



## A WISCONSIN PIONEER Recommends Pe-ru-na as Being Worth its Weight in Gold.



John Paulin, Sr., a pioneer of Port Washington, Wis., is held in high esteem by the residents of that place. He is one of the oldest citizens. In a recent letter he says:

"I have used Peruna with good results for coughs and colds. It has also cured my catarrh which always became worse when affected with but a slight cold. I am recommending Peruna because it is worth its weight in gold."—JOHN PAULIN, SR.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. A full description of all catarrhal diseases. (Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.)

Mr. A. Howell, Marietta, Ga., writes: "I have been troubled with catarrh in head, throat and stomach for several years, and from accounts that I have read in several newspapers of the good effects that many had received from Peruna, and whose veracity could not be doubted, caused me to give it a trial, and I bless the day that I did make a trial. It has made a new man of me."

"I am now in my eighty-seventh year and can walk and get about as well as many much younger than myself and attribute it greatly to the use of Peruna. I keep some on hand all the time, and consider it the cheapest medicine in the world."—Mr. A. Howell.

J. R. Prince, East Leon, N. Y., writes: "Peruna has saved my life, and made a strong, healthy, jolly old man of me. Peruna is just what every family should not be without. I have taken very few solids since I began using Peruna as my medicine. A minister came to me last summer and said that he had seen my testimonial in the paper, and began taking Peruna. He said that it straightened him right up—he was troubled with kidney trouble and Peruna cured him. I cannot express my thanks for the kindly attention which has been to me."—J. R. Prince.

Abraham Ziegler, Piedmont, Wayne County, Mo., writes: "My wife who is now eighty-seven years old, suffered for about thirty years from severe catarrh of the head, which affected her sight and hearing. I saw Pe-ru-na advertised in your Almanac, and testimonials similar to her case attracted my attention. I got one bottle and it helped her so much that she is now using the second bottle and she thinks it is something wonderful. Her hearing and sight are both in part restored."—Abraham Ziegler.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function. This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances. Pe-ru-na corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body. One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Pe-ru-na becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

"The Ills of Life," which can be secured for free, contains a full description of all catarrhal diseases. A full description of all catarrhal diseases. (Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.)

### PREMIER TWEEDIE PRESENTS HIS BUDGET.

(Continued from page 1.)  
ments and never gave the surveyor general any credit for his action.  
"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 men. 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 this policy of long leases has been of the greatest benefit is in regard to protection from fire. The leases of timber lands are carefully protected them and last season although the drought 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 leases and of the officers of the government."

### Length of Pulpwood Leases.

"While the policy of twenty-five years leases has proved a success with respect 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 claim 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 permanency 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. It is a question what should be done. My own view is that companies building pulp mills should have a certain guarantee of the permanency 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."

### Most Valuable Asset.

"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 secured 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."

### Fisheries and Game.

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

### The Province Financially.

"With respect to its financial conditions 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 Policy.

"Mining development has gone steadily in the province since the passage of the general mining act of 1891, but the policy of the government is certainly to be congratulated. Much of the work that has been done by the geologists has been theoretical rather than practical. It will be the policy of the government to get over this difficulty and without going to any very large expense to have a careful examination made of the various mineral resources of the province so that they are properly utilized. A great deal has been done recently in regard to oil developments and I hold in my hand a letter from a gentleman connected with the work that is being done at Memramcook. He says: 'The books of the company are open for inspection at all times and at any time they wish to look at them and since making our statement in October we have expended in the vicinity of \$6,000 more and have now nearly way wells that will cost \$5,000 additional. You might also state that as now the oil has become an assured fact, the company feel that they have got beyond the prospecting stage and are now making arrangements to put in a great number of boring machines so as to enable them to bore to the end of the present summer to produce sufficient oil to erect a large refining plant at some part of the province. I understand that the government are talking of purchasing an oil drill and it is my opinion they could not do better than buy this drill. It is certainly the most economical prospecting drill in the market today and the most satisfactory. I have seen it worked both in Nova Scotia and New York, and the results are splendid. While it would be no particular advantage for oil boring still it would be a great satisfaction to have a drill that would give us a large sectional core through the oil formation. Of course to do this we would want a drill that will go at least 1,500 feet. We have miners in the province of New Brunswick with out 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 you would clip a few pages out of the Australian government plan, where, I believe, the government keep hundreds of these drills constantly 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.'"

### Coal in Queens and Sunbury.

"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 80,000 tons of this coal. The Canadian Pacific and other railway companies are ready to take it, so the market for this

### Another Combine Blocked.

"The government has been accused of negligence in respect to combines, but there is no ground for this charge. The other day a sale of fishing leases took place at 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 cancelled the work on so that they are not attending to the public interest. The truth is that everything is being looked after by the government in a business like way."

### Result of Opposition Inquiries.

"The numerous notices of inquiry that have been given by the opposition have really helped the government, for they have shown how well business is being looked after and that we have nothing to hide. If 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."

### Comparison With Last Year's Estimates.

"I now come to the receipts and expenditures of the past year as compared with the estimates. The territorial revenue was estimated at \$185,000; it realized \$200,319; the fees of the provincial secretary's office, estimated at \$10,000, realized \$9,734; taxation on companies, estimated at \$23,000, realized \$27,280; succession duties, estimated \$25,000; realized \$12,079. This, of course, is an item difficult to estimate because it is impossible to tell how many wealthy people may die in the course of a year. Dominion fishing leases, estimated at \$8,000, realized \$8,000. This was a put in because we were entitled to it and because we had the promise of the late minister of marine and fisheries. The \$8,000 claim arises in this way. We leased fishing waters for a term of years and at the end of a year the dominion government took possession of the waters we had leased for breeding purposes. The lessee paid for the term of the lease from the day he was put in possession of the waters. He had the right to take the river, but they have balances Bank of British North America, \$15,682; on deposit from Foresters, \$800. In making an estimate for interest for last

year it was not seen that the expected payment on the Eastern Extension would be so much delayed as to affect the interest account of 1901, besides large expenditures by the board of works to build and maintain bridges were not considered. The fact that a bank loan was obtained for the steel bridges, also accounts for a considerable sum and the interest on the bonds that were contemplated at first would have been paid half-yearly and would not have fallen in the year, while the interest on the loan was subject to quarterly payments. Again the balance of coupons outstanding is much smaller than was the case since 1881. The allowance being made for these circumstances it will be found that the amount estimated was a fair approximate of the amount required."

### Decrease in Net Debt for 1901.

"The auditor general's report shows that at the end of the fiscal year 1901, the net balance standing against the province on debt account was \$2,581,986 and that the end of the fiscal year 1900 was \$2,776,234, showing a reduction during the year of \$194,248. The transactions of the year which caused this decrease in the net debt may be stated as follows: The debt was increased by a deficit between the ordinary receipts and expenditures \$90,990, on sub-accounts \$22,227,000; for the purchase of wharves and grain elevator, St. John, \$2,500; over expenditure lunatic asylum in 1901, \$14,419; over expenditure by board of education, \$85,830; for the purchase of land, \$29,542. These included \$15,487 for royal reception and \$1,738 for expenses in the Eastern Extension exhibition. The total increase of debt was \$215,686. The debt was decreased as follows: Award of arbitration on Eastern Extension, \$281,871; added to sinking fund, \$3,342; outstanding coupons paid off, \$1,334,25; total decrease, \$280,908; net decrease, \$74,822.05.

### The Other Side.

"Now it will be interesting to look at the other side of the account. From 1884 to 1901, a period of 18 years, the province has paid an average yearly increase as compared with the 15 years down to 1882 for education, \$36,302; for agriculture, \$9,832; for roads and bridges and public works, including those for which bonds were issued—\$10,539; for the care of the insane, \$14,928; total, \$71,602 on four items alone. Add to this for interest on the public debt incurred in 1882, and before under several railway subsidy acts, \$46,300, making a grand total of \$118,022. As the leader of the opposition has made all this by its specific operation on all the available income since 1882, 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, \$600; hospitals, \$6,100; fish fair, \$2,000; Game Protection Association, \$2,000; Imperial Institute, \$243; total, \$25,419. These latter items, obtained from the accounts of 1901. It is called the better position should be taken more care in his statements at Kingston. Perhaps he will explain that his speech was not intended to be a mere school house speech. Still it was his duty to state things fairly and properly and not to juggle with the figures, for the people should know the truth. The leader of the government the people will lose respect for him if he adopted a similar plan of dealing with figures."

### All Necessary Services.

"These new services that are costing so much money are all necessary. A government cannot run on a shoestring. The expenses of households have increased and so have the expenses of the province. The government are we expending the money properly? If the people demand it and the money is properly spent there is nothing more to be said."

### The Provincial Debt.

"In reference to the increase of the debt since 1882, of course it 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 \$2,291,846. The responsibility for this debt may be divided as follows: Incurred by the governments of New Brunswick from 1882 to the year 1901, \$1,329,296; 1901, \$1,077,280. The amount for which the government from 1883 to 1901 is responsible, estimated at \$10,000, realized \$8,289; grain elevator and wharf, St. John, \$17,000; Lunatic Asylum, \$10,000; Dufferin-Eaton wharf, \$8,000; railway subsidy, \$2,000; total, \$37,289. Now, which of these items of expenditure will the leader of the opposition 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 at St. John? Should the lunatic asylum have been left as it was and the most helpless and hopeless portion of the community been neglected? Which of these items of expenditure will they say should not have been given? The people demanded these expenditures and the government could not refuse them."

### Not for Reciprocity.

"Canada should have a tariff for the home market Canadian. He did not go in for retaliation, but the Canadian tariff should be framed upon the standpoint of the Canadian people. He was not prepared to say that we wanted reciprocity in natural products with the United States. Reciprocity must interfere with our manufacturers and also admit agricultural products to the detriment of Canadians. He repeated what we want in this country is a tariff framed for our people framed to preserve Canadian markets for Canadians and that, he believed, is a policy which will meet with the appreciation of the Canadian people whenever it was placed before them."

### On the Preferential Tariff.

"In reference to the preferential tariff, he said he did not believe it advantageous to the country because it contributed to some manufacturers in Yorkshire. (Cheers.) He believed in contributing our share to the empire in a straightforward way. 'Don't say to Britain in regard to the defences of Canada that we will not discuss it with her.' Canada would require to settle for herself what her share would be towards defence. He did not believe

the right to take out our property without paying for it.  
The Interest Item.  
"During the Kings election the government was criticized because they had put down the interest in the estimate at \$120,000 when the expenditure was \$136,155. It was not always easy to calculate the amount of interest that will have to be paid in a given year because the coupons do not all come in within the year for which they are due. Last year they came in freely. The amount paid for interest last year was divided as follows: Coupons on bonds, \$117,542; interest on special loan for steel bridges, \$2,701; interest on 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 am 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 \$5,000 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."

"Taking up the estimates of expenditure for last year you will find that for administration of justice the estimate was \$17,525, and the expenditure, \$16,386; for agriculture the estimate, including exhibition, was \$34,528, and the expenditure, \$33,841; for the Boys' Industrial Home and the auditor general's department the expenditure was the same as the estimate; for contingencies the estimate was \$14,000 and the expenditure, \$17,491. This expenditure covers stationery, postage and telegrams and all the requirements of the department and legislature. This account as years go by, shows a tendency to increase with the increase of business and the methods required to keep up with the

times, such as typewriters and telephones and other appliances. For education, the estimate was \$206,454, while the expenditure amounted to only \$199,681; for elections, the estimate was \$3,000 and the expenditure, \$1,941, covering the cost of election in the counties of Kings, Albert, Queens, Kent, Westmorland, York and Carleton; for executive government, which covers the salaries of the heads of departments and departmental offices, the estimate was \$50,070, while the expenditure was \$39,944; for fisheries protection, the estimate was \$1,500 and the expenditure, \$1,200; for game protection the estimate was \$6,000 while the expenditure was \$13,977. Among the items of expenditure was the sum of \$970, for bounties on wild cats. Most of these bounties were paid on wild cats killed in Charlotte county, and my honorable colleague for that county will be able to explain to you how all that came about. At any rate the influx of wild cats into Charlotte county was most alarming. It is said that some of them were borrowed from Maine. Another item under this head is \$1,292 on account of the purchase of the Boardman collection. I am sure that every person in this house will agree with me that this purchase was a most judicious one and every one is proud that a province possesses such a fine collection."  
"For public health the amount of the estimates, including the smallpox, was \$11,000, while the expenditure amounted to \$12,548; of this sum \$10,943 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 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."

### MR. BORDEN'S CRITICISM OF BUDGET NOTHING BUT GENERALITIES.

Followed by Sir Richard Cartwright in an Able Speech—How the Conservatives Stuffed the Census—Wigwags Put Down as Factories—Advancement Greater Than in United States.

Ottawa, March 18.—(Special.)—The leader of the opposition resumed his speech on the budget today. He said that the expenditure was increasing by leaps and bounds and that the government were spending more money than they were getting. He said that the population of the United States was increasing rapidly and that the government were spending more money than they were getting. He said that the government were spending more money than they were getting. He said that the government were spending more money than they were getting.

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in dealing with it by a preferential tariff which will shut up mills in Canada and give increased profits and outputs to some man in Yorkshire. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe in the protection of the industries of the country. In conclusion he moved his amendment which was given yesterday.

Sir Richard Cartwright was received with great cheering from the Liberal benches when he rose to reply to the leader of the opposition. He said it was very pleasing for him on all occasions to welcome old friends and when he listened to the terms of the motion just made he merely required to close his eyes to find that 20 years had rolled away and that Mr. Borden's predecessor in that very seat was putting the same motion. No better time could be taken for introducing that old friend than when the third census since the introduction of the national policy gave an opportunity of showing what that policy had done for Canada.

When the leader of the opposition had been narrating his speech he noticed that when he read anything which showed a reduction of our trade with Great Britain, his loyal followers cheered, but when he showed increases in our trade with the United States, these loyal followers cheered more.

### Mr. Borden Incurate.

As a matter of fact Mr. Borden's figures on this point, as on many others, were inaccurate. Our imports from Great Britain in 1879 were \$43,577,000, on which the duty collected was \$2,576,000. In 1897, the last year of the N. P., these imports had fallen to \$29,401,000. In 1901, they had risen again almost to the old figure to \$42,810,000, but at the same time was \$7,845,000. The question was frequently asked what did the preference do for Great Britain. It did this—that the imports had recovered in four years what was lost in 18 and at the same time the government had collected \$1,700,000 less from the people with the minister of finance for claiming for the government some credit for the prosperity of Canada under the present government and even since they had gone into opposition there has never been anything else heard but that the government was responsibility for prosperity. Sir Charles Tupper had said that the government did not deserve to live for an hour unless it brought prosperity to the country. Did Mr. Borden repudiate Sir Charles? Even when the government of Mr. Mackenzie, the best in the world, was overwhelmed by the depression which affected the whole world, Canada came out much better than the United States—thanks to the policy of that administration.

Sir Richard proceeded to show that the doctrine of averages was a very misleading one as it would appear that the rate of duty on our imports from Holland was 170 per cent. What had the leader of the opposition to say to the doctrine under that? Mr. Borden—"I should say this simply." Sir Richard replied that this simply showed that such comparisons were vicarious to a degree in dealing with the question of expenditure. Sir Richard claimed that a large part of the increased expenditure, such as that on the Yukon, Intercolonial and the postal service did not cost the people a cent at the time Mr. Borden had mixed up capital and ordinary expenditure which should be judged by different canons. Taking his argument it would be found on the records that in 1884; \$40,165,000 in 1885, and \$61,827,000 in 1886 or on a population of 4,450,000 souls per capita expenditure of \$13.15, \$11.18 and \$13.75 respectively. It was a poor rule, he said, that would not work both ways. In 1877 the per capita expenditure was \$7.63 and last year it was \$7.70 or 7 cents more. Seven cents was not to be sneezed at. Three cents was needed to pay the extra in-

demnity which had been voted to members with the full consent of gentlemen opposite and the other four cents was needed to pay expenses incurred by the minister of the treasury and his staff. Sir Richard said he had expected Mr. Borden would make an analysis of the expenditure. He thought himself the time had come when the minister should be more cautious in making expenditures and in that respect the opposition could be of considerable use to assist the government.

### Ahead of United States.

Comparing the trade of Canada and the United States, Sir Richard pointed out that whereas the total volume of Canada's trade had risen from \$44 per head in 1880 to \$71 last year, the per capita trade of the United States had fallen from \$36 to \$29 in the same period.

### Discusses Protection.

Speaking of Mr. Borden's amendment Sir Richard said that protection in theory and practice was the framing of a tariff by which the people paid so much into the treasury and twice as much more into the pockets of the favored few from which in good time a campaign fund could be taken. He disclaimed any quarrel with the manufacturers. The present government had treated them with the greatest possible care and in whatever measure took place no injustice would be done to them, but if protection was to be adopted as the policy of the government, the farmers would have to have their share, it would have to be thoroughly applied and the only way to give the farmer protection was to bounty every thing he raised. He could not be protected by raising more than he could sell at home, and had prices fixed in London and New York to give him 10 cents a bushel on his wheat, a cent a pound on his butter, cheese and pork \$10 on every decent horse 85 on every decent cow. "True, it would cost \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000," said Sir Richard, with the sarcasm of a man who is that alongside the great principle of protection for the benefit of the whole community?"

Sir Richard pointed out from the United States census returns that there were in 1881, 80,777 Canadians there. In 1891, 260,000, and in 1901, 1,181,000. He did this to establish his contention that the increase during the last decade in the second half and that the people in the first half were still going away, the exodus not being partially stopped until 1890. During the 20 years Canada had hardly added 1,000,000 to its population. Taking up the census of 1891, he charged that the lists were grossly and maliciously stuffed for political purposes. The enumerators were anxious to show that the national policy was not a failure and that there was no exodus. (One of the bulletins stated that there were 220,000 new industries in the country.) He would give a sample of these. In 1881 there were 11 carpet factories and in 1891 there were 537, of which 70 were in the county of Antigonish. In them there were 69 hands, there were one man, 64 old women, three boys and two girls. The man managed two factories, the machinery cost at all \$1,080, or \$15 apiece. The wages paid was about 20 cents per day. In Shelburne, N. S., there were 93 knitting factories, with \$623 worth of machinery and paying wages which came to 20 cents per day; in the factories in Huntingdon, Que. in 1881 the value of the land on which they stood placed at \$690, \$17 for each. Subsequently the value was learned that these factories were 15 cents a day. There were 57 factories in New Brunswick, paying wages of 20 cents per day.

Dealing with the Ontario figures, he said that the census returns of 1891 showed an increase of 45,000 and 191,000 in the population, while the census of 1901 gave an increase of more than 40,000 families. (Continued on page 7.)

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, March 18.—(Special)—There is a bad washout, but on the line of the Canadian Eastern Railway and traffic has been seriously interrupted. The passengers on the train from Chatham today, including Governor Snowball, had to be transferred to a train sent out from this city. They had to journey four miles in teams and did not arrive here until 5 o'clock. The water in the Nashua is at a fresh height and the ice for a considerable distance above Durham has broken up.

DEER ISLAND.

Deer Island, March 17.—Miss Addie Calder, who is employed in Lower Woodstock, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Alvino Calder, at Fair Haven.

PORT ELGIN.

Port Elgin, March 18.—The Bank of Nova Scotia has secured apartments in the Copp block and will open a branch here at once. The bank will not doubt go to the high water mark in this town, many of the citizens having previously patronized the Sackville bank. Mr. McKee, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was in town on Thursday making arrangements for the opening.

SALISBURY.

Salisbury, N. B., March 18.—Mrs. Isidore Trice entertained a small party of friends Saturday evening to dinner. The company was given for her friend Miss Southwell, who is visiting here.

RIVERSIDE.

Riverside, March 18.—Mrs. E. M. Will, of Riverside, is spending the week-end at her home. She was accompanied by Master Roy Hunter.

ST. GEORGE.

St. George, March 18.—The public meeting in Court's hall, under the auspices of the Court's hall, was all that could be desired, both from an oratorical and musical standpoint.

HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro, N. B., March 18.—Mrs. W. F. Hicks, of Moncton, is spending a short time here, the guest of Mrs. Wm. J. Lewis.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, N. B., March 19.—(Special)—The Chappin festival concert took place in the Opera House last night and the building was fairly well filled with a delighted audience.

GLASSVILLE.

Glassville, March 19.—Rev. J. K. Beare to preach a large congregation in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning.

ST. STEPHEN.

St. Stephen, March 19.—The very heavy rain Monday paralyzed the business and caused considerable damage by washouts and gullying country roads.

ELGIN.

Elgin, March 18.—Spring has come in about five weeks earlier than last year. Many lumbermen have been caught with lots of yarded logs in the woods.

COAL BRANCH.

Coal Branch Station, March 18.—Curl Beers, while handling a gun met with an accident. The gun exploded, covering his face with powder.

DIGBY.

Digby, March 20.—Arrangements are being made to form a yacht club at Anna Point, Digby, N. S.

DOCTORS Order It.

Doctors see at once the advantage of taking a medicine right to the part that is sick. You see the doctor orders his own medicines for the disease, and has his patient use Vapo-Cresolene at the same time.

HON. MR. BLAIR'S FINE SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

(Continued from page 1.) By these honorable gentlemen to be at their elbow and keep them straight. They had been working away but they had not made much progress. They have been looking into the accounts, but they have not seen anything that would be likely to be of service to them and they have come to the conclusion that the sooner they get their friend, this amicus curiae, the better it would be for the cause they have at heart.

SHOOTING AT SYDNEY.

Malcom Ferguson Badly Wounded in the Neck by John Brown, a Colored Man—A Racial War Upon a Small Scale. Sydney, C. B., March 18.—The culmination of an interesting family feud that has lasted many years took place here Saturday afternoon in a shooting affray on the Caribou Marsh road, about two miles from town, when Malcom Ferguson was severely wounded in the neck by a pistol shot fired by John Brown. Brown has been arrested, although his house was barricaded when the officers went out to it, and he is being held in the police station.

IN THE AIR.

The German of La Gripe are conveyed through the atmosphere. No one can escape the La Gripe germ, because when an epidemic of the disease is in progress, the air is laden with it.

FATALITY IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 18.—(Special)—James Loggett, 54, formerly proprietor of a shoe factory in Montreal, was killed tonight by a street car on St. Catherine street. His skull was fractured.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

'Tis a pretty age—that time in a girl's life when she has all the beauties of womanhood without the later lines of care and worry. But here and there even among school girls appear pale and drawn faces.

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THE BAIRD COMPANY'S Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry.

This is an ideal preparation for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Troubles, Irritation and Hoarseness, Bronchial and Asthmatic Coughs, and for Public Speakers and Singers. Large six ounce bottle 85 cts. At all Dealers and Wholesale Druggists.



The above picture represents the last stage of nervous disease, when it is reached the case is hopeless, there is no cure. The result is either the Lunatic Asylum or the Grave. It takes quite a long time to reach this pitiable condition which comes on gradually, and most people have only themselves to blame if they ever allow the disease to become so bad. What they need is an Expert Specialist's advice. They have simply tried what they had good judgment. They would know beforehand was useless; many much advertised patent medicines and home remedies, and because these made a false cure, they are discouraged. They just give up, trying, don't do anything for themselves, and settle down to a life of misery, which they were dead, and their friends often wish the same thing.

My advice is Free. SPECIALIST SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

MORE MATTRESSES ASHORE.

Evidence of Wreck Pile Up at Baccaro, Barrington Bay. Barrington, N. S., March 19.—(Special)—A wreck of some kind must have occurred off Cape Sable or the adjoining coast Monday night last as about 20 mattresses, half a box of oranges and a lot of drift wood came ashore at Baccaro, east side of Barrington Bay, Tuesday morning, and about 14 mattresses at the Cape Sable. It is said there is further evidence of the wreck. Nothing further is known here at present. The fishermen here and Cape Sable Island are not working and no communication has been received since the commencement of the storm.

TIDE SURVEYOR AT ST. JOHN.

Thomas Finlay's Appointment Announced from Ottawa. Ottawa, March 18.—(Special)—Thomas Finlay has been appointed tide surveyor at St. John. Walter B. Robertson has been appointed customs collector at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

LOWER MILLSTREAM.

Lower Millstream, March 19.—Mrs. Herbert Parlee, who has been quite ill is improving. The German measles is prevalent, especially among the children.

GAGETOWN.

Gagetown, March 17.—Davis and Barpee's lumber crew broke camp Saturday having succeeded in getting the balance of their lumber hauled to the road where it can be brought on wheels to yard or place of shipment.

THEFTS FROM THE POPE.

Rome, March 19.—The trial before a secular court of three officials of the Vatican charged with thefts from the Vatican treasury aggregating \$80,000 commenced today. This is the first time the Vatican has had recourse to a secular tribunal. La Patria asserts that altogether \$1,600,000 mostly the pope's personal property, has been embezzled.

A \$10,000,000 Marconi Company.

New York, March 19.—On the authority of E. Rollin Morse, a \$10,000,000 company to promote the Marconi wireless telegraph system in the United States will probably be incorporated in the near future under the laws of New Jersey.

NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHES.

Nervous and Sick Headaches, and all Headaches arising from Neuritis, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Cold, Everlasting Fatigue of Body or Mind, Exposure to Heat, etc., promptly cured by Bowman's Headache Powder. The safest and best remedy. Put up in both Water and Powder form; 10 and 25 cents.

CENTREVILLE.

Centreville, March 19.—Wilmot Balloch, who has been a resident of this place for 30 years and prominent in business and political circles, has sold his farm and residence. The purchaser's name has not been announced. A little more than a year ago Mr. Balloch sold his business to Messrs. White & Tweedie. If this present move means his removal from Centreville he has many friends who will be extremely sorry. The firm of G. W. White & Son are going into dry goods as an additional line.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener's Weekly Report of Gains. London, March 18.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report shows that during the week ending today 11 more Boers were killed, seven were wounded, 158 made prisoners and 128 surrendered.

CRISIS IN SERBIA.

Belgrade, Serbia, March 19.—The Serbian cabinet has tendered its resignation.

Advertisement for FUREKA HARNESS OIL, featuring an illustration of a horse and rider, and text describing the product's benefits for harnesses and horses.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 22, 1902.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday...

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper...

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received...

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with the punctuation...

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph...

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 22, 1902.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES. Premier Tweedie's budget speech at Fredericton Wednesday presents a clear and gratifying statement of the financial operations of the province...

THE OPPOSITION. It must be confessed by even the most enthusiastic of the Conservative party, if there is any enthusiasm in any individual of the party...

CONJUGAL CONDITIONS. Census Bulletin No. 6, which gives by census districts the population of Canada classed according to sexes and conjugal condition...

OUR UNEXPLORED WEALTH. When the United States paid Russia \$7,000,000 in gold for Alaska there were many Americans who raised an outcry...

THE GREAT AMERICAN DOCTRINE. That Monroe Doctrine of the United States seems liable to get them into trouble sooner or later...

vinced the people of its superlative excellence. Who that heard Sir Richard yesterday, no longer in adverse criticism of the budget...

WHEN SIR RICHARD SPOKE. The grand good speech of Sir Richard Cartwright in the Canadian House of Commons, in reply to the speech of the leader of the opposition...

THE GREAT CANAL PROBLEM. One of the interesting and most important matters before Canada today as it has been for years past is how it can best take advantage of its closer proximity to the United States to Europe...

WHY THE TIMES WHINES. The Monoton Times asserts that the immigration expenses of the local government are too great a price to pay for securing immigrants...

NOTE AND COMMENT. Hon. Senator Wark now in his 90th year, is again at his desk in Ottawa.

THE CONTRAST IN CONDITIONS. One of the most notable points that must appeal the thoughtful reader of Mr. Fiedling's budget speech is that in which he shows that while under the Conservative regime the country was excessively piling up debt...

NATURE REVOLTS. Because the kidneys were over-worked and were unable to do their whole duty, South American Kidney Cure cleared away the impurities...

THE DANGER IS AT HAND; ICE IN ST. JOHN RIVER IS ON THE RUN. (Continued from page 1.) played considerable havoc. It is said by some of the old residents that it was the heaviest freshet since 1854.

ST. JOHN VS. BANGOR. The Bangor newspapers are actively rejoicing because during the coming summer four or five new saw mills are to be erected in the eastern part of the state...

BIG LOSS OF LOGS. J. A. Gregory's Dam Broken and Two Million Feet of Lumber Go to Sea—The Flood Described. The residents in the vicinity of Lepreau were awakened from sleep Tuesday morning about 1 o'clock...

AND STILL THEY COME TO CANADA. Allan Liners Tunisian and Sardinian Bringing Out 1300 Emigrants. London, March 20—(Special)—The Allan liner Tunisian sailed from Liverpool today with 612 British emigrants and 412 foreigners for Canada.

Table with 5 columns: Total, Male, Female, Single, Married. Rows for various provinces including Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

THE SLAPDASH EDITOR. To be able to rewrite an article successfully it is sometimes a good thing to become more or less conversant with the subject.

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GOLD SOAP Best for the Clothes.

Streams Swollen Greatly—Sissiboo Pulp Mill Suffers. Halifax, March 19—(Special)—Heavy freshets are reported from many points in Nova Scotia and the water is higher in a number of the big rivers than for years...

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Scrofula This root of many evils—Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples, and other cutaneous eruptions...

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

One of the English immigrants who was in the city Tuesday last returning to the Northwest after a visit home...

Corporal Arthur Bradley, of Roseland, B. C., and Trooper Arthur St. Lager Carter are in the city awaiting the departure of the steamer Parthenia for South Africa...

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday evening at the residence of E. A. Wright, 170 Waterloo street, when his sister Sadie was united in marriage to Capt. S. R. Weldon, of Victoria Lane, North End...

Officer James McLaren, who was injured on August 21st last while attempting a runaway prisoner, is again on duty, after being off duty for seven months...

It is understood that M. T. Murphy, of the Halifax C. P. R. ticket office, will succeed William Howard of this city...

The city has decided to expend a sum not exceeding \$6,000 for a site for the new Carnegie library...

The lifeboat recently purchased by the city from Higgins & Gifford is ready to go into commission as soon as the crew will be trained by a volunteer...

A McKay says that on St. Patrick's day, 1853, 44 years ago today the first train left St. John and ran over the E. & N. A. Railway to the Three Mile House...

The bills and by-laws committee Tuesday afternoon decided to approve the water supply bill which seeks to give the city power to acquire lands or water...

Mayor Daniel received this week from A. Duff-Miller, agent general for New Brunswick in London, a number of copies of a handsome brochure issued with compliments of the Corporation...

Plans have been completed for the centenary anniversary of St. John Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which will be held on April 2nd and 4th...

The present state of the sardine business is far from encouraging, owing to immense amount of sardines on hand and the practically limited market...

A deposition of the National Association of Marine Engineers recently interviewed Hon. James Sutherland, minister of marine and fisheries...

Janicouss v. Floyd was on review from the parish of Iphigene, Kings county. The application to set aside the judgment was dismissed with costs...

John and similar rivers not affected by winds and waves, should be allowed to be built with shafts of less dimensions than similar steamer plying on the Atlantic ocean and the Great Lakes.

The Amherst Daily Press, since its fire, has discontinued and sold its plant to the News.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedford H. Phillips, of Fredericton, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a young son on the 19th inst.

Amherst Fishing Club has elected S. S. deForest, president; C. W. deForest, secretary-treasurer; S. S. deForest, J. T. Knight and C. W. deForest, committee of management.

A local insurance office Tuesday received a letter from a client in Nantes, France, which was addressed, "King William street, St. John, Nova Scotia, U. S. A."

The marriage was solemnized in this city Thursday afternoon of Miss Persis Langstroth, of French Village, and Albert J. Fowler, the bride is the daughter of C. F. Langstroth...

The lifeboat recently purchased by the city from Higgins & Gifford is ready to go into commission as soon as the crew will be trained by a volunteer...

The captains of the Alsea line steamers still hold out hopes that the long overdue Huronian is still afloat and that she is probably drifting about the ocean with a broken shaft or a lost propeller...

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MR. PORTIER FOR FRENCH FARMERS.

In Local Legislature He Asks That They Be Furnished Agricultural Report in Their Own Language—Bill Relating to Roman Catholic Bishop, St. John, Explained.

Fredericton, N. B., March 18.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Burdell presented the third report of the standing committee on the petition of the French farmers of the Roman Catholic Bishop, St. John, explained.

Mr. Burdell, in reply to Mr. Hazen, said the government is aware of the great inconvenience that has been caused to the people of the Roman Catholic Bishop, St. John, by the river steamers since the wharf at Ormotto was carried away by the freshet.

Mr. Hazen presented the petition of the trustees of the Roman Catholic Bishop, St. John, for an act to amend the act incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop, St. John, and to amend the act relating to the issue of debentures for wharf and warehouse purposes at St. Andrews.

Mr. Robertson presented the St. John bill relating to the office of recorder; Mr. Mott that of Adam Duncan and others asking action to secure the removal by the department of marine and fisheries of their net at head tide.

Mr. Hazen moved for a detailed statement of the expenditure in connection with the information would be furnished with the normality of an address.

Mr. Cogg presented the petition of Leonard Stiles for an act to change his name to Leonard Stiles, and to amend the act relating to the issue of debentures for wharf and warehouse purposes at St. Andrews.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to incorporate the Chipman Memorial Hospital; Mr. Todd bills to authorize St. Stephen's issue debentures; also to amend in aid of the Chipman Memorial Hospital.

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inspector for neglect of his duties. An investigation of the charges took place before him and he found them unfounded. The people of that parish were almost a unit against the government...

On motion of the attorney general a special committee of seven was appointed to whom the workmen's compensation bill was to be referred. The committee consists of the attorney general, Hon. Mr. Hill, Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Messrs. Cogg, Macdonald, Mott and Oman.

The bill respecting investments by trustees was recommended to amend section 8. By this section trustees could only loan money on property to the extent of one-half its value.

Mr. Lawson gave notice of motion to permit the introduction of a bill to amend the act to incorporate the village of Perth Centre.

The attorney general presented the report of the committee on law practice and procedure recommending the bill to confirm the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the French rate-payers of Shediac parish.

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Easter Clothing.

You will probably want a new Overcoat, new Suit, Pair of Pants, Hat, Gloves, Tie, Collar or Cuffs, or something in our line for Easter. We are prepared to fill your wants in these lines with the most up-to-date Spring styles.

Ask to see the new shade in Dark Grey Oxford Vicuna Overcoat at \$7.00.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS.

J. N. HARVEY, Opera House Block, 199 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for \$30.00 EAGLET BICYCLE, featuring a bicycle illustration and details about the product and price.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Bad State of Roads Has Bad Effect—The Prices to Date.

The country market has been suffering this week from the bad weather, the roads being almost prohibitory for farmers getting in, and a large quantity of produce in consequence have been scarce.

Table listing various market items such as Butter, Eggs, and other goods with their corresponding prices.

MILLINERY BUYERS.

Large Number in the City Attending the Openings.

The following milliners are in the city attending the wholesale millinery opening at Manchester, Robertson & Allison's:

- List of millinery buyers including names like Mrs. A. A. Campbell, Mrs. E. J. Keith, etc.

Horse Shoes.

Light, Medium and Heavy Summer Pattern. Winter or Snowball Pattern. I. X. L. Steel. Featherweight Steel. Toweight Steel.

T. McAVITY & SONS, St. John, N. B.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap won't wash away as readily as other soaps, and does the work more thoroughly with less labor.

Use Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap and you'll have the best Soap. Save the wrappers and you can get the best premiums.

ALL DISEASES AND WEAKNESSES OF MEN.

From whatever cause they arise, quickly cured.

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE

NO. 4 BULFINCH ST. (Opposite Revere House), Boston, Mass. Established in 1850. Chief Consulting Physician for 30 years, graduate of Harvard Medical College, class of 1884, late Surgeon 5th Reg. Mass. Volunteers; Assistant Physician and Surgeon from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, class 1892. These physicians cure where others fail.



MR. BORDEN'S CRITICISM  
OF BUDGET NOTHING  
UBT GENERALITIES.

and an increase in the population of 68,000 from 191,000 ten years before. Taking the municipal census of Ontario, there was a growth of about 70,000 between 1891 and 1901, while the government census only gave 16,000. Either the census of Ontario was decreased by the government enumerators or greatly increased by the frauds of the census enumerators. The latter would prove his contention as to the time when the increase of the decade had taken place. A police census of Toronto gave 13,000 more than the government census. When these figures were investigated, it was shown that 4,000 students attending college were included, several thousand of hotel guests and a large number of domestic servants, not taken in the dominion returns. If to these were added the growth of 3,000 in 1901 during the census year, it would be found that the dominion census of 1901 had been fairly satisfactory.

After recess Sir Richard Cartwright directed several cases along the same course during the Conservative period, 1891 to 1896. His object was to establish the statement that Canada had grown more during the past five years of the decade than the first half. He then turned to the census frauds in Quebec and placed a batch of returns carefully taken by an officer of the census department to show that the census of 1891 was stuffed.

These returns showed that in 21 counties in Quebec the census returns of 1891 gave 40,000 more people than the actual returns made in the same counties three months earlier by the priests. (Cheers.) Taking the last census returns that is the figures for 1901—and the difference between these and the provincial returns was 20,000 in favor of the census. He deducted 8,000 from the fraudulent returns of 1891, which gave them an over count of 32,000. In Montreal, in two subdivisions, the lists were stuffed to the extent of 1,000 persons. It was not unlikely that similar fraudulent returns were made in the other divisions.

He calculated that in this way there were lost to Canada in the last census from 125,000 to 150,000 persons owing to the stuffed returns in 1891. As to the returns there was no doubt, but the large increase took place between 1890 and 1901. Then and Now.

From 1881 to 1896 there was a depression all over Canada, a reduction in trade and consequently many people were leaving the country. From 1896 to 1901 the reverse was the case. He quoted from the assessors' returns in Toronto to show that while between 1891 and 1896 there was only some 7,000 increase in the population, there was between 1896 and 1901, an increase of 28,000. In 1896 there were in Toronto 419,000 persons; in 1901 this was reduced to 761, and in 1901 to 676. He next gave immigration returns in the west to further illustrate that all growth of the census took place in the last half of the decade. It was equal to the growth of the previous 15 years. During the first half of the last decade, people who were coming into Canada did not stay, while during the latter portion of the decade there was no doubt upon that point. Such being the case he would prove his case against the census of 1891.

From 1896 to 1901 there were 64,000 immigrants who went into the northwest. It was safe to say that the population increased by 500,000 in the last five years. He quoted land sales in the west and showed that the Canadian Pacific, Hudson Bay and other land sales amounted in four years from 1897 to 1901, to 2,680,000 acres. In the same four years the homesteads set aside under the Conservatives were 7,222, while in the five years of Liberal rule they amounted to 24,588.

It was due to mistakes and maladministration of the Conservatives that the western country had not grown from 1880 to 1896 faster than it did. In the early eighties he had made many visits to the west and looked over the country with such men as Mr. Greenway. He was an eye witness to thousands of people entering the country admirably equipped to make excellent settlers, but the blundering fiscal policy of the government, its blundering railway policy, its check-board system which prevented one man from living within a mile of another, prevented the country from going ahead.

for 13 years, had he served his country as faithfully as he served his party leaders, the name of Thomas McGreevy would have stood extremely high in the roll of Canadian patriots." (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Sir Richard said the Red River Valley, the Saskatchewan Valley, the Assiniboia Valley, the Peace River Valley are realities. We have room for a population of at least 50,000,000. We have marvelous water powers, the value of which we are just beginning to realize, immense mineral resources, all we need is men, if we can but keep them here and if we are true to ourselves and persevere in the path we have entered upon to the last five years, I believe that the record of the next 10 years will surpass that of the last five, good as it has been, as fully as the record of the last 15 years has surpassed that of the last five years. (Great cheering.)

B. B. Oser followed, and Mr. Heyd (South Brant) moved the adjournment of the debate. The senate met tonight and did some routine business. Ottawa, March 19.—(Special)—The senate today adopted the report of the strike of committees without a division. There has been a good deal of talk going on among the Conservative senators during the past few days that a majority was to be drummed up to defeat the government supporters in the upper house. But when the senators met today there was a majority of one for the Liberals. If Sir Mackenzie Bowell at any time contemplated making all the committees Conservative, once more this session he must have seen that it was impossible today, and therefore after some kicking on his own part and on the part of one or two of his followers he permitted the committees as struck to go through without a vote.

Dominion Parliament Holidays. Ottawa, March 19.—(Special)—The premier has given notice that when the house adjourns next Wednesday it stands adjourned until the following Tuesday for the Easter holidays.

CANADA IS NOW "OUR  
LADY OF SUCCESS."

British Press Opinion on the Budget Statement of Hon. Mr. Fielding.

Montreal, March 19.—(Special)—The Star's London cable says: "The complaints of Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition in the Canadian parliament, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has seemingly excluded defence discussions from the programme in the coming conference, finds many sympathizers, especially among the ministerialists, who had hoped that the colonies themselves would propose some closer form of inter-empire defence co-operation. In the budget statement of Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Pall Mall Gazette (ministerialist) says 'our Lady of the Snows, so happily misnamed, had better be rechristened Our Lady of Success.' It hopes that if the argument is equal the chancellor of the exchequer will give Canada's view of the preferential tariff the benefit of the doubt. It adds that to give a youngster a 'leg up' is always good advice for the colonies as well as for individuals. 'The St. James Gazette, also ministerialist, asks: 'Shall we abandon free trade? It says that English officials and traders have every desire to give the fullest consideration to the colonial proposals; but it frankly confessed, in answer to its enquiry, that the only possible result is the maintenance of the status quo.'"

H. C. Vogt, a Danish engineer, has invented a novel apparatus by which the rolling, steering and motor and carburetor may all be done by means of a ruler, the head of which is fixed as a shaft and mounted in a tube fixed perpendicularly to an oscillatory driving shaft.

You Can't Be  
Attractive  
An Offensive Breath and Disgusting Discharge, Due to Catarrh, Blight Millions of Lives Yearly. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder as safe, sure, permanent, painless and harmless, in all cases of Catarrh of the Nose, Throat, Headache and Catarrh. It gives relief in 10 minutes and banishes the disease like magic. 65 Sold by M. V. Padlock.

Another algal exhibition will be held in Paris in May. The first sections will be for fishing, sporting and motor and carburetors; second, automobiles and boats; third, devices for lighting and heating.

The British government is about to appoint a committee to arrange for replacing the woodlands in Scotland.

Little Life to Insurrection Now. Washington, March 20.—Judge Wright, acting civil governor of the Philippines, has written a letter to General Marcus J. Wright of this city in which he says: "In 95 per cent. of the territory of the islands there is no insurrection and Americans go about singly and unarmed with about as much safety as they would in a large majority of the states at home. There is a fast dying insurrection in two provinces of Luzon and Samar. In looking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done put a stick into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done."

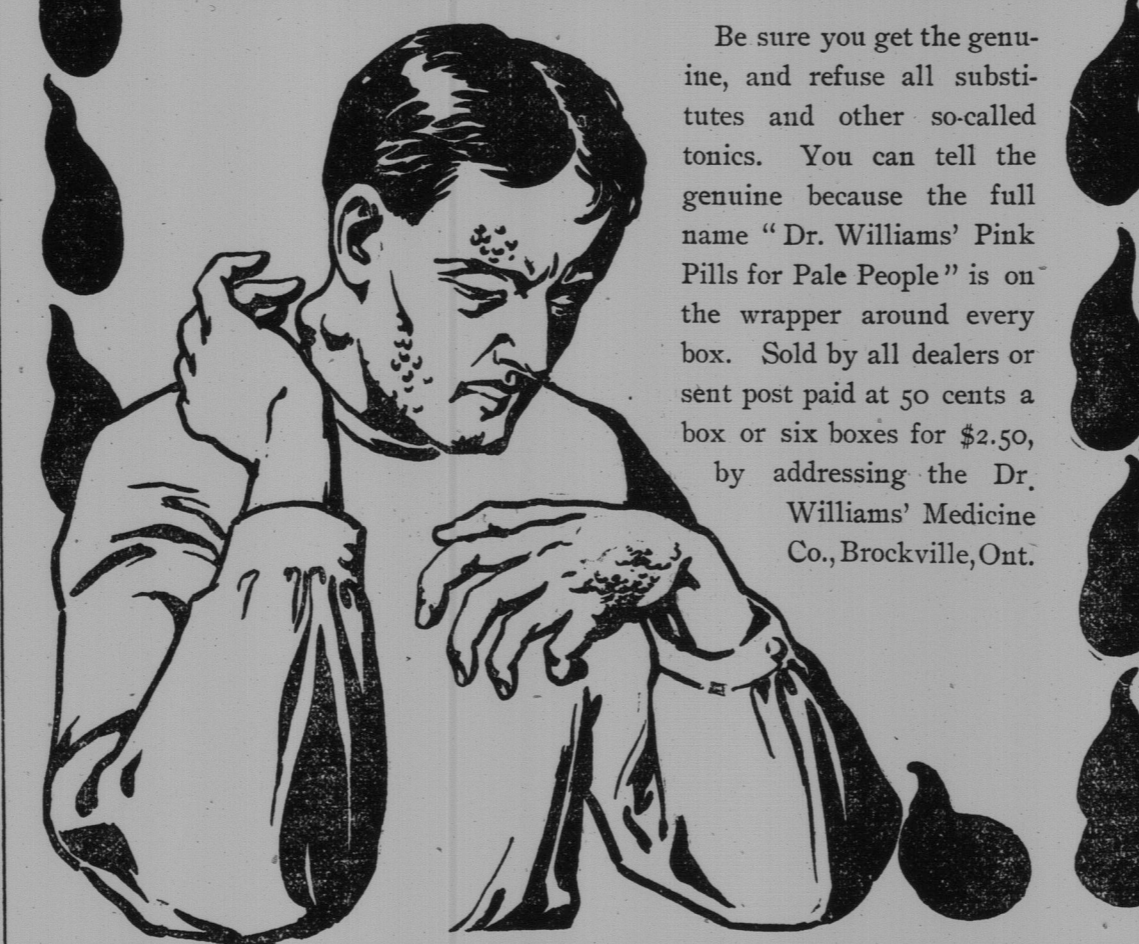
BLOOD TROUBLES

Blood troubles are many, important—and dangerous, and manifest themselves in many painful and offensive ways, such as scrofula, eczema and boils. These troubles are particularly likely to make themselves felt during the Spring months, and as the impurities in the blood penetrate every part of the system they are responsible for a large proportion of all disease. If your blood is not rich and pure, or if there is an insufficient supply of it, you will fall an easy prey to disease. To have pure blood and plenty of it, you need a tonic and blood builder, and for this purpose there is nothing can equal

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People.

These pills cure all diseases due to impurities in the blood by promptly cleansing and freeing the blood from all poisonous matter, and supplying the system with pure, rich, red blood. If your blood is thin, if you suffer from exhaustion at the least exertion, if you are pale and feel constantly languid and fagged out, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly cure you.

Mr. Robt. Lee, New Westminster, B. C., says: "I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have no equal as a blood medicine. Before I began their use my blood was in a very impure state, and pimples, which were itchy, broke out all over my body. My appetite was poor, and I was easily tired. I had tried several other medicines, and received no benefit, but a half dozen boxes of the pills, cleaned my blood and made me quite well again. You may be sure I will always speak a good word for this splendid medicine."



Be sure you get the genuine, and refuse all substitutes and other so-called tonics. You can tell the genuine because the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RESOURCEFUL CAPTAIN OF VESSEL FROM ST. JOHN. Schooner Adeline Towed Into Boston—Lost Anchors, But Skipper Had a Scheme.

Boston, March 20.—British schooner Adeline, Captain Williams, from St. John, N. B., for New York, lumber laden put into this port, this afternoon, to procure new anchors. She was picked up by tug Florence, Captain McKimmom, off Sound Point, making her way into port. Captain Williams says that his vessel while at anchor off Charlton during a stiff gale accompanied with a rough and confused sea, parted both chains, losing anchors and considerable chain, besides carrying away lobster. Not deeming it prudent to venture over Nantuxet Shoals the captain decided to bear up for this port. Captain Williams rigged a device by which the vessel could come to anchor in case of emergency by lashing pieces of timber together, the size of an ordinary cable and coiling around the same about 15 fathoms of chain on each stock.

EARLY NAVIGATION OPENING. Steamer Lake Champlain for Quebec from Liverpool Tuesday Week—Great Lakes Opening.

Quebec, March 20.—(Special)—S. S. Lake Champlain, of the Elder-Dunster line, will sail from Liverpool for Quebec April 1st. Windsor, Ont., March 20.—(Special)—Opening of navigation on the upper great lakes will be earlier this spring than has ever been known. Ships will be plying between Port Arthur and Lake Erie ports by April 1. The usual date is a month later.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY. Washington, March 20.—A practical test of wireless telephony was conducted on the Potomac River today with partial success. A wire was grounded on the shore and wires from a small boat a third of a mile across the water were dropped over the stern. Those who participated in the test announced that they recognized the sound of a harmonica though particularly indistinct and also heard human voices. Experiments overlaid were more satisfactory.

Womenly Troubles Should Not be Allowed to Undermine Health and Beauty, but Should be Treated at Once by Ferreroze.

It is impossible to go into details on this subject, but the experience of many a poor woman who is crippled for life, just because she didn't use a good remedy in time, should be a warning to others. When the first stages of womanhood appear in a young girl, a great deal depends upon getting her over this critical stage, when in years to come she will not develop great sickness or consumption. As soon as she complains of flushed face, headache, beating down feelings, give her at once a course of Ferreroze treatment, which will carry her past the crisis. In the adult woman if any irregularities occur, Ferreroze will be found a remedy of remarkable potency and power. Ferreroze is the ideal regulator for the monthly period and causes all organs of the body to perform their work properly, and at just the expected time. It purifies the blood, tones up the nerves and vital energies. The stomach is strengthened, and digestive and assimilative processes are improved by the good work of Ferreroze. It regulates the bowels, cures constipation and piles, and relieves disease and decay by health and vigor.

Teachers for South Africa. Several of the school teachers who desire to go to South Africa were examined yesterday at the local government rooms by Dr. J. R. Inch and Inspector W. S. Carter. Dr. A. P. Emery was also in attendance as it is necessary that each applicant must have a certificate of good general health. Inspector Carter said last night that about 20 applications had been received from teachers throughout the province, only three of four of whom were city teachers. Dr. Inch will report on the merits of the applicants to the board of education and that body that make the appointments. It is understood that a larger number of the city teachers would have offered if they had been certain that their present positions would be held for them until their return. The names of applicants will not be given out.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism No pay until you know it. After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever. I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does not I will pay him myself. I have no samples. Any medicine that can effect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 30 out of 40 who get these six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.00. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Simply state name of your dealer, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 11, Racine, Wis., Ont.

MABEL IN MOSCOW.

By H. Sutherland Edwards.

The private history of the court of Peter the Great is so little known that the incidents I am about to relate will be to most persons entirely new. Peter's wife, Catherine I, was of a slightly capricious disposition, and her affections, or rather her caprices, had for some little time past been engaged by a young Scottish officer, Captain Gordon, who had been brought over to Russia by his uncle the famous general of the same name.

She took a great interest in military affairs, and had frequent interviews with Gordon on the subject of a uniform she was choosing for a bodyguard of Hussars, which was to form her own private personal escort. After trying every possible color, from black to white, from green to yellow, and from red to blue, she at last fixed upon a bright scarlet for the tunic, and gray with a scarlet stripe for the trousers.

A complete uniform had been brought one afternoon to Captain Gordon's apartments in the palace of the Kremlin. But he had not time to look at it just then, being occupied with some regimental accounts and with a letter from a young lady, a great friend of his, who had just arrived at Moscow from England.

"My dear Patrick," ran the letter, "I have arrived here in a strange broken sort of carriage called a kiltika, which since we left Warsaw has met with a variety of accidents. I have brought a lot of theatrical and other dresses with me, and if I can't get them through the Custom House without much bother, I shall hurry on to see you and call for the clothes another time."

"Ever yours affectionately," "MABEL."

"P. S.—Ma-belle, but also ta belle." "Take that uniform into the inner room," cried Captain Gordon to the orderly who had brought it in. "Open the parcel and place the tunic, the trousers and all the rest of it on one of the chairs."

"I hear," replied the soldier, with a solemn salute, and having heard he proceeded to obey. "As now," said Gordon, when the man came back, "go out and buy me a pound of the best tobacco, and mind you are not away more than an hour," which entreated him not absenting himself for less than that time.

Empress exclaimed when she first saw you." "And are there no other words in the Russian language, since they all say the same thing?" "Not when you pass by."

"Oh, Patrick, if I were not vain already you would soon make me so!" said Mabel. With jealous indignation Peter heard how the young hussar, every afternoon when the Empress went out for a drive, was accustomed to ride by the side of her carriage, how he spent most of his time in the Empress's private apartments (this was untrue, but spies had their wares to sell), and how, worst of all (another untrue), he had dared to fight a duel on account of some slighting words spoken of him in connection with her Majesty. This last information enraged the ferocious Czar beyond all bearing, and he resolved to seek the Empress forthwith in her private apartments.

"I thought it was Gordon who was so fond of me," he said to himself; "but, as my friend the Regent of Orleans used to say, 'Woman is as flighty as a feather in the breeze. That great sovereign, Henry the Eighth of England, would have had her head off long ago.'"

Now it so happened that Gordon had his spies—or at least, one spy—as well as Peter. His soldier-servant, whom he paid well and treated kindly, kept him perfectly posted up in all particulars relating to the army and the court. The man got "tips," as we should say in the present day, from one of the Imperial spies, to whose sister he was making love, and he was able, before the Czar's return, to tell Gordon what news would be communicated to his Majesty on his arrival.

Gordon hurried to the newly furnished apartments assigned to Mabel in the barracks of the as yet unformed bodyguard of the Empress. "Mabel," he exclaimed, "there is not a moment to lose. You must return to your woman's clothes."

"Patrick!" cried Mabel, "I sent the whole of my theatrical wardrobe to the Empress. I was afraid to keep it, it seemed so strange. So I pretended it was a present to her from King George; and delighted she was to receive it."

"And your traveling dress—the one you came in?" "I burnt it—put it in one of the great furnaces from which the barracks are warmed. You told me to do so."

"So I did. Then you have nothing but your different uniforms?" "Nothing whatever!" "Fortunately officers in uniform can always secure post-horses; and once across the frontier we shall be safe from pursuit. Starting immediately we shall have at least twelve hours' start before we are missed."

"I must first see the Empress. She has been so kind to me."

"What madness!" "No really must."

"Then go at once! I will wait for you here. The Czar returns to Moscow this evening, and if he surprises you, we are lost."

"The young hussar jumped into a droshky, drove to the Kremlin and walked straight up to the Empress's private apartments."

"How good King George has been to send me these beautiful uniforms!" said Catherine. "They are all laid out in the next room. I will take you in and show them to you directly."

Before Mabel had time to reply, the Empress's confidential maid rushed in and in an agitated voice whispered, "The Czar!"

"In there!" cried the Empress; and the young hussar entered the inner room just as Peter burst through the door of the outer apartment.

"Who is in there, Ekaterina?" yelled the Czar.

"What does my lord mean by this wrath?" answered the terrified Catharina.

"Who hides soldiers in her bedroom?" shrieked Peter. "Bring him out this moment, or I will have his head—and yours, too, Madam."

"I will obey my lord's commands," said the Catharina, trembling with fright. "I can explain everything; but my lord's want of confidence in the honor and integrity of his wife is very cruel."

"Present me!" whispered Mabel, who did not understand a word of what the Russian-speaking Empress was saying.

"My cousin, Mr. Dundas," said the Captain. "Just arrived from Scotland, and now burning with desire to enter your Majesty's new bodyguard."

"Mr. Dundas will do honor to our new uniforms," answered Catherine. "What a surprise you have prepared for me, my dear Gordon!"

"I wished your Majesty to see the uniform with a live soldier inside of it," answered Patrick.

"And your cousin is indeed alive, all life, all animation," said Catherine, as she looked admiringly at the bright eyes, and the rosy cheeks of the young hussar. "Have a captain's commission made out for him at once," she added. "You shall command the regiment, Gordon. I appoint you Colonel. Your cousin will ride by the side of my carriage."

"How handsome!" ("Kak prekasny!") she added, as she gazed once more upon the scarlet tunic, then upon the slim, sprightly young officer who wore it so becomingly.

"And now," cried Patrick, "come to the riding school. You'll have a hard time of it for the next few days."

"What a color the ride has given you!" said Gordon, as they walked their horses back in the direction of the Kremlin; "and do you hear what they are saying all the time—that officer, that soldier, those young ladies, that old woman?"

"Nothing very dreadful, I hope."

"Simply 'Kak prekasny!' Just what the Officials of Westminster Abbey charge fees aggregating over \$2,000 when a marriage is placed in the abbey.

