

OTTAWA LETTER

Blair Defends His Private Contracts With Willard Kitchen.

He Makes Contracts Without the Knowledge of the Chief Engineer and Deputy Minister.

The Grosse Isle Double Price Tariff Government System - Pleasant Tribute to Sir Mackenzie Bowell - Flatly Contradict Premier Peters of P. E. Island and Attorney-General Fugaley of N. B.

OTTAWA, May 7.—Nearly all the estimates for the current year are voted at the time of writing, but there is a little more discussion in connection with the supplementary estimates for next year, asking for more than five millions, were brought down this morning. The house is probably within a week of prorogation and it would be difficult to find a precedent where the supplementary estimates were so late. The public accounts committee is winding up its work, having had some interesting and instructive meetings, but it is painful to see that the committee would not be allowed to discover much more than is convenient to the ministers to have the public know. Obstruction has been reduced to a fine art here, and the process of excluding all witnesses concerning the Intercolonial railway, except those employed on the road and subject to dismissal, is remarkably effective.

At yesterday's meeting some additional information was produced concerning the Grosse Isle expenditure. The manager of James Robertson and Company, of Montreal, who furnished the same kind of goods as those purchased from this station, was examined at length on oath on a previous day, and afterwards sent a price list of goods furnished by his house. He is a much larger dealer, of course, than Harry Gaudy, who is Mr. Blair's friend, and who supplied the goods on this occasion. It is quite clear from the evidence which he furnishes that \$10,000 was paid for galvanized iron pipe and supplies which could have been bought for half the money. For instance, there is one purchase of galvanized iron pipe five inches in diameter, for which the price charged was \$1.40 a foot, whereas at the date when it was supplied Messrs. Robertson were selling precisely the same article in small lots at \$0.70 a foot. For this quantity the country paid \$3,936.75, whereas the right price would have been \$1,733.35. There is another purchase of \$766 worth of larger pipe at \$3.82 per foot, when the right price was \$1.27. Another lot cost \$20.10, which should have been \$10.05. Still another was purchased at \$70.06 which was worth only \$37.72. Eighty cents a foot was paid for pipe that was worth 44 cents, and the whole consignment of pipe, elbows, flanges, etc., was charged at \$4,739.03, when the same goods could have been bought in ten dollars lots for \$2,445.28.

It is claimed by the minister that though these goods were supplied in September the bargain was made for them in February, when the price was higher. But as a matter of fact the February price would have been less than \$3,000, and there was no earthly excuse for paying February prices. The February order was filled when it was made, and in May the department wrote to the contractor stating that his order was completed and everything mentioned in it had been received, asking him for prices for goods afterwards required. It was these goods for which the country is paying \$4,800, when they could have been bought the previous February for \$2,800 and at the time of delivery for \$400. This is a comparatively small business, but it is a sample, and it appears that the same state of affairs prevails over the country generally, especially in the department of public works. For purchases of this kind Mr. Blair disdains tenders. As Mr. Kemp points out, the private price lists from two or three people, who are careful to exclude large dealers like the Robertson Company, who would make the same rates for the government that they would for private purchasers. This class of people do not hang around the lobbies looking for small contracts. And the Quebec man who supplied Grosse Isle is a person doing business in a smaller way. He gets the business of this kind by favoritism and obtains great prices for his goods. Mr. Kemp happened upon this account accidentally, and there is no reason to suppose that it differs from others.

In the commons yesterday Mr. Blair defended his private contracts with Willard Kitchen for the balance of the Murray Harbor railway. He says that the contract for the first 11-2 miles was sufficient to fix a fair price, and that the extension of the schedule rate over the whole 90 or 40 miles was given with the approval of the whole government after the matter was explained. It was hard to reconcile this answer with the statement made in the senate by the secretary of state on the 8th day of April. At that time Mr. Scott asked if any further contract had been made on the road, and stated that only one contract, and that for the first 11-2 miles, had been given. Mr. Ferguson then told him that work was being done beyond section No. 2, and Mr. Scott promised to look into it. On April 9th Mr. Scott was again asked, and he said, "I have already given the answer to that question. I have enquired of the department, and they still adhere to the correctness of the answer."

On the 14th of April Mr. Ferguson again asked "whether the work of grading now being done from Char-

lottown to Murray Harbor other than on section 2 is being proceeded with by day's labor. If not, how is this work being done?" To this Mr. Scott replied: "The answer which I have, signed by Mr. Schreiber, is that no work is being done by day's labor, nor is any work authorized by the department to be proceeded with beyond 11-2 miles."

Now Mr. Blair's statement is that at this very time Mr. Kitchen was going on with the work outside of section two on a contract which was an extension of the two contracts. Mr. Kitchen was certainly at work, but whether he had the contract then or whether he secured it afterwards does not yet appear, since somebody is evidently making an incorrect statement. After Mr. Scott had made his last quoted statement in the senate, he ascertained that it was not correct and he sent over a note written to him by Mr. Schreiber. Mr. Schreiber stated that in fact the information the department possessed was concerned, the answers previously given were correct, but it had since come to the knowledge of the department that the contractor for No. 2 was proceeding to do work on the rest of the road and that orders had been sent to him to have that work discontinued. It was some time later that the information was furnished that Mr. Kitchen was working on the other 40 miles at the same prices as he was receiving for the first 11-2 miles.

The date of the order in council extending the contract has not been given, so far as I know, but Mr. Schreiber shows that Mr. Kitchen went on beyond his contract without consulting the department, and without the knowledge of the deputy minister or the other officers at Ottawa. Mr. Schreiber, when he heard that Mr. Kitchen was at work, ordered him to stop, but the order was disobeyed. Then it turned out that Mr. Kitchen had a contract to go on and that the whole thing was arranged by order-in-council. It must have been arranged when Mr. Scott made his incorrect statement in the senate. This goes to show that orders-in-council may be passed without the knowledge of some ministers and they are allowed to remain in ignorance of them and to deny publicly that they have been made. It also appears that Mr. Blair makes railway construction contracts without the knowledge of the chief engineer and deputy minister, and that the deputy sometimes sends statements afterwards to parliament that the contracts have not been made.

A pleasant tribute was paid to Sir Mackenzie Bowell by his friends in the senate last evening. The banquet to the opposition leader was almost purely a domestic affair. From the other house only Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, and Mr. Porter, who represents Sir Mackenzie's former constituency of West Hastings, were invited. The gathering was therefore a family one and passed off in the most agreeable way. Naturally there was some discussion of political matters, Sir Mackenzie dwelling somewhat emphatically on the preferential trade question, but the compliment paid to Sir Mackenzie was rather personal than political, still the sturdy ex-premier is regarded as a rather vigorous politician not only in parliament but in the country, and he is now carrying on in strenuous fashion the good old conservative journal of which he was editor before he entered political life, and of which he is now the principal owner. While he never has any uncertainty and optimism in the Belleville Intelligencer.

The statements of Premier Peters of Prince Edward Island and of Attorney-General Fugaley that the fishery award claim would be submitted to arbitration and that everything had been arranged about it, has again been contradicted, this time by the minister of finance. Mr. Fielding was even more emphatic than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I quote his words: "There has been a somewhat hazy claim in regard to the fishery award in the air a long time, but no understanding whatever has been arrived at between this government and the provincial government of P. E. I. . . . No understanding whatever has been come to between this government and the local government upon the subject." Dr. Sproule suggested that several hazy accounts had been paid before and the same thing might happen again. Mr. Fielding resumed: "There has been no time within the past ten or twelve years when some or other of the provinces has not claimed that it was the province and not the dominion which should have received the amount of the fishery award, and the claim is just in the same position as it has been at any time in the past. There will always be somebody in some provincial legislature who will raise the claim that the province should receive the money, and of course we cannot prevent any such contention being raised. But all I can tell the hon. gentlemen is that there has not been any understanding whatever arrived at between the government and the government of P. E. I. or any other province on the subject."

This seems to be a direct and emphatic contradiction of the statement made by the chief law officers of the two provinces. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 8.—When the main estimates for the coming year were brought down by the government organs announced that there was a reduction of nearly a million dollars in the expenditure as compared with the outlay for 1901. It was remarked at the time in these letters that when the supplementary estimates came it would be found that the reduction would be turned into a considerable increase. We have now the first set of supplementary estimates for next year adding between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 to the amount required on current account, and bringing up the current expenditure to nearly \$2,000,000 over that of last year. But this is not all. There will be a second supplementary before the session is out, and perhaps a third. Next year when the house meets a further vote will be asked to meet unlooked for expenditure which has taken place or will take place before the fiscal year closes. Several millions have been voted this year to meet the shortage of the last session's vote, and

undoubtedly the same thing will happen again, but even without that there is a considerable excess over last year, as every year since this government came in power has shown an increase over the year before it.

And this reminds me that Mr. Blair has been playing a rather low game on the minister of public works. The claim of Mackenzie and Mann which is to be paid on this year's account amounts to \$37,000. It was incurred by the authorization of the contractors to go to work on a railway without the consent of parliament. Mr. Blair had nothing whatever to do with the culpable Mr. Sifton and Mr. Blair, and it is fair to say that Mr. Sifton was the main man. It was originally a Sifton deal, but Mr. Blair had to father it as it was in his department, and he had charge of the measure. But when the bill of damages comes in it appears in the estimates as "on account of public works chargeable to capital." There is no reason why it should be put down to the works any more than any other railway work, and certainly there is no reason why it should be charged to capital. There is nothing in the Yukon nor anywhere else to read this expenditure, which is a dead loss and in no sense a capital outlay. If it had been charged to income it would have reduced Mr. Fielding's surplus, which is already rapidly fading away.

The railway committee is getting more stormy as the session advances towards a close. Mr. Oliver has succeeded in heading off a Red Deer bill and obstructing the Edmonton railway bill. All this means a great amount of shouting and unseemly clamor. Occasionally the committee was occupied listening to outbursts of song when members were trying to speak. Yesterday a member of Quebec and other capitalists were trying to get through a new railway project to cut across the whole of the Bay of Chaleur under the St. Lawrence, where the Intercolonial takes a long way around. Three or four members of parliament, including Mr. Talbot, are down in this bill as incorporators. Mr. Talbot announces that he is a sentimentalist rather than a financial promoter.

This enterprise is mixed up with the other Bay of Chaleur or Atlantic and Lake Superior enterprises, which has been in one form or another before the public for a dozen years, and has hatched out more scandals than any other speculation in the country. At various places on the line workers have not been paid and men representing the contractors have been arrested and compensated before parliament gives any further privileges to the company. There are also bond holders involved and they demand that no legislation shall be passed giving bidders or contractors a preference over the now demeriting shareholders. They after they have taken it in good faith. Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair have been urging delay while some of their most vigorous supporters, including Mr. Talbot and Mr. Prefontaine, if they can be called supporters of Mr. Tarte, are in a hurry for legislation. This collision of forces in the railway committee room produces the usual noise and tumult, and any stranger who should have dropped into the committee room about noon yesterday would have been struck by the strange scene in the midst of a riot. What condones to uneasiness, if such an awful racket can be described by so mild a term, is the fact that there are a number of undisputed private bills on the order paper which ought to be taken up until the controversial measures are settled. The promoters of these innocent measures get very angry over the obstruction.

Dr. Roddick's bill to provide for a good understanding among the doctors of the various provinces has got its third reading at last, and goes to the senate very much amended. The exaggerated distrust which some of the Quebec men have of any measure which seems to infringe on the power of the province has been taken up with evidence in this matter. All the doctors are in favor of this co-operation. Medical colleges strongly urge it and no human interest can possibly be injured by its adoption. The purpose of the bill is to bring into force a medical act of various provinces to work together for their mutual advantage. They desire to be able to move from one province to another, or to practice in more than one province, and to establish some system of registration to Quebec, as there were few who qualify medical men to practice in any part of Canada. The result must be in every way beneficial, raising the standard of the profession and establishing a general medical council.

It is true that the provinces have jurisdiction over medical matters, but the provinces cannot legislate for all Canada, and such a measure as this cannot originate in any province. Dr. Roddick's bill guards the autonomy of the provinces by providing that this general act shall not go into effect until each of the provinces has legislated to bring it into force. Even Mr. Lemieux, who seemed to be leading the opposition in the measure, was satisfied with this arrangement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden both supported the bill, the premier arguing that it would be the greatest possible advantage to Quebec, as there were French groups all over the dominion, and it was desirable that French practitioners educated in Quebec should be in a position to go and practise in other provinces among their compatriots. But after Mr. Lemieux was silenced by these concessions Mr. Borden spoke out. He said that reading he forced the measure to a vote and succeeded in getting 16 of his compatriots to vote for a six months' hold. As there were not 30 French members in the house at the time Mr. Bourassa succeeded in controlling more of his fellow countrymen than the three French speaking ministers who supported the measure. Every minister of the crown in the house voted for the bill.

Mr. MacLaren of Perth, Ont., is very well known throughout Canada and many other countries by reason of the MacLaren cheese. In parliament he is also known as a man of force, who sets himself to work on large propositions and works them out with great care. He has not said much this session, but took opportunity yesterday to lay before parliament his views as to the transportation problem. Mr. MacLaren says that Canada exported last year about \$40,000,000 worth of butter, cheese and bacon. It cost over a million dollars more to send these goods to England than it would have cost if they had been produced in the United States at the same distance from the seaboard. Another million dollars was lost for the want of proper cold storage on cars and steamers. This \$2,000,000 was taken out of the pockets of the farmers, and the loss is increasing every year as the country develops and the demand increases. The member for Perth has a theory that the question of transport would be best solved by the establishment of a line of large steamers to ply between Lake Superior and large centers on Georgian Bay. From Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario he would either use a rail route or one of the waterways that are projected. Mr. Tarte of course swears by French River, and other members pin their faith on the Ottawa River route.

Mr. MacLaren would have a line of steamers from Toronto to the St. Lawrence with good facilities at Montreal and a first class line from that place to Europe. For summer business he would establish an inland transportation route, a small draft plying between Lake Ontario and some Nova Scotia port carrying produce to the Nova Scotia depot for shipment to England and from the Nova Scotia port to the west, transporting coal from an extensive European goods as might be brought to the depot for re-shipment. Mr. Bell (Plouffe) is considerably interested in this project, and spoke strongly in favor of it.

Mr. MacLaren put his views into the form of a motion, setting forth the facts of the case. The latter part of his motion reads: "Whereas it is in the interests of the dominion at large, in view of the economy of water transportation, that use shall be made of our waterways between Lake Superior and the seaboard, thus affording a route for our exports from the western territory and Ontario and the development of intercolonial trade; and whereas it is expedient and indispensable that the government shall at once inaugurate such a policy in connection with our waterways and the shipping industries as will speedily lead to the completion of a Canadian system of both inland and ocean transportation."

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Tarte both agreed with most of the facts and arguments of Mr. MacLaren, but they insisted that he should withdraw his motion as it was moved in amendment to supply and therefore equivalent to a motion to amend. Mr. MacLaren was in a queer position to take in view of the fact that less than a week before Mr. Bourassa proposed a resolution as an amendment to supply, asking the government to take up the question of the cattle embargo, and the government accepted it without dissenting. It was a want of confidence motion. Mr. MacLaren declined to accept such a discrimination and pressed the question to a vote, meeting defeat with a straight government majority.

In the course of the debate Mr. Fisher announced that \$280,000 was to be spent this year in improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Tarte made an interesting speech, explaining his own operations at Port Colborne. The minister of public works again expressed alarm over the Morgan steamship combine. He says that Mr. Morgan and his friends control many American railways and if they get control of the Atlantic steamships, are sure to work them together, thus injuring Canadian routes and Canadian ports.

On the same day there was a debate on the Georgian Bay canal bill, which is a measure to extend the time for the revenue of a company of the project of connecting the St. Lawrence with Georgian Bay by deepening the Ottawa river into a navigable stream. This is an old project which has been advocated and organized in late years by Mr. McLeod Stewart and has the privilege of the assistance of Attorney-General Fugaley in the capacity of solicitor. Some say it will cost \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000. Others place it at \$200,000,000, which allows a considerable margin for speculation. The discussion gave Mr. Tarte an opportunity of which he has had about twenty this year, to exploit his French river scheme. He improves them all, and everybody knows now that whenever Mr. Tarte starts out to talk on transportation his road will lead him to French River.

Yesterday Mr. Tarte announced that this scheme of French River would cost \$5,000,000, which is a very small sum of money if the enterprise would be successful. It continued until ten minutes to nine, and at nine o'clock the committee would rise. The remaining ten minutes had been assigned apparently to Mr. Georges Ball. Mr. Ball is a lumber merchant at Nicolet, who is classed as a French Canadian, but is Scotch on the paternal side. This is his first parliament and he was selected for distinction by appointment as the conservative whip for the French Canadians in the house. His duties in that capacity were to keep Mr. Monk, Mr. Morin and Mr. Casgrain in line. The election of Mr. Leonard added one to the number, and Mr. Ball thereupon resigned the onerous duties in favor of the new member for Laval. But he made a very funny ten minutes speech in which he set forth at length Mr. Prefontaine's connection with various companies, and observed that the ex-mayor had bought a number of Armstrong's liabilities at one cent on the dollar and tried to exploit certain companies on the strength of it. Mr. Armstrong occupied a seat in the gallery and seemed to be somewhat entertained by the proposition, but the subway was talked out, and it was passed this morning.

Mr. Tarte expanded to the committee to supply the Quebec end of his scheme about transportation. He has great hopes of Quebec as a summer port and is investing public money quite heavily therein. It is pretty well known that the Quebec docks were built by the harbor commissioners under that port with a dominion government guarantee, and that the burden rests upon the dominion, which has had to pay the interest for a number of years. Mr. Tarte explains that this breaker has been moving and requires to be strengthened. Besides he is going to run out a new embankment, estab-

lishing a new harbor, which Mr. Morin says will only hold two ships at once; it will cost a million dollars. This is to be a straight charge on the dominion, though it appears to be just such a work as the private docks and wharves at Halifax and the Sand Point facilities at St. John. Mr. Tarte proposes to work at it for two years and hopes that Quebec may then be in a position to accommodate the fast line steamships. It ought perhaps to be stated here that Mr. Tarte is asking for \$500,000 for St. Lawrence navigation to be spent this year in addition to this Quebec vote.

SURPRISE SURPRISE SURPRISE SURPRISE is SOAP Pure Hard Soap. SURPRISE SURPRISE

One effect of the legislative stampede is the appearance of twenty or more titles of private bills on the order paper after all the private members' days are gone. Some of these are important measures for the incorporation of companies or the reviving of charters. It was found necessary to set aside another day or a part of two days to get clear of this business. This forenoon was added to the private members' allotment.

But before this was done the members in charge thought that yesterday's one hour after dinner was all they had left. At the top of the list was the Montreal subway bill, which its promoters were anxious to get through, while the other nineteen were equally desirous of having the way cleared. But the house was not unanimous about the subway, and at this stage in the session a single dissenter is as good as a hundred would be in March. There were many objections to the road under the St. Lawrence, even if it had not been mixed up with the C. N. Armstrong enterprises, and were not involved in the strained relations between Mr. Tarte and Mr. Prefontaine. The ex-mayor now wants the subway bill to go through. He first supported a bridge bill of Mr. Armstrong's, which would be a competitor to the tunnel scheme. That was abandoned by Mr. Prefontaine, who in the committee opposed and killed the measure which stood in his own name. He next took hold of the second bridge scheme, of which the incorporators were the New York people now famous members of the Dominion Securities Company. The alliance of Mr. Prefontaine with Dr. Webb's company seemed promising until Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte opened fire in the committee by repudiating their New York friends and suggesting investigation of their responsibility. Before the committee reported came the collapse of the Webb-Meyer syndicate, and this bridge bill seems to have been dropped.

Next we find Mr. Prefontaine advocating the subsidy which Mr. Bicker dike and others in Montreal, some of their rich men, are supporting with their names. Wise men have come to see that the appearance of a rich man's name in connection with a railway charter does not imply an investment. Dr. Webb, who had a Vanderbil flavor about him, and was president of about six companies concerned in Canadian enterprises, had no money in them, as he now declares. When Canadian politicians quoted him as a capitalist interested in Canada they were leading people astray.

Those opposed to the subway bill got some comfort from Mr. Tarte, who at first threw cold water on the enterprise, but afterwards expressed himself satisfied with certain amendments that were put in the bill. Dr. Sproule and Mr. Ball were not yet reconciled. Dr. Sproule says that a subway would be no particular benefit to the people in the south of the St. Lawrence who want to get their goods to market, but would not feel like walking or driving their carts through five miles of tunnel. He urged that it will prevent the construction of the bridge which is very much needed.

Dr. Sproule's argument may have been very good, but his chief virtue as an attack on the measure was his temper. It continued until ten minutes to nine, and at nine o'clock the committee would rise. The remaining ten minutes had been assigned apparently to Mr. Georges Ball. Mr. Ball is a lumber merchant at Nicolet, who is classed as a French Canadian, but is Scotch on the paternal side. This is his first parliament and he was selected for distinction by appointment as the conservative whip for the French Canadians in the house. His duties in that capacity were to keep Mr. Monk, Mr. Morin and Mr. Casgrain in line. The election of Mr. Leonard added one to the number, and Mr. Ball thereupon resigned the onerous duties in favor of the new member for Laval. But he made a very funny ten minutes speech in which he set forth at length Mr. Prefontaine's connection with various companies, and observed that the ex-mayor had bought a number of Armstrong's liabilities at one cent on the dollar and tried to exploit certain companies on the strength of it. Mr. Armstrong occupied a seat in the gallery and seemed to be somewhat entertained by the proposition, but the subway was talked out, and it was passed this morning.

Mr. Tarte expanded to the committee to supply the Quebec end of his scheme about transportation. He has great hopes of Quebec as a summer port and is investing public money quite heavily therein. It is pretty well known that the Quebec docks were built by the harbor commissioners under that port with a dominion government guarantee, and that the burden rests upon the dominion, which has had to pay the interest for a number of years. Mr. Tarte explains that this breaker has been moving and requires to be strengthened. Besides he is going to run out a new embankment, estab-

lishing a new harbor, which Mr. Morin says will only hold two ships at once; it will cost a million dollars. This is to be a straight charge on the dominion, though it appears to be just such a work as the private docks and wharves at Halifax and the Sand Point facilities at St. John. Mr. Tarte proposes to work at it for two years and hopes that Quebec may then be in a position to accommodate the fast line steamships. It ought perhaps to be stated here that Mr. Tarte is asking for \$500,000 for St. Lawrence navigation to be spent this year in addition to this Quebec vote.

The other end of this enterprise is Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, at the western end of the Welland canal. For this Mr. Blair is asking in the main estimates for \$300,000 and in the supplementary estimates for \$145,000. It is pretty hard to distinguish between Mr. Blair's operations at Port Colborne in connection with the canal and Mr. Tarte's in connection with the harbor which forms its entrance. But Mr. Tarte is asking, in addition to Mr. Blair's vote, for \$100,000 in the supplementary estimates and \$220,000 in the main estimates. When the whole thing is completed several million dollars will have been spent around this fresh water harbor.

Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair seem to be working a good deal at cross purposes, and occasionally in the railway committee it is difficult to say which has the responsibility in regard to any particular enterprise, such as for instance, as the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay canal. The Trent canal, which is a kind of waterway connecting a series of lakes, is under charge of Mr. Blair, but the French River navigation is of the same character. There is the same kind of confusion between Mr. Tarte and Mr. Mulock. The postmaster general established a system of mail delivery in Toronto by locomotives, as he called them. They have been discontinued, and the mechanical machines were broken to pieces. These locomotives are said to be one-third of the time in use, one-third in the ditch, and the other third in the repair shops.

But a peculiar feature of the matter is that the expense of repairs is charged to the department of public works, and several thousand dollars which has been wasted and which ought to have been an addition to Mr. Mulock's deficit, is unloaded upon Mr. Tarte's department.

Mr. Tarte explained to the house in a most candid way that Mr. Mulock set these machines to work when Mr. Tarte was away to Europe, implying that if he had been home he would have taken Mr. Mulock by the throat and restrained him. Mr. Mulock also has a convenient way of getting his mail carried into the Yukon by the mounted police and charging it up to the expense of that department, while he turns in the revenue as the income of his own department. The most conspicuous general is evidently an accomplished financier. In private life these methods would have made a man rich if there were no courts of justice in the country.

The affair of Judge Dugas and the janitors and matrons who have been waiting upon his household at public expense was further ventilated this evening. Mr. Tarte explains that the judge was living in the court house, and therefore had some right to claim the services of these men servants and handmaidens. Mr. Borden hardly sees it in that light, since the judge is paid a large salary and has been getting some eight or nine thousand dollars a year of living expenses besides. It seems that Mr. Tarte's officer ordered these public servants to wait upon the judge in a servile and domestic capacity. Mr. Tarte does not explain why this order was given, and in spite of Mr. Borden's humorous reflections upon his want of information, the minister refused to be further informed, but repeated the declaration, which has become so familiar in the last five years, that it will never happen again.

Mr. Gourley thinks it is time this whole Yukon expense business was investigated. He is getting a little tired voting salaries larger than are paid elsewhere, and then supplying the public officers with dwelling houses and paying them living allowances enough to keep two or three families. Now that direct communication is open to Dawson, and prices are getting down to a reasonable basis, he does not see why a judge who receives about double the salary that a magistrate of the same standing in the east would get should also get \$5,000 a year living allowance. Mr. Belcourt, who figures on his professional cards as a sort of parliamentary agent for Yukon enterprises, insists that it costs five times as much for everything at Dawson as it does here. Dr. Sproule with a Dawson paper and price lists was able to show that he was quite wrong and that the tradition of the excessive prices has been handed down from a time when the country was almost inaccessible. S. D. S.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

FARM LIFE

In the Great Canadian Prairie Land.

Fast Horses and Persian Lamb Coats for the Granger's Wife and Daughters - But Domestic Help is Scarce.

(Special Cor. Toronto Globe.)

BRANDON, April 10.—Business men here who know the condition of the country eastward to Winnipeg say that the acreage of wheat in Manitoba will be considerably reduced this year. Last fall the farmers were so busy getting in their grain and threshing it out that very little ploughing was done before the spell of wet weather that was the characteristic of the late fall. The floods and excess of moisture this spring have kept thousands of acres of land under water that with normal conditions would at this season be in course of preparation for the crop. There will therefore not be time to put in seed as large an acreage as last year. This of course applies only to Manitoba, and more especially to the stretches along the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Brandon district is not so seriously affected, but east towards Portage la Prairie there will be a serious reduction in the crop area.

HOME BUILDING NOW.

While surplus money is going to some extent into land purchase, there is a very general movement toward the improvement of dwellings with a view to making life more pleasant for the women on the farm. Up till recent years the farm life of Manitoba was a much harder life for women than for men, more especially in the sparsely settled districts, where neighbors were few. The mother with a brood of little children had a hard life, and domestic appointments in those early days were not of the best. Now all that is fast changing. Many farmers are becoming wealthy, and to a man who takes out a crop of 5,000 or 10,000 bushels there is no trouble in making his wife and daughters very comfortable. In the old days, for example, many of the wells were open draw wells. The correct thing now is a pump worked by windmill power, which obviates hand drawing or pumping. Some wealthy farmers in this district, who have creeks or other good natural drainage in their land, have supplemented the windmill water supply with a concrete installation of plumbing for bath and kitchen.

In the provision for social life great improvement has been made. During the years of struggle horses were too valuable and too scarce to be kept for pleasure, but now most of the well-to-do farmers have a driving horse or team that their women folk can use to go visiting during the day.

THE SCHOOL MA'AM'S PART.

Socials and visiting during the winter months have become marked features of Manitoba life, and a taste for literature is fast developing among people who in Ontario would read little else than newspapers. The school ma'am is playing an important part in this intellectual movement. She is required to become fairly proficient in her duties before entering on the practice of her profession. It is no uncommon thing to find her marrying at the end of the first or second season some stalwart young farmer in her school section. The loss of a husband is rather serious to the province, which must keep educating young women to fill the vacancies, but the school ma'am as a farmer's wife becomes a centre of intellectual activity in her neighborhood and raises the standard among the members of her own family and those who come under her influence. A well known public man tells me that the school ma'am in the home has been a very great influence for good in Manitoba.

DOMESTIC HELP VERY SCARCE.

The problem of domestic help is one of the most difficult of solution. It is almost impossible to secure domestics, and this condition, it is believed is a permanent one. Even in the towns toward which girls seeking employment as domestics gravitate the wages are about \$15 a month, and the rate of the real hardship of life for the farmer's wife lies in this failure of the supply of domestics. On a wheat farm in winter the men have a fairly good time, but the housewife whose children are small is kept up at home. There are, of course, compensations in a higher standard of living than the small Ontario farmer can afford.

A partner in one of the leading dry goods houses, who before coming here had experience of the country trade in London and other Ontario points, says he was astounded at first at the high quality of goods demanded by Manitoba purchasers. Where Ontario farmers' wives would buy a fifty cent yard dress the Manitoba woman would pay twice that amount. So far as millinery is concerned I had ample demonstration. There are in the Brandon stores stocks of trimmed hats that are in the main copied from the latest Parisian and New York styles. They are bought largely by farmers' wives and daughters. Looking at the little church and school-caste on the township line, where the lads and lassies do most of their counting, one sometimes imagines that the fabrics sold are too rich for the environment, but fine feathers make fine birds all the world round, and the Manitoba girl is no whit behind her eastern sister in the exercise of the faculty of dressing well and giving Cupid a fair chance.

THE COONSKIN COAT.

A distinctive Manitoba institution is the coonskin coat. Where all the coons come from to supply the demand

no man knoweth, but the sale is enormous. The gentleman I have already quoted from says that he has sometimes sold in one day fur coats to three and four members of the same family, including a Persian lamb one for the god wife. One bill he remembers was \$400 in cash for one family's afternoon fur buying.

I am repeating these stories, not as a matter of idle gossip, but to give the eastern merchant some idea of the remarkable per capita purchasing power of the prairie farmer in a good season. As the expenses attending the purchasing of land and the erection of comfortable dwellings is overcome and the second generation begins to enter upon the debt-free property accumulated by their fathers, this disposition to live up to a high standard will naturally increase. If the Ontario farmer on a hundred acres can live in comfort, what should be the purchasing power of the Manitoban farming 320 acres clear of debt and yielding from 4,000 to 6,000 bushels of wheat at an average price of fifty cents. As for the men who farm a section or over they are not farmers at all in our use of the term. They are frequently worth \$40,000 and \$50,000 before they pass middle age, and would be counted rich in the east. To these men all reasonable luxuries are attainable, and it would surprise no one to see in the west a quarter of a century from now a species of residence corresponding to that of the English gentleman farmer, and with the conveniences and refinements to which he is accustomed.

BELL'S KITES

"Baddeck and That Sort of Thing" - Not Wheels.

HALIFAX, May 14.—Alexander Graham Bell has returned from Washington and has resumed his experiments at Baddeck, Cape Britain, in aerial navigation machines. Mr. Bell has had a very large number of kites made to specifications prepared by himself, and it is with these that he has begun work. He hopes some day to perfect a practicable flying machine which will be worked independent of any balloon. Mr. Bell does not believe in the balloon for this purpose.

WHOLESALE TREE PLANTING.

The Public Spirited Polymorphians Undertake a Needed Work.

Several hundred ornamental trees were planted yesterday by the Haymarket Square Polymorphians on the Marsh road. The trees were purchased from D. McIntosh and are of different varieties. They are all of good size, and should do well in such rich soil as is found where they are being planted. This morning a gang of men under the supervision of Mr. McIntosh started setting out the trees just beyond Kiersteads, and later in the day members of the Polymorphians will assist in the work. The trees are being placed only on the left hand side of the road going out, and are twenty-five or thirty feet apart. It is thought that the number already purchased will be sufficient to reach as far as the entrance to the rural cemetery. The trees are being made by the club to obtain from Fernhill additional trees, and should they do this the planting will be continued farther out. This is only the first step in the plan the club have of making the Marsh road a beautiful avenue, and should the work done this year prove successful the other side of the road will be given a share of the trees next season.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

EXPRESS BOILERMAKING. (From the Engineering Magazine.) It is not generally known that a boiler of 40 horse power can be made and shipped in about eight hours. That is to say, if an order is put in by seven o'clock in the morning, it can be on its way to its destination by three o'clock the same day, ready for steam when set. This boiler will be taken from flat sheets, rolled to dimensions, all rivets driven, tubes set and rolled, and the work made water and steam-tight within the time named.

A MAN CAN'T swim in shackles

of his winning a race, but a question being able only to keep afloat. The man who is suffering from malnutrition is like the fettered swimmer. His stomach and all allied organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased. It is not a question with him of winning in the race for business but of simply keeping up under any circumstances. Whenever disease affects the stomach it is affecting also the blood and the health of every organ of the body. For blood is only food converted into nutrition and nutrition is the life of the body and every organ of it. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood and enables the perfect nutrition of the body which means perfect health.

"For six long years I suffered with indigestion and my liver and kidneys, which baffled the best doctors in my country," writes E. L. Hanwell, Esq. of Woolley, Prince William Co., Va. "I suffered with my stomach and back for a long time, and after taking a variety of medicines do a day's work. I would have death-like pains in the back and sides, and I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets. Before I had taken six or six more bottles and used them, and am happy to say I love my life to Dr. Pierce's."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs. The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kidney Troubles Kidney Troubles

Kidney Troubles Kidney.

You ought not to neglect for a moment a weak back and pains which are the sure signal of kidney trouble. It is dangerous, perhaps fatally so, not to give immediate attention to this danger signal of Nature. If, even for a short period, the kidneys fail to perform their important work, poisonous matter of the most virulent character is being carried into the blood instead of being thrown off in the natural manner. This is the reason that kidney troubles are so frequently fatal in their results.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People

are the best thing you can get for kidney troubles. Their action is prompt, strengthening and curative. They act not only directly and efficiently on the kidneys, but are equally effective in all cases of liver complaint. Both these important organs can be kept in a perfectly healthy, active condition by the use of this famous remedy.

Mr. C. J. Trangott, the popular director of the Kingston Young Men's Christian Association, says:—"Some months ago my health was very poor; I lost energy; it seemed as if I could never get enough sleep, my breath was short, and I was fast growing unfit for my work in the gymnasium. The doctor who attended me said I was suffering from kidney trouble, but although I was under his care for some time his treatment failed to aid me in the least. At last, following the advice of some friends I procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am grateful to-day that I did so, for they have certainly made me feel like a new man. My energy and ambition have returned, and I now find it a pleasure to perform my duties instead of a trial as I once did. I would earnestly urge all sufferers to give them a trial."

Remember too, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills purify and enrich the blood, and strengthen the nerves. If your blood is out of order as shown by skin eruption, weakness, palpitation of the heart, headaches, nervousness, etc., there is no other medicine in the world will put you right as safely and quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

There are many imitations of this sterling medicine but you can always tell the genuine because you will find the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper of every box.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



PREMIER TWEEDIE'S REPORT

Of His Investigation of the Lord's Day Alliance Charges.

Finds St. John City, as Regards Law and Order, Not Behind Best Governed City of Its Size in America.

Premier Tweedie's finding on the enforcement of Sabbath day observance recently held by him into the complaints of Sabbath day observance has been handed down as follows: After carefully considering the testimony adduced, I find that while the evidence offered on behalf of the memorialists shows clearly that sales of intoxicating liquors, beers, groceries, etc., have been made on Sundays, and in some cases the law openly violated, yet there was no evidence given before me to show that these violations occurred with the knowledge or connivance of the chief of police, his officers or men, and it can scarcely be expected in a city of the population of St. John, with only twelve policemen on duty on Sundays, that violations of law would not occur, no matter how vigilant the officers might be. I am not altogether satisfied that the policemen on duty were as prompt and vigilant in reporting offenders against the law as they might be, especially in the cases of druggists selling soda water. In the testimony offered by the memorialists, the witnesses seemed to assume that in all cases where they saw persons in a drug store drinking soda water a sale took place. I do not think they have a right to assume this. No evidence was offered as to their knowledge of any sales having taken place on Sunday. In regard to the sale of soda water, one of the liquor license commissioners for the city admitted on being examined by the counsel for the memorialists that he had instructed Mr. Hoban, a druggist, to sell soda water on Sunday, and when asked how he came to tell him to sell, answered: "Well, in the interest of temperance for one thing; I claim if people could get a glass of soda water they would ask for anything else. I told Mr. Hoban to sell." This was wholly unauthorized, and Mr. Hoban, an intelligent business man, should have known that neither Mr. Smith, nor the whole license commission, could give authority to violate the law. Mr. Smith stated that he acted entirely upon his own opinion, without consultation with his colleagues and without the authority of any person.

The memorialists also charged that a committee of the Alliance had repeated interviews with the chief of police regarding the remission on the part of the officers of the police force, but that no practical result had followed such interviews. This is denied by the chief, who states that on all occasions he instructed his men to do their duty faithfully, and that he was not aware, and did not believe that the men on duty were not vigilant in the performance of their duty. He also states that he had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Fotheringham on the street one day after the memorial had been presented to the government, when he said to him (Dr. Fotheringham) "I have not been able to get your support of that statement to take their hands off the government." He (Dr. Fotheringham) said: "Oh, we have got nothing against you; what we support of that statement to take their hands off the government." All the policemen, examined on behalf of Chief Clark were emphatic in their denial of having been remiss in their duties. Each one claimed that he had carried out the instructions of his chief, and these instructions were that reports should be made of all violations of the law. It appeared clearly by the evidence that Chief Clark is a very painstaking officer and that on no occasion had he winked or connived at any dereliction of duty upon the part of his men.

As to the charge made by the memorialists that it was "commonly reported that instructions not to enforce the law have been given, and that these emanate from a source which the chief feels bound to obey," I have to say that no evidence whatever was given to support that statement. The chief and his officers and men all stated the contrary, and no evidence was offered on the part of the memorialists to prove the allegations. I have further to report that it transpired at the investigation that a great deal of the evidence as to Sunday day violations was given by witnesses who had been hunted up after the memorial had been filed with the government. This was especially noteworthy in the case of Robert W. Woods, who at the solicitation of Rev. Dr. Fotheringham went around the city one Sunday evening to ascertain if there was any violation of the Liquor License Act. His evidence was that about the last day of August Rev. Dr. Fotheringham called upon him, asking him if he would care to take a run around the city on the first of September, being Sunday, and see what information he could get towards the Sunday violation. Witness said he told him he would, providing he would not have to go into court and swear or convict anyone. Dr. Fotheringham told him he did not think he would, only just to go around and see what he could do and make a statement to him. In procuring evidence of violations in this way the witness' testimony showed that the law was not openly violated but was broken in secret.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., May 12.—John A. Cummings went some weeks ago to Boston to resume his old place on the ice works. Subsequently he has company with Abner Atkinson purchased an outfit for moving furniture and are doing well.

Col. Blair addressed a meeting of farmers here on Tuesday evening. He explained the adaptability of the various fertilizers now in use and gave valuable information in regard to the cultivation of the soil and the different breeds of stock, etc.

An agricultural society has been formed here composed of the most prosperous farmers. Two of these, M. L. Harrison and A. S. Pinnore, have together purchased a seeder.

A lady living near Springhill has through the death of a near relative in Kings county, come into possession of a neat legacy.

During Mr. John Canning's absence from home her house was broken into and a quantity of potatoes, preserves, etc., were stolen from the cellar.

Through a defect in the hoisting machinery at No. 2 slope, Springhill mines has suffered a severe loss, the entire hoisting apparatus being demolished by a lot of empty rakes flying up when a broken cylinder threw back to the bottom the full rakes being struck in the surface.

Richard Magency, a native of this place, was badly injured in Sidney mines, three ribs being broken and one piercing the lung.

C. S. Roscoe, so long connected with the Valley Woolen-Mills as clerk and book-keeper, has severed his connection with the firm and removed his family to Parrsboro. Mr. Roscoe was most popular with all patrons of the mill.

Rev. Mr. McGregor of Amherst exchanged pulpits with Rev. F. L. Jobb yesterday. Mrs. Charles Harrison is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wood of Amherst.

Mr. Smith of Port Lawrence again has a number of teams at work hauling Albert Pugsley's deals from beyond the river to the siding for shipment to Parrsboro.

The year-and-a-half-old child of David Lytell fell down three stone steps of their residence in Springhill, fracturing both bones of one wrist.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 13.—Mackenzie and Mann are in the city making preliminary arrangements regarding the building of the South Shore railway, 200 miles long, from Halifax to Yarmouth, for the construction and operation of which they have a contract with the Nova Scotia government, which loans them upon it \$10,000 a mile. The members of the local government have accepted an invitation from Mackenzie and Mann to go on a trip with them tomorrow in their private car to Bridgewater, over the Central railway from Middleton, a.

BORNWALLIS, N. S., May 14.—Mr. Thomson of Amherst has bought the tailoring establishment and business of Noble Crandall of Wolfville, situated at Canning.

Edward Hazel has purchased a tract of land from Richard Wood at Arlington and will erect a house there. On Wednesday, May 7th, Thomas Crocker of Wainwright was married at Kentville to Fannie Grace of Berwick. The Rev. Charles Freeman of Acadia,

1890, who has been pastor of a Baptist church at Edmonton, N. W. T., for the past six years, has recently entered upon the charge of the church in Roland, Manitoba.

Twenty-seven panes of glass were broken by unknown persons in the windows of the blacksmith shop of Cox and Brown at Canning one night last week.

Last Wednesday evening a Greek wedding took place in St. James' church, Kentville. The contracting parties were George Denis and Mary Michael.

The dyke at Kingsport, which is owned by the Nova Scotia Produce and Supply Co., went out for the second time this spring during the big tides of last week. It is said the company do not intend rebuilding it at present.

The many friends of Lieut. Robert Ryan will be glad to know that his injury lately received in Africa was but a flesh wound, and that it is healing rapidly.

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM

No Pay until you know it.

After 3,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bow 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 what I claim pay your druggist \$5.00 for it. If it doesn't 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 39 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 12, Racine, Wis.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

BOSTON, May 14.—A request has been received by the Boston police to look up Henry Gonella, a young Italian fruit dealer of Brunswick, Maine, who was to have been married at Rumford Falls yesterday. Gonella disappeared in this city several days ago and the marriage license remains uncalled for.

Infants too young to take medicines may be cured of cough, whooping cough and colds by using Vapo-Cresoline—they breathe it.

RISE SOAP Soap. SURPRISE

ing a new harbor, which Mr. Morin will only hold two ships at a time, it will cost a million dollars. It is to be a straight charge on the union, though it appears to be just a work as the private docks and piers at Halifax and the Sand Bay facilities at St. John. Mr. Morin proposes to work at it for two years and hopes that Quebec may be in a position to accommodate fast line steamships. It ought not to be stated here that Mr. Morin is asking for \$500,000. Mr. Stence navigation to be spent this in addition to this Quebec vote.

the other end of this enterprise is Colborne, on Lake Erie, at the end of the Welland canal. For Mr. Blair is asking in the main estimates for \$300,000 and in the supplementary estimates for \$145,000. It is very hard to distinguish between Mr. Blair's operations at Fort Colborne in connection with the canal and Mr. Blair's in connection with the harbor forms its entrance. But Mr. Blair is asking, in addition to Mr. Blair's vote, for \$100,000 in the supplementary estimates and \$220,000 in the supplementary estimates. When the whole thing is completed several million dollars have been spent around this fresh harbor.

Tarte and Mr. Blair seem to be doing a good deal at cross purposes, occasionally in the railway come it is difficult to say which has responsibility in regard to any particular enterprise, such, for instance, as the Ottawa River and the Trent canal. The Trent canal is a kind of waterway connecting a series of lakes, is under charge of Mr. Blair, but the French River, which is of the same character, is a monopoly of Mr. Tarte's. It is the same kind of confusion seen in Mr. Tarte and Mr. Mulock's postmaster general established a system of mail delivery in Toronto by appliers, as he called them. They have been discontinued after several lines were broken to pieces. These appliers are said to be one-third in use on one of the routes, the other third in the repair shops.

a peculiar feature of the matter at the expense of repairs is charging the department of public works several thousand dollars, which have been wasted and which ought to have been added to Mr. Mulock's list, is unloaded upon Mr. Tarte's account.

Tarte explained to the house in his candid way that Mr. Mulock these machines to work when Mr. Mulock was away to Europe, implying if he had been home he would have restrained him. Mr. Mulock also a convenient way of getting his carried into the Yukon by the stated police and charging it up to the expense of that department while he turns in the Yukon as the income of his department. The postmaster general is evidently an accomplished actor. In private life these methods would have made a man rich if there were no courts of justice in the country.

an affair of Judge Dugas and the men and matrons who have been upon his household at public expense was further ventilated this morning. Mr. Tarte explains that the Yukon was living in the house, therefore had some right to claim services of these men servants and maidens. Mr. Borden hardly sees that light, since the judge is paid a salary and has been getting eight or nine thousand dollars a year of living expenses. Mr. Tarte's office ordered public servants to wait upon the Yukon in a servile and domestic capacity. Mr. Tarte does not explain why order was given, and in spite of Mr. Borden's humorous reflections his want of candor was the more refused to be further informed, repeated the declaration, which became so familiar in the last five years that it will never happen again.

Gourley thinks it is time this Yukon expense business was investigated. He is getting a little tired of salaries larger than are paid here, and then supplying the public with dwelling houses and other living allowances enough to support two or three families. New direct communication is open to Yukon, and prices are getting down on reasonable basis, he does not see a judge who receives about double salary that a magistrate of the standing in the east would get. He also got \$5,000 a year living allowance. Mr. Belcourt, who figures on professional cards as the representative agent for Yukon enterprises, insists that it costs five times as much for everything at Dawson as it does here. Dr. Sproule with a newspaper and price lists was able to show that he was quite wrong and the traditional view of the excessive cost has been handed down from generation to generation. S. D. S.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 15 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

HON. A. F. RANDOLPH. In the death of Mr. Randolph, Fredericton has lost its best citizen, and the province of New Brunswick one of its foremost men. Mr. Randolph's business career since 1880 covers the business history of the provincial capital.

DR. GRANT AS A PUBLIC MAN. During the last three or four days various estimates of the character and achievements of the late Dr. George M. Grant have been made in the press, in the pulpits, and by various other agencies.

Nor is it right to say that Dr. Grant courted popularity. More often he was on the unpopular side. He was not a great reasoner nor a deep thinker, but he had a strong mind and very strong convictions.

Principal Grant's deliverances and controversies during the last forty years would be an interesting commentary on the history of the country. He was no pope, and his encyclical addresses, which were sent out from Queen's University in one form or another discussing current questions, had no more validity than his merits deserved.

the stronger air of sincerity and genuineness, and since he was recognized everywhere as a broad-minded and patriotic man, his utterances commanded respectful attention. We have said that he was more often than not against the popular side, and frequently the side he advocated he would afterwards admit to be wrong.

Perhaps the most unpopular course that a Presbyterian minister could pursue in the general assembly was to oppose resolutions favoring the prohibition of liquor traffic. Dr. Grant was the leader of the minority in this discussion, and first and last voted against the resolutions.

During the last three or four days various estimates of the character and achievements of the late Dr. George M. Grant have been made in the press, in the pulpits, and by various other agencies.

Nor is it right to say that Dr. Grant courted popularity. More often he was on the unpopular side. He was not a great reasoner nor a deep thinker, but he had a strong mind and very strong convictions.

Principal Grant's deliverances and controversies during the last forty years would be an interesting commentary on the history of the country. He was no pope, and his encyclical addresses, which were sent out from Queen's University in one form or another discussing current questions, had no more validity than his merits deserved.

The TOILET IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT POND'S EXTRACT. RELIEVES CHAFING, ITCHING OR IRRITATION. COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN AFTER SHAVING.

Letter From Lieut. Ralph Markham. Written before the Last Fight at Hart's River—Boers Stripped All Prisoners. KLERKS-DORP, March 28. Dear Sun:—We are back again after our first long trek. We left here five days ago at 7 o'clock in the evening; we rode all night long, making 45 miles by 5 next morning.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY. Rev. A. J. A. Gollmer, rector of Waterford, and His Wife Generously Remembered. SUSSEX, May 15.—Rev. and Mrs. Alfred J. A. Gollmer (rector of Waterford) celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., by inviting a number of their friends to meet them at the church hall at Waterford.

Another Victim Added to List of Recent Fatalities. HALIFAX, May 14.—The milk train from Truro this morning struck and killed a man when crossing Shubenacadie. The body was taken on board and carried to Shubenacadie, where an inquest will be held.

What made your linens coarse? Common soap! Sunlight Soap saves linen. SUNLIGHT Piles SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE. Ask for the Octagon Box.

P. E. ISLAND. Gone Extensively Into the Poultry Raising Business. Has Twelve Hundred Head of Cattle on His Calgary Ranch—Recent Deaths and Marriages—General News.

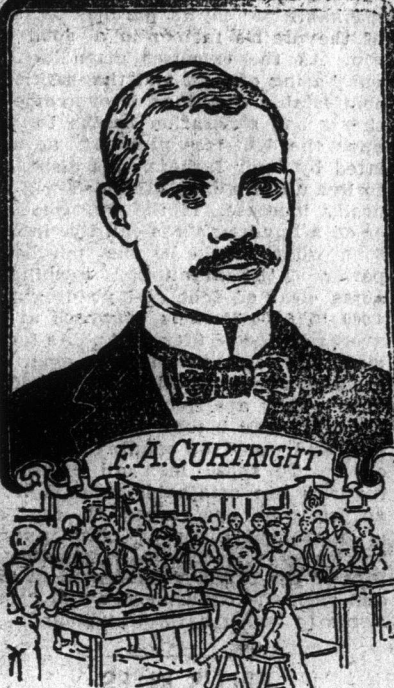
CHARLOTTETOWN, May 8.—Don. Harts has returned from his ranch at Calgary. He reports his breeding stock to number 1,200 head. At present they are in a 5,000 acre enclosure surrounded by wire fencing.

ST. ANDREWS. Sentenced to Two Years in Dorchester Penitentiary. ST. ANDREWS, May 14.—After the circuit court opened at this place this morning, Mr. McMonagle resumed the cross-examination of Maggie Doherty.

THE DEATH ROLL. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 13.—Rev. Henry Imodal, for five years superior general of the Jesuit order in California, and former president of St. Ignace College in this city, is dead, aged seventy-one years.

Dr. Chase's Ointment. To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain cure for hemorrhoids, see the testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR. One of Georgia's Useful Educators is Grateful For What Pe-ru-na is Doing For Suffering Humanity.



F. A. CURTRIGHT, A. B., Principal of the Georgia Normal and Industrial Institute, and editor and proprietor of the "Georgia Helping Hand" writes the following glowing words concerning Peru-na, and its efficacy in the cure of catarrh.

recommending your excellent remedy, Peru-na. Indeed, I know of no other remedy as good as yours. It is a grand tonic, and many of my friends have used it for catarrh with good results. The most common phases of summer catarrh are catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Peru-na is a specific for summer catarrh.

ST. ANDREWS. Sentenced to Two Years in Dorchester Penitentiary. ST. ANDREWS, May 14.—After the circuit court opened at this place this morning, Mr. McMonagle resumed the cross-examination of Maggie Doherty.

THE DEATH ROLL. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 13.—Rev. Henry Imodal, for five years superior general of the Jesuit order in California, and former president of St. Ignace College in this city, is dead, aged seventy-one years.

Dr. Chase's Ointment. To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain cure for hemorrhoids, see the testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it.

CIT Recent Ex Together from The topical Pettes, read from Farrab sage. The govern of \$500 for to the arrea Oulton's mu No tidings sch. Bear R for Port W schooner ha to look for The house Fletcher at were burned morning. cause of the It is estim feet of new at Frederic Sugar Islan the Douglai May 24th New Bruns comes on S observed of the school The board by the com met yester Knox chair lug secretar During t St. Marti Aubrey R 22 years of Wednesday found in t Hon. G. Queen's O U. N. B. clamatio He is a w erment. The gett blackm! Bolestowr terday m the blacke no insura The Soc of the Vocal Sch terms of ing of M It says t those whi which but A lady St. John two Marc for kidn away of the height peoted to SEVER DR. C Before i is quoted and see condition suffering from the Pills. When in the st and dang sooner of kidney a as such. The eye over the like rheu the hair, it stands upright, and the question is. If you the kid begin the Pills, the to scient land tak great re it has c. Mr. E. Co., N. write yo from the Pills. I pain ju and rig not caus the pain Dr. Cha to make the pati am well also use it work in fish some of some of You a ating I derange ele. R for kidn One pill ere, m. Str. fire w ternoo real, w tificat tempo the work vessel \$1.80. the be

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

GRAND MANAN, May 9.—Capt. Pratt in the cruiser Curlew has been at White Head investigating complaints regarding the violation of the order in council prohibiting the killing of fish with dynamite. As a result of his court of inquiry the Curlew yesterday steamed out for St. John with three prizes. The United States fishing schoopers Nellie T. Gaskell and Satellite and the Grand Manan fishing boat Zelma, and it is understood he has information against a large number more. Your correspondent's opinion, based on the evidence and experience of the practical fishermen who have used the explosive, is that the use of dynamite is not half as bad as it is represented to be, and that if the fishermen of White Head Island had been allowed to use that mode of fishing they would now or at the end of the fishing season have been hundreds of dollars better off, whereas they are just that much out of pocket. The first year of its introduction as a measure of killing fish a host of people predicted the total annihilation of fish of all kinds. It has now been in use two years, and the facts of the case as yet do not bear out the predictions of these prophets. All kinds of fish still seem to frequent these waters in abundance, as of yore. Our poor fishermen have it hard enough now to draw from the sea a precarious living for their families and those dependent on them. Every year the products from old ocean seem to be depreciating in their market value, so that it absolutely renders it necessary that they by all means in their power prosecute their avocation of fishing as long as it does not injure their neighbors. They claim that the use of dynamite does not do this, and that it is as justifiable as any other mode of fishing. As the matter now stands it would be a help to the fishermen to have the government rescind its regulations re dynamite and appoint a commission to investigate the whole subject.

The Ashburton Club of North Head bids fair to be one of the social and educational features of this island. Its object, as your correspondent understands it, is to advance the social, intellectual and moral state of society in not only its members themselves but in society in general. In its meetings by their social gatherings and regular sessions and in society in general by public entertainments and lectures, all for the elevation and progression of the inhabitants. These lectures are given by the best talent obtainable on the island and elsewhere. All look forward to a bright future for the club. Its members number about forty and include some clever and bright young men. The Knights of Pythias gave a lobster supper in the school house hall at Grand Harbor on the 2nd inst. As usual, it was a success, and netted the lodge a nice sum.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., May 12.—The funeral of the late Mrs. John E. Holt of Bonaventure was held last Saturday. Rev. J. W. Millidge of Oak Bay conducted a service for the family and friends at the house. The body was lifted at 1:30 o'clock and placed in the hearse, and followed by a large number of friends and neighbors in carriages, was carried to God's acre at Chamcook church, where interment was made. The casket was carried into the church, where the first part of the burial service was read by the Rev. R. J. Langford, rector of All Saints'. St. Andrews. Rev. J. W. Millidge preached a short sermon appropriate to the occasion. Rector Langford said the commitment at the grave side. The deceased leaves five sons and four daughters and forty grandchildren. Save two all were present at the funeral. A son residing in California and a daughter, Mrs. Storr of St. Stephen, were prevented from attending, the latter being sick. Four of the sons performed the mournful duty of pall bearers. The late Mrs. Holt was a woman of very hospitable disposition, beloved by her family, to whom she was a kind and affectionate mother. The funeral following the interment showed the respect and esteem entertained by them for her and was a token of sincere sympathy for the bereaved family.

The American fishing schooner Nellie G. Gaskell and Satellite, with the Grand Manan fishing boat seized by Capt. Pratt, they having on board at the time of seizure dynamite, presumably for illegal fishing purposes, are still lying at anchor in the harbor, under the gun and watchful eye of the officers and crew of the Curlew. Capt. Pratt is awaiting instructions from the minister of fisheries, to whom he reported. The masters of the American schooner sought the advice and assistance of the United States vice consular agent here, George H. Stickney, to whom they told that they had been fishing outside the three mile limit and had run in for a harbor, which under the treaty they thought was their right and privileges; that they had not used and did not intend to use the dynamite found on board by Capt. Pratt in Canadian waters.

The work of building the stone foundation for Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's summer residence at Fort Tipperary is proceeding apace under Contractor Charles Horsnell. J. P. O'Leary of Montreal, contractor for the erection of the building, was on the ground last Saturday making note of the progress of the work.

F. E. Came, proprietor of the Chamcook stock farm and dairy, arrived by the C. P. R. on Saturday. He expects the arrival of some horses via Grand Southern from St. John. Two sheep came by steamer from St. John. The energetic manager of the dairy, C. M. Wilson, who is a native of Oak Bay, Charlotte Co., is making continuous shipments of boxes of butter by Dominion Express to Montreal and St. John.

WHITE'S COVE, QUEBEC CO., May 8.—Dr. M. C. McDonald, assisted by Drs. Casswell and Hay, performed a second operation upon Sidney Stewart for appendicitis yesterday. Slight hopes are entertained for Mr. Stewart's recovery. Schooner Lady Smith, Capt. B. M. Young, is here taking in a cargo of soft wood for St. John. Miss Mary Moore, who has during

the last few weeks been suffering from brain trouble, left for St. John today, where she will reside with her sister, Mrs. Almon, for a few weeks. It is thought that a change of scene may be beneficial to her health.

Richard Fox left today for Quebec, where he will engage as a surveyor of lumber in a saw mill.

Lee Knight and John McAfee, who did a large lumbering operation at Mauderville last winter, are in St. John selling their lumber.

Ira D. Ferris and Charlie Gunter are getting large catches of gaspereaux for which they find quick sales.

Schooner Uranus, Capt. Currie, is here taking in a cargo of soft wood for St. John.

Tugboat W. H. Murray while passing through the lake today with a raft in tow was caught in a squall and had a portion of the raft broken up. The steamer brought the raft in here for harbor, and after the wind went down succeeded in picking up the loose lumber.

George White of Mill Cove is about to build a saw mill near his grist mill to be run by water power. This will be a great convenience to the people of this vicinity.

George White lost a fine colt this week.

HOPEWELL HILL, May 11.—At a meeting on Friday evening the officers of the Methodist Sunday school were elected as follows: H. H. Stuart, superintendent; Geo. W. Newcomb, asst. supt.; Mary E. Archibald, secretary; Martie E. Smith, treasurer; J. Fred Newcomb, librarian; teachers, H. H. Stuart, Mrs. W. J. McAlmon, Mrs. Aurelia Colpitt, Miss Amy Peck.

The Hloks steam mill, which has been sawing for Job Stiles and others this winter, finished her work here on Friday and will move to the lower part of the county. The mill sawed over a million and a half here.

Mrs. Annie Bray of the Albert house, Hopewell Cape, has been quite sick the past week. Dr. J. T. Lewis is attending her. Her many friends will be glad to know that she was improving yesterday.

The weather, which has been quite summer like for some time, took a sudden turn yesterday, and last night was decidedly wintry. Ice made to considerable thickness.

Geo. McKean, lumber merchant of St. John, was at the Cape yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Debono, who have been visiting hereabout, have returned to their home in Amherst.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Dr. Wood. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ST. ANDREWS, May 13.—The May term of the Charlotte county circuit court was opened today at noon. His Honor Justice McLeod presiding. The members of the silk present were: Hon. H. A. McKeown, K. C., representing the crown; M. McMonagle, K. C., who defends the prisoner; M. N. Cockburn, K. C., clerk of the court, and Official Reporter Fred Devine. The grand jurors elected Thomas R. Wren foreman. They found a true bill against Joseph Doherty on four counts of the indictment—first, rape; second, procuring defilement; third, indecent assault; fourth, knowingly allowing his daughter to have connection with men on his premises.

The civil docket was made up of two cases: Annie C. Kierstead, administratrix of the goods and chattels and credit, which were of Edward Brooks Kierstead at the time of his death, versus the Travellers' Insurance Co.—The same, versus the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited. J. W. Richardson files the record in both cases.

The prisoner Joseph Doherty was placed in the dock and to the arraignment pleaded not guilty.

The following named were sworn in as petit jurors: Thomas Bleakney, John Marshall, Jr., Caleb Bartlett, King Greenlaw, Thomas Burton, Nelson Boyd, Theodore Holmes, Amos Chase, John Webber, William Linton, Peter Clark, Dugald C. Rollins.

The first witness called was Marguerite Doherty, daughter of the prisoner. The evidence was of such a nature that the judge ordered the court room cleared of spectators. The witness was being cross-examined by Mr. McMonagle when the hour for adjournment arrived.

The trial of the causes on the civil docket, by consent of the parties concerned, was postponed until Tuesday, the 20th inst. Kierstead was killed last year in the C. P. R. yards at the Adam. Court adjourned at 6:15 p. m. till 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the jurors, in charge of constables, were sent for the night to Kennedy's hotel. GASPERSBAUX, May 13.—The election of Sunday school officers took place in the Methodist church on Sun-

day, 11th inst. The list includes: Supt. Harry Anderson; treasurer, W. H. Jones; secretary, Anstey Kirkpatrick; teacher of Bible class, George S. Trot; of intermediate, Miss I. M. Kirkpatrick, and of the primary class, Miss Lizette Turner.

A very painful accident occurred last week to Laura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Keely of this place. The accident was caused by a schoolmate striking the little girl on the head with a base ball bat, which inflicted a bad wound. Dr. MacDonald sewed up the cut.

Geo. Mott has engaged with T. B. Roberts to clerk in his store. He is a prominent young man and will doubtless be much appreciated by the public.

HOPEWELL HILL, May 13.—Albert district lodge, I. O. G. T., is having the following pledge circulated for signatures among the electorate of this county:

"We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves not to vote in the next general election for the house of assembly of New Brunswick for any candidate who previous to such election does not sign and publicly take the following pledge: 'I solemnly and sincerely promise that if elected to the house of assembly in this election I will vigorously oppose any government that does not at the first session of the legislature it is in power after this election, introduce a bill and secure the enactment of a law to prohibit the liquor traffic to the limit of the declared power of the province, and I will continue such opposition until such act is passed or throughout the next general assembly.'"

This pledge is signed by the elector with the understanding that it is binding on the elector only on condition that two hundred or more electors sign the pledge, and it is further understood that it will not be binding in any case where no candidate contesting such election who takes the above pledge for candidates.

The above plan was adopted by the District lodge at the session in April. L. R. Hetherington of Hopewell Cape was elected district electoral superintendent to forward the object.

A quiet canvass has been made in many parts of the county and it is claimed that the success of the plan is now assured, and that the men elected to represent Albert at next elections will place prohibition before everything else. Arrangements are being made to arouse interest in the cause by holding public meetings throughout the county during the summer, to be addressed by some of the most prominent prohibitionists of the province.

Miss Annie R. Peck returned yesterday from a visit to St. John.

H. H. Stuart, principal of the superior school, has been re-engaged for the ensuing year.

Jan. C. Wright's steam saw mill finished the season's cut yesterday.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., May 12.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Magee took place this afternoon and was largely attended. After the usual service at the house, the remains were conveyed to the church at Lower St. Mary's, where a sermon was preached by Rev. R. W. Colston, after which all that was mortal was laid to rest beside her two children, who departed this life some years ago. Rev. H. E. Dibble of Ormoco assisted in the services. John Adams of Fredericton was funeral director.

Major J. H. McRobbie of St. John came up today to attend the funeral of his aunt.

Mrs. A. R. Miles returned home today from a visit to Rochester and St. John. Miss Ada Mitchell left for the west on Thursday.

R. D. Wilmot and Mrs. Wilmot will return home on Friday.

The Misses Mary and Laura Perley, daughters of G. H. Perley, are under a doctor's care.

SALISBURY, May 14.—Members of Salisbury Masonic Lodge who visited Petitcodiac on Tuesday afternoon and evening report a most enjoyable gathering of the craft. The most worshipful grand master, Arthur L. Trueman of St. John, accompanied by R. W. Grand Warden J. W. Carter of Salisbury; R. W. Grand Warden George Cogan of Sussex; J. Twining Hart, grand secretary, and W. M. B. Edwards, W. E. Hart and Dr. E. A. Ferson of St. John, were present and consoled Steven Lodge, No. 37, A. F. and A. M., and also exemplified the

work by raising brothers McCully, Hills and Burns to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Besides the St. John members, quite a number were present from Zion Lodge of Sussex and the Salisbury Lodge. At the close of the proceedings lunch was served in the lodge room by members of Steven Lodge of Petitcodiac.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The healthiest and most effective of all purgatives.

A BARRISTER'S VIEW. Said a prominent barrister yesterday to the Sun: There appears to be an idea prevalent that there is soon to be a vacancy in the judgeship of the county courts of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, although Judge Wilkinson is a very active man and it is said does not desire to retire. In the event of a vacancy, it is generally conceded that the appointment would go to Premier Tweedie if he desired it, but apparently he does not desire it, for he is said to be urging the dominion government to give the office to a recent convert to liberalism, R. A. Lawlor of Chatham. At one time Robert Murray of Chatham was supposed to have a chance of securing the appointment, but he is now said not to be in the running. A number of Acadia liberals are pressing the claims of N. Landry, now of Eastport but formerly of Westmorland, who is a brother of Judge Landry of the supreme court. H. F. McLatchy, an Albert county man, now living in Campbellton, is also spoken of as a possible appointee, and has the support of James Reid, M. P. There are some who assert that stranger things might happen than that the office should go to J. D. Phinney of Fredericton. Others desire that Hon. H. R. Emmerson should be appointed temporarily, pending a vacancy on the supreme court bench. The general feeling of the North Shore members of the bar is that the appointment should go to some person residing in the district, and that of all the applicants Mr. Lawlor or Mr. McLatchy is best suited, in every way to discharge the duties of the office.

They Fear Consumption. Bad coughs, colds and catarrh are responsible for more consumption than is traceable even to heredity. Catarrh cures more quickly than ordinary remedies because it is the only antiseptic yet discovered that is volatile enough to reach the root of the trouble in remote parts of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and impregnate every particle of the air breathed with its healing, germ-killing vapor. Colds last ten minutes, or coughs more than thirty minutes when Catarrh and ozone is inhaled. It clears nose, throat and air passages at once, stops drooping, headache, and eradicates catarrh from any part of the system. Two months' treatment, \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are Mild.

WILL VISIT IRELAND. Rev. J. O'Donovan, west side, is about to take a holiday trip to Ireland, which he expects will occupy two or three months. He has been very busy in the material affairs of his parish during the past few years, while neglecting the more important spiritual concerns, and the result is that the property of the church is in excellent condition. One of the most important improvements was the placing of a heating apparatus in the church. Another was the building of a house at Sand Cove for the caretaker of the cemetery. The convent building and the school house are being painted and the premises fenced. A handsome new carpet is to be put down this week in the sanctuary of the church, the money for which was collected by the promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart. Father O'Donovan has not a wealthy parish, but he succeeds in having a large amount of work done. It will be conceded he has a good claim for a long vacation, which his friends hope he will thoroughly enjoy.—Globe.

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

4,992 Columns a Year. 8 Pages Twice a Week. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. If Paid in advance, 75 Cents.

The Best Family Paper for old and young in the Maritime Provinces. RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS. FULL SHIPPING NEWS. TALMAGE'S SERMONS. STORIES BY EMINENT AUTHORS. THE TURP, THE FIELD AND THE FARM. Despatches and Correspondence from all parts of the World. SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY—FREE.

HORSE SALE!

The Horses lately purchased by the New Brunswick Government, seven in number, will be sold at the Exhibition Grounds, Fredericton, on FRIDAY, 23rd MAY, 1902.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2 P. M. TERMS—3, 6, 9 and 12 months, with approved security, or 5 per cent. dis. for cash. Favorable terms of payment to Agricultural Societies, on giving approved security.

CONDITIONS OF SALE. Bond to be given that Horses shall be kept in the Province for breeding purposes for at least five years. After that term only to be sold to go out of Province by consent of the Governor-in-Council. Not more than \$10.00 may be charged as service fee for the Clydesdales, and not more than \$15.00 as service fee for other breeds.

HORSES TO BE SOLD COMPRISE Thoroughbred, Hunter, "Dracula," weight 1310 lbs., 7 years old. Hackney, "Stamper," No. 341, weight 1245 lbs., 5 years old. French Coach, "Lavater," No. 1844, 1245 lbs., 8 years old. French Coach, "Galloway," No. 1947, 1230 lbs., 6 years old. Clydesdale, "Chancellor," 1900 lbs., 6 years old. Clydesdale, "Copyright," No. 10,724, 1800 lbs., 4 years old. Clydesdale, "Baron Frederick," No. 10,681, 1650 lbs., 4 years old. All the Clydesdales were bred in and imported from Scotland. French Coach and Hackney were bred in and imported from United States. The Thoroughbred was selected in England by Lieut. Col. Dent and imported from there.

L. P. FARRIS, Commissioner for Agriculture. Fredericton, N. B., 8th May, 1902.

THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD. THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. RICHARD P. BOTHWELL, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. Subscription Prices, \$5 a Year, \$2.50 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year.

THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box, 1833, New York, 253 Broadway.

AN EVARTS STORY FROM A LAWYER'S BOOK. FERREIRA. The resumption of work on the Rand is making steady progress. The giant Ferreira, having received permission to drop fifty stamps, is now on the lookout for native labor wherewith to start crushing. The Ferreira was paying 150 per cent dividend when it ceased operations at the outbreak of the war, and between 1891 and 1899 it distributed a trifle of 1,615 per cent to its shareholders, a sum only exceeded by the Johannesburg Pioneer, which on its toy capital of £21,000 paid no less than 2,095 per cent between November, 1890, and October, 1899. The price of Ferreira shares has improved to £25 again, and the life of the mine is reckoned at about nine years.

Mr. Joline's Meditations of an Autograph Collector is full of story and anecdote from which we cull the following about William M. Everts, which has the rare distinction—rare in the case of Everts stories—of not having been printed before: "On one of his later birthday anniversaries Senator Hoar wrote to him (Everts) and congratulated him upon his length of years. In his reply the aged lawyer said: 'That reminded me of an old lady in New England, who had occasion to write to a friend about some matter of trifling importance, and when she had reached the end of the thirteenth page, availing to the fact that she had been rather diffuse, she added, 'Please excuse my longevity.'"

The oldest judge in the United Kingdom is Sir Wm. Drinkwater, who has just reached his 80th birthday.

The BLOOM of HEALTH



The bloom of health—bright eyes, rosy cheeks and cheerfulness, promptly follow the use of Baby's Own Tablets. Mothers know that little children always need careful attention—but they do not need strong drugs. What is needed to cure their ailments is a purely vegetable medicine like

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

This medicine is the best in the world for all stomach and bowel troubles, simple fevers, and teething troubles, and it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug.

Mrs. Jas. Found, Valentin, Ont., says:—"Before I got Baby's Own Tablets my baby was very pale and delicate, and so peevish that I had to walk the floor with him day and night. The first Tablet I gave him helped him and that night he slept soundly. Since then the Tablets have made him perfectly well and he is now a fine, healthy looking baby and is getting quite fat. I would not be without the Tablets in the house if they cost a dollar a box, and I warmly recommend them to all mothers."

Children take these Tablets as readily as candy, and, crushed to a powder, you can give them to a new born babe. Sold by all druggists or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., or Schenectady, N. Y. Brockville, Ont.

PARLIAMENT.

Leader of the Opposition in a Clear Cut Speech

Defined the Duty of the Premier at the June Conference in London.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The whole of the morning session was occupied with a discussion of the private bill incorporating the Gaspe Railway. Creditors for labor and material supplied to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, which is part of this enterprise, demand priority for their claims, while bond holders of the old railway insist that they should not lose their security. The light began in the railway committee and was continued all forenoon in the house. Mr. Casgrain secured some important changes required by the bond holders, and in the afternoon the bill passed its third reading.

There was a long discussion in the afternoon on the bill to incorporate the Bishop of the orthodox Russo-Greek Catholic church for North America and the Aleutian Islands, which has a considerable flock in Manitoba and the west. Mr. Lariviere said the bishop was subject to the Czar of Russia, and it would be an outrage to pass this bill without consulting the people directly interested, namely the Galicians. He objected to the use of the word "Catholic" in the title of the bill, as Bishop Tikhon wanted parliament to acknowledge that his was the Catholic church.

Mr. Belcourt—No one has got the monopoly on that name. Mr. Lariviere—Well, you have not. Mr. Belcourt—Do not the Episcopalians call themselves Catholics? Mr. Lariviere—Supposing they do! They do not ask this parliament to confirm it by act of parliament.

John Costigan did not see any particular objection to the title in the bill, but he cited a New Brunswick case under which the legislature had changed the title of an act of incorporation of a Baptist church in the province because it was liable to conflict with an existing Baptist church.

Mr. Lariviere said that one place in the west land was given to the Catholic section of the Galicians, upon which they built a church. The money was supplied by the Roman Catholics, but afterwards three trustees were induced to join the Greek church and transferred the building to that body. The matter was now before the courts, and the solicitors who prepared this bill wanted parliament to recognize this Orthodox Russo-Greek church as Catholic, so that they could retain the property belonging to Roman Catholics.

Mr. Sifton and Mr. Blair supported the bill. On the third reading Mr. Lariviere moved that the bill be read a third time by the day six months. This was lost by 34 to 71, and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

A number of small government bills were advanced a stage. In reply to questions of Mr. Gourlay, the premier said no negotiations were in progress respecting the union of Canada and Newfoundland, also that applications for Fenian raid medals had been made on behalf of the "Rothesay Blues" and second Colchester regiment.

Mr. Hackett was informed that in the autumn of 1901 Dr. Seward Webb and his party had been carried over the P. E. I. railway by a special train free of charge, and that the trip was made on Sunday by authority of the general passenger agent.

Mr. Mulock informed Mr. Clarke that the government had no information concerning importation of alien machinists to Kingston, Ont., to take the place of strikers. After dinner, on motion for supply, Mr. Borden, Halifax, opened up in an able speech a discussion of the future attitude of the premier on the subject of imperial commercial relations. The opposition leader pointed out that Laurier had declared that in the coming imperial conference he had no disposition to discuss imperial defence or other imperial political organization. He would, however, discuss questions of imperial commercial relations. This was understood to mean that the premier proposed to open up negotiations for mutual tariff preference. Only at last the premier had declared that no such preference was possible until the Canada should give up her protective tariff and even her customs duties. He had also informed England that Canada did not desire a preference in return for ours. If that situation was such that a preference for Canada was impossible or undesirable it hardly seemed worth while for Mr. Laurier to waste a good holiday in attendance on that conference. Mr. Forde went on to speak of the great duties recently imposed by the imperial parliament, and pointed out that if the Canadian government had done its duty the attention of the imperial government would have been called to desire of Canada that our grain should be exempted. If Laurier had not sent such a communication he had not done his duty. The imperial government had taken a step which Canadian ministers had over and over again said could never be taken. Now this country wanted to know what the Canadian government proposed to do, or had done in the matter. The time had come for the government to take the people of Canada into its confidence and state its own policy and purpose in the present circumstances.

Mr. Borden closed an hour's speech with the statement that he intended to propose an amendment to the motion for setting forth what he considered to be the duty of the government and the desire of the Canadian people. He had, however, concluded that it would be better not to take a party advantage for reasons. He would now say that if the premier would propose a resolution in favor of an imperial preference tariff the opposition would gladly support this motion and make it unanimous. He (Borden) would go that far to subordinate party interests for the public good. He would therefore await with interest the announcement of the government as to the policy which representatives of the

Canadian government would promote at the imperial conference.

Mr. Borden's speech was loudly applauded on the opposition side. Mr. Laurier, who was cheered by his supporters when he rose, complained that Mr. Borden brought his motion up too late in the session. He would say that at the imperial conference he would take part in the discussions, but he would discuss them in the tone of the Canadian message to Hon. Mr. Chamberlain. There is in Canada, said Sir Wilfrid, as there is in England, a school which seeks to introduce into the colonies the spirit of militarism, which has been the curse of Europe. He would oppose that school.

As to political union he would now say nothing, as Mr. Borden had not dwelt upon it. Regarding preferential trade, Mr. Laurier said he was prepared to advocate such action, but since Mr. Borden was giving advice he would thank him for instructions as to the subjects in which Canada would give Britain additional preference. Would the member from Toronto consent to the preference in woolen goods? "Certainly if Britain gives us preference in return," Laurier said he was glad to hear it.

Premier Laurier then stated he was going to England to discuss commercial relations. No doubt Chamberlain had something to propose, otherwise he would not have invited the colonial premiers to discuss colonial relations. He (Laurier) conceded that the situation today was quite different from that of 1871. What was not proposed then might be proposed now. The adoption of food duties by Britain had made a complete change in the situation. The first step had been taken leading to something that was impossible before. He did not feel five years ago that he ought to advocate food tariffs and thus create a prejudice in the mother country against Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would be perfectly candid. He would go to the conference to listen to what England might propose and then he would advocate mutual tariff preference throughout the empire in that interest. He would be glad to confer with Mr. Borden as to the form of resolution which should be favored unanimously by the house, such resolution to be adopted by the whole parliament and which might have a great influence in imperial negotiations.

Mr. Brock, conservative, Toronto, said Laurier was himself to blame for the late hour this subject had come up, as his government had withheld all information as to its intention. The premier had pursued a remarkably devious course in his negotiations with and declarations to Britain, and it was still impossible to learn from Laurier's language what his present views and intentions were, but some sympathy was due the leader of the government in view of the difficulty in which his supporters had placed him. Mr. Bourassa had given him this trouble in the house, and now had bought a newspaper to carry on the campaign. Bourassa, moreover, represented so large an element of the Laurier party that the premier could not resist them. The house went into supply at midnight, passing Mr. Tarte's estimates for dredging and telephone lines.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The house gave over the first hours of today to private bills which would otherwise have been crowded out. Afterwards the Yukon representation bill, the grain inspection bill, the bill providing for licensing and paying duties on ships purchased, and several other government measures were advanced. The house went into supply and at six o'clock was discussing harbors and rivers in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Sproule thought these 100 items must include a number of works which had not been much considered. In most of these cases the government did not appear to know what these works would cost. Hon. Mr. Tarte said the whole of the Nova Scotia appropriations amounted to less than the cost of one work in Quebec.

Dr. Sproule said he did not oppose items for repairs to the navy work, but where new work was begun he thought he ought to know what it would cost to finish it.

In the evening sitting, the harbor and river votes for the maritime provinces passed the committee.

Mr. Fowler of Kingston, N. B., questioned Mr. Tarte about dredging the entrance to St. John harbor, and pointed out the importance of that work.

Hon. Mr. Tarte said it was decided to leave that dredging until the new dredge, now under contract, was completed. Mr. Fowler wanted to know what was the matter with the one lately completed, and the minister said she was not suitable for tidal waters. Quebec harbor and river work appropriations were also passed and the Ontario ones taken up.

In the senate this morning Dr. Roddick's medical bill was ready for the second reading, but was interrupted by Hon. Mr. de Boucherville on the ground that it was not printed in French. This afternoon the French copy was produced and after some discussion the bill was read a second time.

OTTAWA, May 11.—The attention of the house may be called tomorrow to the statement that alien machinists are being brought into the country to take the place of striking machinists in Kingston, Ontario.

It was reported that the government decided yesterday to ask for a vote of \$5,000 for sufferers from the Martinique disaster.

Mr. Provand has started for home. He complains that the government has not only done nothing in the way of settlement of the Chignecto claims, but has even refused to give him a decided answer.

It is hoped that the business of the house may be practically completed on Tuesday, and that prorogation will take place on Wednesday.

The Ontario election campaign is growing lively. The opposition have now completed their nominations. Among the maritime provinces, Mr. Provand has been speaking in the campaign. He (Borden) would go that far to subordinate party interests for the public good. He would therefore await with interest the announcement of the government as to the policy which representatives of the

The Canadian Farm and Home

Has a larger circulation than any other agricultural paper in the provinces. To create still greater interest and extend this most valuable paper into every home, we offer you a golden opportunity to win a part of the \$25,000 in Gold and Valuable Prizes to be Given Away.

Here is a chance to win a big slice of \$1,000 in gold, or some of the thousands of other prizes to be given away free to the persons who count correctly, or nearly correctly, the number of cells in the accompanying diagram. The exact number can be counted by a little care, determination and time. If you count the cells correctly, one of the big prizes. But with thousands of smaller prizes, you are certain to win something. In fact WE GUARANTEE A PRIZE TO EVERY CONTENTANT who sends us his or her entire evening, to count the cells, but stick to it, and try to get the first prize of \$500. Do not delay, but send your answer immediately. Each correct count wins a prize, so you are sure of being handsomely rewarded even if you fail to get the \$500.

THE PRIZES. The first prize goes to the first person mailing us the correct or nearest correct answer. The second prize to the second person, the hundredth prize to the hundredth person and so on. There will be no chance for a mistake in the winners, as each count will be numbered as it reaches this office. The postmark will also be observed, so that those at distant points will have the same chance. To those sending the correct or nearest correct count the publishers of Farm and Home will give the following prizes: First Prize, \$500 in Gold; Second Prize, 100 in Gold; Third Prize, 50 in Gold; Fourth Prize, 25 in Gold; Fifth Prize, 10 in Gold; Sixth Prize, 5 in Gold; Seventh Prize, 2 in Gold; Eighth Prize, 1 in Gold; Ninth Prize, 1 in Gold; Tenth Prize, 1 in Gold; Eleventh Prize, 1 in Gold; Twelfth Prize, 1 in Gold; Thirteenth Prize, 1 in Gold; Fourteenth Prize, 1 in Gold; Fifteenth Prize, 1 in Gold; Sixteenth Prize, 1 in Gold; Seventeenth Prize, 1 in Gold; Eighteenth Prize, 1 in Gold; Nineteenth Prize, 1 in Gold; Twentieth Prize, 1 in Gold.

Special Prizes. In addition to the gold, we also offered thousands of additional prizes, consisting of valuable books, pictures, and merchandise. One hundredth prize, Parlor Suite, \$100; Two hundredth prize, Mason & Hamlin Organ, 75; Three hundredth prize, Sewing Machine, 60; Four hundredth prize, Columbian Phonograph, 50; Five hundredth prize, Oak Sideboard, 40; Six hundredth prize, Lady's or Gent's Bicycle, 35; Seven hundredth prize, Dining Table, 25; Eight hundredth prize, Morris Chair, 15; Nine hundredth prize, Parlor Clock, 10; One thousandth prize, Webster's International Dictionary, 10.

Try Your Skill. This count is absolutely free, whatever you pay is applied on your subscription. There is no deception about the contest. It is simply a matter of skill, quickness and perseverance. No one connected with Farm and Home, directly or indirectly, will be allowed to enter this contest. THIS AD. WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN. HERE ARE THE CELLS—COUNT THEM. Each ring counts one, each ring inside of a ring counts one, each point or spot counts one whether by itself or within a ring. Count the cells in any way you like. You can count a square inch and estimate the rest, or, to be absolutely correct, count every ring, spot or point. Among other forms shown are cells from the archaic. The above plate, and entire contents of this page, are covered by our copyright on Farm and Home, and all rights are strictly reserved.—The Phelps Publishing Co.

50 CENTS Pays for One Year's Subscription and Entitles You to One Count. \$1.00 Pays for Three Year's Subscription, and Entitles You to Three Counts, and so on. SPECIAL OFFER: We want to introduce Farm and Home into every home where it is not now taken, and if you do not receive it, we will send you one count in our great Mystery of Life Contest. Payment may be sent in silver or stamps. A dollar or more can be sent by money order, or in bank bills by regular mail or registered letter. Address all replies, CANADIAN FARM AND HOME, MONTREAL, CANADA.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. E. H. PICKETT, Solicitor, 50 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

Do You See It? Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to be seen. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful healing agent. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough.

JOHN KLY SUN.

As a Year. e a Week.

FOR A YEAR. ce, 75 Cents.

in the Maritime Provinces. ALL SHIPPING NEWS, BY EMINENT AUTHORS. ARM.

arts of the World. LE COPY - FREE.

SALE!

the New Brunswick Govern- at the Exhibition Grounds.

MAY, 1902. AT 2 P. M.

proved security, or 5 per cent. dis. tural Societies, on giving approved

OF SALE. kept in the Province for breeding, at term only to be sold to go out of Council.

as service fee for the Clydesdales, for other breeds. LD COMPRISE

ght 1310 lbs., 7 years old. 245 lbs., 5 years old. 1 lbs., 6 years old. 1 lbs., 4 years old.

81, 1650 lbs., 4 years old. imported from Scotland. French ported from United States. and by Lieut. Col. Dent and im-

P. FARRIS, Commissioner for Agriculture.

R IN THE WORLD. ING JOURNAL

Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. for 6 Months; Foreign Coun- on, \$7 a Year.

SHING COMPANY, 263 Broadway.

FERREIRA. the resumption of work on the Rand

re having received permis to drop fifty stamps, is on the lookout for native r wherewith to start crush-

The Ferreira was paying 150 per dividend when it ceased opera- at the outbreak of the war, and

been 1891 and 1899 it distributed a of 1.615 per cent to its sharehold- a sum only exceeded by the annessburg Pioneer, which on its capital of \$21,000 paid no less than

per cent between November, 1890, October, 1899. The price of Fer- shares has improved to \$25 n, and the life of the mine is oned at about nine years.

the use of they do not like

fevers, and

fish

to a new born

to a new born

to a new born

to a new born

to a new born

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 24, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, I should say that I would prefer Chlorodyne."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT 32, Great Russell St., London, W. C.

55 Per Cent

Represents the increase in the attendance at the FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE for the fiscal year ending February 28th over that of the previous year. Good work, splendid results, elegant and well equipped school rooms, and low living expenses are largely accountable for this.

Send for free catalogue. Address, W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

3 Day Sure Send your application and we will mail you a 3 day sure cure for all skin diseases. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind.

3 Day Sure Send your application and we will mail you a 3 day sure cure for all skin diseases. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind.

3 Day Sure Send your application and we will mail you a 3 day sure cure for all skin diseases. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind.

