

GRIED FOR FOOD.

Woman Destitute in St. Petersburg's Streets

Pleading to be Allowed to Go Back to Work—Situation is Still Delicate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The lack of money and food is already operating against a continuance of the strike. Weeping women are returning to the cigarette factories pleading to be allowed to resume work, but the managers are afraid to re-open in consequence of the threats of the strikers to sack their establishments.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

KISHINEV, Jan. 25.—A seditious demonstration during the performance led to a panic in a theatre here last night. A crisis in the hostility toward the government was raised in the crowded auditorium by incendiary proclamations which were showered from the gallery.

THE SITUATION AT KOVNO.

KOVNO, Russia, Jan. 25.—The governor has issued a proclamation announcing that the general strike in Kovno has been brought about by the threats of a small group of workmen whose hopes for changes in the factory regulations and an increase of wages cannot, however, be attained by such means.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Tribune's Paris correspondent says: The feeling throughout France, which was slow to express itself at the first news of the Russian revolution is now assuming a strong and unmistakable shape. A few isolated reactionary newspapers, like the Gazette de France, approve Nicholas II. for refusing to abdicate.

REPORTS MUCH EXAGGERATED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The American prints the following this morning under a special cable caption: Palace of

the Grand Duke Vladimir, St. Petersburg, Jan. 24, 1905, 8.35 p. m.—To the New York American, New York, U. S. A.

Reports sent from St. Petersburg of the occurrences here have been much exaggerated no doubt. We are passing through an acute crisis, but we expect by energetic measures to restore order within a short time.

(Signed) VLADIMIR THE SEVASTAPOL FIRE.

SEVASTOPOL, Jan. 24.—The report that the fire at the arsenal on Monday was the outcome of a mutinous outbreak of sailors and troops is wholly unfounded. The commandant of the port reiterates that nothing definite is known as to the origin of the fire.

OTHERS OUT ON STRIKE.

SARATOFF, Russia, Jan. 25.—The men in the railroad shops and other establishments here have gone out on strike.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The only decision of the government thus far is to preserve order at all costs. The government is living over a volcano and can do nothing else, said a high official this morning.

Private advices from all the big cities and towns of Russia indicate that there is excitement everywhere. The red flag demonstrations at Helsinki, Finland, last night, were quieting, but there is no evidence yet of a general movement. The appointment of Senator Linder as secretary of state for Finland, (announced Jan. 25) just at this time is considered to be an unfortunate blunder and is likely to prove exceedingly distasteful to the Finns.

MOSCOW, Jan. 25, 3.15 p. m.—All the printing works are now closed. The strike is spreading. Additional police has been stationed in all the streets.

GENERAL TREPPOFF IN COMMAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25, 8.30 p. m.—Governor General Trepoff was in supreme command of the city today. Although a state of siege has not been actually proclaimed, it practically exists, the emperor having conferred upon him as governor general almost absolute power authorizing him to use the military gendarmes and every other agency of the government to preserve order, placing under his control the government works and schools and even empowering him to exile persons who are inimical to peace.

During the night hundreds of arrests were made. ADDINGTON—Remains Con., 200. Con. W. J. Paull. Lib. H. Kestch. Last member Reid (C) Maj. 577.

London Sends its Tribute.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 23.—Miss Clara C. Colley, Clarence St., has experienced such remarkable benefit from "Catarhoxone," she makes the following public statement: "For two years I had a continuous cold in the head, and never used anything giving such quick results as Catarhoxone. It positively cures colds, consequently I advocate Catarhoxone strongly."

ESCAPED AN OPERATION.

"I had itching piles for six years, and the doctors told me there was no cure but a continuous operation. Dr. Chase's Ointment completely cured me in three weeks. As that was six months ago, and there I have been no return of the old trouble, I believe that the cure is a permanent one."—Mr. J. Mawer, Roden, Man.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25, 4.45 p. m.—The Associated Press has been privately advised that Maxim Gorky, the author and reform party leader, has been arrested at Riga whether he had been summoned by the illness of his wife.

MIRRORS ARE A NUISANCE IN

the house of a man whose face is branded with eczema. His own reflection shames him. Let him and his inflamed itching skin with Weaver's Cerate and purify his blood with Weaver's Syrup.

ROSS GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

Whitney Makes a Sweep of Ontario and Will Have a Majority of Forty-Eight— Liberal Leader Narrowly Escaped Defeat in His Own Constituency.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—Ontario today gave a stern rebuke to the electoral corruption by means of which the Ross government has since 1902 maintained itself in power. The returns indicate that Mr. Whitney will have a majority of forty-eight in the new legislature.

Such a landslide is altogether unknown in the history of Ontario. The situation may perhaps best be indicated by the mere statement that North Oxford has elected a conservative by a large majority. One thousand has been regarded as the usual liberal majority in that riding.

Three of the Ross cabinet fell in the fray, Dryden in South Ontario, Latchford in South Renfrew, and Ewart in Prescott.

All others had close calls. Ross himself had his majority of 600 in 1902 reduced to a barely 30. Graham and McKay did as well as any of them. The former's majority being reduced by about a hundred, while McKay's was largely increased, due to the fact that his electors were told he was to succeed Ross as premier. Harcourt had only 50 majority and Charlton 25.

Ex-Liberal General Gibson was decisively beaten, and the constituencies represented by Davis and Stratton both went conservative by large majorities. Those elected were:

- ADDINGTON—Remains Con., 200. Con. W. J. Paull. Lib. H. Kestch. Last member Reid (C) Maj. 577. ALGOMA—Remains Con., 150. Con. T. G. Smyth. Lib. T. G. Wigg. Last member Smyth (C) Maj. 227. N. BRANT—Turns Con., 200. Con. J. H. Fisher. Lib. Daniel Burt. Last member Burt (L) Maj. 152. S. BRANT—Remains Lib., 200. Con. W. S. Brewster. Lib. T. H. Preston. Last member Preston (L) Maj. 245. BROCKVILLE—Remains Lib., 200. Con. A. E. Donovan. Lib. Hon. G. P. Graham. Last member Graham (L) Maj. 376. C. BRUCE—Remains Con., 250. Con. Hugh Clark. Lib. R. Malcolm. Last member Clark (C) Maj. 44. N. BRUCE—Remains Lib., 250. Con. John George. Lib. Bowman. Last member Bowman (L) Maj. 268. S. BRUCE—Turns Con., 700. Con. Dr. R. E. Clapp. Lib. Rev. P. Chisholm. Last member Traux (L) Maj. 64. CARDWELL—Remains Con., 1,000. Con. A. L. Little. Lib. John Semple. Last member E. A. Little (C) Maj. 527. CARLTON—Remains Con., 800. Con. G. N. Kidd. Lib. Alfred Wood. Last member Kidd (C) Maj. 1,226. DUFFERIN—Remains Con., 400. Con. Dr. Lewis. Lib. W. A. Washburn. Last member Barr (C) Maj. 1,384. DUNDAS—Remains Con., 500. Con. J. P. Whitney. Last member Whitney (C) Maj. 504. E. DURHAM—Remains Con., 500. Con. J. J. Prentiss. Last member Prentiss (C) Maj. 684. W. DURHAM—Turns Con., 75. Con. DeWitt. Lib. Wm. Rickard. Last member Rickard (L) Maj. 88. E. ELGIN—Remains Con., 100. Con. G. A. Brower. Lib. J. C. Dance. Last member Brower (C) Maj. 112. W. ELGIN—Remains Con., 350. Con. F. G. Macdormid. Lib. D. E. McMillan. Soc. John Burton. Last member Macdormid (C) Maj. 502. N. ESSSEX—Remains Con., 600. Con. Dr. J. O. Reame. Lib. E. Girardot. Last member Reame (C) Maj. 328. S. ESSSEX—Turns Con., 72. Con. Dr. C. N. Anderson. Lib. J. A. Auld. Pro. J. E. Egan. Last member Auld (L) Maj. 458. FORT WILLIAM—Turns Con., 285. Con. Dr. Smellie. Lib. D. C. Cameron. Last member Cameron (L) Maj. 392. FRONTENAC—Remains Con., 275. Con. J. S. Gallagher. Lib. W. H. Reynolds. Last member Gallagher (C) Maj. 57. GLENGARRY—Turns Lib., 150. Con. W. D. Macleod. Lib. Don. McMillan. Last member Macleod (C) Maj. 484. GREENVILLE—Remains Con., 200. Con. Howard Ferguson. Last member Joynt (C) Maj. 800. N. GREY—Remains Lib. Con. A. G. Boyd. Lib. Hon. MacKay. Last member MacKay (L) Maj. 272. S. GREY—Remains Con., 400. Con. Jamieson. Lib. John McKechnie. Last member Jamieson (C) Maj. 485. C. GREY—Remains Con., 400. Con. I. B. Lucas. Lib. D. Gillies. Last member Lucas (C) acc. HALDIMAND—Remains Lib., 500. Con. McConnell. Lib. Jacob Kobler. Last member Holmes (L) Maj. 148.

HALTON—Turns Con. Con. W. A. Nixon. Last member Barber (L) Maj. 16. E. HAMILTON—Remains Con., 475. Con. Carscallen. Lib. H. S. Griffin. Last member Carscallen (C) Maj. 143. W. HAMILTON—Remains Con., 450. Last member Hendrie (C) Maj. 150. N. HASTINGS—Remains Con. Con. J. W. Pearce. Lib. L. McConnell. Last member Pearce (C) Maj. 318. EAST HASTINGS—Remains Lib., 200. Con. A. R. Richardson. Lib. E. W. Rathburn. Last member Russell (L) Maj. 36. W. HASTINGS—Remains Con., 530. Con. M. B. Morrison. Lib. H. Pringle. Last member Morrison (C) Maj. 321. E. HURON—Turns Con., 12. Con. James Bowman. Lib. A. Hislop. Last member Hislop (L) Maj. 465. S. HURON—Remains Con. Con. H. Elber. Lib. Rev. Mr. McLellan. Last member Elber (C) Maj. 53. W. HURON—Remains Lib. Con. Dudley Holmes. Last member Cameron (L) Maj. 21. E. KENT—Turns Con., 300. Con. G. H. Bowyer. Lib. John Cochrane. Last member Lee (L) Maj. 278. W. KENT—Remains Lib. Con. James Clancy. Lib. Rev. P. Chisholm. Last member Pardo (L) Maj. 285. KINGSTON—Remains Lib., 20. Con. D. M. McIntyre. Lib. E. J. B. Pense. E. LAMBTON—Turns Con., 20. Con. Montgomery. Lib. H. J. Pettypiece. Last member Pettypiece (L) Maj. 104. W. LAMBTON—Remains Con. Con. W. J. Paull. Lib. F. F. Pardee. Last member Hanna (C) Maj. 152. N. LANARK—Turns Con., 400. Con. Dr. R. F. Preston. Lib. A. H. Edwards. Last member Caldwell (L) Maj. 30. S. LANARK—Remains Con. Con. Col. Matheson. Lib. A. G. Farrell. Last member Matheson (C) Maj. 897. LEBEDS—Remains Con. Con. J. D. Dargavill. Con. Moses McFadden. Lib. C. N. Smith. Last member Smith (L) Maj. 251. C. SIMCOE—Turns Con., 300. Con. A. B. Thompson. Lib. C. E. Hewson. Last member Davidson (L) Maj. 44. E. SIMCOE—Remains Lib., 300. Con. Mayor McCosh. Lib. J. D. Tudhope. Last member Tudhope (L) Maj. 447. W. SIMCOE—Remains Con. Con. H. B. Duff. Lib. John Strain. Last member Duff (C) Maj. 977. STORMONT—Turns Con. Con. George Kerr. Lib. W. J. McCarr. Last member McCarr (L) Maj. 386. E. TORONTO—Remains Con. Con. Pyne. Lib. W. L. Edwards. Last member Pyne (C) Maj. 922. N. TORONTO—Remains Con., 1,398. Con. Nesbitt. Lib. Hugh Blair. Last member Nesbitt (C) Maj. 282. S. TORONTO—Remains Con. Con. J. J. Foy. Lib. J. J. Hunter. Ind. Thompson. Con. J. MacDonald. Last member Foy (C) Maj. 730. W. TORONTO—Remains Con., 2,278. Last member Crawford (C) Maj. 1,548. E. VICTORIA—Remains Con. Con. J. H. Carnegie. Lib. Dr. Austin. Last member Carnegie (C) Maj. 572. W. VICTORIA—Remains Con., 130. Con. Sam Fox. Lib. Thomas Stewart. Last member Fox (C) Maj. 99. N. WATERLOO—Remains Con., 376. Con. Lachner. Lib. George Moore. Indep.-Labor, S. Landers. Last member Lachner (C) Maj. 266. S. WATERLOO—Remains Con. Con. George Pattison. Dr. Thomson. Labor W. G. Seyfert. Last member Krebs (C) Maj. 98. WELLSLAND—Turns Con. Con. Evan Fraser. Lib. Joseph Battle. Last member Gross (L) Maj. 112. E. WELLINGTON—Turns Con., 92. Con. Major Craig. Lib. J. M. Gibson. Last member Gibson (L) Maj. 454. S. WELLINGTON—Remains Con., 200. Con. J. P. Downey. Lib. James T. Brown. Last member Downey (C) Maj. 227. W. WELLINGTON—Remains Con., 100. Con. James Tucker. Lib. Joseph Roach. Last member Tucker (C) Maj. 103. N. WENTWORTH—Remains Lib., 20. Con. Gordon C. Wilson. Lib. R. A. Thompson. Last member Thompson (L) Maj. 21. S. WENTWORTH—Remains Lib., 200. Con. J. T. H. Regan. Lib. D. Reed.

Royal Baking Powder

45 CENTS a pound can 25 cents a half pound can

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar; is absolutely pure; has received the highest praise from all authorities on food at home and abroad; is used daily in millions of homes throughout the world. Royal Baking Powder is the most economical thing in the kitchen.

- Last member Dickenson (L) Maj. 299. E. YORK—Turns Con., 219. Con. A. McGowan. Lib. W. Scott. Last member Richardson (L) Maj. 332. N. YORK—Turns Con., 300. Con. Lennox. Lib. W. C. Widdfield. Last member Davis (L) Maj. 449. W. YORK—Remains Con. Con. J. W. St. John. Lib. G. W. Verral. Last member St. John (C) Maj. 491.

Wolfville.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Jan. 23.—The Rev. Henry H. Hill, pastor of the Baptist Church in Winnipeg, is visiting the province for a few weeks. He addressed the students in College hall on Sunday afternoon. Ralph Percy Simonson, formerly of this town, was married on Wednesday to Miss Jeanie Eaton at Yarmouth by the Rev. C. W. Rose.

MEMORIAL WINDOW

Unveiled at Upper Sussex On Tuesday, In Memory of Russell Hubby, Who Died After Heroic Service in South Africa

An interesting service was held in the Reformed Episcopal church at Upper Corner, Sussex, on Tuesday at 8.00 p. m., being the occasion of the unveiling of the memorial window placed therein in memory of the late Russell G. Hubby, son of the Rev. A. M. Hubby, who was one of the first to offer his services and go to the front with his other New Brunswick comrades at the time of the Boer war in South Africa.

The community was shocked to learn on Tuesday of the sudden death of Elizabeth, wife of Chipman S. Parker, at her home in Berwick, aged 23 years. Her father, J. W. Margesson, died a few weeks ago at Kentville. Mr. Parker is the esteemed secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, and much sympathy is felt for him in his deep sorrow.

Mrs. Mary Gabriel Masters, one of the old school teachers of the province, died at her home in Somerville, N. S., on Friday, Jan. 20, at the age of 88 years. Her father, J. W. Margesson, died a few weeks ago at Kentville. Mr. Parker is the esteemed secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, and much sympathy is felt for him in his deep sorrow.

The annual holiday festival of the Reformed Episcopal church at Upper Corner was held in the church on Monday evening last, and a large number were present and an enjoyable evening was spent. The school, under the management of Miss Hubby and Miss Upham, is in a very efficient and flourishing condition.

WHITE LEAD



Brandram's Genuine. Brandram's Number One. London Pure. London Number One. Superfine and Thorne's Pure. The very best value in White Lead on the market. W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. 42 and 46 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'TORIA', 'In Use For Over Forty Years', 'GLERGYMAN', 'John Goodwill of E. I. Island.', 'Charge of Several Con...', 'That Locality.', 'of Rev. John Goodwill of', 'is announced elsewhere', 'is occurring at his home', 'town after a somewhat', 'ness. Rev. Mr. Goodwill's', 'from the field one of', 'clergymen who have been', 'the creed on the Island. Rev.', 'of Souris, Kings Co., is', 'the only clergyman of this', 'in left on the Island, but', 'that are long a success.', 'Mr. Goodwill will be', 'anomalies as a denomina-', 'well known outside of P.', 'of Nova Scotia, and in the', 'nce they are numerically', 'In the Island they now', 'by four or five congrega-', 'at one time their', 'is much greater, and have', 'foundation been regularly', 'o by clergymen who were', 'the Presbyterian belief.', 'The Macdonald was the first', 'the creed. He is remem-', 'most devout Christian, an', 'ker and a whole souled', 'strong personality and his', 'vangelistic addresses made', 'impression on many of', 'at the services held.', 'h his own life work, large', 'share his belief. The', 'congregation grew and', 'and after his death the', 'aried on for a time with', 'afterwards with weaken-', 'until now, while the', 'ers of the congregations', 'not enough younger people', 'sold to replace those who', 'away.', 'l. Miss Dexie, published a', 'of the scene of which is', 'maritime provinces, the', 'a fair description of a', 'atentive. These people', 'as persons of old were', 'devis, so in the presents', 'into all human beings', 'reat out by the influence', 'At the services held, the', 'the congregations often', 'ly affected by the words', 'er. Their hands first be-', 'then the head jerks back', 'and gradually the whole', 'own about in a manner', 'beyond the power of the', 'ed to prevent. At times', 'enced cry aloud in their', 'upon heaven to free', 'in, and finally, when the', 'y has passed away, they', 'their seats exhausted and', 'most unconscious.', 'are of frequent occur-', 'Island to the present day', 'asted schooner Wincola.', 'he, was reported at Ma-', 'omingo, prior to Jan. 11.', 'or San Domingo City. J.', 'received word last night', 'outward voyage from New', 'the crew had been taken', 'suffering for nine hours', 'buried at sea. Capt.', 'was mentioned the name of', 'and it is quite probable', 'a foreigner.

OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—Hon. George B. Foster was in his element yesterday, and the government were given clearly to understand that it will be more difficult to engineer the smallest bit of graft past the eye of the ex-minister of finance than to force the proverbial camel through a tiny needle's eye.

In spite of his inquisition considerable progress was made with the estimates, the items for the government general secretary's office, privy council office, auditor general's office, and the departments of justice, finance, customs, inland revenue, agriculture, railways, public works, post office, trade and labor being passed before six o'clock.

When he had finished Mr. Foster arose with a sinister smile and complimented the minister on his remarkable recovery from his old free trade opinions. "He who now sat at the feet of Gamble," said Mr. Foster, "but of Sir Richard Cartwright, who in some matters is far ahead of Gamble—who has heard him talk of the virtues of free trade and how delectable it is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest—after all you have done by one-sided preferential trade and the like, to encourage imperial good-will, you absolutely must not let an Englishman should sell to a poor Canadian at a lower price than to a German. If he wants to give a Canadian a good bargain you prevent him. What a large amount of cotton and must have been going on in the mind of the honorable gentleman."

Mr. Patterson's retort was that Mr. Foster's policy would make the duty 50 per cent, while the utmost "dumping" arrangement could do was to make a 30 per cent duty 45 per cent.

"Oh, you'll be a pretty good protectionist before long," said Mr. Foster and Patterson, the grim, grinned behind his beard not disapprovingly. Some fun was expected when the auditor general's report on the department came up, as the two hundred dollar increase here was obviously a slap to pacify the auditor for the government's refusal to increase his powers under the audit act. But Mr. McDougall himself was present and both sides tumbled over each other to assure the peppery auditor that they were entirely at his disposal, anything they could do to help him to please him in any way they would be only too glad to do with the greatest haste possible.

Mr. Bergeron took on dangerous ground when he asked the government if these increased appropriations meant that the government had surrendered to the demands of the auditor general had been making for some time. Mr. Patterson rose and smiled deprecatingly at the auditor general. "No, not exactly," he said, "but 'just mutual concessions,' and he smiled and bowed again. "The government certainly want to give Mr. McDougall all the help he requires," and he bowed again. "All the help he wants," endorsed Mr. Fitzpatrick, and he too smiled and bowed, and the applause of all old gentlemen who is the plague of all the young men, was immensely pleased at all this adulation and it is not generally believed that any more will be heard this session of his requests for superannuation even if the audit act is not amended.

A matter of interest to St. John that was discussed yesterday was the proposed double citizenship service between Canada and Mexico. According to Sir William Mulock the plan now is for Canada to grant an annual subsidy of \$100,000 for a monthly service on the Atlantic while the Mexican government does the same for the Pacific service. Sir William thought that nothing stood in the way of an early establishment of both services. It is hoped that the Atlantic service will be in operation by May. While the termini have not yet been announced, it is improbable that the advantages of St. John in this regard can be ignored. Mexico's imports reach \$100,000 a year and there is no reason why, with the advantages these services will bring, we should not control a substantial portion of it. We can send to Mexico lumber, coal, canned meats, butter, cheese, apples and other of our natural products. Mexico produces apples, but they have no flavor, and hence the opportunity for Canadian exporters. It is believed that the market of Mexico is exactly adapted to the Gravenstein apple from the Annapolis Valley, which has a world-wide reputation and can readily be marketed in the heart of Mexico. There will be a rail journey of only 200 miles from the Gulf ports to the City of Mexico and other leading centres of that country. There is also a market for manufacturers of wood, such as furniture, packing boxes, house fixtures, pallets and saws for pulp and paper, and for agricultural implements, such as ploughs, harrows, axes and garden tools, for mining machinery, electrical supplies and general hardware; for woollen goods, such as blankets, trousers and neckwear; for leather goods, such as trunks, travelling bags and fancy articles of leather manufacture. There is also a profitable market in Mexico for thoroughbred cattle, horses, sheep and swine.

While the whole house yesterday was howling to the auditor general

FOR BEEF ANIMALS.

Interesting Paper On How To Feed Them.

Professor J. H. Grisdale at the Maritime Winter Fair—The Best Age For Economical Gains.

Before you begin to feed, select the best possible animals, said Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, at the Maritime Winter Fair. On the platform there were two animals, one a six-year-old ox, the other a yearling steer.

First, look at the steer's face—was a broad face, not too long, with a mild large eye, a large muzzle. All good feeding steers have short thick necks. We want a steer with a good constitution, for he must digest large quantities of food to make a rapid growth. To secure a constitution of abundance of heart room is essential, shown by his thickness and depth. This also gives room for the organs of digestion behind the heart and lungs. He compared the conformation of the two animals beside him, the large ox with a sharp shoulder and high back, and the top and back of a constitution. The development of the hind quarters should also show length and depth and width—a straight and not a rounding ham.

The thick, low set steer will flesh much more cheaply than the rangy steer. From one year to two and a half years is the ideal age for feeding beef. The relative cost of a pound of gain is as follows: From birth to 6 months... 2 cts. per lb. 6 months to 1 year... 5 cts. per lb. 1 year to 2 years... 8 cts. per lb. 2 years to 3 years... 11 cts. per lb. There is something in the young animal that enables it to make a gain of its food than when it gets older. We find it pays to put feeding animals in a loose box—of course they should be fed on a ration, and in a box is enough; best of all, keep them comfortable—keep the stall well ventilated. Under poor ventilation a bunch of steers gained only 1 pound per day, while in a well-ventilated stall they gained 2-3 pounds with exactly the same feed and care, but good ventilation.

When putting up steers in the fall, feed lots of succulent food, and all roughage you can economically get them to eat. Give every steer as many turns as he wants, with four or five pounds of straw and much hay. Well cured clover is the best hay. After four to six weeks, begin the meal. Start with one pound per day; increase to an average of four. Oats, barley and peas and a good ration of alfalfa. The steers should be fed in a box, and in a box is enough; best of all, keep them comfortable—keep the stall well ventilated. Under poor ventilation a bunch of steers gained only 1 pound per day, while in a well-ventilated stall they gained 2-3 pounds with exactly the same feed and care, but good ventilation.

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Fowler Addresses House on Dismissal of Government Officials—Enquiry into Odour White Case.

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Mr. Fowler again back in his seat and led the attack of questions and criticism, ably seconded by Fowler Stockton, who with occasional assistance from Daniel, Monk and Bergeron, sustained the whole burden of the discussion. The departmental militia estimates were passed without delay. Fowler and Stockton took occasion to ask if the government had taken any action to recover from Martineau's bondsmen the amount that gentleman secured by means of bogus checks from the militia department. Mr. Lachapelle said nothing had been done, as the government had repudiated the checks and hoped to recover from the banks which had cashed them. The matter was still before the committee.

The appropriation for printing and stationery, Indian lands, interior, and the rest of the inside service was passed without much delay, though Mr. Fowler had an interesting tilt on the advisability of promoting clerks from a lower to a higher class as personal reward to clerks, even when additions to a higher class were necessary.

The greater part of the afternoon was spent in discussing the appropriation for the administration of justice, especially in the Yukon, where, in addition to regular salaries, large allowances were made for living expenses, judges getting \$5,000, sheriffs, magistrates and stenographers \$1,800, and other officers accordingly. The opposition, Mr. Fowler and Fowler, pointed out the greatly reduced living expenses in that country, and objected strenuously to the continuance of these heavy allowances, and especially the Yukon distinctions. At the request of the minister of justice, the Yukon appropriations were passed, and the understanding that the government would not pay expenses for the living expenses of the Yukon judges, was announced. The cost obtained concerning the salaries of living. The only change made was a striking out, at the instance of Mr. Fowler, of an item of \$2,500 to provide for the Yukon judges.

Consideration was transferred to the outside service of the post office departments. The first item was salary for a mail clerk, James Dunlop, who had been dismissed for alleged corrupt practices in connection with the election and subsequently reinstated owing to extenuating circumstances. Mr. Dunlop was a member of the opposition, confronted Mulock with indignation in their constituencies of unjust dismissals which they asked him to remedy similarly. Mr. Mulock took occasion to assail the principle of dismissal for partisanship, even if a perfect officer as a man had a perfect right not only to vote but to induce others to vote if he could. Nobody should be dismissed save for dereliction of duty.

Mulock contented himself with a general statement of self-righteousness with reference to all appointments and dismissals in his department and made no promise. The rest of the afternoon was spent in detailed discussion of certain staple commodities so that appointments and dismissals in various posts.

On Thursday Mr. Crockett will ask for a return of the letters from Tiffin and J. P. E. Island if so, why? Mr. Mulock was asked if he was qualified for the position of C. R. station agent at Fredericton and for all other correspondence respecting that dismissal.

Mr. Fowler has given notice that on Thursday he will ask the government if there is a contract in force for carrying mails from Maccan on the I. C. R. to the post office in the town. (2) If so what is the contract price and who is the contractor? (3) Were public tenders asked for, if so who were the tenders and what were the amounts? (4) What sum was paid previous contract?

On Tuesday next, Hon. Mr. Fisher will propose a resolution to amend the act respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities so that appointments and dismissals in various posts be packed in good and strong boxes of seasoned wood of inside dimensions not less than ten inches deep, 11 inches width, 20 inches length, representing about 2,200 cubic inches; that violators shall be liable to a penalty of 25 cents for each box wrongly packed.

On Thursday Mr. Lafurque will ask under what arrangements and for what purpose has the Marconi station been placed on the steamers Stanley and Minto. Does the government pay the cost of it, or how much? Has the work so far been successful, and has the Anglo-American Co. protested against the establishment of the Marconi station in P. E. Island? If so, why? Does the government recognize the protest, and if so, why? Mr. Martin of Quebec, P. E. I., will ask for correspondence with reference to the dismissal of the station and for reports of the ministers or officials respecting delegations from Prince Edward Island asking for the construction of that work.

Mr. Martin will also ask if the Murray branch has been completed by Harbor Branch, and what is the estimated cost? How many bridges are

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DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT.

WEAVER'S SYRUP For Humors Salt Rheum Scrofulous Swellings, etc. WEAVER'S GERATE Cleanses the Skin Beautifies the Complexion.

Combined these preparations act powerfully upon the system, completely eradicating the poison in the blood. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The following is from the Militia General Orders for 1905: G. O. 12, January, 1905.

ESTABLISHMENTS. The establishments of the Canadian militia (exclusive of the permanent forces) for the year 1904-05, will be those approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 23rd February, 1904, and issued under special general order of the 19th April, 1904, with the following additions and amendments: 18th Scottish Light Dragoons, converted from 78th regiment, C and D squadrons, 6th D. C. O. Hussars, 79th regiment, 4 companies added, making 8 in all. 6th field battery, C. A., disbanded. 41st regiment, re-organized, 4 companies instead of 8. 1st regiment, re-organized, 4 companies instead of 8. 1 paymaster and pay sergeant authorized for the following units: Each regiment of cavalry. Each brigade of artillery. Each regiment of infantry. Glengarry Highlanders, formation of a regiment, with two companies as a nucleus.

10th regiment, 19 privates per company. 13th regiment, 7 privates per company. 46th regiment, 19 privates per company. 5th D. C. O. Hussars, two new squadrons. (To replace those transferred to the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons.) A. M. S., 1 lieutenant and acting quartermaster added for war service, field hospital companies. A. M. S., 10 rank and file added to bearer companies, peace training and war.

Bearer sections, infantry regiments (city). Hospital sergeant 1 Privates (3 men per company as stretcher bearers) 16 Total 17 H Squadron, C. M. R., disbanded. Two companies of rifles at Fernie, B. C. A. S. C. companies, add 1 veterinary lieutenant. Add a chaplain for each regiment of cavalry, garrison artillery, infantry and rifles, and for each brigade of field artillery.

Bands, 24 strong, are authorized for each regiment of garrison artillery, infantry and rifles, to be taken from the authorized company strength of the unit. SIGNALING CORPS. Lieutenant colonel 1 Major 1 Captains 4 Lieutenants 12 Sergeants 12 Corporals 12 Privates 48

CORPS OF GUIDES. Peace Establishment. Lieutenant colonel 3 Major 1 Captains 4 Lieutenants 12 Sergeants 12 Corporals 12 Privates 48

War Establishment. Lieutenant colonel 3 Major 1 Captains 4 Lieutenants 12 Sergeants 12 Corporals 12 Privates 48

The foot-note to infantry establishments relative to transport, vehicles and horses, is cancelled, and the following substituted therefor: "The number of vehicles and horses allowed for regiments training in infantry units, is cancelled, and in the order authorizing the camp."

The G. G. F. Guards—The 4 quarter-master sergeants employed as orderlies to His Excellency the Governor General will be borne supernumerary to the establishment, without expense to the department of militia and defence. All cavalry and mounted infantry units will consist of 4 squadrons, except in cases where 5 already exist.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Three blocks square of houses, numbering perhaps fifty, in the blocks bounded by 18th and 16th streets and Jackson and Trinity avenues, in the Bronx, are either on fire or are threatened. Hundreds of men, women and children are getting out in their night clothing. The fire started about 12:50 o'clock. The fire engines were three-quarters of an hour in getting to the fire on account of the snow. Ambulances have been called from several hospitals.

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The appropriation for printing and stationery, Indian lands, interior

GZAR MURDERER.

Documents Issued Yesterday Calling Him Such.

Mob Urged to Destroy State Buildings and to Liberate All Prisoners—Stores Wrecked.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.—St. Petersburg wears a less martial aspect today. Everywhere troops have been drawn into court yards. Only pickets are left outside and small squads of Cossacks are patrolling the streets. The stores along the principal thoroughfares are mostly closed and barricaded.

The correspondent of the Associated Press drove up the Nevsky Prospect and with the help of daylight realized that the damage done to store fronts was more considerable than appeared last night. A large number of such premises were wrecked, the mob having devoted itself principally to confectionery and pastry cooks. Enormous crowds of strikers were promenading the sidewalks this morning and the street cars were again in operation. All has been quiet up to this hour. The correspondent of the Associated Press noticed several men distributing proclamations. The people formerly were shy of accepting such documents, now they are eagerly accepting them and have nicknamed them "Lasotoko" (swallows) an allusion to the spring which has become a synonym of revolution. The correspondent secured a number of copies. They are all signed by "The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party." One proclamation, dated January 23, reads: "Comrades, so long as autocracy exists no improvement in our condition is possible. Therefore we continue to inscribe on our banners the following demands: The immediate cessation of the war. The summoning of a constituent assembly of representatives and the people elected by universal and equal suffrage, and direct secret ballot. The removal of all class and privilege and restrictions. The inalienability of the person and domicile. Freedom of conscience, speech, press, meetings, strikes and political operations."

A second proclamation, dated Jan. 23rd, says: "The proletariat of all countries are united. Citizens you yesterday witnessed the bestial cruelty of the autocratic government. You saw blood flowing in the streets. You saw hundreds slaughtered. You saw the cause of labor. You saw the wretched and heard the groans of the wounded women and defenceless children. The blood and brains of workmen were scattered, around where their heads had been laid. Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers? It was the emperor, the grand dukes, the ministers, the generals, the nobles of the court. They are the murderers. Slay them. The war is over. Seize the arsenal and the arms at the depots and at the gunsmiths. Lay low the prison walls. Liberate the defenders of freedom. Demolish the police and gendarme stations and all the government and state buildings. We must throw down the emperor and the government, and must have our own government. Long live the revolution. Long live the constitutional assembly of representatives of the people." A third proclamation appeals to the people not to attempt to injure private property.

LAWYERS BACK UP STRIKERS. LONDON, Jan. 24.—A despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg, timed 12.21 p. m. today, says: "Crowds of strikers are again concentrating on the Nevsky Prospect. The situation is so tense that many inhabitants of St. Petersburg are sending their wives and children to Helmsingors and elsewhere for safety. A meeting of 320 barristers and solicitors has passed a resolution of solidarity with the strikers, protesting against the action of the government in provoking bloodshed, declining to appear in courts and declining to open a subscription in aid of the propaganda."

STRIKE SPREADING AT MOSCOW. MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—11.15 a. m.—The strike is spreading rapidly. All printing works have been stopped. No newspapers will be issued tomorrow. Thus far there have been no collisions with the police. MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—Employees of the Buchrushin, Michailoff, Linder and Schneider factories have joined in the strike.

TEN THOUSAND STRIKERS. MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—Employees of the tanneries who are out on strike remain quiet. The police have ordered all arms to be removed from the windows of gunsmiths, a majority of whom have closed their shops. The strikers here at noon today totalled ten thousand.

WORK STOPPED AT KOVNO. KOVNO, Russia, Jan. 24.—Work has been stopped at all the factories and railroad shops here. Kovno is the capital of the Russian government of that name and has about 500,000 inhabitants.

THE NIGHT WAS QUIET. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24, 11.10 a. m.—The night was quiet. There are no signs of undue excitement this morning, although thousands of workmen are straggling through the streets. A number of government printers resumed work this morning.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL REPORT. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—An official account of yesterday's events was as follows: During Monday there was no col-



WAKEFUL NIGHTS

wear out the body and mind. It is a trying strain on the nervous system and is caused principally by a weak, irregular or palpitating heart. There is only one way to bring relief and that is to invigorate and regulate the movements of the heart.

DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE

brings immediate relief and makes the heart strong and steady. Read what Mrs. Anna Canfield of Van Wyck, Idaho writes: "I first procured your remedy in Medicine Hat, Assn., and found it the most wonderful remedy I had ever used. In fact it has cured me of heart disease and sleeplessness and I now wish to sell it to others. Good best price etc." Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure gives relief in 30 minutes; it cures the Heart, Stomach and Nerves.

For instant relief all Catarrhs of the bladder use DR. AGNEW'S CATHARTIC POWDER. It relieves in 10 minutes.

Workmen at the electric stations joined the strikers in the evening. Then some groups, taking advantage of the darkness, began to break windows in the shops, but order was quickly restored. No persons were killed or wounded on Monday. The exact number killed on Sunday was 96; wounded, 338; of whom 53 were treated at the ambulance stations.

JAPANESE ARE INTERESTED.

TOKIO, Jan. 24.—The Japanese are keenly watching the developments at St. Petersburg. The newspapers publishing extras with accounts of the riots are eagerly read. The people were shocked at the death roll and there is a widespread feeling that the bureaucracy will be powerless to stem the tide of reform and that the downfall of the bureaucracy system must end the war.

"The violation of a foreign legation said: 'The war is over unless the Russian people are crushed with an iron heel. It has brought about a crisis. The Japanese army is now fighting the battle of the Russian people.'"

MISS BRADLEY'S DEATH. On Saturday last three died at Gray's Mills, in the parish of Kilmorton, Miss Lucy Bradley, at the age of ninety-six years. She was a daughter of the late Hamlyn Bradley, who came to this province with his Loyalist parents when a young boy. Miss Bradley was one of the oldest residents of the settlement.

LADIES! CURED - ME

All Else Had Failed. It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced, I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to her sex. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. R. CURRIAN, Windsor, Ont.

FREE! IS NO EXPERIMENT. A Positive Cure. That you may be assured of the merits of this wonderful medical triumph, I will send ten days' treatment free, with stamp, MRS. F. R. CURRIAN, Windsor, Ont.

FREE! IS WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND. It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities, after I had been given up for dead. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies who will send a stamped address, with stamp, MRS. F. R. CURRIAN, Windsor, Ont.

FREE! Will Make Your Wife Well. Many a husband is held down and life robbed of much happiness because his wife is an invalid. I will send a free sample of this Wonderful Home Treatment, which has brought happiness to so many homes. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. R. CURRIAN, Windsor, Ont.

FREE! Is Your Wife an Invalid? If you will send for a free sample of this Wonderful Home Treatment, you can be convinced that in a few months she may be strong and well again. Hundreds of women have been cured and made happy. Send today, enclosed stamp, MRS. F. R. CURRIAN, Windsor, Ont.

FREE! Is Invaluable TO SUFFERING WOMEN. It is a Grand Remedy. Having brought health and happiness to thousands of ladies all over the world, it will cure you, too. A free sample will be sent by addressing with stamp, MRS. F. R. CURRIAN, Windsor, Ont.

FREE! Cures Permanently all the following ailments, viz: Female leucorrhoea, irregular periods, headache, nervousness, indigestion, etc. I will send a free sample to any lady who will send a stamped address, with stamp, MRS. F. R. CURRIAN, Windsor, Ont.

St. John May Have a Chance Against Portland.

Transcontinental Railway Commission is Finding Grades Through New Brunswick That Ensure a Cheap Haul—Quiet Days in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—It is useless to expect the house to get down to serious business until after Wednesday. The Ontario provincial contest, which culminates on that date, is the one topic of interest. The seats are bare on both sides of the house: hardly an Ontario man, liberal or conservative, has been in his seat two days running since the session began. All are out musing somewhere in the hottest electoral light that even Ontario ever saw—a light between a weak government holding all the advantage of a strongly entrenched position, with fortifications in every branch of the building, and an opposition alert, vigorous, confident and with the assurance that with its cause are bound up interests that reach beyond the boundary of political life in Canada. And until the result is known the house of commons will take little interest in its own proceedings.

Saturday it managed to put in a half-hearted fifty-five minutes, with a little result. The speaker opened the proceedings with the announcement that the only thing notable about the meeting in Wright Co. made vacant by the resignation of one Wilfrid Laurier, and in Carleton Co., vacated by Edward Kidd. Then Laurier's resolution increasing the pay of the Mount Police was passed without opposition, both parties being equally convinced of the necessity of keeping this famous force up to its splendid standard. The only thing notable about the meeting was Sir Wilfrid's admission, compelled by questions from Mr. Haggart, that he did not know very much about the matter, which is manifestly out of sight upon books under the edge of the table; the speaker stepped down from his throne; the new deputy speaker took his seat in the chair.

The increase consists of \$3,450, all in salaries, made necessary by the increasing work of the department. The appropriations for the departments of justice and marine and fisheries were, after the usual discussion, allowed to stand until after the auditor general's report had been received. In view of the fact that the whole books may not be completed, the government has consented to put before the house the report so far as completed, so that after Monday the consideration of the estimates of the various departments of the government's general office, the privy council and the departments of Indian affairs, justice, militia, post office, printing and stationery and secretary of state, may go on.

The short discussion on the marine and fishery appropriations revealed in Mr. Prefontaine a depth of ignorance concerning the workings of his department, deeper than that of Sir Wilfrid regarding the mounted police. He not only could not answer correctly the questions of the opposition, but, in attempting to make a bluff of knowing something, he made statements which were so completely untrue, that he dictated himself half a dozen times, and was getting into a pitifully mixed condition when Mr. Fitzpatrick, who saved Emmerson from a similar predicament, would get the bulk of the rescue and explained what Prefontaine should have said, and "no, doubt intended to say."

"Sure," ejaculated the relieved Prefontaine, "Data what I did say," and the house grinned.

New Brunswick conservative members await with interest Mr. Emmerson's answers to the questions of Mr. Crockett concerning the remarkable treatment of Ouburn, a station master of Fredericton, who has been, without apparent reason, dismissed since the defeat of Mr. Gibson on Nov. 3rd.

Mr. White, when the I. C. R. took over the Canada Eastern a few months ago, had been in the service of that road for 22 years, working up from a brakeman's job to the position of station master, which he held for five years at Boiestown before going to Fredericton. When the transfer took place he received the same assurance that his services would be retained, as did all the employees of the Gibson road. Under either service, no complaints were made against him. But Gibson was defeated and because some of Mr. White's relatives supported Crockett, he was suspected of voting the way to "down" Mr. Crockett. It is certain that he did not—and the axe fell.

Since receiving notice of his dismissal, Mr. White has appealed for re-

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For a Disease Germ That Ligozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Ligozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Ligozone does kill germs. And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Ligozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is a deadly to vegetable matter. Ligozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Ligozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Ligozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases. These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Acts Like Oxygen. Ligozone is not made by combining drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables;

and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is a deadly to vegetable matter. Ligozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Ligozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Ligozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

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CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer my not pay any cash. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ligozone Co., 425-426 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is _____ I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatsoever.

Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

MARITIME UNION

Discussed at Meeting at Breeze's Corner.

Several Speakers See In This The Only Salvation For The East.

"Maritime Union," or the organic union of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island into a confederated whole, under one government, as a measure to counteract the growing preponderance of the west of the Dominion, was the subject of discussion at Tuesday night's weekly meeting of the Conservative Club.

J. B. M. Baxter presented the subject in an able address. At the commencement he alluded to the fact that this question was a live one just previously to confederation, and was in fact the forerunner of the larger movement. Taking his subject in hand, he marshalled an array of figures to illustrate the rate of growth for the last ten years in the west as compared with that in the east. First, in point of population the west had advanced much over a hundred per cent, while the east had practically remained stationary. Secondly, in point of immigration, this was almost wholly westward, hardly a sprinkling of immigrants remaining in the east. Thirdly, in point of area the west and east could not stand in comparison, giving the west an incalculable advantage.

The speaker then went into the feasibility of maritime union. While not overlooking the difficulties in the way, he believed that union was possible, and that as a precedent for the union of Upper and Lower Canada, which was effected in 1840 and continued until the establishment of confederation.

He then pointed out the advantages which union would bring to this section of the Dominion. It would mean an immediate reduction in government expenses. It would lead to a unified development of the natural resources of the three provinces. It would re-

alize the opportunity for the introduction and advancement of technical education. It would give a stimulus to commerce and obviate the inter-provincial trade difficulties which are at present so troublesome. It would remove petty jealousies between the provinces and unite them in a combined effort for their combined advancement.

The great gain to the provinces resultant from these advantages would be increased federal weight. The provinces then through their representatives in parliament could speak as a whole and not as disjointed parts. They could demand that the federal government should not be a party to any treaty or agreement which would not be to the advantage of the whole. They could demand that the federal government should not be a party to any treaty or agreement which would not be to the advantage of the whole.

W. S. Fisher heartily agreed with what Mr. Baxter had said. He believed the time had come for maritime union, and regarded it as the only practical solution of the east's deplorable position in federal affairs. The advantages of the union, he believed, were only too apparent. New Brunswick's place in the affairs of the Dominion was becoming smaller and smaller and union with the other maritime provinces was clearly the only way out of the difficulty. Transportation, he believed, was the key to the east's continued welfare and prosperity. Could the maritime provinces have the handling of the traffic from the west bound for Europe through the maritime provinces, the growth of the east in the future would depend upon the enjoyment of the privilege of handling this transportation. The maritime provinces would be fully able to take this fact must act together.

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ICE IN PORTLAND HARBOR.

What the Mayor Has To Say About It.

(Portland, Me., Press.) "I suppose you saw the article in one of the evening papers relating to breaking ice in the harbor; is it correct?" asked a reporter of Mayor Baxter last evening.

"Partially so, but notwithstanding my opinion as expressed on several occasions, is that it is not proper for the city to clear the docks of ice for private parties or corporations. They should do this themselves."

"How about the channel in the harbor?" "While I do not consider it the duty of the city to keep the channel clear, as it is necessary to have a clear channel on account of danger from fire, it has been arranged for the fire boat to run out every morning when it is necessary and which it can easily do, and thus keep an open channel. To go into docks owned by private persons and corporations does not seem to me to be the duty of the city. The cost of doing this is in nowise a question. If it is the duty of the city to do it, even at a very large cost, it should certainly perform that duty."

"Then you did not object on account of cost?" "Oh, no. That is too absurd."

Mayor Baxter says that the idea that the cost of breaking the ice by the fire boat, as printed in an evening paper, was only \$250, was ridiculously low. As a matter of fact the mayor says that the cost came nearer to being \$2,500 when

SEAS PE-RU-NA.



kidney diseases, and have very fine for the grippe. Always on the most lines of my steamer "E. A. A."

White Real Estate and apply for incorporation. Place of business at 990 Blandin, N. W. E. Veiligher, Sussex, and R. E. Cox, and R. A. Cassidy.

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IS A CURE FOR Sleeplessness.

LESS SLEEPLESS MEN CURED EVERY DAY BY DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS. Suffering and mental victims of sleeplessness find a cure in Dr. Hamilton's Pills. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a safe and reliable remedy for sleeplessness. They are made of natural ingredients and are easy to take.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items From Correspondents and Exchanges.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Mumford Headache Powders, 10 cents. VIENNA, Jan. 28.—Despatches received here today from Warsaw say the situation there is quiet and that no Polish rising is imminent.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of the best known people in Canada have greatly benefited by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam. It cures deep-seated coughs, colds, and all cases of Croup, Quinsy, Bronchitis, and similar affections.

ELEVEN YEARS of constant use in Birtle, Ont., is Dr. H. J. Miles's experience with "The D & L Emulsion. Do you suppose he would have continued ordering it unless it was the best?

MONEY FOR MT. ALLISON.

Treasurer Received \$25,000 as a Part of the Massey Bequest.

(Special to the Sun.) SACKVILLE, N. B., Jan. 26.—The treasurer of the Mount Allison Institutions is in receipt of a cheque for twenty-five thousand dollars from the Massey of Toronto, being a part of the bequest of the late Mr. Massey.

STILL ANOTHER CASE.

The New System Treatment, Anti-Pill, continues to work wonderful cures.

When Dr. Leonard of Lincoln, Neb., gave Anti-Pill to the world he had no idea of the world-wide and wonderful results it is now achieving in the cure of disease.

Amherst, N. S.

AMHERST, N. S., Jan. 24.—Gordon second son of the late W. D. Main, collector of customs, is making his first visit to his mother and sisters, Helen Cottage, since the death of his father and sister Mrs. Bishop.

USELESS LINIMENTS

Are being fast driven off the market by the overpowering merit of Poison's Nerviline, which has been found in one drop that is found in a quart of ordinary remedies.

Farm To Let.

A farm, containing 100 acres, 27 miles from St. John, Station on place. The farm is in a high state of cultivation and cuts 75 tons of hay.

KINGS CO. COUNCIL

Accounts of Secretary for Half Year.

Special Important Reports Submitted and Discussed—The Court House Repairs—New Officers.

(Special to the Sun.) HAMPTON, N. B., Jan. 25.—The municipal council resumed business at 10 a. m. Contractor Wm. Langstroth was heard in regard to heating and sanitation.

The council reassembled at two p. m. The auditor submitted the accounts of the secretary-treasurer for the past year, a synopsis of which follows: 1904: Jan. 1 for amount of credit of municipality, \$10,948.02 Dec. 31: Receipts on account of school fund, \$6,700.00

CR. \$30,239.71 Dec. 31: Paid on account of school fund, \$6,486.84 Contingent fund, \$10,207.62 Pauper lunatic fund, \$195.00

Balance to credit of municipality, \$3,829.98. The secretary reported that they had paid \$146.33 for printing forms and reports of council proceedings.

Oswell N. Price, surveyor of dams, reported that at the call of the Sussex Lumber Co., he had inspected Mrs. Fred Seely's dam over Thorne Brook, Havelsand, and made certain suggestions in regard thereto, but as he made no recommendation the council could take no action.

APPLE SHIPMENTS.

St. John Showing is Not Large. BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The total apple shipments from all ports for the week ended Jan. 21, and since the season opened, with comparisons, figures in barrels, follow:

Table with columns for location and quantity. Locations include Boston, New York, Portland, Me., Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Annapolis, N.S. Total quantity is 1,448,167 barrels.

required to the court house and the providing of adequate heating and sanitary arrangements. Contractor Langstroth gave an estimate of \$315 for clearing out the remaining earth in the basement, putting in needed, underpinning, walls and concrete floor.

Coun. Gilbert moved that \$2,300 be placed at the disposal of the buildings committee to provide necessary heating and sanitary arrangements and make repairs to the walls of the court house and jail.

The latter was adopted, and the discomfort experienced in the past, augmented by the changes made last year, is to continue until a new council is elected. A large number of bills were ordered to be paid.

Assessors—Byron McLeod, A. M. Brown, Jas. Purdie. Collector of rates—Thos. Morton. Parish clerk—Wm. McLeod.

Assessors—W. S. Belyea, Heber Jones, H. B. Helvey. Collector of rates—H. Allen Wallace. Parish clerk—Wm. McLeod.

Assessors—Jas. E. Fairweather, David Robertson, Frank Hayes. Collector of rates—Max. Hughson. Parish clerk—W. J. Brittain.

Assessors—Slias C. McCreedy, James Jeffrey, Wm. C. Smiley. Collector of rates—Charles Erb. Parish clerk—Wm. V. Stockton.

Assessors—Geo. W. Crawford, T. F. Wood, J. H. Roberts. Collector of rates—Geo. Currie. Parish clerk—Edwin Finley.

The Awful Helplessness of Locomotor Ataxia

A Test Whereby This Dreadfully Common Form of Paralysis is Detected in Its Early Stages—Cure is Then Readily Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The sufferer from locomotor ataxia is known by his peculiar shuffling gait in walking and the flop with which the feet are put down. About the first indications of this disease are loss of sensation in the feet and shooting pains in the legs.

Like other forms of paralysis, however, locomotor ataxia comes on gradually as the result of exhausted nerve force, and is accompanied by such symptoms as wakefulness, irritability, headache, restlessness of movement, twitching of the nerves, momentary defects in sight and hearing and difficulty in controlling movement of the limbs.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most effective treatment ever devised for the cure of locomotor ataxia, paralysis and all diseases of the nerves. First, because it is composed of the ingredients which the foremost physicians assert are the most certain nerve restoratives.

The Test

Stand with feet close together and eyes shut. If you are a victim of locomotor ataxia your body will sway from side to side and you may fall over.

You will also be unable to walk in a straight line with your eyes shut, and only with difficulty with them open.

Second, because it has established an enviable record in curing these diseases. When you use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can be absolutely sure that, search where you will, there cannot be found a more certain means of forming new, rich blood, creating new nerve force and restoring and revitalizing wasted and depleted nerve cells.

Was Afraid of Falling. Lost Control of Legs and Could Scarcely Walk—The Numbness of Paralysis Thruout the Body.

Mrs. Barbara Bush, Dixon, Stormont Co., Ont., writes: "I suffered a great deal from dizziness in childhood and numbness of the whole system, more especially the hands and arms, feet and legs. When I tried to walk my legs seemed to want to cross each other and I would be afraid of falling and grasp for a chair or table. I also had distressing nervous feelings at times, and suffered from a gnawing sensation in my stomach. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food built up my nervous system and removed the miserable feelings from which I suffered. I am seventy-three years old and my system is now down and this treatment seemed to be exactly what I needed. I hope others will benefit by my experience."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box. You can cure coughs and colds and prevent pneumonia and consumption by using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine.

THE STORM IS OVER.

Street Cars Are Running Again—Passengers Held for Two Days on Boston Express. Are Still at Grand Bay.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) The storm is officially declared to be ended, and for the next few days St. John will be recovering from the effects of it. This was a forenoon looking town yesterday, but there will be more life on the streets today, as much shovelling and hauling has been done, and even though the teamsters are still on strike, enough teams will be employed to keep things lively.

The official account of the storm is as follows: Snow began to fall at 2 p. m. on Wednesday after a cloudy forenoon. The wind was from the northeast and has since Wednesday continued to blow from the north and northeast. Its velocity from 2 p. m. on Wednesday ranged from 24 to 26 miles an hour, with occasional gusts at intervals of an hour, until Thursday morning, when its velocity increased. Between 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. on Thursday the wind was highest, blowing steadily from the northeast at 40 to 45 miles per hour, and it died down until evening, when it registered only 16 to 20 miles. The wind has been nothing unusual and its velocity has been exceeded frequently during the winter.

THE SNOW FALL. Snow commenced to fall between one and two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. It is hard to tell when it ceased, but noon on Thursday was probably about the time. For some hours afterwards drifts from the roofs of buildings made it appear that the fall still continued.

Another Heavy Drift. Up the line at Harvey, there is another drift which is even worse than the one at Shantytown, being over two hundred feet long, ten feet deep and packed solidly in a cutting. A large force of men have been working at this since early yesterday, but it is a slow job and but little progress is being made. This Harvey drift is reported to be the worst of the season, and it is hoped that the express would be relieved sometime during the forenoon.

STREET RAILWAY. The street railway company simply made no attempt to do anything. Early on Wednesday evening it was seen that the task of keeping the line open was an impossible one and the sweepers were called in. The tracks drifted full and on Thursday morning the rails were as deeply covered as were any other portions of the streets. It was decided that nothing should be done until the drifting ceased. In accordance with this idea men were engaged, and all last night very large gangs were put to work shovelling the tracks. They got along so well that by three o'clock this morning the main line was open, and some hundreds of men were clearing the Brunswick street line. Traffic will be resumed this morning.

FEW VESSELS MOVED. Shipping was all tied up. The D. A. R. str. Yarmouth went to Digby on Wednesday and was held there. She started on return at nine o'clock yesterday morning and reached St. John at one o'clock, the run across having been far less trying than might have been expected. The St. Croix of the Eastern S. S. Co., was held here until noon yesterday, when she was ordered out. All other vessels remained in port.

TWO NIGHTS IN A TRAIN. The C. P. R. is badly tied up and scattered along the line are some scores of passengers who are having a most unpleasant experience. The Boston night express, which should have got in here at 11:15 on Wednesday evening, has since that hour been stuck in a snow drift at Shantytown, a short distance this side of Grand Bay, and four or five miles beyond Fairville. This drift is a hundred and fifty feet long and ten feet deep. A snow plow which came down from McAdam on Wednesday night butted into this drift until the plow was derailed, which accident put an end to all further progress. The train was right behind and cannot move.

Early yesterday afternoon a large force of men were engaged by the C. P. R. They were sent to the west side, where two or three colonist cars were fitted up with benches, tables, and cooking utensils. Cooks were engaged to prepare food, and the cars were sent to the Fairville station. The cars started from west of St. John around by the Carleton branch to Fairville and thence to the relief of the belated Boston express at Shantytown. The Carleton branch presented some difficulty, but it was not anticipated that any serious obstacle would be encountered this side of Fairville. The men, numbering over a hundred, remained at work all night and it was hoped at an early hour this morning that the express would be relieved sometime during the forenoon.

There was some talk of sending a relief train from the city, but it was soon learned that from the Fairville side of the bridge to Fairville station was one solid mass of snow, which no train could get through. When the train from the city arrived at some two miles from Fairville, the engine and some of the cars were held up by the snow on the sections of the road requiring attention. The Boston train will be brought to Fairville from its present position via the bridge cannot easily be cleared, and the passengers will detain and will be brought into town by coaches from Fairville.

WANTED—Local agents and salesmen to sell ornamental and fruit trees. Liberal pay. Will steady work if desired. Write for catalogue to start. Apply now: PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto Ont. 37

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards and place notices. Liberal pay. Apply to JOHN A. MORRISON, Fredericton, N. B.

WANTED—At once, an Engineer for Phoenix Mill, Fredericton. State experience, age and references. Apply to JOHN A. MORRISON, Fredericton, N. B.

WANTED—A school teacher for District Number Six, of Hamstead and Greenwick. Apply, stating salary, to G. A. DERRAH, secretary to trustees, Round Hill, Kings Co., N. B.

WANTED—First or second class teacher, male or female, for District No. 3, Parish of Northford, County of Sunbury. Apply, stating salary, to DUNCAN E. BETTS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN. H. H. PICKETT, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Canada Life Building, St. John, N. B. Loans Negotiated, Money to Loan.

KINGS DAUGHTERS GUILD. A Boaring House for Women. TERMS MODERATE. 13 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26.—It is believed the frost last night in Florida destroyed all citrus fruit on trees, excepting in the extreme southern part of the state. Large quantities of citrus fruit are being placed at 800,000 boxes, possibly more.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Chief Inspector Geo. McCluskey was removed today as head of the detective bureau by order of Police Commissioner McAuliffe. He will be succeeded by Acting Inspector Stephen O'Brien.

TOOK A SEVERE COLD. It Settled in The Kidneys. Pain In The Back The Result. Catching cold and having it settle in the back is often the cause of Backache—the primary cause of kidney trouble. When the back aches it is a warning that the kidneys are able to become affected. Heed the warning; check the Backache, and dispose of any chance of further trouble. If you don't, serious complications are very apt to arise. Mrs. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ont., caught cold, and it settled in her kidneys. She used DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and is thankful for the immediate relief they gave her. She writes us as follows: "It is with pleasure that I add my testimony in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills. Some time ago I took a severe cold, which settled in my kidneys. The soreness and pain in the small of my back bothered me greatly. After suffering for some months, and finding numerous remedies fail, I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and received immediate relief from my sufferings. Doan's Kidney Pills may be procured at all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receipt of price—50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.35. THE DOAN KIDNEY PILLS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

