doing mischief. The spring threatened to be early and bring a high freshet.

The rising of the river began early in March and kept steadily coming up. Work on bridges under repairs were pushed with vigor, especially the highway bridge at Doaktown, Mr. Attridge working his men early and late and through all manner of bad weather.

Last Tuesday the last bolt was driven under water and while teams were hurrying, hauling rock for ballast, low rumblings and crackings were heard as warnings of what was coming. Part of the ice started and ran under the ice below the bridge. Mr. Attridge procured dynamite and shook the ice in that quarter which was very apparent by the large fissures and rents showing up after the explosions.

There was intense anxiety lest the upper ice should come down before the jam at the bridge would go. Already, one of the arches of the R. R. bridge, located a short distance above the highway bridge, was cut off by the movements which had taken place. A message was sent to Chatham for more dynamite, but there was none to be had.

In the meantime a team was sent to Boiestown, as railway communication was cut off. It returned with several hundred weight, but the jam started at 9 o'clock. As preparations were being made to shake it up, it went with a rush and a roar.

Both bridges shook and trembled, the ice piling up over sheers and piers and threatening to come over the floor of the foot bridge. The new work stood the shock, but another arch was cut off the R. R. bridge. About 9 o'clock next day a telephone message came from up river giving warning of a jam several miles long that had started.

Many people gathered to see the bridges carried away. The jam came with a rush like the Johnstown flood, backed up by a wall of water with the wreck of Porter's Cove Bridge, fencing, boards, trees, sawlogs and sheer-booms, the latter being very dangerous, as they were strung together by heavy chains.

The water came up and overflooded all the farms, carrying away fencing and tearing up the land, breaking off trees and uprooting whatever came in its way. In many places the river left its bed and took other courses.

Mr. Hovey's cattle was drowned in the barn. Mr. Lucas' barn was moved and demaged with ice. Many lost their winter's logging operations. The extent of damage is not known yet. For three hours the new work on the bridge stood the assault. Another arch was cut off the railway bridge. The foot bridge showed many marks of the pounding it had endured, but it held out. Some of the wreckage at Porter's Cove bridge lodged on the north pier and also some sheer booms. These helped to try the bridges' strength by swinging and see-sawing, but they were finally battered to pieces by the pounding ice and left the blocks clear again.

Towards evening, two young women were being ferried over from the railway embankment in a canoe and were upset. There were three men with them. They all reached a stranded cake of ice where they managed to hang on for a time, and finally reached some fence posts and, by the aid of the section foreman, Mr. William Robinson, who encouraged them to hold on until a boat was procured by Herman Attridge and Mr. Bartlett, they were rescued.

The railway track between the bridge and station was displaced for quite a distance. A large force of men is now putting it in its place. Some of the old work of the foot bridge was torn off, but a few dollars will make it right.

Never, in the memory of the oldest person here, was the ice known to go with such violence. Usually, the sun reduces its strength before it moves, but the sudden rise of water and great thickness of the ice, and lack of sunshine combined to add to its power for destruction.

The government deserves hearty thanks for strengthening the foot bridge and having the work begun in time. Had it been put off until the usual spring repairs are made on such bridges, we would have lost a very valuable public work, not readily replaced. A good deal of ice still floats down, but the water has abated, leaving much debris in its track. The flood will long be remembered, and its effects felt for many years by the havoc wrought in its course.

Coughs that Irritate

and inflame the throat, loss of voice, Bronchial and Asthmatic Coughs, promptly relieved with The Baird Company's Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry. This preparation is highly recommended for Public Speakers and Singers. "It clears the throat."

THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH :—Mr. Russell, from the Agricultural Committee, reported as follows:—

1st. Your committee has been informed that a demand has been made from nearly all sections of the Province for an importation of pure breed horses, and your committee feel that at the present time nothing could be done which would be of more general benefit to the Province, and would recommend the importation of a few of the very best horses obtainable of the draft and general purpose classes.

2nd. That we, the Agricultural Committee, express our general satisfaction with regard to the successful and satisfactory results obtained by and resulting from the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, the development of the dairy business, the great reform in flour manufacture, and the organization of Farmers' Institutes and disseminating of agricultural knowledge, for the last five years, by this department.

3rd. Your Committee, having carefully examined into the line of work carried on by the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association at the Winter Fair, held at Amherst, Nova Scotia, in December last, (as reported in the Agricultural Report) believe it would be in the best interest of the Province to have the Fair made an annual event, and would recommend such assistance being given the Association as would enable them to do so.

And your Committee ask leave to make a further report.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the return of the real and personal estate and indebtedness of the town of Newcastle.

Mr. Hazen moved for a detailed statement of the expenditure in connection with the Royal visit in October last. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the information would be furnished without the formality of an address.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Porter in the chair, in consideration of the act respecting investments by trustees. The bill was amended by striking out the clauses relating to present investments.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the University of New Brunswick with calendar and other documents.

HON. MR. TWEEDIE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

Premier Tweedie, as Provincial Secretary, submitted his estimates for the current fiscal year and made his budget speech. The items submitted were as follows:—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1902.

Dominion subsidies	$465,282 18
Eastern Extension claim balance	8,540 00
Territorial revenue	195,000 00
Fees, provincial secy's office	10,000 00
Private local bills	1,000 00
Taxes incorporated companies	25,000 00
Succession duties	35,000 00
King's printer	1,000 00
Liquor licenses	21,500 00
Miscellaneous receipts	1,000 00
Refund from Dominion government on fishery leases	5,000 00
Proceeds of loan fund to cover sinking fund expenses	40,000 00
Balance at credit of current revenue account Oct. 31, 1901	26,285 56
Total	$865,676 74
Estimated expenditures	805,767 18
Balance	$ 59,909 56

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1902.

Administration of justice	$ 17,050 00
Agriculture	23,125 00
Auditor general	2,400 00
Boys' Industrial Home	1,000 00
Contingencies	14,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institution	500 00
Education	204,544 48
Elections	750 00
Executive government	20,250 00
Fisheries protection	1,500 00
Fish fair Campobello	200 00
Free grants act	2,000 00
Game protection	7,000 00
Provincial museum	2,000 00
Interest bonded debt, etc	198,000 00
Immigration	6,000 00
Legislature	20,477 56
Lunatic asylum	54,419 94
Mining	3,500 00
Natural history societies	400 00
Historical society	125 00
Protection crown lands	1,200 00
Public health	5,600 00
Public hospitals	6,200 00
Public printing	11,000 00
Public works	194,350 00
Refunds crown lands	500 00
Surveys and railway inspection	3,000 00
Stumpage collection	2,500 00
Unforeseen expenses	2,000 00
Imperial institute	250 00
Tourist associations	2,000 00
Eastern Extension, expenses of arbitration	11,788 00
Royal reception	23,487 26
Sportsmen's show, Boston	500 00
Agent general for S. B	1,000 00
Total	$805,767 18

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said: I am glad to be able to congratulate the people of New Brunswick on its continued prosperity.

THE PAST YEAR

was a fairly prosperous one in all lines of industry, in lumbering and mining and with regard to agriculture, it was also a successful year, except on the north shore where the dry weather—for it was the dryest season for a quarter of a century—interfered with some of the crops. The farmers of New Brunswick are to be congratulated on the great strides they are making in their chosen business. The contrast between their present condition and that which existed a few years ago is indeed remarkable. No one could have contemplated that the market should become so extended that they would be selling hay to South Africa. We have seen

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT GOING ON IN EVERY DIRECTION,

and I am sure the government has good reason to be proud of its agricultural policy, which has been so thoroughly successful. Whatever the opposition may say against the government, they cannot attack its agricultural policy successfully, for we know, and they know, that the farmers of the province are in favor of it. Whenever we have gone to the people, in Kings county or elsewhere, we have never lost an election for the past two years.

After further reference to this subject, the premier said:

THE LUMBER POLICY,

"With regard to lumber, the policy of the government has been equally successful. The past year has been favorable to the lumbermen. Markets have been good and their condition is greatly changed from what it was a few years ago when some of them were having a hard time. Some people say that we have unduly favored the lumbermen but the lumber industry is one that deserves good treatment because it gives the country a great deal of revenue. Last year I estimated that the territorial revenue of the province would be $185,000, but it went up to $200,000. The government while giving the lumbermen every reasonable advantage has been most careful to guard the public interests.

COMBINES NOT TOLERATED.

"Some time ago we had a crown land sale at which the timber areas offered were sold for the upset price. This was the result of a combination such as the government was unable to prevent. Yet for this the government was bitterly attacked in the opposition papers. They undertook to criticize the surveyor general, the attorney general and myself for neglecting the public interest and letting the lands go at the set price. They showed that a large sum had been lost by this sale. But while they were writing criticism the government was acting. Within ten minutes after the sale had been held the surveyor general gave notice to the parties that it would be cancelled. The land was sold again at a later period and the government got $12,000 or $15,000 as a result of this sale. Yet the newspapers which had attacked the government never apologized for making those false statements and never gave the surveyor general any credit for his action.

ADVANTAGES OF THE 25-YEAR LEASES.

"The government is certainly to be congratulated on its policy in granting leases to lumbermen for 25 years. Under this system the lumberman is in a far better position than when he was merely a tenant from year to year. He can now get credit at the banks on the faith of his lease for it is a valuable asset. But some of our opponents say we are locking up the land against the poor man. There is nothing in that contention. The man who has the most money whether the lease is for one year or for twenty-five will always get the property. One particular in which the policy of long leases has been of the greatest benefit is in regard to protection from fire. The lessees of timber lands are careful to protect them, and last season, although the dryest on record, was wholly exempt from fires in the timber areas of the province. There were fires near the line of railway but not one fire in the great forests. This was due wholly to the protection afforded by the vigilance of the lessees and of the officers of the government.

PULPWOOD LEASES.

"While the policy of twenty-five years leases has proved a success with respects to the lumbermen, claims are made that for the pulp mills the leases should be for a longer period. It is admitted that the spruce of New Brunswick is the best wood in the world for making pulp, and English capitalists are willing to invest large sums here in pulp mills if they find the conditions to suit them. They complain that our leases are not long enough and that where a man or a company invests $1,000,000 in a pulp mill he should have a better guarantee of the permanence of the supply of wood than is to be had in a twenty years' lease. The problem is one of some difficulty. I am in correspondence with a London firm that desire to build a costly pulp mill on the north shore. My own view is that companies building pulp mills should have a certain guarantee of the permanence of their supply of wood. In Quebec the lumber lands are held in perpetuity and so long as the lessee pays the rent he is able to hold on to his land.

VALUABLE ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

"Speaking of lumber lands I might say that there is no province of the dominion that possesses a more valuable asset than we have in our forests. In making up the balance sheet of the province in the auditor general's report, no mention is made of our lumber lands as an asset Yet they could be easily sold for from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 With an asset like that it is absurd to say that the country is going to the dogs.

"Our fisheries are another asset which are worth at least half a million dollars, and we have one of the greatest game countries in the world.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S SOUND FINANCIAL CONDITION,

"With respect to its financial condition our province stands as well as any province of Canada, and it pays out larger sums for its services in proportion to its population than almost any other province.

MINING INTERESTS.

Mr. Tweedie next turned his attention to the mining resources of the province and the necessity for their development. He read a letter from a gentlemen interested in the mining enterprises, particularly of Memramcook, pointing out the necessity for the province providing improved drilling facilities and making tests as a groundwork and encouragement for private mining enterprise. The letter referred to concluded as follows:

"We have minerals in the province of New Brunswick without any question and the government should keep in view the fact that a large source of the future revenues of the province lies in this direction. I often think it might be well if we would clip a few pages out of the Australian government plan, where, I believe, the government keep hundreds of these drills continually in operation probing up the mineral section of their country, which information is distributed broadcast to their people, thereby giving an actual data on which to prospect and open up mines."

Continuing, Mr. Tweedie said:

"There is a great deal in that letter worthy of attention. This province is a difficult one to prospect, because of it being so heavily timbered, but for the future the government will see that this work is properly done.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL-MINING.

"The government has been diligent in promoting the work of developing the coal areas of Queens and Sunbury counties. Owing to the assistance given last year to the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company in a few months the first 15 miles of the railway from Chipman to Newcastle will be completed and the coal brought within reach of a ready market.

THE INTERCOLONIAL HAS ALREADY ORDERED 60 000 TONS OF THIS COAL.

The Canadian Pacific and other railway companies are ready to take it, so the market for it is secured. I think we may fairly claim credit for taking hold of this matter in an effective fashion. So far, the methods of mining in that district have been primitive—mainly by means of stripping.

115 TON EXCAVATOR.

The company have been examining a machine made in Illinois for mining by stripping. It is called the Butler excavator, and in Illinois is used on a five-foot seam of coal covered by 10 feet of earth. In Queens county, the seam is from 22 inches to 32 inches thick. The company have had the patentee of this machine in Queens and he said that with it he could place in St. John coal of the very finest quality and in the best condition. These machines are costly, are heavy, weighing about 115 tons each, and to operate them successfully they require a large area to work upon so that they may go straight ahead for a mile or two. The company are now looking out for stripping grounds suitable for them to work upon.

CANCELLATION OF RESTIGOUCHE LEASES.

Reverting to the subject of combines, Mr. Tweedie said:

"The other day a sale of fishing leases took place on the Restigouche and it was discovered that a wealthy corporation, the Restigouche Salmon Club, had made a bargain with other parties to prevent competition. The government promptly vacated the sale, yet we are told that we are not attending to the public interest. The truth is that everything is being looked after by the government in a business-like way.

GOVERNMENT HELPED BY OPPOSITION ENQUIRIES.

Proceeding, Mr. Tweedie referred to the numerous notices of enquiry given by the opposition, and the replies thereto, which, he said helped the government, for they showed that it had nothing to conceal and that the country's business was being well attended to. "If," said he, "we make a mistake we are willing to admit it; we do not claim to be infallible and when a man becomes a member of the government his capacity does not increase to such an extent as to make him always right."

THE HICKMAN HAND-BOOK

was next referred to, Mr. Tweedie saying that it had materially assisted in bringing hundreds of immigrants of a desirable class to the province.

MR. HAZEN'S KINGSTON SPEECH.

The other day I referred to the figures given by the leader of the opposition in his speech at Kingston in regard to the increase of the debt of the province. He knew very well that long before this government came into power legislation providing the railway subsidies was on the statute book. When companies came forward offering to build railways under these subsidy acts, we had no choice but to grant them. We are not responsible for the policy which added so much to the debt of the province.

Mr. Hazen—"What do you call this; a new government or a continuation of the old?"

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—"I call this a new government, but I am willing to be responsible for my acts while a member of the former government. The leader of the opposition in his Kingston speech, by a system of averages for 15 years from confederation to the year 1892, arrives at the conclusion that the provincial revenue provides an increased amount for provincial purposes as compared with the revenue from 1884 to the present time making his figures $158,024. Without testing the accuracy of the statement upon which he bases this conclusion or admitting the correctness of his system some glaring and very obvious omissions may be detected. He entirely ignores the fact that for 10 years out of the first 15 the sum of $63,000 additional was received from the dominion as provided by the British North America act. Again, he takes the territorial revenue for 15 years and places it against the territorial revenue for 18 years and finds that there has been an increase of $1,111,609. Certainly, in the plan pursued by him, to get an average he should have taken equal periods. Applying these two corrections we get $63,000 for 10 years—$630,000—proportion of territorial revenue for three years at an average of $137,182, a year $411,547, making on just two items $1,041,547, deducting this amount from the whole amount as given by Mr. Hazen as the increased income, viz.: $2,848,469, we get $1,806,922, or an average of about $100,000 on the opposition plan of figuring.

THE OTHER SIDE.

"Now it will be interesting to look at the other side of the account. From 1864 to 1901, a period of 18 years, the province has paid an average yearly increase as compared with the 15 years down to 1892 for education, $36,362; for agriculture, $9,832; for roads and bridges and public works—not including those for which bonds were issued—$10 539; for the care of the insane, $14,928; total, $71,661 on these items alone. Add to this for interest on the public debt incurred in 1882, and before under several railway subsidy acts, $46,360, making a grand total of $118,021. As the leader of the opposition has made use of services that have dropped out, to swell the available income since 1892, it is only fair to remember services that have dropped in during that time, viz.: Game protection, $13,675; fisheries protection, $1,100; forest protection, $1,200; historical and natural history societies, $900; hospitals, $6,100; fish fair, Campobello, $200; Tourists' Association, $2,000; Imperial Institute, $243; total, $25,419. These latter items are obtained from the accounts of 1901. I think

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION SHOULD HAVE BEEN MORE CAREFUL

in his statements, at Kingston. Perhaps he will explain that his speech was not intended for a deliberative body, but was a mere school house speech. Still, it was his duty to state things fairly and properly and not to juggle with the figures, for if the day should ever come that he is leader of the government, the people will lose respect for him if he should adopt a similar plan of dealing with figures.

THE REAL QUESTION.

These new services that are costing so much money are all necessary. A government cannot be run as economically as it was 50 years ago. The expenses of households have increased and so have the expenses of the province. The point is, do the people demand the expenditure and are we expending the money properly? If the people demand it and the money is properly spent there is nothing more to be said.

HOW THE DEBT WAS INCURRED.

"In reference to the increase of the debt and interest, of course one follows the other. The largest item in the debt is of course the bonded debt which, at the end of the last fiscal year, amounted to $3,291,846. The responsibility for this debt may be divided as follows: Incurred by the governments of New Brunswick from confederation to the year 1883, $2,224,566; incurred by the government from 1883 to 1901, $1,067,280. The amount for which the government from 1883 to 1901 is responsible is made up as follows: Bridges, $924,280; grain elevator and wharf, St. John, $17,000; Lunatic Asylum, $10,000; Dufferin-Rubin wharf, $9,000; railway subsidies under 54 Vic., chap 11, $208,000; total, $1,067,280.

"Now, which of these items of expenditure will the leader of the opposition say was improper? After all his Kingston speech, I challenge him to say that any of the opposition ever raised their voice against these expenditures. Will they say that this money should not have been expended in building new bridges? Will they say that we should not have given our assistance for the grain elevator of St. John? Should the lunatic asylum been left as it was and the most helpless and hopless portion of the community been thus neglected? Which of the railway subsidies will, they say should not have been given? The people demanded these expenditures and the government could not refuse them.

LAST YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

The Premier proceeded to compare last year's transactions with the estimates, showing that a fair approximate had been made by him in the last budget speech. There had been a decrease of $74,922 in the net debt. Referring to the Eastern Extension claim money, he said:—

"Some claim that the Eastern Extension award should never have gone into current revenue, but, as I have already explained in this house, it came out of current revenue and therefore should go back to current revenue. I observe by the public accounts of Nova Scotia that the same thing was done in that province. It will be observed that a portion of the award was held back by the government of Canada. This was done by reason of a claim made by one Bertha Anderson, of Sackville, for land taken. I not aware that any proceedings had been taken against the dominion government by this lady, but the minister of justice advised the minister of railways to hold back the sum of $8,000 and $1,129 for interest. I claim that the province is not liable for any land that was taken and that the railway department had no right to hold back this money. In any case the government of New Brunswick was able to meet any responsibility arising out of this claim and that the full award should have been paid.

SMALL-POX EXPENDITURE.

Comparing expenditures of the province with the estimates, Mr. Tweedie went at some length over the different items, explaining them fully. On the subject of the small-pox expenditure he said:

"For public health the amount of the estimates, including the smallpox, was $11,000, while the expenditure reached $12,546; of this sum $10,945 was paid for smallpox expenses. A large claim will yet be laid against the government on this account. We have assisted the municipalities in fighting the smallpox epidemic on the basis of paying one-half. It would cost an enormous sum if we had undertaken to pay the whole and we think that the municipalities should pay part, not only in equity, but because it will give them a direct interest in keeping the expenditure within reasonable limits."

It being six o'clock, Mr. Tweedie moved the adjournment of the debate until tomorrow, Thursday.

HOSPITALS, LUNATIC ASYLUM, ETC.

Resuming on Thursday, Mr. Tweedie referred to the expenditure for hospitals and to the good work they were doing. He regretted the circumstances which had necessitated the appointment of a commission to enquire into complaints against the general public hospital at S. John, and hoped the result would be beneficial from a public standpoint.

He mentioned the Provincial Lunatic Asylum as one of the best managed and most efficient institutions of the kind existing. After dealing with the legislative expenses he passed on to the

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE

which had been estimated at 296,077, and included an over-expenditure of $102,277 from the previous year.

For roads and bridges there was $165,000, for steam navigation $9,000, for public buildings $17,000 and for miscellaneous expenses $2,550. Some people have charged the government with extravagance in respect to this item. A large amount had to be expended to meet emergencies caused by the carrying away of bridges by the heavy rains. The government was not responsible for these disasters. I regret to say that the present rain is likely to do a great deal of damage all over the province, and we have news from many counties of bridges being carried away. Every county is suffering from the same cause. Few people are aware of the vast amount of work which has to be done by this department, or of the great number of bridges which it has to maintain.

GREAT ROADS AND BRIDGES

I have in my hand a statement showing the number of miles of great roads in each county, the number of bridges and the length of bridge work and the great roads of each county which I will read:

County.	Miles of Road.	No. of Bridges.	Length of Bridge Work. Feet.
Albert	136	52	6,323
Carleton	154	88	10,702
Charlotte	202	86	5,849
Gloucester	127	58	20,156
Kent	111	54	15,380
Kings	120	91	6,181
Madawaska	105	61	9,078
Northumberland	251	132	20,004
Queens	175	88	12,806
Restigouche	111	69	9,411
St. John	75	64	4,748
Sunbury	102	46	4,913
Victoria	155	52	6,015
Westmorland	216	95	16,454
York	262	119	18,364
Totals	2,545	1,156	166,367

"This statement will open the eyes of many persons and enable them to understand better the difficult position of the chief commissioner who has to take care of so many roads and bridges. In addition to these bridges on the great roads, the public works department estimates the number of bridges in bye-roads at 2,833, so that the total number of bridges in New Brunswick is 4,000. This includes 45 steel bridges. No person is responsible for the state of things which exists today in consequence of the heavy rains, but it is our duty to meet the emergency which has arisen, for any break in our lines of communication is a matter that must be taken hold of vigorously. I think the chief commissioner of the board of works is to be congratulated for being able to keep his expenditure within reasonable bounds and to satisfy every one. Under the item, Tourists Association, there is an estimate of $2,000, which was distributed as follows: Bay Chaleur, $200; St. Association, St John, $1,000; Fredericton Association, $500. These associations want a larger grant, but I fear they will have to be satisfied with the same amount this year as they had last. I think that it would perhaps be better that these associations would amalgamate and work together, by doing so they would be able to arrange a better programme of tourist travel covering the different portions of the province.

CURRENT YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. Tweedie next took up in detail the estimates of receipts and expenditures of the current year as laid on the table, explaining the several items of the ordinary expenditures proposed. After referring fully to these he said:

The new grants in the estimates of this year are for Eastern Extension arbitration, $11,730; royal reception, $23,487; Sportsmen's show, Boston, $500, and

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON,

$1,000 Concerning this last item, some years ago we gave the agent-general this same amount. He receives no salary and has been put to a large expense, so we think it only right to reimburse him. He is indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of this province. Every few days we receive letters from him on matters of importance connected with its welfare and we feel that his valuable services should be properly recognized.

The $500 for the Sportsmen's show in Boston is to cover the expense of sending a New Brunswick exhibit. This was strongly urged upon us by the Tourist Association and others, and I hope it may have a beneficial effect in

BRINGING SPORTSMEN TO THE PROVINCE.

New Brunswick is becoming well known as a sporting country; the receipts from game licenses are every year increasing and the people everywhere show a disposition to protect the game. I need not explain further in regard to these items. With regard to stock importation, what we propose to do will be told when the bill for that purpose comes before the house. The commissioner for agriculture will then have an opportunity of explaining his plans.

"Now that I have gone over the different items, I do not know that I have anything more to say except to ask honorable members to give the estimates most careful consideration. I rely on the business men of the house to see that the figures that I have given are correct. I have shown, I think, that the affairs of the province are in a fairly prosperous condition.

CLAIMS ON THE DOMINION.

"We have now a prospect of receiving from the dominion government a very large sum which we claim on account of our fisheries. I have no doubt that this claim is one that will be recognized and that in a short time it will be paid. It is not always easy to have claims recognized by the government of Canada. The Eastern Extension money was obtained only by continually pressing the matter upon their attention. We will follow the same course with regard to

THE FISHERY CLAIM

and will not rest until we get this matter settled. I expect that we will receive from that claim more than $2 000,000. Then we have the better terms movement as outlined by the Quebec resolution. We expect that the dominion government will treat us fairly in this matter. After confederation, the total expenditure of Canada was only about $12,000 000 a year. Now, the expenditure is $46,000 000.

WHILE THEIR EXPENDITURE HAS INCREASED FOUR-FOLD

it is surely unreasonable for them to expect that ours will remain the same as it was thirty-five years ago. The present is an opportune time to press the claim for better terms and if this is done I feel satisfied that some result beneficial to the provinces will be reached.

"In conclusion I can only say that I have stated to the house fully and freely the financial state of the province in all its aspects. I have endeavored to speak

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HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

HOW THE RAVAGES OF THIS SCOURGE MAY BE STAYED.

Statistics Prove That More Deaths Occur From Consumption Than From All Other Contagious Diseases Combined—How Best to Combat the Disease.

The ravages of consumption throughout Canada is something appalling. In the province of Ontario, where statistics of deaths from all diseases are carefully kept, it is shown that 2,286 of the deaths occurring during the year 1901 were due to consumption, or about 40 per cent. more than the number of deaths occurring from all other contagious diseases combined. These figures are startling and show the urgent necessity of taking every available means for combating a disease that yearly claims so many victims. The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctors have given up hope. Taken in its early stages, consumption is curable. Consumption is a wasting disease of the lungs and at the earliest symptom of lung trouble steps should be taken to arrest the waste and thus stop the disease. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the best measure of safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine speaks for itself and proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop they build up, strengthen and invigorate the patient to a point where disease disappears. In proof of this take the case of Ridege St. George, of St. Jerome, Que., who says:—

"About a year ago I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me, and I became very weak. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. The doctor ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. I then decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using several bottles my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them.

These pills are also a certain cure for the after effects of la grippe and pneumonia, which frequently develops into consumption. Through their blood-renewing, strengthening qualities they also cure anæmia, heart troubles, neuralgia, rheumatism, stomach troubles, kidney and liver ailments and the functional weaknesses that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. There are many imitations of this medicine and the health seeker should protect himself by seeing that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.

Scene in the British House of Commons Recalled.

A dramatic scene in the House of Commons between Gladstone and Disraeli is described by Harry Furniss, in his "Confessions of a Caricaturist." Disraeli had quoted a passage which he said occurred in a speech made by Mr. Gladstone, who instantly denied having uttered the words.

"I never said that in my life!"

Disraeli stood silent. He put his hands behind his back and gazed fixedly at the despatch-box that stood on the table in front of him. Several seconds went by, but he did not move. The members looked from one to the other. Some of them supposed that Disraeli was merely waiting for his opponent to apologize. But Mr. Gladstone, who had a habit of chatting volubly to his neighbor during any interruption of this sort, made no sign.

A minute passed, but the sphinx did not move. Two minutes—the excitement in the House was intense. Several members rose and approached Disraeli, but he motioned them back. At length he spoke.

"Mr. Chairman," and word for word he repeated the passage from Mr. Gladstone's speech in which the disputed passage occurred. Then he paused and looked across at his rival. The challenge was not to be avoided, and Mr. Gladstone bowed to indicate that he acknowledged the utterance which he had forgetfully denied.

The reason for Mr. Disraeli's waiting had become apparent. He had simply gained time for his mind to begin with the crucial quotation and recall the context of the speech backward from the end to the beginning.

A TRYING SEASON.

Little Ones Are Subject to Colds and the Result is Dangerous Unless Prompt Remedial Steps Are Taken.

The little ones are apt to take cold, no matter how carefully a mother may try to prevent it. While colds may affect children in different ways, the main symptoms usually are that the child grows cross, the skin hot, the appetite fickle and the child quite feverish. Unless something is done at once to relieve a simple cold, the result is often very serious—so serious that many a child's life has been lost. There is no remedy that can equal Baby's Own Tablets in cases of this kind. These tablets promptly break up colds and carry off the poisonous matter that has been retained in the system. By doing that they reduce the fever; the pulse becomes normal; the appetite is restored, and the child is again well and happy.

Mrs. O. E. Earle, Brockville, Ont., says:—"I always use Baby's Own Tablets for both my children, aged three and five years, when they are at all unwell. When my little girl was a few months old, she had a bad attack of whooping cough, and I found the tablets very beneficial. Since that time I always keep them in the house ready for use. When the children are troubled with biliousness, any derangement of the stomach, are peevish or fretful, or when they have a cold, I always use the tablets, and am always pleased with the results."

These tablets are a certain cure for such troubles as colic, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, simple fever and colds. They prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. They are sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. May be had from druggists or will be sent postpaid at 25 cents a box, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Marina:

The Daughter of Kison Ludim.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Prince Phalis of Tyre pursues Marina to make her his wife. Gio aids her escape and is imprisoned by King Mapen. He escapes; is traced to Marina's hiding place. King's officers take her on board their boat. A corsair comes up and takes her to Tarsus. She is sold and taken to her master's estate where she finds her father, supposed dead, in captivity; they escape.

CHAPTER XVII.

Kison Ludim led the way to the edge of the river, and with quick steps the party of fugitives hastened along in the path which the fishermen had trodden upon the bank. It was now nearly daylight, the atmosphere was cool, and a somewhat fresh breeze came sweeping down the river. At the distance of nearly two miles from the gardens of Ben-Saul they came to the grounds of another dwelling, which stood back from the river. Here they found boats, and bidding the two girls remain behind, the old man crept cautiously forward towards the landing steps, to see if the place were watched. No sound, however, met his ear, nor could he detect anything of the guardsmen. He reached the boats, and after a few moments' search he found a barge that suited his purpose, the chain of which was only hooked into a staple upon the shore.

Having satisfied himself upon these points, Ludim hastened back and bade the girls follow him, and ere long the three were seated in the barge. The chain was cast loose, the bow shoved off, and beneath the influence of the wind and a gentle current, the craft was swept slowly down the river. When a point had been gained where they were clear of the chance of detection, Ludim loosened sail, and soon the barge was gliding rapidly onward.

Marina now related to her father all that had transpired since his disappearance, and as she closed her narrative he sank into a fit of deep musing, which for some minutes was only disturbed by the attention that was necessary for the guidance of the barge. Part of the time his eyes rested upon Marina, and anon they dwelt upon undefined space.

"You say Gio has sworn to protect you from the king?" he said at length, with a peculiar earnestness in his manner.

"Yes, he has, my Lord," interrupted Esther; "and he will do it, too."

"How know you that?" asked Ludim, bending a searching glance upon the speaker.

"Because he has said so, and he is able to do it," quickly returned Esther.

"He is your father, I think you said?"

"Yes, sir."

"And yet I knew not that Gio had a child when he was in the service of Strato," pursued the old man, in a half thoughtful, half-searching manner.

Esther turned away her head and looked into the dark water. Night would have hidden the color that came to her cheek, and covered the tremulousness that played with her features, for she was some distance from her interlocutor; but she turned away her face, nevertheless. When she spoke, however, her face was calm.

"No, wonder, my lord, for when my father let himself to the elder Strato, he chose not to let his own child, too. I came to him only after he took a house of his own."

"And where lived you during the long years of your father's bondage?" continued the old man, more in a mood of curiosity than of design.

"On the main land, sir."

Ludim seemed not to notice the equivocal turn of the reply he had received, and again he sank into a sort of troubled reverie.

"Look out, my lord," uttered Esther.

The man raised his head and found that the barge was hauling in upon the shore. With an exclamation about his own neglect he put off again, and then turning to Esther, he remarked:

"Your father does not wear the features of a Tyrian."

The girl made no reply; and after a moment's pause, Ludim continued:

"Was he born in Tyre?"

"I think not, my lord."

"What country was it then that gave him birth?"

"There are other cities in Phoenicia besides Tyre, and of the same country."

"Ah, then he is a Phoenician?"

"I was very young, my lord, when Gio first came to Tyre."

Ludim started, for he saw that the girl was evading his question. He regarded her a short time in silence, and then he mused again. Could he have distinctly seen Esther's face he would have been puzzled by the expression that rested there. It was not one of reverie, nor yet of reflection of any kind, but it was a strange sparkling of the eyes, and a curious playing of the muscles of the face, as though she knew exactly what dwelt upon the mind of the old man.

"You said the high priest of Hercules aided the armorer in your concealment?" at length resumed he. "Did they seem to be on terms of understanding with each other?"

"Perfectly."

"Do you understand the nature of the intimacy between Balbec and your father?" asked the old man of Esther.

"Such a question as that, my lord, you well know I cannot answer, for the priests are set apart from men of the world; and if by chance my ear hath drank in things the world knows not of, I am not at liberty to give them to others."

"There is no use in questioning her further," said Marina, laying her hand upon her father's arm; "for I have asked her the same questions in vain. She has been kind, very kind, to me, and let us thank her rather than fret her with questions she does not wish to answer."

"You are right, my child," returned Ludim, in a freer tone; and though from that time he alluded not to the subject again, yet the matter therein hidden seemed to bear heavily on his mind, for he showed it in all his movements.

The barge now approached the city of Tarsus, and soon the fugitives were sailing past the place where they had been exposed for public sale. Ludim forgot his subject of meditation for the time, and turned his attention to guiding his craft clear of danger. One or two boats were moving about in shore, and a vessel was coming up from the sea. The old man carefully watched everything about him, and though the fear of being overhauled by some busy-body gave him concern, yet the wind was fresh, and he was fast passing away from the scene of his danger. The captain of the entering vessel hailed him in Arabic, and merely returning a commonplace salutation, he sped on.

At length the barge bade a murmuring farewell to the cool waters of the Cydnus, and put forth her head into the Mediterranean. A short time she sped on, borne along by the breeze, and then Ludim found that he had miscalculated in a very important particular. The breeze that had treated his frail bark so kindly while shielded by the banks of the river, became quite another thing now that he had got some miles out to sea. The girls began to feel sick, and the novitiate commander was not a little uneasy. He had thought it would be easy to run down somewhere on the coast of Phoenicia and there land and proceed on foot to a seaport where a passage to Tyre could be obtained; but such a chance now began to look dubious.

In his intense desire to escape from captivity he had had his mind only upon two points—the chains he was leaving behind and the coast he was to gain; he had thought not of how he was to reach there. Seriously Ludim meditated upon turning the barge's head about and running back into the river, but there was one difficulty in the way—he could not do it. He understood how to run before the wind, but he had little idea of the modus operandi to be observed in getting along against the wind, especially in such a sea-way.

It was so dark that the coast was now entirely lost to view, and once Ludim attempted to put the barge upon a more southerly course, for in that direction he knew the land must lie, but the experiment came near proving fatal to him, for as the craft came broadside to wind she was like to have gone over. As a last resort he lowered his sail, determined not to be driven further out to sea than possible and then stationed himself once more at the helm, bent only upon preventing the barge from getting cradled in the trough of the sea.

The girls were now fairly sick, though the peril that stared them in the face kept them from sinking beneath it. The light river-barge tossed and heaved upon the waves, and minus even her sail, she was taking a deal of wind upon her high, clumsy stern, and driving fast out to sea.

After long, tedious hours had passed away, the morning came, and as its first gray streaks lit up the horizon, Ludim strained his eyes about him on all hands in search for land, but naught save one vast, watery expanse, capped by its blue arch, met his gaze. The sea was running high, lifting and sinking the light barge upon its crests and in its billows—rocking and tossing it about like a feather upon a ruffled pool, and the old man began to think of resigning himself to death. From the perils that now beset him he knew of no escape. A power mightier than that of earth now held him, and in its hand he was as clay beneath the touch of the potter. As it grew lighter he stood up and gazed more intensely about, but the same interminable blue reached to the horizon all around. The girls had sunk beneath the power of sickness and fatigue, but now they opened their eyes and started up. Marina uttered a sharp cry of anguish as she read the tale that was so fearfully written upon her father's countenance, and drawing up to a seat by his side, she gazed earnestly upon him, while Esther, with a quickly beating heart, strained her sharp eyes over the heavy sea.

"Father, we are lost!" murmured Marina, in a tone that seemed to beg for a ray of hope.

"Lost!" iterated the old man, with painful hesitancy. "Alas! that I should be so thoughtless. Lost! And thou, too, my child! O God, have mercy on us!"

Marina's noble heart threw off its whole load of fear as she realized the bursting agony of her father, and in soothing tones she tried to assuage his grief.

"Oh, my child," he returned, while he raised his trembling hand and swept it with a slow motion towards the horizon, "look at the wide grave that yawns before us! I will not, I cannot express a hope I do not feel. Every wave that breaks upon us lends some of its bulk to weigh us down nearer to that grave. Let us be prepared for the worst. See, the sun has risen and its beams are lighting up our cold resting place. We shall never see it again!"

As the old man spoke a wave broke over the barge, drenching the inmates to the skin. Marina hid her face in her father's bosom, while he, with a nervous grip, still held his craft before the wind. Esther had raised herself upon a high, trunk-like cuddy that was arranged around the mast, and in silence she was still sweeping the dim horizon with her straining eyes. Kison Ludim gazed upon her in wonder for so quietness, so majestic even, looked she, as she stood there that he almost, for the moment, forgot the dangers that circled about him.

At length the fair watcher raised herself upon tiptoe, grasped the mast more firmly, and strained her neck to its utmost. Her eyes were fixed upon a point on the western horizon, where she had caught a speck of glistening whiteness, that looked like a swimming sea-bird. More and more earnestly she gazed, and ere long she uttered a low cry of joy, for as the barge rose upon the bosom of a swelling sea, she knew that she looked upon a sail!

As she sank upon the seat by the side of Marina, Ludim sprang to his feet. The sail could now be distinctly seen as the sun played upon its white surface, and with a new life coursing through his veins the old man hastened to raise a signal of distress. He cast off the red mantle from his shoulders, and having secured it to the halyards which were used for the owner's pennant, he ran it up. The breeze caught its crimson folds and spread them flauntingly upon its bosom. Nearly an hour of painful anxiety passed away, and during that time the stranger was fast nearing the barge.

"They see us—thank the gods, they see us!" at length broke from Ludim's lips, and with a firmer hold he swayed the tiller as the sea swept against the broad rudder.

And so it proved, for as the old man spoke, the vessel slightly changed her course and stood directly for the barge, and in another half-hour she was alongside. A line was thrown—Ludim caught it—the boat was drawn up beneath the vessel's bulwarks, and ere long the three fugitives stood upon the firm deck of a Tyrian war ship. Armed men thronged the decks and bright spears and buckles gleamed in the morning sunlight.

"As I live," cried the captain of the ship, "Kison Ludim has come to life!"

The old man gazed about him, but made no reply.

"By all the gods!" continued the captain, as his eyes fell upon Marina, "and this is his fair daughter?"

"That is my child, sir," said Ludim.

"Ho, there! let go your laziness and spring to your posts. Our head is now for Tyre."

"Can you not land at Sidon?" asked Ludim.

"No," answered the captain, with a sparkling eye. "We go to Tyre, where five hundred pieces of gold are mine if I get yon beauty safely to the king."

There was a rattling among the ropes, a flapping of the sails—the ship drifted a moment as she lost her headway, and then, as the broad canvas caught the breeze again, she started once more on her way—and that was the way to Tyre!

"This is better than the frail barge," whispered Esther, whose face was lighted up with radiant hope.

"Alas!" murmured Marina, "it would be hard to choose between the cold, quiet grave we have escaped and the fate that now awaits us."

"Courage, courage. Look up, Marina. Hope never dwells at your feet—it is a habitant of the skies!"

To be Continued.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Two washings entail less cost for the same result than one washing with impure soap.

REDUCES EXPENSE

$5,000 Reward will be paid by LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration, or any injurious chemicals.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR 23

PRUSSIAN PRINCE HENRY

INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN HIS CAREER.

His British Connection and Sympathies.—His Youthful Pranks.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who is now visiting the United States, is of interest to Canadians as well as to Americans, because of his English ancestry and connections. He is the son of Queen Victoria's daughter, the late Empress Frederick, and his wife is the daughter of Queen Victoria's other daughter, Princess Alice of Hesse. He is far more British in his sympathies than his brother the Emperor, and is very popular in England, which he has frequently visited.

The Prince is a man of simple tastes. His education has been both academic and practical. He can speak readily in six languages besides his own—English, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian and Swedish. As an all-round musician he has few equals among amateurs, and he is passionately fond of a stirring march. As has always been the custom among the Hohenzollerns, he learned a trade in his youth. His brother, the Emperor, chose to be a glove-maker, and the Prince apprenticed himself to a watchmaker. When at school he was not a quick scholar His restless energy made him feel more at home in the play-ground than at the desk. His mind is practical, but not brilliant. Books are not so attractive to him as men and ships.

HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS.

In politics he is a Liberal, and consequently in opposition to the Emperor. His views upon the question of government are much more British than German. Again and again his courage and love of risk have led him into trouble. Several times he has been practically banished from court because of his outspoken expressions of opinion. His first banishment was in 1893, when he was sent abroad for a year because of his opposition to the Emperor's army bill. The Emperor ordered his brother never to meddle again with political questions. On another occasion he aroused the anger of the Emperor by remarking: "Oh, I'm not afraid of William; for I have read somewhere that since the French Revolution he has no power over me." It is said that the Prince once upset the gravity of an entertainment by remarking, when an elocutionist was declaiming of the beauty of a queen: "The author has probably never seen any queens, or else he would not have written that."

As a boy on board ship he was noted for his frolics and practical jokes. When prohibited at one time from bathing in icy water he sprang overboard with his uniform on, swam to the stern and clambered aboard again. At another time he put a thunder-box in his bed and dashed up the rigging of the ship, crying out: "He who catches me shall have the thaler." A number of the crew sprang after him and chased him from spar to spar, but the daring young Prince dodged all his pursuers and slid down a loose rope to the deck again. Tossing the thaler to the nearest sailor, he said laughingly: "If you are as thirsty as I am you must want it; so here's your money."

NARROW ESCAPE.

In 1893 he was nearly killed by an explosion on the warship Baden, and received the "Cross of Distinguished Service" for his presence of mind on that occasion. He sprang at once, regardless of risk, to the assistance of the injured sailors and did not rest until every sufferer had been suitably cared for. Two years ago he was struck on the head by a heavy plank while standing close to a ship that was being launched. A month or two later, while travelling in Siam, he was held up by bandits, and robbed of $1,000 in gold. At one time, when on a visit to London, an anarchist exploded a dynamite bomb in the room underneath that occupied by the Prince, but in some miraculous manner he escaped unhurt.

A BAD SHOT.

The Prince is a notoriously bad shot. When a young man he shot a game-keeper and wounded him so severely that the poor fellow has been a pensioner ever since. When on a shooting expedition in Greece he fell and accidentally discharged his gun full into the back of a Grecian dignitary. A month afterwards he did serious damage to a Turkish courtier, who had been appointed to attend him on a trip. Perhaps his most notable adventure was in July, 1900, when he obtained an interview with the Chinese Empress. This was the first interview ever given by the Empress to any foreign Prince. The bluff, straightforward Prince Henry brushed aside all obstructive Chinese etiquette, insisted upon an interview, and obtained it.

Prince Henry not only has a charming wife and family, but can boast the distinction, rare indeed among princes, of an absolutely flawless domestic life.

Berlin court gossip, which is as active as all court gossip is, has never had the slightest foundation to work upon in the case of the Kaiser's impeccable brother, and his name is still, as it has always been, free from the slightest reproach. So far as is koown, the Prince was never in love until he became very much enamoured of the amiable woman who is now his wife and is also his cousin—and who was formerly Princess Irene of Hesse.

BISMARCK'S OPPOSITION.

Princess Irene returned the Sailor Prince's love and they were married after a short wooing. The union was strongly opposed by Prince Bismarck on the ground that the royal lovers were first cousins. Although otherwise the Princess left nothing to be desired as a royal bride, Prince Bismarck's objection carried heavy weight. The Man of Iron was in this instance, however, overruled by the Prince's father and grandfather, who, like all royalty, had become pretty much inured to the idea of cousinly marriages, and on the old Kaiser's ninetieth birthday, in 1887, the engagement of the young pair was announced by His Majesty.

By the time of the marriage the old Emperor was dead and the new Emperor, Frederick, was dying. Yet, suffering as he was in his struggle with a relentless disease, the dying Emperor tried his best to promote gaiety about him. And it was by his express command that the wedding of the Sailor Prince and Princess Irene was fixed for the 24th of May, Queen Victoria's birthday.

The ceremony was performed in the chapel of the suburban palace of Charlottenburg, which was serving the Emperor as a hospital. It was but a sad attempt to make merry, for the shadow of the Emperor's last illness hung heavy over it all.

The princely couple had not indeed, contented their honeymoon in Silesia, when they were summoned back to Potsdam to receive the deathbed blessing of Frederick the Noble.

THEIR HOME LIFE.

Prince Henry and his bride went shortly to live at the Schloss at Kiel, which is still their home and where the Prince in his capacity as Admiral of the German Navy is permanently stationed, and whence, indeed, he may depart only by the Kaiser's express permission.

At Kiel the life of the princely family has been one of almost bourgeois simplicity and quiet. The household is conducted on principles quite as much English as German, the children are brought up under an English system and English is spoken a good share of the time, for from their English mothers both the Prince and Princess derived pronounced British tastes which their Imperial brother, the Kaiser, distinctly does not share.

Prince Henry's family at present consists of three sons. The eldest of these, Prince Waldemar, is a handsome and lovable child who is understood to be deaf and dumb, although this has never been officially announced. The latest baby boy is but two years old, and was seen for the first time by his royal father on the Prince's return from his commission in the Far East. In the public speech welcoming his brother home the Kaiser said, in reference to this new little son:

"Returning home, you find a thriving baby boy in the arms of your wife. May you, as sponsor of the new growth of our young feet, see him grow into full strength under God's protection."

MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION.

She sewed a button on my coat,
I watched the fingers nimble;
Sometimes I held her spool of thread
And sometimes held her thimble.
"I'm glad to do it, since you're far
From sister and from mother.
'Tis such a thing," she said, and smiled,
"As I'd do for my brother."

The fair head bent so close to me,
My heart was wildly beating;
She seemed to feel my gaze, looked up,
And then, our glances meeting,
She blushed a ruddy, rosy red,
And I—I bent and kissed her.
"'Tis such a thing," I murmured low,
"As I'd do to my sister."

OSHAWA MIRACLE IS EXPLAINED

How a Remarkable Case of Paralysis Was Cured.

THE MOST INTERESTING MAN IN CANADA.

Joseph Brown Attracts Attention of Physicians, Scientists and Sick People.

From the Mail and Empire.

Oshawa, Ont., Feb. 17.—Joseph Brown, whose case was fully reported in The Mail and Empire some days ago, seems to be the most talked-of and written-about man in Canada. He is in receipt daily of many letters from all over the Dominion. Physicians and scientists, as well as sick people, write him, and many and often amusing questions are asked. To all Mr. Brown answers:—"I have given my sworn statement, and it tells my story. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and that after I had been partially paralyzed and unable to move for over four months, and given up by many doctors."

Many people have been puzzled as to how a kidney medicine can cure paralysis. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the kidney poison, which is the direct result of kidney weakness, is most destructive to all healthy tissues and nerve.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Seventy-five per cent. of all nervous diseases, paralysis and brain troubles is directly caused by iweak kidneys, allowing violent poisons to escape through the system to derange and destroy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, by correcting the action of the kidneys, encourage these natural filters of the blood to extract and expel the poisons, thus removing the cause of many of these dangerous ailments, which are not generally spoken of as kidney diseases.

FANCY WAIST.
32 to 40 Bust.

Fancy waists of all sorts are much in vogue. But no style is more popular or more generally becoming than the one which includes the yoke effect, with round open collar. This smart model shows one of the very latest styles, and is adapted alike to the odd waist, and the entire costume. As shown it is made of wool crepe de chene, in pastel pink, with yoke and front of white Liberty satin, and trimming of black velvet ribbon, with tiny jewel buttons, and is worn with a skirt of the same; but all waisting silks and wool materials are equally appropriate.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches, and 2 yards of black velvet ribbon to trim as illustrated.

WHAT IS A MILE?

It's Length Varies in Different Countries.

English-speaking countries have four different miles—the ordinary mile of 5,280 feet, and the geographical or nautical mile of 6,080 feet, making a difference of about one-seventh between the two; the Scotch mile of 5,920 feet, and the Irish mile of 6,720 feet, four various miles every one of which is said to be still in use.

The German mile of to-day is 24,-318 feet in length, more than four and a half times as long as our mile. The Dutch have a mile of 19,295 feet, the Danes one of 24,875 feet, and the Prussians one of 24,856 feet; and the Swiss get more exercise in walking one of their miles than we get in walking five of ours, for theirs is 27,459 feet long, and ours is but 5,280 feet.

The Italian mile is only a few feet longer than ours, the Roman mile is shorter, and the Tuscan and the Turkish miles are 450 feet longer. The Swedish mile is 22,028 feet long, and the Vienna post mile is 25,037 feet in length.

Besides this list of twelve different miles, there are other measures of distance, not counting the French kilometer, which is rather less than two-thirds of a mile. The Brazilians have a milia that is one and one-fourth times as long as our mile; the Neapolitan miglio is about the same length; the Japanese ri is about two and one-half times as long as our mile; the Russian verst five-eighths as long. The Persian standard is a farsakh, about four miles long, which is not far from the supposed length of the parasang, so familiar to every schoolboy who has read Xenophon's "Anabasis." The distance indicated by the league also varies in different countries.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

The Standard Oil Trust owns 6,000 miles of pipe for oil-carrying. Through these pipes a million gallons of oil pass every day of the year.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Clara—"Did you have any trouble in getting him to propose?" Maude—"No. I suggested that you were after him."

MANY ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER LINES.

That the New York Central possesses great advantages over other lines cannot be gainsaid, and they are too numerous to enumerate, but a few of the principal features are: the great train service (twelve express trains each way between Buffalo and New York), four tracks and the Grand Central Station the only station in the city of New York.

This is the route of the famous Empire State Express.

There pass through the London Clearing House in six weeks cheques more than equal in amount to all the coin in the world.

The Publisher of the Best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would be competitors and imitations.

A curious perquisite of the Danish M.P. is the right to a free Turkish bath anywhere in the kingdom of Denmark.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F.J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ceylon Green tea is gaining daily in popularity. If you want the best you should buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green.

IF YOU WANT GOOD PRICES FOR YOUR
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Apples Or Other Produce
CONSIGN THEM TO THE
DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, TORONTO
Correspondence Solicited.

USE **EDDY'S** TELEGRAPH TELEPHONE PARLOR **MATCHES**
Every Stick—A Match
Every Match—A "Lighter"
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE FROST STEEL GATE is the strongest and lightest known. Good agents can handle a large number of them yearly. If we are not represented in your district, write us about the agency. One agent in each locality.
Write for Catalog. THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LTD., WELLAND, ONT.

Office Boy (to his employer)—"I've got a complaint to make, sir; the cashier kicked me. I don't want any cashier to go kicking me, sir." Employer—"Kicked you! Of course the cashier kicked you. Surely you cannot expect me to attend to every trifling detail of the business like that myself, can you?"

In fifty years the average height of the British nation has gone up from 5ft. 7¼in. to 5ft. 8¼in.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

The average English person eats daily 21 ounces of bread, 7 ounces of meat, 2 of butter, and 5 of sugar.

CALIFORNIA - OREGON EXCURSIONS.

Every day in the year. The Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line runs through first-class Pullman and tourist sleeping cars to points in California and Oregon daily. Personally conducted excursions from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, leaving Chicago on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Lowest rates. Shortest time on the road. Finest scenery. Inquire of your nearest ticket agent, or write T. W. Teasdale, 2 King street east, Toronto, Ont.

THE WAYS OF SOME.

Stubbs—"Scripps tells me he gave you an elegant edition of Shakespeare for a birthday present."

Scripps—"Yes, he did; then he borrowed it and kept it six months."

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

There are in England 60,855 public-houses, besides 44,157 beer-houses and 6,438 licensed to sell wine.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

"How far is it to Brighton?" inquired the wheelman. "Well, now," replied the farmer, "it's about ten miles as the crow flies." "But if the crow rides a bicycle how far is it?"

Monkey Brand cleans and brightens everything, but won't wash clothes.

The population of England and Wales is now 32,966,106. At its present rate of increase the next census, in 1911, will show a population of 36,588,288.

For Over Sixty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Lancewood is the strongest in the world. Its tensile strength is 23,000 pounds. That is to say, a piece of lancewood an inch square will stand that strain before breaking.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

Horse-chestnuts contain no less than 27 parts in 100 of valuable feeding matter. Unluckily, the 10 per cent. of bitter resin which they also contain renders them unfit for food.

LOW SETTLERS RATES.

During March and April, 1902 the Northern Pacific will sell ONE WAY SECOND CLASS SETTLERS' tickets from eastern terminal points—St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth, and the Superiors—at greatly reduced rates to nearly all points on its main line, branches and connecting lines, west of North Dakota. These tickets to Northern Pacific points will be good for stopover west of Hope, Idaho.

For example the rate to Portland and North Pacific coast common points will be $25. For further detailed information about these rates call upon or write to Wm. G. Mason, D.P.A. Nor. Pac. R'y, 215 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y., or address Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass & Tkt. Agent, Nor. Pac. R'y, St. Paul, Min.

For those who have not yet arranged to buy homes in the Northwest this is a rare opportunity to go out to Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon and look over the country. The good lands are being rapidly sold and the country and towns are prosperous and growing. Ranch lands, farm lands, fruit lands, timber lands are all to be found. If you want to go where irrigation renders you independent of rainfall or drouth come along and we can fix you out.

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