

LAURIER INTRODUCES THE AUTONOMY BILL

Separate Schools Provided for, the Same as Exist Now

Each Province to Receive More Than \$1,000,000 Annually from Dominion Treasury--Public Lands Will Remain in Possession of Federal Government--Subsidy on a Basis of 250,000 Population for Each--Leader of Opposition Hasn't Made Up His Mind About Educational Clause.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—(Special)—There was a large attendance of members in the house, and the galleries were crowded today to listen to the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in introducing his bill establishing provincial government in the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which have been carved out of the Northwest Territories.

The principal features of the bill have already been pretty well outlined. It is needless to say that the liberal treatment given to the full-fledged provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan will be fully appreciated by the west.

The desire was not only to be just, but generous, in extending provincial autonomy to the territories. The western members pushed a hard bargain, and as a consequence the financial clauses of the bill were not completed until after 2 o'clock today.

Each province will receive, to begin with, \$1,000,000 annually. This will increase with the population. This amount is made up of \$60,000 for civil government, \$200,000 for education, \$400,000 for debt interest, and \$340,000 for interest on the public lands.

The speech of Sir Wilfrid was certainly one of the greatest efforts of his life, probably the second best he ever delivered. It was a splendid voice throughout, and was very frequently applauded.

This is Canada's Century. Sir Wilfrid said: "The bill which I have the honor to present is for the admission of two more members into the Canadian family of provinces. The two bills are intimately connected, so the explanation I have to give will apply to both. It has been observed that, as the nineteenth century has been the century of the United States, the twentieth would be the century of Canada."

"This opinion is not extravagant, for on this continent and across the waters it is accepted as a statement of truth beyond controversy. The wonderful development of the United States during the last 100 years may well be an incentive to our efforts and our ambitions. In the development, however, and settlement of the western part of the American union, every other consideration has been sacrificed to that of rapid growth. Little attention has been paid to the elements of a stable republic, or to the observance of the law, so that frontier settlement became a by-word for lawlessness. We have been satisfied in our west, with slower progress, so as to ensure the maintenance of law and order."

The premier reminded parliament that in 1867, when the Canadian confederation was formed, the enormous tract of country lying between Ontario and British Columbia was owned and controlled by the Hudson Bay Company. In the very first year, however, of the confederation, steps were taken to acquire this region so that ultimately the authority of Dominion of Canada might extend from the ocean to ocean.

In 1870 a measure was carried through the federal parliament providing a charter for the Northwest Territories, which has been extended from time to time so that at this moment the Northwest Territories are in the enjoyment of not only full ministerial responsibility and constitutional government, but also of a large measure of local autonomy.

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parallel. When Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia entered confederation they were in a position to dictate their own terms to certain extent. Each had controlled its own crown lands. But the cases of the Northwest is different. The territories were bought by the dominion government and have ever since been administered by the federal authorities. The Northwest Territories cannot rightfully claim to retain when they attain to provincial status the same position as had hitherto. In the United States whenever a new state is created the federal power retains the ownership and management of the public lands.

When Manitoba was formed a province it was not given its public lands. They were kept by the dominion and the province was provided with a certain amount in lieu thereof. On grounds of public policy the government was certainly justified in following a like course with Saskatchewan and Alberta because if the latter were presented with the unsold portion of the public domain on the prairies they might greatly hamper and restrict the success of the federal government in its policy of settlement in western Canada in the last few years.

If, for instance, the provinces were to increase the power of their legislatures they would strike a serious blow at the dominion's immigration work.

The Financial Terms. The premier next came to the financial terms under which the two new provinces take their place in the confederation. The public lands will be sold for the payment of federal subsidies towards the maintenance of the provincial authorities, and though the principle in his own province was not to carry out the compact in the creation of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The expenditure of the Northwest Territories last year was \$1,830,000, of which \$1,100,000 was provided by the dominion. This year therefore, if the demands were not increased, the provinces would receive \$730,000 each. But as everyone knows the settlement is growing and more liberal provisions must be made, therefore, for the requirements of the early future.

The grant for the support of legislation and government in each province will be \$800,000, which is equal to what is paid to New Brunswick today.

The provincial subsidy will be paid to the new provinces at the same rate as to the older members of the confederation, which is \$100,000 per head of population. This will be allowed on a population of 250,000 in each province to begin with. The census of each province will be taken every five years and the subsidy increased in proportion until the population shall have reached 800,000.

When the bargain was made with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia it was agreed that the eighty cents per head subsidy would be paid on a population up to 400,000. No doubt this rate will have to be increased, but that day thought the provinces in question would take a long time to reach that limit. If so their calculation has proven true. But Saskatchewan has a population of 250,000, which will soon pass the 400,000 mark.

Both Provinces Without Debt. A more important item is the debt allowance to the new provinces. Inasmuch as Saskatchewan and Alberta both come into the confederation with no debt, the share of the debt burden of the older provinces they will be entitled to receive from the federal exchequer half yearly in advance interest at the rate of three per cent. This total is calculated at the rate of \$242 per head on the population of each province.

Sir Wilfrid then turned to the allowance the province will draw in lieu of the public lands. As the crown lands are to remain the property of the dominion a sum will be paid to the provinces on account of the debt, viz., \$37,500,000, the same being estimated to be of an area of 25,000,000 acres and a value of \$1.50 per acre. With this present population of 250,000 souls and until this has reached 400,000, each province will be paid one per cent on the estimated value of the lands, that is \$125,000 per year. Thereafter until the population reaches 800,000 souls interest will be paid at the rate of one and a half per cent, which will give them each \$1,875,000 per year. Thereafter, payment is to be made at the rate of three per cent, which will give the provinces each \$1,125,000 on account of public lands.

In addition to the foregoing, and as an additional compensation, the lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta annually for five years an interest payment of one and a half per cent to provide for the erection of the necessary public buildings. This will yield \$29,500,000, \$1,080,975 to Each Province Annually.

In other words the amount to be paid each of the new provinces at the outset from the federal purse will be \$1,080,975, which will increase to \$1,125,000, the time the population reaches 400,000 souls.

Sir Wilfrid said he "deeply regretted a special clause which must find a place in the present bill on account of the fact that the Dominion government had agreed with the Canadian Pacific railway. He returned to the tax exemption for all time to come of the C. P. R., its capital stock, all stations, and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required for the construction and working thereof. It was a most lamentable condition of things so usual in the history of a nation of the world."

A Big Quarter's Worth. For twenty-five cents you can't get any thing so useful in the home as a bottle of Polson's Compound. It cures the ill of the whole family. It cures the ill of the whole family. It cures the ill of the whole family.

Students on Strike. Berlin, Feb. 22.—The students of the technical institute of Hannover have declared a general strike, refusing to attend the lectures till the case of a student who was expelled several days ago shall have been reheard.

Borden Will Think It Over. R. L. Borden said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had changed his views in regard to autonomy. In 1903 the premier gave strong argument against autonomy, and now he had made a change of front. The leader of the opposition expressed the view that the lands should be vested in the two provinces. As for the educational question, while he was not prepared to discuss it upon its merits today, he would just point out to the leader of the government that what the parliament of Canada had enacted it could repeal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that they might repeal the C. P. R. agreement, but he was interfering with vested rights, but as far as the educational question, no matter what the individual views of the members of the government might be, it would be discussed in a spirit of Christian charity and forbearance.

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affairs, nevertheless we must abide by the conditions of the contract. The exemption clause from the C. P. R. from federal, provincial or even municipal taxation. Hon. Mr. Blake, Mr. Charlton and others had done their best to secure an amendment of the clause in question, but unfortunately their efforts were futile, because, if the efforts of the dominion and the new provinces can avail to get rid of the exemption clause too glad to lend any help in its power to get rid of the incubus. Some form of legislation or agreement or expropriation might be devised to cope with the question. However, regrettable as it was, there was nothing the dominion could do but abide by the compact until it was possible to find a remedy.

The School Question. "I now come," said the premier, "to the question of education, which is, perhaps, under existing circumstances, the most important feature of the bill that is called on to deal with. There are evidences coming to us from all directions that the old passions which such a subject, unfortunately, buried. Indeed, already before the policy of the government has been brought down, before the subject has been fairly laid on the table, the government has been warned of its duty in the matter, and not only warned but threatened as well from both sides of the question, from those who believe in separate schools and those who oppose them.

"These violent appeals are not a surprise to me, nor are they a surprise to anybody. We have known by experience of the past that public opinion is always inflammable whenever and wherever questions arise touching ever so remotely upon the religious convictions of the people. It behooves us, therefore, all the more at this solemn moment to approach the subject with calmness and deliberation, resolved to deal with it not only in accordance with the inherent principle of abstract justice, but in accordance with the spirit, the Canadian spirit of tolerance and charity, which the confederation is itself the result of.

Before taking up the educational problem as applied to the new provinces of the Northwest, Sir Wilfrid reviewed the educational situation in Canada back to its genesis. New problems, he remarked, might arise, but they would always resolve within the same well beaten circle of the world's own in a notable exception to the rule which the Northwest in 1870 and, as Hon. George Brown, who opposed it, maintained that once there it could never be removed.

Education. The following is the educational clause: "The provisions of section 93 of the British North America act shall apply to the said provinces as if the date upon which this act comes into force the territory comprised therein were already a province. The expression 'the minor' in the said section being taken to mean the said date, subject to the provision of section 93 and in continuation of the principle heretofore sanctioned under the Northwest Territories act."

It is enacted that the legislature of the said province shall pass all necessary laws in respect of education and that it shall have the same effect as if a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of said province or of any less portion or subdivision thereof by whatever name the same might be called, may establish such schools therein as they think fit and make the necessary collections of rates therefor.

The minority of the ratepayers therein whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein and make the necessary assessments and collections of rates therefor. C. That in such cases the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic schools shall be liable only to such rates as they impose upon themselves in respect thereof.

In the appropriation of public moneys by the legislature in aid of education, and in the distribution of public moneys paid to the government of the province arising from the school fund established by the dominion lands act, there shall be no discrimination between the public schools and the separate schools, and such moneys shall be applied to the support of public and separate schools in equitable shares or proportion.

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From New York Journal. "Laying the recent Grip epidemic, claiming a million victims or more, the efficiency of Peruna is quickly relieving this malady and its after-effects has been the talk of the continent."

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HERE IS A CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS

Weak, Listless, Sleepless Men and Women Cured Every Day By Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

The physical suffering and mental anguish that victims of sleeplessness endure is indeed a sad story. But in Dr. Hamilton's Pills there is a swift relief from this awful condition. Thousands have proved the merit of this grand medicine, among them Mr. G. T. Lyons, one of the best known residents of Geneva, who writes in his own hand and was unable to sleep. He had headaches and pains in different parts of his body. In the morning I was weary and exhausted, no rest or comfort came from the attacks of sleep I got.

"Dr. Hamilton's Pills braced me at once. After the first night got refreshing sleep and that extreme nervousness left me. I recovered very fast."

"No medicine I ever used gave me such telling results as Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills."

Don't let sleeplessness drive you crazy; take Dr. Hamilton's Pills and get well. You will increase in flesh your appetite will be vigorous, force and energy will be instilled into your nervous system.

By nourishing and purifying the blood and by stimulating the action of the kidneys, liver and stomach, Dr. Hamilton's Pills accomplish the wonders. Try a 25c. box or five boxes for \$1. at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. and Kingston, Ont.

TROUBLED WITH SLEEPLESSNESS?

Nerves Are Burnt Out, Vitality is Exhausted—Build Up With Ferrozone, Then You'll Sleep Like a Top.

There is probably no remedy for sleeplessness. I tried up to 100 different pills and medicines, but they all failed. I was a nervous wreck, my nerves were burnt out, and I was unable to sleep. I was a nervous wreck, my nerves were burnt out, and I was unable to sleep.

Ferrozone BRINGS RESTFUL SLEEP. I bought six boxes of Ferrozone and took one tablet with every meal. A change was at once noticeable. I no longer labored under such great mental distress, and was able to take things more quietly. Ferrozone improved my digestion.

It is well known, by the way, that cav- alry horses in the Italian army go through almost as much training as though they were intended for a circus. The newly received horses, coming as they do mostly from inland regions, have a deep-seated objection to the water, and as their riders are for the most part very sensibly clad indeed, the struggles between tutor and "pupils" are ludicrous in the extreme. If it is found absolutely impossible to coax the animals into water deeper than their necks or girths, collapsible boats are used, and the refractory animal dragged by main force beyond his depth, when he has to swim for dear life. As might be supposed, after this experience his objection to the water is stronger than ever, but he is conquered by being kept on a somewhat leaner diet, and then coaxed out by a man in a rowing boat holding out to him a tempting feed of corn.

But although judicious force is used, it must not be supposed that the horses are terrified or frightened, unless this is also necessary. On the contrary, they are taught to overcome their natural dread of deep water by quite slow degrees. Some of them are so terrified at the prospect that they will not even wet their ankles at first, but plant their trembling legs resolutely a few feet away from the water. They are then ridden gently up and down the edge, and constantly kept within sight of the big sheet of water. Gradually they are ridden a little way into it, and soon are quite comfortable when wading along up as far as their chests. A few days later the "pupils" find that it is not so terrible, after all, to be walking on the bottom with just his head above the water, and his naked teacher swimming at his side with one arm about his neck.

From this stage to that in which the animal is taken beyond his depth and swims a little way automatically is but short. The horse is never made to swim until he is tired, however, but is taken away and rested to be brought back next day. One raw "pupil" is as much as one man can look after at a time, but when the animals are little advanced in their training, several of them are put under the instruction of one man. As they find themselves able to swim longer and longer distances, the collapsible canvas-boats are again brought into requisition. And at this time the teachers themselves get into the boats and tether thereto the swimming horses, of which there may be quite a string, swimming strongly for quite a long distance. The result of this training is that during military manoeuvres on a large scale the cavalry, on arrival at a broad and deep river, plunge in with confidence, caring little for the depth of the stream, and wading or swimming to the opposite bank without the least suspicion of panic or disorder. If the stream be very broad the rider usually dismounts and swims at the side of his horse, with one arm resting on the neck. Arriving at the opposite bank, the animal usually displays great intelligence in selecting a landing place, where he clambers up and out, there to shake himself and wait until his dripping rider is ready to mount. Quite as important as the swimming-school of the cavalry-horse is that of the commissariat animals, and those of the hospital department. For it would be a serious thing if those animals during the passage of a flooded stream lost their heads and were thrown into such a panic as seriously to interfere with the movements of the other animals and men.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

FROM ALL OVER NEW BRUNSWICK

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SCORED BRITISH POSTAGE RATE

Four Times More to Canada Than United States on Periodicals

COURSE "UNPATRIOTIC" Sir George Drummond Says English Magazines Are Sent to the Americans for Two Cents Per Pound, Filled With Their Advertisements, and Sent Across the Border for Another Cent.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—(Special)—In the senate Sir George Drummond called attention to certain anomalies in postal charges.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, Feb. 21.—A well attended service was held at the Baptist church...

HARCOURT. Harcourt, N. B., Feb. 20.—On March 1 Michael Kelly, of St. Martins, now lecturer and organizer for the Sons of Temperance...

HARTLAND. Hartland, N. B., Feb. 18.—Dr. MacIntosh who has purchased Dr. Eley's practice, has entered upon his duties.

Slaves of the Inside Nerves

Stomach Heart Kidneys My Free Dollar Offer Any sick one who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security.

SCHEME TO HARNESS GRAND FALLS AND FURNISH LIGHT TO ST. JOHN AND INTERVENING TOWNS

Montreal, Feb. 22.—(Special)—An interview here today Premier Tweedie made an announcement regarding the harnessing of the Grand Falls.

TALK OF PEACE CALLED ABSURD (Continued from page 1) war office does not offer any confirmation of the reports.

Science at Last Cures Cancer Being operated on by the Masters have failed to cure the disease...

VALUABLE KING AND GOLD WATCH FREE

GRAND FALLS. Grand Falls, Feb. 21.—The Maine State legislature recently appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a bridge across the river at Van Buren (Me.)

WILSON'S BEACH. Wilson's Beach, Campbell, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Leslie McLaughlin has removed her family and effects to Boston to rejoin her husband who is employed there.

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Dowager Empress Not Afraid. St. Petersburg, Feb. 24, 2 a. m.—All the members of the imperial family who attended the funeral of the Dowager Empress...

TRURO. Truro, N. S., Feb. 21.—(Special)—The blockade was raised this afternoon by the clearing of the Oxford and Pictou branch immediately the plows got through a train with six packed cars for the east left Oxford, going via Oxford Junction and the Oxford and Pictou branch to Pictou and New Glasgow.

Cape Breton Mails by Water. Halifax, Feb. 22.—(Special)—The Dominion Coal Company's steamer Lousbourg arrived in port tonight from Lousbourg bringing several passengers and a large quantity of delayed Cape Breton mail.

A Few Drops of Kendrick's Linctus to the sore throat or swollen tonsils or dryness of the throat, convalescence of its power to relieve promptly Kendrick's Is King.

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POOR M.C. 202023

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1905.

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Wm. Somerville.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 25, 1905.

PEACE RUMORS

Reuter's agency, a news gathering organization regarded as more enterprising than reliable, tells all the world this morning that peace proposals have not only been considered by the Russian authorities, but that the terms have "practically been agreed upon." It is this agency's view, however, that there will be at least one more great battle before Russia yields. If Russia were to win, or even secure a considerable temporary advantage in this war, the alleged peace proposals could wait. In other words Reuter's is guessing at the terms which may be proposed and considered after Russia is convinced that the situation at home and abroad can only be rendered more desperate by further fighting. There has been much talk of peace, growing out of the general conviction that the Russian cause is hopeless; but it is only talk thus far.

The terms which the news agency mentions are not unlike those previously referred to in these columns. Corea would remain under Japanese suzerainty, Port Arthur and the Liaoning would be ceded to Japan. Vladivostok would become a neutral port, with the "open door." The Eastern Chinese railway would be controlled by an international commission, and would be neutral. Manchuria, as far north as Harbin, would be restored to China. There is, now, says the news agency, but the war indemnity to which the assumption being that Russia regards that proposition as excessive. But we do not know that any has been proposed, and we may safely conclude that the question has not been definitely discussed—not that the time for peace is not come, but that Russia is not yet ready for the inevitable humiliation.

The terms mentioned would shut Russia out from the Pacific, since they would leave her no naval base for a Pacific squadron, and no all-Russian railway to the side water. As long as she regarded the spirit of any such agreement her influence in the Far East would be of small account. There is, in all likelihood, little to be gained by further fighting, yet there may yet be a great battle and another sea fight before the end provided Russia's domestic troubles are not aggravated by more riots and assassinations.

AN INQUIRY

The Telegraph has received the following inquiry by the principal of the Limerick Academy:
"Limerick, Maine, Feb. 21.—Our Academy is to close soon with the Limerick (Me.) Academy on the question:
Resolved, that the annexation of Canada to the United States would be for the best interests of both countries.
We are supporting the negative side. Would you kindly send us, or direct me to, any literature on the subject, especially on the negative side? I suppose that it is very possible to put the question to a vote in Canada, and would note overabundantly in the negative."
Yours truly,
W. H. RUSSELL.

The Telegraph has directed Mr. Russell's attention to a recent article in the World's Work, extracts from which recently appeared in these columns. In that article the replies of some hundreds of representative Canadian public men, who had been asked about annexation, were analyzed. All the replies with one exception were to the effect that Canada was well satisfied and that there was no possible chance that annexation could become an issue. One reply favored annexation. It was anonymous.

IT IS DIFFERENT NOW

Mr. Douglas Story, a correspondent who spent some months with the Russian army in Manchuria and who was present at Liao-Yang and other battles, has published a book in which he gives many absorbing pictures of the struggle as seen from the Russian firing line. He asked Visery Alexieff, some months ago, "in the event of the fall of Port Arthur Russia would accept terms of peace which precluded the Russian occupation of the fort." Alexieff replied: "The Russian occupation of Port Arthur is a sine qua non to the discussion of the terms of peace." In regard to a new delimitation of territory at the close of the war he declared that Russia would not consent to any frontier but that existing at the beginning of the war. The vic-

roy's opinion probably has undergone extensive modification since Mr. Story enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation. Events have happened since that time calculated to shake the confidence, and lessen the arrogance, of even an Alexieff.

Mr. Story's opinion is that the more widely and honestly will be the peace allowed. His says on this head: "In the strategy, primarily of the Japanese, and afterwards of both combatants, is a more effective agreement for peace than has been propagated by all the peace societies of the world. The Japanese, as fighting men, are without their equals in the world. They have the fanatic patriotism of the Zulu or the Dervish directed in a scientific manner by the best brains in the strategy of all the schools. Such a fighting force has but to be met to be respected. The Russians possessed magnificent fighting material, great, strong sons of the soil who wanted no time in asking questions, who troubled not about consent or criticism, but who lacked the fierce fanaticism and the scientific direction which made their enemy irresistible."

A POOR ARRANGEMENT

Canadians are told frequently that they do wrong in buying so many cheap magazines published in the United States, and so few books and periodicals published in Great Britain. In the Senate yesterday, Sir George Drummond asked why the British postal authorities charge eight cents a pound on magazines sent to Canada as against two on those sent to the United States. The British magazines, or many of them, are sent to New York at the cheap rate, filled there with American advertising, and sent to Canada for one cent a pound, appearing here as American editions of British publications. There is an advantage of five cents in favor of the American channel. British goods suffer by the American advertisements. And why give a lower rate to the United States than to Canada?

The arrangement is both unfair and unwise. The postal authorities deliberately handicap the British and Canadian publications in this market. The people will continue to buy what appeals to them; but there is no apparent reason why the British post office regulations should tend to promote the flourishing of Canada with Americanized editions of the Old Country publications.

BRIDGEWATER'S EXAMPLE

The following is taken from the Bulletin of Bridgewater (N. S.): Bridgewater is a small town of about 2,500 inhabitants, and has a flourishing manual training school in addition to the domestic science department.

"Our correspondent recently visited the domestic science department, which is under the efficient charge of Miss M. McCallum, of Truro, and witnessed a very interesting demonstration by the teacher. The new class of graduates were present, and the subject of the lesson was nut pudding and sauce. The children saw the pudding being made. They learned at the same time the reason for each step in the process. The first point discussed was: 'How prepared for use. Substitute for cost and the food value of fats. The chemical action of molasses and soda and the value and danger of spices. During the demonstration by the teacher the class learned the advantages of steaming over the old-fashioned method of boiling, a fact that many housekeepers are ignorant of. The children were greatly interested by this preliminary work and answered the questions intelligently and well. They then set to work making the pudding quickly and neatly. The absence of any noise or confusion when fifteen young girls were working together things well illustrates the perfect discipline of Miss McCallum. While the puddings were steaming, the dishes were washed and put away, the tables cleared and scrubbed and the room put in order. At the end of the lesson the puddings were served each with its own sauce, also made by the girls. This forms a very important part of each day's work and teaches young girls useful things about serving food. To the great delight of every member of the class every pudding was a success. Altogether a very pleasant and practical morning was spent, the visitor enjoying the hour as well as the class. Miss McCallum is a teacher of great ability and is very successful in her work and is making a fine success of this school. Parents and others interested in the education of children would do well to visit this department of the town schools."

POWER AND INDUSTRIES

The likelihood of a great industry, more than one, may be established at Grand Falls, and that electric power may be developed there and carried to other places to turn the wheels of new industries and provide cheap electric light, will be hailed as a promising sign of the times in New Brunswick. Some further details of the plan announced yesterday in our despatches are given in another column. The suggestion is put forward, also, that there are water powers near St. John, which have not been utilized, but which, it is known, are capable of developing a considerable amount of electric power for industrial purposes.

It is admitted on all sides that the time has come when this city and this province should endeavor to promote the introduction of more industries. It would be well if the Common Council or the Board of Trade, or both, could move in the direction of obtaining specific information as to the value of the available water powers hereabouts, and securing expert advice as to their use in producing light and power for St. John and its suburbs.

The city and country have the advantage of excellent transportation by rail and water, and raw material is at hand. The assurance that cheap power could be had would clear the way for new industries and a large addition to our wealth-producing population. Very possibly the Council or the Board of Trade might find time to take this matter up after the crisis is over. The new assessment law—when it comes—may be of such a character as to invite rather than repel capitalists in search of a favorable location for manufacturing enterprises. St. John needs improved civic methods. But it also needs more people, more money, and a great deal more judicious advertising.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

(Boston Transcript.)
One of the most important transportation projects of modern times is being pushed forward with rapidity, and although there is a gap of some 3,000 miles to be covered, it is not too much to expect that the Cape to Cairo Railway will be an actuality within the present generation. Considering the wonderful changes that have taken place in Africa within the last quarter-century, the projectors of this railway enterprise may feel encouraged in their optimism. Within six months, it is expected, the line will be completed northward from Cape Town north of the Zambezi to Kalamo, a hundred miles southeast of the capital of Barotseland. From Kalamo to Lake Tanganyika is a distance of some 700 miles, and using the route mentioned, a hundred miles southeast of the capital of Barotseland. From Kalamo to Lake Tanganyika is a distance of some 700 miles, and using the route mentioned, a hundred miles southeast of the capital of Barotseland.

PROF. JACK AND THE UNIVERSITY

It has been suggested in some quarters that the course of Professor Jack in leaving the University of New Brunswick to accept a much greater salary elsewhere, and thus violating his contract with the University, is not only a disgrace to the University, but also a disgrace to the province. It is not at all likely that the University authorities now feel that they should attempt to fetter him at a time when he is impelled by circumstances to accept elsewhere a species of good fortune which the University is in no position to promise him.

He will leave at the end of February, having been carried on the work for five of the eight months of the college year. Yet he will receive less than half a year's salary. The remainder can be used to pay a competent substitute, and difficult as it will be to replace Professor Jack his going will not cause any irreparable dislocation of the course. The friends and admirers of the professor are not at all likely that the University authorities now feel that they should attempt to fetter him at a time when he is impelled by circumstances to accept elsewhere a species of good fortune which the University is in no position to promise him.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Probably it would be wise to have a plebiscite on the proposal to divide the city into six civic election districts.

The committee appointed to arrange for a city census in favor of the district system has much work before it. And it is useful work, too.

One may surmise that the plan to harness Grand Falls and supply light to many towns will cause a shiver on the part of the St. John Street Railway Company.

The sooner the city decides to make the harbor facilities contribute a reasonable sum to the city treasury the better for all concerned.

Mayor White, it is understood favors a two years term for both Mayor and aldermen, meaning, we assume, that there shall be no extended term unless the district system is adopted.

If the law of compensation is still active we should have an early spring. Without intending any disrespect to the any of "oldest inhabitants" one may remark that St. John has seen no such succession of snow storms in a dog's age.

The school question begins to stir Ontario and Quebec newspapers. There will probably be a warm debate when the Northwest autonomy bill comes up for its second reading. Meantime the excitement will be confined chiefly to Toronto. It may spread later on.

The debate on Northwest autonomy promises to prove interesting. The plan is now before the country, and the people will be able to judge of the wisdom of what is proposed. In regard to schools, the new provinces are to have the same arrangement they had as part of the Northwest.

It remains for Field Marshal Oyama to convince Russia that she is bent. The rest of the world is pretty well satisfied that the time to talk of terms has arrived, though many observers suggest that if peace were made now another conflict within ten years would be almost inevitable.

The Toronto Telegram addresses itself to the question of separate schools in this chaotic and calm language:
"The most favored church clause in the treaty rights of Quebec, the compromise which Ontario sold herself into educational slavery in order to redeem the minority in Quebec from educational bondage—these are all introduced in the Laurier bill."

The Laurier bill is an inquiry that would be heated out of any other deliberative body than the bishop-blessed Parliament of Canada.

The Telegram has a crisis concealed about its person, evidently. But we are some years removed from a general election, and temperate discussion of the question may yet be possible. It is too early to get excited.

THE TRAGEDY.

London, Feb. 20.—The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes a despatch received from its St. Petersburg correspondent telling the following story by an eyewitness of the Grand Duke Sergius' death:
"On Friday afternoon the Senate square was deserted and dismal when I entered it shortly before 3 o'clock. The snow was tarnished and the weather unpleasant. Men were scraping ice from the footpath. I noticed nothing in particular, not even the grand ducal carriage, which must have rolled past me, until at once I was deafened and dazed by a terrific explosion.

"The effect of the concussion on me was momentary, and I was then conscious of a yellowish column rising from the street, while I heard the crash of glass near the arsenal. Arrested the students!"

"A few persons then appeared in the square, stood, looked and then went running toward masses of black and red, which I had not before noticed, in the snow."

"I hastened my pace and saw the fore part of a carriage with a wheel and axle being drawn by a convulsive and bleeding horse. The impression was uncanny, as in a bad dream. The horse stood, staggered and fell dead. The masses of black and red were fragments of the carriage and portions of a human form. The trunk, head, legs and hands were all in different places, and blood was everywhere.

"Some more persons now appeared on the board of the square and seeing a group of people at one corner, came running up toward us."

"What's the matter?"
"The Grand Duke killed by a bomb."
"Who's killed him?"
"Students."

"Catch the murderers! Kill the murderers! Arrest the students!"

"Police also soon appeared on the scene and with several members of the secret protective body whose special care was to watch over the Grand Duke. They stooped down over the black and red masses, which contrasted with the tarnished snow, over the limbs of the murdered man, and some made a sign of the cross."

"Meanwhile near the Nicholas gate a group of persons, chiefly policemen, were moving away amid shouts and disorder. The carriage was a youth dressed in black, whose face I did not see. He was gesticulating like an Italian. People said he was a student who had thrown the bomb, and was talking with two other students, who were arrested, but some of these stories were inventions.

"The police, who had made a cordon around the fragments of the Grand Duke and pieces of the carriage, now moved resolutely away to allow the Grand Duke Sergius to pass."

"Without hesitating and with only a furtive look behind her shoulders, the illustrious lady had left her palace and was kneeling on the muddy snow before the mangled body of her son to shreds and whose amputated left arm lay near the gory neck."

ST. VITUS DANCE.
Nervous Trouble That Yields Readily to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

St. Vitus dance is a common disease among children, but it often attacks both men and women of nervous temperament. Its symptoms are: walking, jerky arms, twitching legs, twitching muscles; sometimes the power of speech is affected. The only cure lies in plenty of blood, because good blood is the life of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to cure St. Vitus dance, because they make the rich, red blood that feeds the nerves and keeps them strong and steady. Mrs. Wm. Lovell, Wellesley, Mass., writes: "I was afflicted with St. Vitus dance, and no treatment helped me until the beginning of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had been afflicted with it for some time, and I had almost come to the conclusion that there was no cure for me. I was in what might be called a desperate condition when I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks after I had begun the use, there was a marked improvement in my condition, and by the time I had taken nine boxes every symptom of the trouble had disappeared, and I was as healthy and active as in girlhood."

THE PROOF.
(London Chronicle.)
The offending battery at St. Petersburg which fired case shot at the Winter Palace by accident or design has recalled an anecdote of another Russian battery. It was at the siege of Warsaw, where a Russian marshal ordered the battery to concentrate its fire on a certain point. Nothing came of this, and the marshal rode up to the artillerymen in great wrath. "What imbecile is in command here?" he demanded. "I am," said an officer calmly. "Consider yourself under arrest. Your shells are no good." "What can you expect?" retorted the officer. "They won't explode. See for yourself." He took up a shell, held it to the match, and held it out to the man who stood with his hands behind his back waiting the result. If the shell had been both true and would have been blown to pieces. But the match went out, and the marshal remarked simply: "You are quite right."

MR. CLOSETRAP'S SAD FATE.
(Newcastle Advocate.)
The Advocate regrets to announce the death of its Sag Brook correspondent, Mr. Sam Closetrap. Death was due to a kick received, although it was curiously reported that he fell through the brook and was drowned. Mr. Closetrap was well known by his men de plume of Tricky. His trenchant observations and sparkling wit were long to be remembered by readers of the Advocate.

YOUNG MEN Become Independent.
The following is a list of the names of the young men who have become independent in the city of St. John, N. B., during the past year. The names are: J. H. Smith, J. W. Jones, J. K. Brown, J. L. Green, J. M. White, J. N. Black, J. O. Grey, J. P. Blue, J. Q. Red, J. R. Yellow, J. S. Purple, J. T. Orange, J. U. Silver, J. V. Gold, J. W. Iron, J. X. Lead, J. Y. Zinc, J. Z. Copper, J. AA. Tin, J. AB. Nickel, J. AC. Cobalt, J. AD. Manganese, J. AE. Magnesium, J. AF. Calcium, J. AG. Strontium, J. AH. Barium, J. AI. Radium, J. AJ. Potassium, J. AK. Sodium, J. AL. Lithium, J. AM. Beryllium, J. AN. Boron, J. AO. Silicon, J. AP. Phosphorus, J. AQ. Sulfur, J. AR. Selenium, J. AS. Tellurium, J. AT. Arsenic, J. AU. Antimony, J. AV. Bismuth, J. AW. Vanadium, J. AX. Chromium, J. AY. Manganese, J. AZ. Iron, J. BA. Cobalt, J. BB. Nickel, J. BC. Copper, J. BD. Zinc, J. BE. Cadmium, J. BF. Mercury, J. BG. Lead, J. BH. Tin, J. BI. Antimony, J. BJ. Bismuth, J. BK. Arsenic, J. BL. Selenium, J. BM. Tellurium, J. BN. Strontium, J. BO. Barium, J. BP. Radium, J. BQ. Potassium, J. BR. Sodium, J. BS. Lithium, J. BT. Beryllium, J. BU. Boron, J. BV. Silicon, J. BV. Phosphorus, J. BW. Sulfur, J. BX. Selenium, J. BY. Tellurium, J. BZ. Arsenic, J. CA. Antimony, J. CB. Bismuth, J. CC. Vanadium, J. CD. Chromium, J. CE. Manganese, J. CF. Iron, J. CG. Cobalt, J. CH. Nickel, J. CI. Copper, J. CJ. Zinc, J. CK. Cadmium, J. CL. Mercury, J. CM. Lead, J. CN. Tin, J. CO. Antimony, J. CP. Bismuth, J. CQ. Arsenic, J. CR. Selenium, J. CS. Tellurium, J. CT. Strontium, J. CU. Barium, J. CV. Radium, J. CW. Potassium, J. CX. Sodium, J. CY. Lithium, J. CZ. Beryllium, J. DA. Boron, J. DB. Silicon, J. DC. Phosphorus, J. DD. Sulfur, J. DE. Selenium, J. DF. Tellurium, J. DG. Arsenic, J. DH. Antimony, J. DI. Bismuth, J. DJ. Vanadium, J. DK. Chromium, J. DL. Manganese, J. DM. Iron, J. DN. Cobalt, J. DO. Nickel, J. DP. Copper, J. DQ. Zinc, J. DR. Cadmium, J. DS. Mercury, J. DT. Lead, J. DU. Tin, J. DV. Antimony, J. DV. Bismuth, J. DW. Arsenic, J. DX. Selenium, J. DY. Tellurium, J. DZ. Strontium, J. EA. Barium, J. EB. Radium, J. EC. Potassium, J. ED. Sodium, J. EE. Lithium, J. EF. Beryllium, J. EG. Boron, J. EH. Silicon, J. EH. Phosphorus, J. EI. Sulfur, J. EJ. Selenium, J. EK. Tellurium, J. EL. Arsenic, J. EM. Antimony, J. EN. Bismuth, J. EO. Vanadium, J. EP. Chromium, J. EQ. Manganese, J. ER. Iron, J. ES. Cobalt, J. ET. Nickel, J. EU. Copper, J. EV. Zinc, J. EW. Cadmium, J. EX. Mercury, J. EY. Lead, J. EZ. Tin, J. FA. Antimony, J. FB. Bismuth, J. FC. Arsenic, J. FD. Selenium, J. FE. Tellurium, J. FF. Strontium, J. FG. Barium, J. FH. Radium, J. FI. Potassium, J. FJ. Sodium, J. FK. Lithium, J. FL. Beryllium, J. FM. Boron, J. FN. Silicon, J. FN. Phosphorus, J. FO. Sulfur, J. FP. Selenium, J. FQ. Tellurium, J. FR. Arsenic, J. FS. Antimony, J. FT. Bismuth, J. FU. Vanadium, J. FV. Chromium, J. FV. Manganese, J. FW. Iron, J. FX. Cobalt, J. FY. Nickel, J. FZ. Copper, J. GA. Zinc, J. GB. Cadmium, J. GC. Mercury, J. GD. Lead, J. GE. Tin, J. GF. Antimony, J. GF. Bismuth, J. GG. Arsenic, J. GH. Selenium, J. GH. Tellurium, J. GI. Strontium, J. GI. Barium, J. GI. Radium, J. GJ. Potassium, J. GK. Sodium, J. GL. Lithium, J. GM. Beryllium, J. GN. Boron, J. GO. Silicon, J. GO. Phosphorus, J. GP. Sulfur, J. GQ. Selenium, J. GR. Tellurium, J. GS. Arsenic, J. GT. Antimony, J. GT. Bismuth, J. GU. Vanadium, J. GV. Chromium, J. GV. Manganese, J. GW. Iron, J. GX. Cobalt, J. GY. Nickel, J. GZ. Copper, J. HA. Zinc, J. HB. Cadmium, J. HC. Mercury, J. HD. Lead, J. HE. Tin, J. HF. Antimony, J. HF. Bismuth, J. HG. Arsenic, J. HH. Selenium, J. HH. Tellurium, J. HI. Strontium, J. HI. Barium, J. HI. Radium, J. HJ. Potassium, J. HK. Sodium, J. HL. Lithium, J. HM. Beryllium, J. HN. Boron, J. HO. Silicon, J. HO. Phosphorus, J. HP. Sulfur, J. HQ. Selenium, J. HR. Tellurium, J. HS. Arsenic, J. HT. Antimony, J. HT. Bismuth, J. HU. Vanadium, J. HV. Chromium, J. HV. Manganese, J. HW. Iron, J. HX. Cobalt, J. HY. Nickel, J. HZ. Copper, J. IA. Zinc, J. IB. Cadmium, J. IC. Mercury, J. ID. Lead, J. IE. Tin, J. IF. Antimony, J. IF. Bismuth, J. IF. Arsenic, J. IG. Selenium, J. IG. Tellurium, J. IH. Strontium, J. IH. Barium, J. IH. Radium, J. IJ. Potassium, J. IK. Sodium, J. IL. Lithium, J. IM. Beryllium, J. IN. Boron, J. IO. Silicon, J. IO. Phosphorus, J. IP. Sulfur, J. IQ. Selenium, J. IR. Tellurium, J. IS. Arsenic, J. IT. Antimony, J. IT. Bismuth, J. IU. Vanadium, J. IU. Chromium, J. IU. Manganese, J. IV. Iron, J. IV. Cobalt, J. IV. Nickel, J. IV. Copper, J. IV. Zinc, J. IV. Cadmium, J. IV. Mercury, J. IV. Lead, J. IV. Tin, J. IV. Antimony, J. IV. Bismuth, J. IV. Arsenic, J. IV. Selenium, J. IV. Tellurium, J. IV. Strontium, J. IV. Barium, J. IV. Radium, J. IV. Potassium, J. IV. Sodium, J. IV. Lithium, J. IV. Beryllium, J. IV. Boron, J. IV. Silicon, J. IV. Phosphorus, J. IV. Sulfur, J. IV. Selenium, J. IV. Tellurium, J. IV. Arsenic, J. IV. Antimony, J. IV. Bismuth, J. IV. 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TO OPERATE NEW RAILROAD FROM CAMPBELLTON BY ELECTRIC POWER

Further Details of Big Projects Attending Proposed Development of Grand Falls Water Power—The Whole Plan Means Expenditure of Millions—Who the Capitalists Are.

The project for development of the Grand Falls water power, looms even larger than indicated by Hon. Mr. Tweedie. It includes not only the manufacture of ferro-manganese at the falls but also operation of pulp, paper, and saw mills, the operation of the International railroad by electricity and the transmission of electric power down the St. John River valley to be utilized for lighting and manufacturing as far as St. John.

The International railroad is that now being built by Thomas Malcolm from Campbellton to Edmundston. The whole project, here briefly outlined, is calculated to involve \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 outlay but during a large portion of the year there is many times that amount. The company proposes to expend a very large sum, estimated at \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 in development of the water power and providing the necessary electric plant, etc.

Water Power Great.

The Telegraph learns that the experts who have been carefully examining the falls have reported that the minimum horse power is 40,000 but during a large portion of the year there is many times that amount. The company proposes to expend a very large sum, estimated at \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 in development of the water power and providing the necessary electric plant, etc.

S. P. C. A. WORK

Proceedings of Annual Meeting Held Tuesday.

In his address, the president, Hon. J. V. Mills, spoke of the amount of work done and gave instances which showed how necessary was the society. He expressed thanks to J. King Kelley for assistance to the society in a legal case in Albert county.

S. M. Wetmore, secretary and agent, referred in his report to the fact of the Albert county case. He referred to many cases of cruelty within the city work of the society, especially in winter, is that of King Street and Indian town hill, and, in fact, might say any hill where the large amount of salt and sand used to keep the track clear, which makes it not only very hard on the horses to haul a load, but is also injurious to them.

He spoke of a tendency on the part of people anxious for the extension of humane influences to industries. Another large source of cruelty within the city work of the society, especially in winter, is that of King Street and Indian town hill, and, in fact, might say any hill where the large amount of salt and sand used to keep the track clear, which makes it not only very hard on the horses to haul a load, but is also injurious to them.

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CHIEF JUSTICE TOLD OF SALMON HE HAD CAUGHT

Hearing of Suit of John White Against the St. John Sulphite Company Because of Dam on Mispic Stream.

The case of White vs. The St. John Sulphite Company was continued Thursday afternoon at 2:30 before Chief Justice Tuck. It is the action for alleged damages because of a dam on the Mispic river. The first witness called was John Power. He said that some years ago he resided at Mispic and carried on a lumber business during which time he obtained a very large quantity of Mispic stream. He had never seen a salmon in Mispic stream while he lived there, but in 1897 and '98 he had seen a few. The witness said that he was familiar with the old dam and heard they were taken out by the dominion government. He believes that someone had been seen on Ottawa to be about the fishing privileges, and as no fish had been taken he concluded that the man from Ottawa could not have been fishing there. He further said that he and the rest of the heirs of John Power, Sr., deceased, entered a suit one time against the pulp company as far as this city. It has been demonstrated that electricity developed by water power on a large scale can be used at so low a rate within distance of 100 or 200 feet as to put steam produced by coal entirely out of the business.

Nearer the City. It is also suggested in this connection that there are good water powers near St. John which have not been utilized to supply lighting and power in the city. The water powers at Mispic, Mispic and Black River could be held, be utilized to enormous advantage and if an intelligent effort were made in this direction that much cheaper electricity both for lighting and motive power would be had here. While the quantity of water might not be so great as might be desirable, it is so large a quantity that it would be possible to obtain heads of water of 90 to 120 feet. What could be had at Black River is not just known but there are prepossessing banks there and probably an equally good head could be secured, and with the transmission of electricity from these powers to the city a great advantage to the people is calculated.

At the Grand Falls work it is understood to be the American capitalists intentions to begin the work of development this year.

Chief Justice Has Fished. At this stage the chief justice remarked that at the foot of Grand Lake stream, which he fresh water, he captured 90 salmon in one day; and the salmon were all the way from four to seven pounds. The learned judge seemed to have a very extensive knowledge of the salmon, and said Mr. Bailey, who grills did not frequent the St. John river as well as the Nepesquit. As a solution was not forthcoming the judge remarked that the fishery and the writing "experts" were about the same.

The witness said that the Mispic river, if the dam were out and it was stocked with fresh water, he captured 90 salmon to \$10,000, but at present it was practically of no value.

John W. Jamison gave brief evidence and when Mr. White, the plaintiff, had been sworn, the court decided to adjourn until this afternoon at 2:30. A. J. Trener appeared for the plaintiff; C. I. Cremer for defendant.

W. H. PARSONS DEAD

Was Purchaser of Large Bostwick Tract at Great Salmon River.

A letter received Tuesday by C. M. Bostwick brought him the news that Wm. H. Parsons had died of pneumonia Saturday at Palm Beach (Fla.), was accompanied by his wife. He was accompanied to be yesterday at his home in Rye (N. Y.).

Mr. Parsons was president of W. H. Parsons & Co. and director of the Bowdoin Paper Company, the Lashon Falls Fibre Company, the Dejeuot Paper Company and the Bowdoin Lumber Company. He was also a director of the Bowdoin Savings Bank, president of the founders of the Rye National Bank and a member of several other organizations.

Both he and his brother, John E. Parsons, owned large colonial houses in Rye. The two brothers and a cousin, John H. Parsons, owned the roadhouse where Washington and Lafayette stayed in Revolutionary times, and gave it to the village of Rye in 1800. Mr. Parsons was serving as the first president of the new village of Rye, having been elected unanimously last September.

Mr. Parsons was one of the foremost laymen of the Presbyterian church. He served for a while as moderator of the Rye Presbyterian church, and was a member of the Bible class and for twenty-five years was superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school in Rye. He was also president of the Rye Village Improvement Society.

Mr. Parsons made frequent gifts to churches, charities and public enterprises. He was particularly interested in White Plains for the reform of wayward boys. Mr. Parsons was twice married. He leaves three children, William H. Parsons, Jr., Mrs. David S. Cowles and M. G. Parsons. Mr. Parsons was a member of the Union League, City, Metropolitan, Apawamis and the American and Atlantic Yacht clubs, trustee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a member of the Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Zoological, Botanical, Asiatic and Geographical societies, a member of the Foreign Missionary Board and the Armstrong Society for the education of the negro race in the South.

He spent several days here last summer when he time purchased the valuable lake front property of C. M. Bostwick at Great Salmon River was closed a transaction in keeping with his other large dealings.

Speaking of deceased Mr. Bostwick said last night he admired him for his qualities; he was a keen business man and correct and prompt in all his dealings, a man of few words but one with whom it was a pleasure to transact business. Mr. Parsons told him he proposed spending this winter travelling in India, he knew Mr. Parsons had lately been ill, but the news of his death came as a great shock.

Prosperity. "But, what is an 'idle jest'?" "There are no idle jests any more, they are all working all the time."—Brooklyn Life.

GEO. LEWIS AND BRIDE RETURNED TO ST. JOHN

Found He Has Slight Attack of Smallpox—Prompt Quarantine and No Danger of Spread.

George M. Lewis, son-in-law of Mrs. Andrew Long, of Lancaster Heights, has been reported to the board of health as suffering from a mild attack of smallpox, and was Wednesday taken to the isolation hospital at Howe's Lake. All precautions have been taken and there is no danger of any spread of the disease. Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Sarah E. Long on December 31st, and left shortly afterwards to take up a position as telegraph operator with the Postal Telegraph Company in New Orleans, leaving Mrs. Lewis at her mother's home to join him in the spring. He was able, however, to return for his wife about ten days ago, having obtained a fortnight's leave of absence, and the young couple left for their distant home last Saturday morning.

On reaching Boston Mr. Lewis complained of illness and it was thought better to return here. They accordingly arrived on the noon train Tuesday and, alighting at Fairville, walked to Mrs. Long's residence. A doctor was called in a few minutes before his being diagnosed as smallpox, the board of health was informed.

James Howard, the board of health inspector, said last evening that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he superintended the fumigating and placarding of Mrs. Long's residence. A few hours later, Mr. Lewis was conveyed in the ambulance to the isolation hospital, Howe's Lake, where the caretakers, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, had everything in readiness. Mr. Lewis had never been vaccinated, but it is thought his attack will prove of a mild nature.

The inmates of the quarantined house are Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Long and a large family of children. In which the sick man returned from Boston was No. 125, Maine Central, and contained quite a number of local people. This car was left Boston early for St. John last evening, and on arrival here at noon today will be thoroughly fumigated. Mr. Lewis is a native of Philadelphia, and had been engaged in his marriage was employed as an operator in the C. P. R. telegraph office here. He was transferred here from Boston. No doctor has been in charge of the isolation hospital since the death of Doctor Morris, but it is understood that the board of health will meet today at 3 o'clock to make an appointment.

ST. GEORGE TROUBLES

One of the Residents Who Suffer by This Winter's Conditions Arrives Here.

J. Sutton Clark, of St. George, arrived in this city Wednesday and to get here a roundabout way, yet under the circumstances the most convenient way, was taken—a drive to St. Stephen, a stage to St. John and then to St. George. Mr. Clark says that there is a great deal of snow throughout the country. The residents of St. George have been very much inconvenienced by the New Brunswick Southern line being blocked by snow this winter. In the month of January the train is stopped by the snow, and has not made a regular trip as yet this month. Mails and passengers are handled by stage sleighs between St. George and St. Stephen, and freight for the town merchant is being landed at L'Anse-au-Loup by schooner from St. John and then hauled five miles to St. George on sleds.

LIVING BABY THROWN INTO A FURNACE

Rochester, N. Y., February 22—One of the most shocking crimes in history was committed last night by the police late, by G. W. McCaffery, engineer in charge of the boiler in a building on Furnace street. He said that about 2 o'clock on Monday morning two men and a woman entered the boiler room, and while one man covered him with a brace of revolvers, the other threw a package into the furnace. Mr. McCaffery withdrew largely from the common council, representing Wellington ward, was defeated for mayor, and later became alderman for the party were so disgraced that he could not give a good description of them.

NEW MANAGER FOR HALIFAX EXHIBITION

Halifax, Feb. 22—(Special)—A meeting of the provincial exhibition commission was held this evening after many delays. The principal business was the appointment of secretary-manager. Among quite a number of applicants, Malcolm McF. Hall received the appointment.

At a meeting of the board of health Thursday afternoon, Dr. C. M. Pratt was appointed to attend the case of George M. Lewis, who is suffering from smallpox in the isolation hospital. Dr. Pratt will take up his duties this morning. It will not be necessary for him to reside in the hospital unless unforeseen circumstances arise; but by changing clothes and fumigating them he will be able with safety to return to the city. It was rumored yesterday that other inmates of Mrs. Andrew Long's house were suffering from the disease, but the doctor who visited the house yesterday said Mrs. Lewis was suffering from nervous strain, but that no other smallpox cases had developed.

Mrs. W. B. Lester.

Mrs. Lester, widow of Wm. B. Lester, of New Brunswick, died Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Clark, Forest Hills (Mass.). She was aged seventy-one years, eleven months and nineteen days. Her son, P. G. Lester, of New Brunswick, arrived here yesterday to meet the funeral. Mrs. Lester leaves four sons and five daughters. They are P. G. and H. T. G. Lester, of New Brunswick; Allan P. W. and J. M. O. Lester, of Boston; Mrs. Alex. Givan, of Boston; Mrs. R. Foster and Mrs. W. Carson, of Roxbury; Mrs. Clark, of Forest Hill; and Mrs. James Carleton, of Roxbury. Adam Young, of Roxbury, is a grandson.

Andrew Atchison.

Andrew Atchison, a teamster, died at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. He had

OBITUARY

Mrs. J. Roy Campbell.

Tuesday Anna, beloved wife of Rev. J. Roy Campbell, died at Dorchester, aged about 68 years. She had been in failing health for more than a year. Mrs. Campbell was a native of Chester (Eng.) When in good health she was remarkable for her zest in all good works and she bore her lengthy illness with great patience and heroic resignation. Besides her husband she is survived by two sons, J. Roy Campbell, of Ertle, Bayes & Campbell, barristers, of this city, and William F., who is a civil engineer resident in South America. Deceased had no other relatives in this country. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's (Valley) church tomorrow afternoon.

Joseph Rooney.

Joseph Rooney died Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock at his home in Smythe street, about 68 years. He was a son of the late Mr. Rooney who for some years conducted a junk business in Smythe street.

Mrs. James Gordon.

Mrs. Jessie Gordon, wife of Capt. James Gordon, died Saturday after a lengthy illness of cancer. She was 67 years of age and leaves besides her husband one brother, John B. Wright, of Richmond, and one sister, Mrs. George Coak, of Kenton. Deceased was well and favorably known by a large circle of friends, who will regret to hear of her death.

Mrs. Sophia A. Spragg.

Springfield, K. Co., N. B., Feb. 22—Mrs. Sophia A. Spragg, wife of John J. Spragg, died Feb. 17th in her 70th year, leaving a sorrowing husband, two daughters and five sons—Gifford A., of Montreal; Harry G. and Chas. H. of Hartwood (Conn.); and one son, Mr. Alphonse, of St. John. Deceased was well and favorably known by a large circle of friends, who will regret to hear of her death.

Mrs. Robert Smith.

Perry Point, Feb. 17—After a short illness of heart failure Mrs. Robert Smith died Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, in her 70th year. She was the daughter of the late Abraham and Lucy Prince and wife of the late Capt. R. Smith, leaving two sons, Robert and John, and four daughters, all of whom are deceased. The funeral will be held Sunday from her late residence. The services conducted at Kingston by Rev. H. S. Wainwright.

Theodore T. Appleby.

Theodore Thomas Appleby, of this city, died Tuesday in Halifax, after a week's illness. He was an I. C. R. trainman and well known all over the road, but was forced to give up that work because of rheumatism, and had been in the employ of the Canada Railway News Company. Mr. Appleby was hurt in the Belmore wreck a few months ago, and never recovered. He was 42 years of age and leaves his father, four brothers—John, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Halifax, and Ernest, Fred and Henry, of this city. His funeral will be held at his late home, 30 Pitt street.

M. W. Maher, Building Inspector.

Michael W. Maher, inspector of buildings, died at his home in Golding street Wednesday morning. Although he had been in good health for a couple of years, his death was quite unexpected. He arose early Tuesday, took some nourishment, and passed away while sitting in his armchair.

John Nalder.

John Nalder, of this city, died at his home on Friday afternoon, the 10th inst., at the age of eighty-four years. His daughter, Mrs. W. Hodges, who resides at Cornwall (Ont.), arrived home a few hours before his death. Mr. Nalder was prominently identified with the lumbering industry in this county for many years, and was a large export trade to England, as well as with the provincial ports, and in this way as well an employer of labor, came into contact with a large number of people, by all of whom he was much respected. He was greatly missed throughout the country, especially in Bass River, where he has long been the foremost man in the community.

Thomas Dixon.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 22—Thomas Dixon, at 11:30 this morning. Mrs. James Creighton, Sr., formerly of Halifax, died at her home in Bear River, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, aged 80 years. Deceased was a native of London (Eng.), and came to Nova Scotia about 50 years ago. He married Miss Rachel Clay, also an English woman, and about twenty years ago came to Windsor, N. S., and has always been most highly thought of by employers.

Mrs. Fanny Ellison.

Digby, N. S., Feb. 22—(Special)—Mrs. Fanny Ellison, wife of Dr. J. R. Ellison, died at her home in Bear River, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, aged 72 years. She is survived by a husband, two grand daughters and one grandson. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, interment in the Church of England cemetery at Bear River.

Mrs. Mary E. Bray.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 20—The many friends of Miss Mary E. Bray will hear with regret of her death, which occurred Saturday evening at her home here. Miss Bray taught the primary department of the superior school here for the last two years, but owing to ill health resigned her position at the close of the last term. She was a daughter of the late Allen Bray, taught for many years in different parts of the province, and was well and favorably known. She leaves one daughter, Miss Martha E. Bray, both residing at Hopewell Hill. The deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and will be much missed in the community. Besides her brother and sister she leaves a large circle of relatives.

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Remarkable Progre

That there is no better company with which place your Life Insurance than

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The ten years during which these increases have taken place cover the period of the present management of the Company. Certainly such magnificent success guarantees

POSITIVE PROTECTION TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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Bottle and a Half of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured.

Read what Mrs. G. W. Wheeler, wife of Mr. Wheeler, has to say about Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. "I let me thank you for the great good that you have done for my children. I received from you a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. One of my little boys came home from school with a very bad cold. It seemed so bad that I had to go to bed and send for the doctor. When the doctor came he pronounced a very serious case and wanted me to send him to the Winnipeg Hospital. This I would not do. I had about 400 miles to Winnipeg. I decided to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and a four bottle of it. He only took one and a half bottles before he was all right again and on lost a few days' work. I always keep a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house for my children. Even if my baby, seven months old, takes it as soon as he has a cold, it is all right. I do not know what I would do without it. I think that every good housewife should keep a bottle of it. I know it will save many a doctor bill."

Price 25 cents. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. THE T. McLEAGUE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

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