Board Works
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The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it. If the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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BUSINESS NOTICE

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

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B.

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Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

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MONARCH Steel Wire Nails,
THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
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Weather and Waterproof
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Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions Violins, Bows and Fixings.
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Our Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us, as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
The GOGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

GORILLA KILLS KEEPER.

Maddened Because His Master Took a Wife.

A strange duel was fought lately in the Marseilles zoo between the only adult gorilla in Europe and his keeper. The gorilla was killed after a fight lasting twenty minutes, in which the keeper was so horribly mangled that he died five hours later.

The famous gorilla was called Francois. He was one of the largest species, and always had been perfectly tractable, showing especial affection for his keeper, a man of the name of Journoux, until the latter married a few weeks ago.

The bride visited the zoo often and the gorilla was very sensitive about the attention she showed Journoux. When he perceived that she undoubtedly preferred his keeper, Francois became more and more jealous, and finally Journoux found it impossible to approach the gorilla, especially if Mrs. Journoux was in sight.

Four days ago Francois was so surly and quiet that the keeper thought he was sick and entered the cage to comfort his former pet. The gorilla immediately sprang upon him. Journoux held a short tanner's fork, which alone accounts for the fight lasting so long.

It being dinner time all the other keepers had withdrawn to a distant shanty. Only three children witnessed the terrible fight, and they were so terrified that they failed to fetch help until Journoux had succeeded in escaping from the cage.

The gorilla followed before the door could be shut and the duel was continued outside from one end of the building to the other, as is shown by the blood stains. Finally the children ran away yelling. By the time help arrived the gorilla had been killed.

The keeper was found with one eye torn out, rapidly losing blood from many other wounds, and laboriously trying to crawl away on all fours. One hand had been completely chewed off and the lower lip and part of the chin had also been bitten off.

THE POINT WAS MISSING.

"Professor," said an acquaintance, "you understand Latin, do you not?"

"Well," replied the professor, "I may be said to have a fair knowledge of Latin; yes."

"I know everybody says you have. I wish you would tell me what 'volix' means. Nobody that I have asked seems to have heard of the word."

"If there is any such word as volix, madam—of which I have serious doubts—I certainly do not know what it means."

"You surprise me, professor. A man of your attainments ought to know that volix means Vol. IX."

The professor devoted a moment to calling up his reserves and bringing his light artillery into action.

"It is no wonder, madam," he said "that I did not see the point of your joke. You left the point out of it."

A Southport man jilted the lady to whom he was engaged and secretly married her sister. They have gone to Canada. The original sister is heartbroken.

The Shop On Wheels

I.

It was nearly three o'clock in the morning, and Josiah Pim almost began to despair of doing any more trade that night.

"Never knew things to be so quiet," he muttered, in a tone of deep disgust. "It's more like a country churchyard than London town."

Mr. Pim had a pleasant habit of talking to himself, which was probably the result of so often having no one else to talk to.

"Blest if I don't think I'll take the old shop home," he added, with a threatening look at his giant coffee-urn. "I'll take you home, and break you up for old iron! Business," he continued, turning to the teapot for sympathy, "what's the good of talking about the state of trade, when a coffee-stall at the corner of Sloane street can't take more than ninepence in two hours? I shall chuck it, that's what I shall do."

It was one of the advantages of Mr. Pim's business that if customers came not to him he could take his wares, shop and all, to them.

Just then a party of young people returning fr some scene of social festivity c in sight.

Mr. Pim eyed them scornfully.

"Toffs!" he said confidentially to the sugar basin. "Not worth twopence to us!"

But for once even Mr. Pim's sagacity was at fault.

One of the young men who was leading the way called out to the rest:

"Here's a coffee stall! Who wants coffee?".

"Oh, I would like to have some coffee at a street stall! Shall we stop?"

Then a young man, who was evidently a humorist, observed that they might as well die there as anywhere, so the whole party pulled up, much to Mr. Pim's astonishment, and demanded coffee, hot.

Mr. Pim was not at all flustered at this hrush of aristocratic patronage. Indeed, he often boasted that at his temperance hotel—as he sometimes used to call his coffee-stall—he served all classes of society, from noble dukes to artful dodgers.

So he served the party with hot coffee of the most aromatic and refreshing quality in his power, talking all the time in a low voice, as was his custom, to the various articles about him.

"Well, it is a rum world, and no mistake!" he said in a confidential whisper to his most intimate friend the coffee-urn. "Here's a lot of swells—downright out-and-outers, as you may see—who could have every blessed thing they asked for, must needs come to a coffee-stall at three o'clock in the morning for penny cups of coffee."

"It's jolly good coffee!" said the noisy young man who had led the way.

"Is it?" inquired Mr. Pim drily. "That's rather surprising. Seeing that I've only been making coffee for the last forty years, you wouldn't expect me to know anything about it yet."

"That's one for you," said a member of the party to the noisy youth. "I suppose you see some funny sides of life here, don't you?" he asked, turning to Mr. Pim.

"Yes," replied the hotel proprietor in the same slow, sarcastic tone of voice. "I get all sorts and conditions of men here. I've had lords and loafers, Prime Ministers and jockeys, rogues and vagabonds, wise men and"—here he looked quizzically at the noisy young gentleman—"fools."

"What heading do we come under?" asked a young lady, turning a pair of beautiful grey-blue eyes to Mr. Pim inquiringly.

The old man, who had been reading human nature in the stillness of the night for nearly half a century, turned his keen eyes to her for a moment, and, after a glance at the young fellow who stood by her side, said, in a softer voice:

"At present, my child, you come under no heading. You have not yet qualified yourself."

Then he looked again at the young fellow by her side, who had a curiously striking face, and said to the girl:

"Your opportunity may be coming."

By this time most of the party had gone on, and these two were alone at the coffee-stall.

The girl appeared to be struck by the old man's remark, for she said:

"Is my opportunity really coming? I wonder if I shall make use of it?"

"What about me, old boy?" asked the young man. "Am I among the sheep or the goats?"

"At present you are among the goats?" said the old coffee-stall keeper grimly.

The young man was evidently half offended, and said sharply:

"Oh, I think it's time we got on, Miss Trent!"

With a nod from the girl, and a somewhat gruff "Good-night!" from the young man, they went away, leaving Mr. Pim to his own caustic shrewd thoughts.

"That's the way of the world," he muttered to his friend the coffee-urn. "A crowd goes by, and, out of the whole crowd, there's one man, and perhaps one woman, who is worth noting."

He proceeded to pack up his utensils, chatting to his silent companions all the time.

"Yes; we shall see him again," he said. "Up the tree or in the gutter. Who knows? She doesn't know; and yet it is she who will write his fate. And perhaps she doesn't ever know that his fate is in her hands. That's the pity of it—she may not even know that the fate of a man is in her hands!"

II.

A couple of years rolled by, and still Mr. Pim wheeled his temperance hotel night by night to the corner of Sloane street.

He was still making caustic observations on the ways of the world at large, and holding confidential chats with his coffee-urn.

But his coffee-urn was not his only companion, for many improbable people stopped at his hotel, and learnt to appreciate the queer old man's acuteness.

There was one man—a young man—who had taken to coming almost every night—or, rather, morning—to drink one of Mr. Pim's cups of coffee.

He was very pale and shabby-looking, and there was a pinched, sharp look about his face that told quick-eyed Mr. Pim clearly enough of the tale of semi-starvation that is being told.

Hardly anyone would recognize in him the well-dressed young swell who once stopped at the stall at three o'clock in the morning, with a young lady who had singularly beautiful grey-blue eyes.

But Mr. Pim had not forgotten the fact, though he had not once referred to it.

"Good-evening, sir," said Mr. Pim one night to his queer customer. "And how's the world been using you?"

"Oh, well enough!" said the young man, quietly.

Mr. Pim looked at him keenly. People who are half starved and wear shabby clothes don't often speak of the world as treating them "well enough."

"I paint pictures which the world won't buy," said the young man; "but I don't know whose fault that is."

"Can't you manage to paint pictures which the world will buy?" asked Mr. Pim.

The young man looked at him with a smile.

"Of course I could if I wanted to," he said.

"Only you don't choose to?" remarked the old man.

"No; I don't choose to," said his customer.

"Well, I'm hanged!" said Mr. Pim with a twinkle in his eye: "I'm blest if I wasn't right when I said you were the one man in the crowd worth noting!"

"When did you say that?" asked the young man.

"A couple of years ago," said Mr. Pim, "when you stopped here one night with a party of toffs. You were differently dressed then, and you had a young lady with you."

The young man colored slightly, paid for his coffee, and went away hurriedly.

But one night when he was visiting the coffee-stall he took out his note-book and made a sketch of Mr. Pim and his temperance hotel.

"Oh," said Mr. Pim, quizzically, when the sketch was finished, "so you're the young man who paints pictures that the world won't buy? Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. If you care to scribble a copy of that on the front of my stall, for my customers to look at while they drink their coffee, you can come here for coffee every night free of charge."

The young man laughed.

"What's the good of a sketch of you?" he asked.

"That's my business," said Mr. Pim. It's a business offer; you can take it or leave it, as you like."

"I accept," said the young man. "Why should I not? I have painted a good many pictures and got nothing for them. At any rate, I shall get coffee for this."

So the following night he brought his materials with him, and worked away for over an hour, with apparently a keen sense of enjoyment.

"How is it that you've come down in the world?" asked Mr. Pim, suddenly. "You used to look as smart as any of them."

"Because I'm what most people would call a fool," said the young man. "I can earn a good enough living if I choose to do so, by sketching for the illustrated papers. But I've got a conceited notion in my head that I'm fit for something better. So I plough away at a class of work which the public won't buy. See?"

"I see," said Mr. Pim quickly. "You won't mix chicory with your coffee."

Now, there is a certain celebrated artist in London who loves art for itself, and not merely for what it brings in. He is a queer, wandering Bohemian character, who delights in roaming about the great old city at night, when, he thinks, he sees more real human nature than in the day.

He was an occasional customer of Mr. Pim's—a fact which Mr. Pim no doubt had in his mind when he asked for a sketch to adorn his stall—and not long after it was finished it happened to catch his eye.

He looked at it carelessly. But it seemed to rivet his attention, and he put down his cup of coffee to look at it more closely, while Mr. Pim smoked his pipe in observant silence.

But the great man was not satisfied with merely looking at the sketch, for he took out a glass and examined every bit of it anxiously.

"Who painted that?" he asked at last.

"A young friend of mine," said Mr. Pim briefly.

"A young friend of yours?" echoes the artist incredulously. "What's his name?"

"I don't know his name," said Mr. Pim; "no more do you."

"I know the name of every painter in London."

"Yes; but you don't know the name of this one," insisted Mr. Pim. "He doesn't advertise in any paper, and he doesn't run about asking the successful for help."

"Tell me his name!" said the artist impatiently. "Tell me his name, I say! We haven't many artists in England; let me find this one quickly!"

That was how the tide turned.

In two or three mornings the great man had taught him more of painting than he had learnt in so many years. More than that, he introduced him to the public; so that his work got fair attention, and he no longer had to slip out at night to take his walk in order to hide his shabby clothes.

In some way the public heard of the strange manner in which he had been discovered; but there was a circumstance connected with his career which never became public—no, not even when his marriage with the beautiful Miss Trent was announced—and that was a pile of letters, carefully hidden away in his trunk, which had cheered him week by week, without once disappointing him, all through the long time of struggling—letters which had only one message: "I am waiting for you. Struggle on; fear nothing."

Not once had they met after that night when he first knew her; but Mr. Pim could have told how once or twice a young lady, carefully wrapped in a long cloak, had come to him late at night, merely to hear him talk of a customer who was very, very shabby, and very poor.—London Answers.

NEW WAR MATERIAL.

Military Motor Wagons Are Now Being Used.

Important trials of motor wagons for military use are being carried on constantly in various armies. Among the most interesting of these are those conducted by an army board at Felixdorf, near Vienna, Austria, and the British trials at Aldershot, the results of which have just been published.

In the Austrian trials, the wagons were ten and 12 horse power Daimler benzine motors, and the maximum load was 11,000 poubds. The wagons were used during 249 days, for a total time of 624 hours, making from one to four trips a day. The total distance covered was 3,060 miles, or 12.4 miles a day, and the roadbed varied, being sometimes a good highway, sometimes country roads and sometimes natural meadow. The average amount transported was 9,680 pounds per day at a rate of five miles per hour.

It was found that in deep snow and cold winter weather the use of the motor wagon was very limited; repairs had to be made on many parts, especially on the motor, the driving apparatus, the ignition burners, the wheels and the pipes of the cooling apparatus; some parts had to be entirely replaced, such as the magneto-electric igniter and the driving wheels.

To test the endurance of the wagon it was loaded with 11,000 pounds of shell and 880 pounds of other material, and taken over a wet road in the rain, over rolling country for nineteen hours' steady working. On the first day the road was mostly up hill, and in twelve hours only thirty-five miles were made, or an average of about three miles an hour; but on the second day, mostly on a level the same distance was covered in seven hours, or about five miles an hour. The results proved that bad roads had no effect other than reducing

THE RATE OF TRAVEL.

The motor wagons were also tested in pulling heavy loads, such as seacoast guns and the results were entirely satisfactory, slopes of 5 degrees and ramps of 1 on 8 were crossed without trouble. Finally, the power of the machine in turning on a short radius was tried, and a radius of 11½ feet was found sufficient when pulling two 4.7 inch siege guns.

The uses of motor wagons in the field for the transportation of supplies, to supplement the field railroad and the wagon train are already well known; the above experiments illustrate another great use of them in permanent fortifications for the transportation of heavy ordnance.

In the British trials five types of motor lorries took part, all steam propelled except one petroleum Diamler engine, and only one of the steam engines using liquid fuel. The steam vehicles were a Straker, two Thornycrofts and a Foden wagon.

The trials were conducted at Aldershot by the War Office Committee on Mechanical Transport and the principle requirements were that the vehicles be capable of being used on rough roads and across country occasionally; to be capable of going wherever a country cart can go, to carry five tons (three on the lorry itself and two on the trailer) exclusive of fuel and water, to be capable under full load of a speed of eight miles an hour on fair level roads, or five miles on average roads, up and down hill, and to scale without other aid a rise of 1 on 8. The vehicles are to be worked by one man only, and must run for forty-eight hours without overhauling or cleaning.

One of the Thornycroft wagons received the first prize, the Foden wagon the second and the Straker vehicle the third. The British Government bought the first two for use in South Africa.

A CHEERFUL SOUL.

Citizen—"How're you coming on this winter, Uncle Henry?"

Uncle Henry—"Laws, chile, I got der roomatiz—an chil-blains in bofe my han's an' bofe feet—an' my nose an' my ears done bin frost-bit; but thank heben, I'se all right myself."

"Yes," said the head of the firm, "Miss Addie is a good bookkeeper, but she makes some queer mistakes." "What, for instance?" asked the silent partner. "Well, she enters our messenger boy's wages under the head of 'running expenses.'"

Leading London hotels are doubling their rates for coronation week.

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

About the ....House

DELICIOUS LAYER CAKES.

Of good homemade cakes those made in layers fill a need for an evening collation or company dessert. The recipes given are unusual and therefore of special value:

Delicate Coffee Cake—Few people are familiar with coffee as a flavoring for layer cake, yet it makes one of the most delicious known. For the layers, cream one-half pound of butter and one pound of sugar. Add six well beaten eggs, one pound and one ounce of flour, one-half pint of milk and two even teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat vigorously and bake in round jelly cake pans. To make the filling tie two large tablespoonfuls of well ground Mocha and Java coffee in a piece of cheesecloth, put the bag in the pot and pour over it three quarters of a cupful of boiling water. Cover closely and let simmer slowly for ten minutes. Remove from the fire and let stand until settled. Reserve one tablespoonful for icing. Put the remainder in a double boiler and add three quarters of a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and three-quarters of a cup of milk. Thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed to a paste with a little milk and allow the mixture ton cook for two minutes; then pour over one well beaten egg and spread between the layers. To make the icing stir one-quarter of a pound of confectionery sugar into the tablespoonful of hot coffee and spread over the surface of the cake.

Black Chocolate Cake.—Cakes in which chocolate is used are familiar to all households, but this cake is a novelty and well worth a trial. Beat three eggs, the whites and yolks separately. To the yolks add one and one-quarter cupfuls of sugar, half a teacup of sour cream, one large cupful of flour, one-quarter of a pound of unsweetened chocolate melted with a second half-cupful of sour cream, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of vanilla, the whites of the eggs and, lastly, one teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a little boiling water. For the filling boil one cupful of granulated sugar and one-half cupful of water together until it spins a thread. Beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth, and add to it one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and the sirup little by little, beating all the while. Whip evenly and vigorously until cold. Flavor with a little lemon juice.

Apple Cake.—Familiar as this delicate cake is, it is but little known to housewives in some parts of the country. For the layers make a good sponge cake by beating the whites and yolks of three eggs separately, then adding to the yolks three-quarters of a cupful each of sugar and of flour, and finally whipping in the beaten whites. For the filling of one ordinary-sized cake grate one large, tart apple, after peeling. Add to it the white of one egg, one cupful of granulated sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Whip all together with an egg beater until white and foamy, when spread between the layers and on top of the cake.

Banana Cake.—Abundant as bananas are, there are many housewives who have little conception of the various dishes which can be made with them as a basis. This delicate cake makes a notable example, and will be found an addition to the family table.—For the cake use the recipe for sponge cake layers already given. For the filling mash two bananas, which have been thoroughly chilled, through a colander and sprinkle the juice of one small lemon over the pulp. Add the white of one egg and beat until white and foamy. Have ready one coffeecupful of granulated sugar boiled with half a cupful of water until it forms a soft ball when dropped in water. Pour this sirup slowly over the banana cream, beating briskly all the while. When all the sirup has been consumed add one teaspoonful of granulated gelatin which has been dissolved in a tablespoonful of water. Beat until the mixture becomes cool and begins to thicken when spread it lightly between the layers of cake and over the top.

Orange Layer Cake.—Cream thoroughly three-quarters of a cup of butter with two cups of sugar. Add the beaten yolks of three eggs, half the grated rind of one orange and a quarter teaspoonful of salt. Put the strained juice of two large oranges into a cup and fill up with cold water. Add this to the butter, sugar and eggs, beat in three and a half cups of flour, then the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs. Sift two teaspoonfuls baking powder with the flour. Beat hard for several minutes, then bake in layer tins. For the filling scald a cup of milk in a double boiler. Beat till light three level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and the yolks of three eggs. Add this to the milk, stir till it thickens; take from the fire, add half the grated rind of an orange and two tablespoonfuls of strained orange juice. Set aside to cool, then spread between the layers. Into two tablespoonfuls of the juice stir powdered sugar sufficient to make a thick icing and spread on the top.

WORTH KNOWING.

Worms in the soil of pot plants may be routed by saturating the soil with lime water. If the first application does not kill them, try it again four or five days afterward.

The Chinese can beat us in roasting pork. After it comes out of the oven they hang it in the smoke of

The London police are circulating a notice calling attention to the great need for providing fire guards in order to prevent the many cases of children being burned to death.

aromatic herbs which gives it a fine flavor and robs it of the porky taste.

Take a quantity of currants and mash them to a pulp and strain through a sieve. Slice very ripe bananas and pour the sweetened juice of the currants over them. The combination is delicious.

To get a cork out of a bottle, loop a wire and insert it, getting it over the cork. To burn a candle in a jar or bottle slide a piece of pasteboard into the neck, thus causing an outward and inward draft.

When shoes are too large at the heel and are rendered unpleasant by slipping, a piece of velvet should be cut out and fitted in the heel. Glue this velvet to the inside bottom of the heel and the slipping will be stopped, as the velvet clings to the stockings and prevents it.

It is an encouraging fact that the most attractive things about a woman are the very ones she can gain for herself if she will make an intelligent effort. Excellent physical health is possible to all except the constitutionally weak and deformed. Health means so much,—a fine, clear skin, shapely figure, graceful walk, good teeth, bright eyes and glossy hair. They are all obtainable. Add to these a pleasant smile, a cordial manner and a cultivated mind, and last, but also important, good taste and neatness in dress. You may have all of these if you will take intelligent pains. The good health by cleanliness, exercise, wholesome food and pure air; the cultivated mind by reading good books and talking with intelligent people. Of what use are brains to a woman if she cannot learn to make herself attractive mentally and physically?

To take off a ring that is too tight, thread a needle with thread that is strong, but not too coarse. Soap it and pass the head of the needle under the ring. Pull a few inches of the thread towards the hand and wrap the other end of the thread tightly and smoothly around the finger towards the nail. Take hold of the needle and begin slowly to unwind the coil, carrying the ring along with the thread until it slips easily from the finger.

The plants in the living room become dusty, and dust is not healthy for house plants any more than for human beings. If the plants could talk they would thank you for taking them out of doors during a warm spell and giving them a shower bath. Make the dirt around the roots soaking wet, and they will not need moisture again for a week. It is surprising how a good bath from the sprinkling can will brighten them up.

Nature gives you warning of a cold in the first chilly feeling that creeps over you. Heed it at once or pay the penalty. Take a brisk walk or run, breathe deeply and keep the mouth closed. If situated so that you cannot do either, breathe deeply, rapidly and noiselessly till you are satisfied that your circulation is acting properly.

Protruding Bleeding Piles.

Two Letters from Mr. Walker Explaining the Severity of His Case and the Permanency of His Cure by Using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Some people seem to think that it is too much to claim that Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure every form of piles, but facts go to prove the truth of this claim. These are interesting letters from one who has suffered much and been cured.

In November, 1901, Mr. Sherwood Walker, a fireman on the Canada Atlantic Railway, living at Madawaska, Ont., writes:—"I am a great sufferer from bleeding piles. Sometimes the protruding piles come down, causing much misery and uneasiness, and at other times I am subject to bleeding piles, and they bleed to such an extent as to make me quite weak. If Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure this awful ailment you will have my everlasting gratitude."

On March 1, 1902, we received the following letter from Mr. Walker, which speaks volumes for Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles of the most distressing form. He writes:—"According to my promise, I now take pleasure in writing to you. If you remember, you sent me a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for bleeding piles some three months ago. I used it faithfully, and can say that it proved a Godsend, for it has entirely cured me of bleeding piles.

"I would have written sooner, but I wanted to be able to tell you that it was a permanent cure. This you can use for the benefit of other suffering people. There are several people here who have been cured of very severe cases of protruding piles by using this great ointment."

So far as we know there is no other preparation extant which is so successful in curing piles of the most aggravated kind as Dr. Chase's Ointment. Its soothing, healing powers are marvellous, and its cures thorough and permanent. Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

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3 Cakes for 10 cents.

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

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

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

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller.

Ottawa, 8th March, 1902.

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CHATHAM, N. B., - APRIL 10, 1902.

PROROGATION:—It was thought at Fredericton yesterday that the Legislature might be prorogued last night, although there was a possibility of it not being done until to-day.

A Restigouche Grievance.

It is a remarkable illustration of inconsistency in high places that the Dominion Fisheries Department persists in almost blocking the greatest of our salmon rivers with nets in violation of the Fisheries Act, while it makes private offenders—and properly so—pay the penalties prescribed by law for similar offences.

There is, beside the harbor of St. John, a pond for the reception and retention of salmon during the spring and summer until they are ripe for "stripping" in the fall. These parent fish are taken in the ordinary way of fishing in and near that harbor and the department does not find it necessary to violate the law by maintaining illegal nets for their capture, as they are bought from the regular fishermen. Public opinion in St. John would put a stop to illegal methods there if resorted to by the Department.

On the Restigouche, however, it is different. Although the parent salmon required for the government hatchery there might easily be procured down the river from the regular fishermen—taken too in legal nets—the department maintains a lot of nets up near Tide Head, which block the river and almost prevent the fish from ascending it. These nets are and have been a source of just complaint from all who are interested in the maintenance of that great river's salmon fisheries.

It is no small thing that four, five and six hundred salmon are intercepted each year in this illegal manner and prevented from going up to the spawning-grounds. If there were no other way in which to procure the fish necessary for the hatchery operations, it would be different, for the hatchery is doing very beneficial work, but if the fish required for that purpose were brought from the regular netters there would be two advantages in that method. One of these would be that just that many less salmon would go forward to the United States and Canadian markets in the ordinary way of business and thus assist in keeping the prices up, while the fish taken in the unnecessary nets would be permitted to ascend the river and assist in keeping up the stock frequenting it for the purpose of natural reproduction.

We observe that Campbellton "Events" publishes the following Ottawa despatch, of 30th ult.:—

Ottawa, March 30th.—Mr. Marcil, M. P., has received the following letter from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:—

Dear Mr. Marcil,

In reply to your letter of the 15th inst. enclosing a petition urging the removal of the Government Hatchery nets in the Restigouche River, in the interests of the riparian owners and anglers of that river, I have pleasure in informing you that I have authorized steps which will remove the main grievance, that is: undue obstruction to the ascent of the salmon, about which I have recently received petitions and complaints.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) JAMES SUTHERLAND.

We are satisfied that Mr. Sutherland is not fully aware of the harm these nets are doing, and his expression: "undue obstruction" no doubt means that a portion of them—and, perhaps, a not very essential portion, are to be removed. If that is the case it will not be satisfactory, and we earnestly hope he will make such enquiry in the matter as will enable him to fully understand the harm the government nets are doing, and remove the whole of them. What objection can there be to procuring the salmon required as we have suggested—from those taken in the regular way for commercial purposes?

The Globe's Liberalism.

The Moncton Times quotes some of the St. John Globe's strictures on Premier Tweedie as "A Liberal opinion." It might with equal truth have quoted the same paper's advocacy of ex-Finance minister Foster's Moncton convention platform; its advice to York electors to help the Conservative candidate in the last Dominion by-election there, and its support of the candidate of the same party in the local by-election in Kings County, as correct Liberal policy. The Globe is about as loyal to the Liberal party as the Times, itself.

Legislative and Other Matters at Fredericton.

A great deal of business has been put through in the Legislature since our last report. The Budget debate was one of the longest that has taken place in the House for a good while, and it occupied more time than was taken in voting the estimates. The Opposition criticised the administration of affairs a good deal, and one listening to them would almost believe that they were in earnest, and that when the House got into Committee of Supply, they would take some action calculated to prove the bona fides of their professions and place themselves on record as objecting to the government's proposals. They did not do so, however, but after a good deal of talk on both sides, with the speaker in the chair, they, good-naturedly, accepted the government's estimates and joined in passing them.

Mr. Hazen, the Opposition leader, made a tactical attempt to let himself and his followers down by giving notice of a series of resolutions which everybody familiar with the rules of the House and the principles of responsible government, knew could not be entertained. He, no doubt, was aware of this, but it was the best he could do under the circumstances in which he found himself. A general election is pending. It will, in all probability take place within a year, and it is possible that there will not be another session of the legislature before it takes place. Something, therefore, had to be done to afford the opposition an excuse for its existence.

The position of the government being strong, because there was no part of its policy or administration which could be successfully assailed, Mr. Hazen wisely decided not to fall into the error of moving a want of confidence resolution, or of asking the House to condemn any of its acts. Instead, he gave notice of these general resolutions, affirming the desirability of certain things, some of which have practically been done for years, while others have long been known as impracticable, and others entirely beyond the authority of any member to move without leave of the Lieutenant Governor.

These resolutions, as we predicted last week, were ruled out of order by the Speaker, the Premier having pointed out their inadmissability under the rules and practice of the House. The fact that they were moved, however, will afford the opposition candidates in the coming election campaign opportunity to ring the changes on the alleged muzzling of their leader by Premier Tweedie. The people are, however, familiar with canvasses of this kind and, in the face of the government's good record and of Mr. Hazen's having made no attempt to directly attack it in his place in the legislature, it will be very properly assumed that there was nothing in the record which could be successfully assailed.

We have been waiting for some of our North Shore members to say something which might be, in some degree, comforting to Mr. Hazen and his followers, and it was with some interest that we read in the St. John Globe of last Thursday that Mr. Burns, of Gloucester had criticised the game protection law, the lumber policy and the bridge policy of the government. By this it was, of course, sought to convey the idea that Mr. Burns had spoken in opposition to the government. Mr. Burns' speech will be found amongst those for which we make room this week, and if the Globe or Mr. Hazen can derive any comfort from it from an opposition standpoint they are, without doubt, thankful for small favors.

We published Hon. Mr. Burchill's speech on the Budget last week and, since, have reports—not full we regret to say—of those of some other North Shore men.

MR. JOHNSON, OF KENT,

who has not been in the enjoyment of his usual good health during the session, has latterly been able to be in his place. In the course of the debate he said he regretted that he could not express himself as well in the English language as he would like to do, but he felt it his duty to contradict statements that had been made by some of the Opposition that

THE FRENCH PEOPLE

were not receiving justice from this Government. He believed that the French were treated just as well as the English and that this had always been the case since confederation. Men of French origin were employed by the Government in various employments and men of French origin had been members of the Government. In 1871 Mr. Theriault from Madawaska became a member of the Government. At a later period Mr. Landry, another Frenchman, became Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in 1882 Provincial Secretary, Mr. Richard of Westmorland had been a member of the Government, Mr. LeBlanc had been a member of the legislative council and now Mr. LaBillois, a man of French origin, was Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

RACE CRIES UNJUSTIFIABLE.

These were proofs that the French were justly treated, not only in this respect but in such matters as the support of their hospitals. The Opposition had no right to make such criticisms. As a representative of the French Acadians and an old member of this House he could say that his countrymen were treated fairly and honestly.

The Government were criticised because of their travelling expenses. He did not want members of the Government to go as beggars. He remembered fifty-two years ago when a member of parliament had to take up

HIS TRUNK ON A WHEELBARROW

to his hotel, but these old times were passed. The agricultural policy of the Government had been a blessing to this country.

AGRICULTURE.

Before creameries were built they could hardly get fifteen cents a pound for their butter, now they get twenty-two cents, and an excellent market had been opened for it in England. The Province was well satisfied with its government. He did not pretend to say that they were perfect; there were

SPOTS ON THE SUN,

but he felt that the opposition had made out no case against the Government. He believed that at the next general election the Government would come back with a larger majority than they had at present.

MR. FISH, OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. Fish said that at this advanced stage of the debate he could safely congratulate the Opposition on the feebleness of their efforts, for their conduct had shown that they had no substantial case against the Government. The latter had managed so well that they had left very few doors open and it looked as if the Opposition would have to remain out, although they had bombarded the Government with all sorts of missiles from remedial bills to smallpox bills.

RACE AND RELIGIOUS CRIES.

He regretted to see the race and religious cry raised. Such a cry should never be heard in a country like this; and it could only be resorted to from unworthy motives. It was easy to see that this Government exercised no favoritism to class or creed; their object was to deal fairly by all. It seemed to be one of the objects of the Opposition to tell the country that

THE PUBLIC DEBT

had grown from $800,000 to $3,000,000 during the past 19 years, although they had $80,000 more to expend than their predecessors. The people of this province knew the cause of the increase, which had been fully explained by the Attorney General: It had gone in subsidies to railroads and to permanent public works, and even the opposition would not venture to say that the country is the worse for these services. The opposition scrutinized the accounts very closely, but they only look for increases as if the government were squandering the revenues of the province. He might refer to the floods of the past few days. These floods will cause

UNEXPECTED DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE

of the province and these demands must be met. Even without such emergencies, the people will be crying out for good roads and more of them, and more bridges, and the government will have to yield to these demands. He did not know but what it might be good policy to borrow $1,000,000 for permanent improvements rather than expend from year to year an amount equal to the interest on the loan in temporary repairs.

He had no doubt that the principle of the Quebec resolutions of 1887 would be recognized by the Dominion Government and that we should obtain better terms.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The member for Carleton had referred to the teachers being treated unjustly. This rebate of 10 per cent. on their grants was made 15 years ago because the Government of that day found it necessary to do so. The Government had either to reduce the grants or give some of the teachers none at all. Teachers were now getting good salaries and those of the higher grades could command almost any salary. He thought it spoke well for our school system that some of our teachers were asked to go to South Africa.

THE EXODUS.

The leader of the Opposition referred to the census not being satisfactory and said we should get some device to keep our people at home. If he has any good advice on this subject to give he should not withhold it from the House. The exodus was due to the restless ambition of our people to better their condition, but the time will come when these people will return to us. The census showed that the number of marriages and births was not in proportion to the population. This is a very important subject.

The Attorney General — Particularly to the Surveyor General.

Mr. Fish—The Surveyor General has done his duty by adding 476 to the population this year. His guide book has been criticized, but he did not find anything very ridiculous in it, for he had seen

PARTRIDGES AND EVEN MOOSE IN GARDENS,

and in Sunbury County some of the farmers burnt coal. Complaint had been made that the department of agriculture paid too much money for salaries, but he did not see in what way the money could be better employed than in expending it to provide teachers. The work of these people had been of the greatest benefit.

ON REVIEWING THE WHOLE POLICY

of the Government he felt fully justified in continuing his support. He felt that they had a good record and that this is a live, progressive government, and so long as they continue their present policy they will deserve and receive the support of the people.

MR. O'BRIEN, OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) said he did not intend to make a long speech. A great many speeches had been made, mostly from the Government side of the House. The charges put forward by the Opposition were of so frivolous a character that it was useless to take up time answering them. He felt in the position of the working man, he would like to be able to spit on his hands so as to be sure that he was really at work.

IN GOOD HANDS.

He felt that the affairs of the province were in good hands. The agricultural policy of the Government with regard to flour mills, creameries and cheese factories had been a blessing to the country. Large sums of money which had gone out of the country formerly for

THE PURCHASE OF FLOUR

was now kept at home. Our own farms were able to supply a large proportion of the flour we needed. Every year the amount of wheat grown was likely to increase.

THE CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES

had been equally successful. A few years ago we had to import butter and cheese. Now we were able to export it. With regard to the roads and bridges, he would say that these services were well kept up.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There were in the province 4,000 bridges and about 10,000 miles of road. The Opposition talk of extravagance, but he could say that the money spent by the Government on roads and bridges was well expended.

THE PEOPLE WANT MONEY EXPENDED

on these services and we could spend more money to good advantage if we had it. He thought that the great and bye roads should be amalgamated and under one management.

THE CROWN LANDS

of the province were well managed, but a large portion of the best lands in the Province had been given away by a former Government thirty years ago.

GOVERNMENT STANDS WELL IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

It had been said that the government had lost ground in Northumberland, but this he was in a position to deny; the government stood as well in that county as ever they did, in fact there was very little opposition to them there.

TRIVIAL CHARGES.

The opposition member for Madawaska had called the supporters of the Government voting machines, but they really had very little voting to do. When he first came to the House, thirteen years ago, they were on their feet voting half the time, now it was a rare thing to take a vote. The same member had found fault with the reporter, charging him with not treating the Opposition fairly, but the same complaint was made against Mr. McDade every second day and he took very little stock in such charges. He felt that the Government was safe for another term of office.

MR. BURNS, OF GLOUCESTER.

Mr. Burns said before the closing of the debate, he would like to add his quota of appreciation of the general good management of the affairs of the province by the administration. He regretted that he could not give the attention to the general debate he should have liked to, on account of his absence from the house.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.

He noticed in the remarks of the opposition member from Carleton a charge that the Agricultural department was paying salaries to too many officials for which the farmers received and the agricultural interests received no benefit, but in his remarks that gentleman wishes to mislead, and does not show what those employees do for the salaries they receive. The duties of these employees and deputies is to travel over the province inculcating and promulgating the rudiments and general knowledge of agriculture.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Referring to the accusations against the Attorney General of receiving too much for his duties in connection with the Eastern Extension claim, Mr. Burns said that while the Attorney General spent four years working on the claim amounting to nearly $300,000, he received the paltry amount of $5000. If Attorney General Pugsley should do the same work for a private individual, his fees in such a case would amount to five times the amount paid him by the Government. We are, said Mr. Burns, proud of our Attorney, and the house and the country know that in his profession he is second to none in the Dominion and the country. This house had reason, therefore, to be proud of him.

GAME PROTECTION.

While we have a right to give credit to the Government for its good management of the affairs of the country, we have also a perfect right to express our independent opinion on Government measures brought before the house during the session. A Bill for the protection of our game, and establishing a provincial park has been passed. I may say that I do not think the time is opportune to place any barriers around that would prevent the revenue derived by the province from both those sources. The Government needs all the revenue from all sources that it can get. By enclosing any section of the country against hunters or sportsmen, we would be taking the revenue from those sources that we require.

LONGER TERM FOR LUMBER LEASES.

While the country and this house are very watchful of the revenue from the lumber industry, I think they are guarding it too closely. In my opinion, there should be no restrictions placed on this department, but operators and capitalists should be encouraged, so that the revenue from this source should be increased. There are now capitalists seeking to come into the country who would spend large sums of money in developing this industry, but do not care to do so unless they can get perpetual or long term leases. They should be encouraged and be given what they ask for.

PROTECT HOME INDUSTRY.

The steel bridges should be manufactured in this country, and money spent for those bridges belongs to the people and they should receive the benefit, and not outsiders. Those bridge-building concerns outside of the province are honoured and given other concessions by their governments, which enables them to quote lower prices than the cost of manufacture by our similar industries here, that are only in their infancy, and for which they receive no encouragement from our Government. The home industry should be given the preference.

WE HAVE A GOOD GOVERNMENT.

I do not know of anything done by the present administration during its four years that has been to the detriment of the province, but, on the contrary, the present ministry has shown wonderful tact and good, sound judgment in the management of our affairs. I think it would be disastrous to the country to make any changes in the present administration. The fishery award claim is now within sight. Judging from the success attained in the Eastern Extension claim, the present Government will, without doubt, have the claims settled satisfactorily to the country.

CARAQUET RAILWAY.

I hope the government will give favorable consideration to the granting of a subsidy to extend the Caraquet Railway to the new wharf now being built by the Dominion government.

The final report of the committee on agriculture was submitted by Mr. Russell. It included the following:—

Resolved, that in the opinion of this committee to improve the horses of the Province on the lines demanded by the public, the Government should import thoroughbred stallions, French coach, hackney and heavy draft horses.

Your committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Russell as chairman of the committee for the past sixteen years.

Mr. Hazen's bill to amend the act incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John was so amended as to also extend to the diocese of Chatham, and under it the Bishops of St. John and Chatham were authorized to hold lands yielding an income of $20,000 a year in St. John and Chatham, respectively, and $5,000 a year in the other parishes, and so agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill to amend the act incorporating the Kent Telephone company was considered in committee.

Hon. Mr. Burchill said that this bill was hardly an amendment to the act of incorporation because it allowed the company to extend its lines to Chatham, whereas the act limited it to Richibucto and portions of the county of Kent. He thought also there ought to be some time specified in which they would be bound to construct their line.

Mr. Copp agreed with this and thought the time should be limited to two years.

On the suggestion of the attorney general, progress was reported with leave to sit again.

The bill relating to the Royal Trust company was considered in committee.

Mr. Hazen asked if the company had paid a fee in proportion to its capital stock.

The Attorney General—They have paid usual double fee, but before they can do business they must deposit with the Government either 3 per cent. provincial bonds or money bearing 3 per cent. interest to such an amount as the Government may deem necessary.

Mr. Hazen said that the company was practically getting incorporated to enable it to do business here. If they were coming here for the first time they would have to pay a fee in proportion to their capital stock. He thought they should still pay the fees although incorporated in another province.

The Attorney General said that this was a matter for the standing rules committee. There was a difference between a new charter and the recognition of a company already chartered. The bill made no mention whatever of a capital stock. The company would have to pay the provincial tax. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Allen committed the bill further amending the Municipalities act. It provides that a teller may have his name transferred from the district in which he is registered, to the poll where he is acting as teller. Agreed to.

A bill amending Chap. 100 of the consolidated statutes relating to rates and taxes, was committed by Mr. Copp. It provides that in case of dissatisfaction over assessment an appeal can be taken from the assessors to the valuators, who will reduce the taxes of anyone overrated and raise those who have been underrated. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Winslow as a Repudiator.

Mr. W. C. Winslow publishes the following in a local paper:—

Sir:—The bold insinuation and innuendo of the Chatham ADVANCE, that I have appealed for support in the Mayoralty contest to my co-religionists, is false and mischievous. I have made no appeal to the electors except as a citizen and ratepayer, and I respectfully solicit their support as such. The statement in the same newspaper that I tampered with the town contract by omitting a requirement in a contractor's interest, is a malicious libel, falsely invented and circulated with devilish ingenuity by the same author, and will be dealt with by the proper authorities in due time. Yours faithfully,

WARREN C. WINSLOW.

April 7, 1902.

What the ADVANCE said on the subject first referred to by Mr. Winslow was this:

"The reason is stated by some of Mr. Winslow's friends to be that he is inspired to come forward just now by reason of the idea promulgated in the St. John Freeman that his co-religionists are not fairly treated in public matters on the Miramichi, and he seeks, at such instigation, to disturb the feeling of good neighborhood and mutual confidence in each other in all matters affecting the well-being of the community, which have happily so long existed amongst all classes of our people, particularly in Chatham."

The attitude of the ADVANCE in matters of this kind is too well known for any citizen of Northumberland to believe that it would make the statement it did without the best of authority. Two prominent and influential Roman Catholic citizens said squarely early last week that they were influenced in favor of Mr. Winslow by statements in the Freeman regarding the treatment of Catholics in political matters in Northumberland, and the canvass is yet being used by his closest friends, although not quite so boldly as it was last week. We deemed it a duty to Catholics and Protestants alike to state the facts and enter a protest against the introduction of such canvasses in Chatham, and are glad to find that Mr. Winslow has been forced to deny the policy he started out on.

As to the town contract for the pumping machinery, the facts are exactly as we stated. Instead of the duty blanks in the printed contract being filled with 90,000,000 as tendered for, no duty requirement, whatever, was put in, but the initials, "W. C. W." were inserted by Mr. Winslow, instead, as anyone interested can see for himself by looking at the original contract on file in the town hall. We did not say Mr. Winslow "tampered" with the contract. We simply stated just what he did. It will be in order for Mr. Winslow to explain what he meant by placing his initials in the blanks in the contract which should have been filled by the 90 000,000 duty which the Miller Company tendered for. As the contract stands, no duty test is required for that costly pump. As to devilish "ingenuity," Chatham seems to have been already victimized by it, but it has not been exercised by the ADVANCE.

It is quite evident that Mr. Winslow has been playing a Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde business and, finding himself near the end of his tether, is driven to the exceedingly thin expedient of endeavoring to make people believe that he is a much maligned innocent. It takes an abler man than he is to succeed, even for a time, by such methods as his, and he must not delude himself with the notion that a very large proportion of his fellow citizens of all classes are such noodles as he seems to think they are.

The "Advance's" Ottawa Letter.

TIME-WASTING.

Ottawa, 4 h April.—This has been a dreary week in Parliament. The members returned from their Easter holidays on Tuesday, and resumed at once the debate on the budget, which began two weeks ago. They could not have done this with any genuine relish; for the subject has been discussed in all its bearings over and over again, and not one of the speakers has been able to contribute a single original or striking thought to the controversy. What Mr. Borden and the first two or three members who followed him said has been repeated in substance by all the succeeding talkers. They have dressed the matter up in changes of words; but the essence has been the same.

TALKING SO AS TO BE REPORTED.

It is distinctly discreditable to the chief deliberative assembly of the nation that weeks of valuable and costly time should be taken up with this sort of useless repetition of speeches. The purpose is, of course, quite obvious. The men who talk are not really addressing themselves to the House; they are talking to their constituents. They are only concerned that the official reporters shall get down what they say, and that afterwards copies of Hansard may be available for distribution throughout their ridings. In this way Parliament is made the arena for campaigning, and until public judgment is aroused in relation to the matter the thing will probably go on from bad to worse. As the time for an election approaches this abuse of the functions of Parliament is likely to become more aggravated.

THIS TALKING FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

is peculiarly the sin of the Opposition. In the former regime the Liberals were not entirely free from the reproach of using the machinery of Parliament for the distribution of partisan literature; but what they did in a mild way has been carried by the Conservatives to unreasonable extremes. Both sides ought to be ashamed of such tactics, and of such an exhibition as has been going on here at Ottawa ever since 1896. One of the direct effects is to materially reduce the time of Parliament for the proper discussion of matters of broad and national interest, and to that extent the country loses. Politics will always be inseparable from the form of Government which we have; but there is no defence for this interminable speech-making on purely partisan topics.

A SAMPLE SPEECH FROM THE CONSERVATIVE SIDE

was made by Mr. Porter at the opening of the House on Tuesday. In principle and general tenor it was precisely the same as a score of those which had preceded it. He struggled valiantly with the proposition that the present tariff embodies the essence of the National Policy, and yet is unsatisfactory. In this view he claimed that all the prosperity which the country had enjoyed since 1896 was due to the protective principle left in the tariff, while the alleged depression in several industries was due to the reductions which the Liberals had made. It is surprising that men should stand up in Parliament and in apparent earnestness assert such a claim.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

was a theme which Mr. Porter discussed in common with his predecessors in the debate. His object was to make it appear that the present administration had at one time magnified the importance of free commercial intercourse with our neighbors to the South, but had really done nothing to carry out that policy. Such a statement could only be made by ignoring the plain facts of modern history. It is true that the Liberals have failed to secure reciprocity with the United States; but this result has not come about for the want of trying. No reasonable or unprejudiced man will say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have not honestly tried, with patient perseverance, to bring about better trade relations between the Dominion and the American Republic. In fact, negotiations have not yet ceased.

DANGEROUS SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Porter rated the Government for promising many reforms in the various departments of the public service, and doing nothing in that direction when power was entrusted to them. This is a taunt which smacks of cowardice. If the present ministers have chosen to leave in office thousands of the appointees of their predecessors, and have elected to follow along lines laid down in past years, Conservatives ought at all times to commend such a course, rather than to speak of it as a thing reflecting upon the courage of Liberals. Fair minded men will be disposed to question the good taste of the Opposition in this regard.

ECONOMY VS. EXPENDITURE.

Of course, the speaker of Tuesday last had much to say about the public expenditure. He claimed that the Liberals had attained office on a distinct pledge to reduce the outgo, while they had actually largely increased it. Like those who had gone before in the debate, he did not read that plank in the Liberal platform which was adopted in 1893 in relation to expenditure. Had he done so, he would have found that not a word was said about reducing the expenditure; but rather that the "strictest economy" was enjoined. Economy is a relative thing, and must always be measured by the amount of money available. When the Liberals adopted their platform in 1893, the revenue was declining and the expenditure increasing; so that huge deficits were the result. Under Liberal rule the public income has been nearly doubled, and as the combined surpluses since 1896 exceed $20,000,000, it cannot fairly be said that the present Government has failed to exercise economy.

SOME REVENUE FIGURES.

Right at this point it may not be amiss to interpolate a fact or two with respect to the public revenue for the nine months of the current fiscal year. Up to the end of March, the receipts from Customs amounted to $23,598 608, as against $21,640,015 for the corresponding period last year. It is estimated from present indications that the Customs revenue for the year will be nearly $2,000,000 greater than in 1901. The receipts from inland revenue, consisting largely of excise on spirits and tobacco, are also mounting steadily upward, so that another large surplus is clearly in view. At the same time, the estimates before Parliament are based on a lower expenditure, which ought to be satisfactory to the most prudent person in the land.

JUG-HANDLED CRITICISM.

Like all the Conservatives in Parliament, Mr. Porter did a lot of amazing juggling with ordinary and capital expenditure, in order to build up a sum sufficiently large to show how terribly prodigal the Liberals now in office have been. Space will not permit his figures to be given; but, of course, he quite neglected to point out that many millions of the total consisted of a pure matter of book keeping. For example, Parliament is called upon to vote every dollar of money required to carry on the Intercolonial; but, on the other hand, while these appropriations are nearly twice as large as they were in 1896 the receipts are in proportion. The same is true of the Post Office and the Yukon. In the very nature of things the outgo for these services must always be approximate to the income.

THE OLD STORY.

Beneath all of Mr. Porter's criticism in relation to the public expenditure was the implied reproach that the Liberals are spending the money in such a way as to keep themselves in office. This charge is in keeping with the familiar political axiom that all Oppositions believe all Governments to be corrupt. It is quite another thing, however, to establish such an allegation. At the same time, it is not an easy thing to answer this sort of fault-finding. The course of the Opposition in this regard is like calling upon an honest man to prove his honesty. If the twelve Apostles were carrying on the Government of Canada they could not do so in such a way as to prevent their opponents from imputing all sorts of bad motives, and they could only do as the present Ministers are doing—quietly leave the matter to an on-looking and fairly just public.

A GOOD SHOWING READY.

It is not expected that a division will take place before Tuesday or Wednesday next, and then, the Government having withdrawn all legislation, the Opposition will not have an excuse for failing to proceed in a businesslike way with the consideration of the estimates. It is inevitable that a fierce attack will be made upon the administration of the Intercolonial; but Mr. Blair will probably be prepared to defend his course as ably as he has in the past.

1902. 1902.

READY FOR SPRING TRADE.

With a full line of

FARM MACHINERY AND EVERYTHING

Needed for the

FARM AND DAIRY.

And with an additional Floor Space of 3,000 feet, we ask all to call and inspect our stock consisting in part of the following, all of which have come direct from the Manufacturers in car-load lots.

PLUERY PLOWS, No. 5, 6, O. H. A1 & B2, and Tinkler
WILKINSON PLOWS, No 5, 6 O. H.
CLIPPER PLOWS, 18, 16, 14 and 12 tooth
SPRING TOOTH HARROWS, 3 and 4 section
DRAG HARROWS,
DISK HARROWS,
One and two horse SEED SOWERS,
LAND ROLLERS,
FAVORITE DAISY CHURN, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
MELOTE CREAM SEPARATORS, size 1 and A.
This is something every farmer should have.
A full line of Light Driving and Work Harness.
One Car of CANADA CARRIAGES well assorted.
One Car NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGES, assorted.
One Car CHATHAM FARM WAGONS, from 1½ to 3½ inch Tire.
DUMP CARTS, CART WHEELS and AXLES,
CART WHEELS without AXLE. RAYMOND, NEW WILLIAMS and EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES.

BELL OR DOHERTY ORGANS.
MASON AND RISCH PIANO.

Also a full Line of

PLOW REPAIRS

for all Plows ever sold by us for the past twenty-two years. All made by the original makers. Try these repairs.

THEY WEAR BEST. PRICES RIGHT,

and all sold on our Usual Liberal Terms.

GEO. HILDEBRAND, Manager.

Chatham Branch, G. A. Lounsbury & Co., Cunard St.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1901.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

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

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv. Chatham,	9 30 p. m	12.10 p.m.
Nelson	9 50 "	12 20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	10 10 "	12.50 "
Lv. " "	10.25 "	1.10 "
Nelson	10.55 "	1.30 "
Ar. Chatham,	11 15 "	1.50 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	5 50 a. m.	9.50 a. m.
Nelson	6.10 "	9.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	6.30 "	10.00 "
Lv. " "	7.30 "	10.50 "
Nelson	7.50 "	11.10 "
Ar. Chatham	8.10 "	11 30 "

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

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carr's, McNamara's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Fennisc.

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

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

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

Assessors' Notice.

Parish of Chatham.

The preliminary lists are now on view at the store of George Stothart.

Statements in writing will be received up to April 10th.

The Assessors will meet at the office of George Stothart, on Thursday afternoon, April 3rd, 10th, and 17th, from two to five o'clock, to hear objections to said valuation.

GEORGE STOTHART,
SAMUEL WEDDLETON,
WM. DAMERY, } Assessors.

Chatham, April 1st, 1902.

EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS

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

W. L. T. WELDON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CHATHAM, N. B.

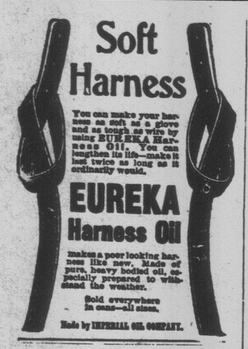
THE BEST STORE

TO PATRONISE.

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

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

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Water Street, Chatham.



MISSION BAND entertainment in St. Luke's tonight.

MR. JOHN CLARK has been appointed acting civil court magistrate in Newcastle.

NOT YET :—Bill to change the name of Newcastle to Miramichi was rejected by the legislature.

MR. GEO. B. WILLIAMS gave a very meritorious dramatic recital in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening.

WE DON'T BELIEVE IT ! Believe what ? Why, that Mr. Winslow is going to haul voters to the poll on the stone-crusher.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY:—The business of the above-named establishment is being carried on, as usual, by the three sons of the late proprietor, who are making arrangements to continue it permanently.

DEANERY MEETING:—The quarterly meeting of the Deanery Chapter of Chatham will be held at Harcourt on Tuesday and Wednesday next. There will be a meeting of the Sunday School Teachers' Association at the same place on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM is compounded of the best concentrated extracts of barks, roots and gums in the world. It is a safe and reliable medicine, pleasant to the taste, and cures coughs, colds, asthma and croup. You can find it at all drug stores. 25c. all Druggists.

MR. WINSLOW'S SYMPTOMS indicate that he realises it's a case of "wrong time" with him. When a man gets angry over the truth, expresses himself excitedly, denies facts that are in black and white and calls his neighbor names, it's a sure sign that he is fighting blindly and knows he's "a goner."

SAD ACCIDENT :—Miss Jane Whelan, while attempting to get a bucket of water from her well, in the lower part of the town last Thursday morning, lost her balance by slipping on the frost-covered platform, and falling in was stunned and died before she was missed. She lived alone and all the surroundings of the matter indicated that she had risen early and gone for the water only to meet her death as indicated.

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

JOHN H. LAWLOR & CO.

RIGHT !—Mayor Snowball and Ald. Murray, Hocken, Wyse and Nicol announce through the ADVANCE that they are again offering for the Council, and Ald. McIntosh, Murdoch, Morris and Maher, we believe, intend also to remain at their posts, although they have not authorised us to say so. The return of the whole board as at present constituted would be the best thing that could be done in the town's interests, in view of the water and sewerage work yet to be completed.

DEAFNESS IS CURABLE! Sufferers from impaired hearing will be glad to know that their affliction is probably not due to any organic defect in the ear, but results probably from a thickening of the lining of the middle ear caused by catarrhal inflammation. Hundreds of perfect recoveries as a result of the inhalation of Catarrhozone are reported, and on the highest authority we recommend this treatment to our readers. Catarrhozone quickly restores lost hearing, and its efficiency is placed beyond dispute by the case of M. Foxall of St Thomas, who recovered perfect hearing by using Catarrhozone, after years of deafness. Price $1. At druggists or by mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey.

Personals.

Mayor and Mrs Snowball are to be congratulated on yesterday morning's arrival at Sunnyside. It's a girl.

Hon. Premier Tweedie, Hon. J. P. Burchill and John O'Brien, Esq., M.P.P., were home on Sunday, having come from Fredericton on Saturday night to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Ruddock on Sunday. They returned by Monday's Canada Eastern express.

Congratulations to Mr. Cliff M. Mowatt and bride and Boston.

Mr. C. A. C. Bruce's many friends on the Miramichi regret that he is to leave them and go to St. John's, Newfoundland. He has been appointed manager of the large business of the Canada Life Assurance Company there, and while he is to be congratulated on his personal good fortune, the community generally feels that his removal from Chatham will be a distinct loss to the town, whose citizens have learned to esteem him very highly during his residence of some 15 years.

How is Your Liver Working ?

Are you satisfied you are enjoying as good health as you should ? If you are "out of sorts," the trouble may be with the Liver. If so, use Wheeler's Botanic Bitters.

Death of R. C. John Dunn.

R. C. John Dunn, who was the best known architect in New Brunswick, died on Sunday about midnight in the General Public Hospital, St. John, after a tedious illness. No citizen of New Brunswick possessed a more genial and kindly disposition, or had, in a greater degree, the faculty of making friends. He was very thorough in his professional work, and hundreds of the finest buildings in New Brunswick stand as monuments to his skill. Chatham's new public school building and the new court house at Bathurst are amongst his more recent works, and the departmental building at Fredericton was also of his designing. He was an unmarried man, and leaves three brothers, one of whom is the Surveyor General of the province, Hon. A. T. Dunn, and the other two : Messrs. Thomas A. W. and Fred. S. of St. John; also two sisters; Mrs. M. J. Parkin, of St. John, with whom he made his home, and Mrs. C. C. Clinch, of Musquash. An honorable reputation in all his dealings with his fellow-men and a disposition to do generous actions in a quiet and unostentatious way, are amongst the things for which Mr. Dunn will be long remembered by those who knew him best.

W. S. Loggie Company Limited

Beg to thank their many patrons in Town and Country for their liberal patronage in the past and announce that they have removed their Dry Goods Department to the Hocken Building, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Burr & Co., where they hope to receive the patronage of all old friends and many new ones.

OPENING DAY !

THIS, THURSDAY, AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.

We invite all to call on us and inspect our new premises and stock which will be found complete in all departments.

South Africa.

Canadians have again distinguished themselves for valor in South Africa. Lord Kitchener in an official report from Pretoria on 3rd instant says : General Kitchener (Lord Kitchener's brother) sent Colonels Keir and Cookson from Vrekuil, Western Transvaal, March 31, to go towards Harts River. They soon struck the track of guns and carried on a running fight for eight miles, following the track through the bush. Emerging on a plain, large Boer reinforcements advanced against their flanks, forcing the British troops to take up a defensive position, which they hastily entrenched. Fighting ensued at close quarters until the Boers were repulsed on all sides.

"Delarey, Kemp, and other leaders vainly attempted to persuade their men to renew the attack.

Fifteen hundred Boers participated in the engagement, but they had suffered too heavily and cleared away to the Northwest and South.

The British losses were also severe. The Canadian rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, holding its post till every man was killed or wounded.

Others of the forces showed great steadiness, allowing the Boers to advance within two hundred yards of them and repelling them with a steady rifle fire."

A later despatch shows that four officers and fifty-six non commissioned officers and men were wounded. Lieut. Ralph Markham was amongst these. No maritime men appear to have been killed.

Toronto, April 7.—The Telegram's special cable from London says : Most recent advices from the front say at Hart's River engagement the British troops were arranged in form of a semi-circle, the Canadian Rifles holding a point somewhat in advance and across the front of the semi-circle. The Boers were following up the bold attack on the Twenty-Eighth mounted infantry when they were met with a heavy fire from the Canadians who poured volleys into them at a distance of 200 yards. Private Evans, although mortally wounded, kept in the thick of the fight and having fired all the ammunition in his bandolier, broke his rifle.

Pains in the Back,

from straining the muscles or from pain in the kidneys, soon yields to the soothing influence of Kendrick's White Liniment. There is no pain that will not yield to this truly wonderful remedy.

Millerton Notes.

The death of Mr. John Connors occurred at his home in Lower Derby on Thursday morning last. He was one of the oldest residents in the parish, being 81 years of age, and up to a few weeks prior to his death was active and energetic, being employed as a carpenter. He was formerly a resident of Blackville where many of his relatives now live, but he removed to Derby where he settled down. His wife died six years ago, but five children survive him. His remains were interred on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Church of England burying ground, the Rev. C. O. Bayles conducting the funeral services.

Mr. Jas. Robinson's steamboat "Irene" was launched on Thursday last, and as yet is the only Millerton boat afloat.

Mr. Geo. Clark, jr., formerly of Chelmsford, but who for some time has been a resident of Woodstock, N. B., died quite suddenly at his home there on Tuesday last. Deceased was employed as usual on the day of his death, and had gone home. Shortly after reaching the house, he was taken violently ill and notwithstanding the medical aid which was procured, he died early that night. Deceased was favorably known in this locality before his removal to Woodstock. His remains, accompanied by his two brothers, arrived here for burial on Friday evening's train, and were met by a large number of deceased friends, who followed them to the Methodist burial ground. In the absence of the Rev. Mr. Estey, pastor of the Methodist congregation here, the Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, of Newcastle, conducted the funeral services. Deceased leaves a mother, two brothers and many other relatives and friends to mourn his early death.

On Sunday, the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian congregations of Derby and Chelmsford, occupied the pulpits of this circuit, in the absence of the Rev. A. M. MacLeod, who is spending a vacation at his home in Pictou, N. S. The rev. gentleman's many friends are pleased to welcome him during his stay among them, it being the first for a year.

Mr. E. J. Parker has taken large numbers of stream drivers up the main Dungarvon to drive his winter's cut of logs.

On account of repairs being made to the Northwest Miramichi Highway bridge. Those who otherwise would drive to Newcastle now are patrons of the Indiantown Branch R. R., and the passenger traffic has been greater during the last few weeks than ever before in the history of the branch.

Valuable Advice to Rheumatics.

Eat meat sparingly, and take very little sugar. Avoid damp feet, drink water abundantly, and always rely on Polson's Nerviline as an absolute reliever of rheumatic pains. Being five times stronger than other remedies, its power over pain is simply beyond belief. Buy a large 25 cent bottle to-day, test it, and see if this is not so. Polson's Nerviline always cures rheumatism. Sold by C. P. Hickey.

Death of J. M. Ruddock.

On 20th ult. we referred to a sudden attack of hemorrhage which came upon Mr. J. M. Ruddock, of Chatham, while he was on a business trip to St. John. He had been failing in health for some time, his trouble being congestion of the liver, but neither he nor any member of his family thought any immediate danger threatened him. He had been about the city transacting business during the day time on 11th inst., and went to the home of his cousin and namesake, Mr. Joseph Ruddock, on Douglas Avenue, North End, where, after tea, he went to his room. He had been in it but a short time, when a hemorrhage of the stomach, caused by the induration of the liver came on. It was so severe as to prostrate him entirely. His condition was critical even then, so much so that Mrs Ruddock hastened to St. John to be with him. Afterwards he had recurrences of the hemorrhage and his weakness from loss of blood increased, but it was hoped that he might be removed to Chatham, as he was very desirous of coming home, although he was surrounded by relatives who were solicitous in every way for his welfare, and his wife was constantly in attendance upon him. Arrangements were in progress for a car in which to bring Mr. Ruddock home, and he was discussing that and other matters with Rev. R. P. McKim, of St. Luke's church on Thursday last—Mrs. Ruddock being in an adjoining room—when another hemorrhage came on, and although his attending physician, Dr McInerney, was summoned and everything possible done for his relief, all was unavailing, as he was in too weakened a condition physically to overcome the attack, and he passed away, having just expressed his wish that it should be so.

Mr. Ruddock was well known and deservedly esteemed on the Miramichi. As a citizen and enterprising business man, he stood in he first rank. He had no superiors in the country as a practical engineer and was an expert in many special branches of his profession. He was always reliable, his personal and business integrity were unquestioned, and he was noted for manly independence and self-reliance

In the "Biographical Review" of prominent New Brunswickers, edited by I Allen Jack, D. C. L, we find the following in reference to deceased :

Joseph M. Ruddock, builder of steamboats and bridges and operator of a foundry, one of the leading business men of Chatham, N. B., was born in St. John in 1842, a son of Andrew and Phillis (Mills) Ruddock. His father was a native of Kinsale, Ireland, born about the first of the present century.

Mr. Ruddock grew up in his native city and attended school there. He was then set to an apprenticeship with Harrison Allen to learn mechanical engineering, being the first of his family for four generations who had not been engaged in ship-building. After serving six years as an apprentice, he went to Boston, where he remained eight months. At the end of that time he returned to St. John, and at the opening of the European and North American Railroad entered the employ of that company as mechanic in their machine shop at Shediac, N. B. After working there for two years he went to Nova Scotia and erected the crushing mills for the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Gold Mining Company. He stayed there more than a year, and then, in 1862, sailed from Halifax as engineer of a Confederate steamer. At the close of that summer his vessel was put out of commission, and Mr. Ruddock returned to Halifax. Shortly after he left for New York, where he entered the employ of the United States government in the building department of the navy. He worked at the South Brooklyn Machine Works, and assisted in building the "Nyack," the "Shawmut," the "Metacomet," and the "Mendota," men-of-war. When his services were no longer required there, Mr. Ruddock came to Chatham and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. This he continued for five years, and at the end of that time he started a machine business. Subsequently, in 1881, he purchased the Miramichi Foundry, which was established by Fraser & Mason, and later operated by the Cunards, now known as the Cunard Steamship Company. He has since done an extensive foundry business, employing a regular force of eighteen men and in busy times forty-five.

In May, 1865, Mr. Ruddock was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Jane Davidson, daughter of Horatio Nelson Davidson, of River Philip, Cumberland County, N. S. Three sons have blessed this union, all of whom are at present engaged in business with their father. Charles Davidson, the elder, who was born in Brooklyn, is manager of the foundry. Arthur Edward, who was born in Chatham, N. B., attends to the pattern department; and Edwin Nelson is book-keeper for the concern.

Mr. Ruddock is a Past Master of Miramichi Lodge, F. A. M.; Past Principal of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons; and a charter member of the Royal Arcanum. Politically, he is an independent.

The foregoing is mainly correct, but a diary found amongst Mr. Ruddock's effects at home shows that after leaving the Brooklyn Navy Works, he made a visit to Nova Scotia, and went again to Shediac in 1866, where he was employed in the Railway shop. Leaving Shediac, he came to Chatham 13th March, 1867, and was engaged by Mr. Alexander Morrison as chief engineer of his mill. After five years with Mr. Morrison, he went into business on his own account, as stated.

As soon as news of Mr. Ruddock's death reached Chatham, his eldest son, Charles, proceeded to St. John to accompany the remains home. A funeral service was held at the Ruddock residence in that city, which was conducted by Rev. Mr. McKim, assisted by Rev. Geo. Steel, at whose former church here—St. Luke's—deceased was a frequent attendant.

The funeral party was joined at Moncton by Mrs. Ruddock's sister, Mrs. F. W. Patton, of River Philip, N. S., and at Chatham Junction, by the youngest son, Mr Edwin Ruddock, and Mr. John McDonald, who had charge of the arrangements for burial here.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Pinkerton, of St. Luke's Methodist church, assisted by Rev. D. Henderson, pastor of St Andrew's Presbyterian church, conducted the church services at both house and grave. The hymns, "Nearer my God to Thee" and "Abide With Me" were sung at the house by a special choir from St. Luke's led by Mr. J. Y. Mersereau. The pall bearers were Hon. Premier Tweedie and Hon. John P. Burchill (who had come from Fredericton for the purpose), Ernest Hutchison, Wm. Wilson, John Johnston and P. H. C. Benson.

The funeral procession was led by the Citizen's Band, and Miramichi and Northumberland Masonic Lodges, and was one of the largest ever seen in Chatham.

After the clergymen had conducted their usual service at the grave, the Masonic burial service was read by Worshipful Master James McIntosh, of Miramichi Lodge, assisted by the brethren present.

Chatham has lost few citizens who were more missed in its active life than Mr. Ruddock will be. His family have the sympathy of all classes of people.

A Liniment That is Useful

for a variety of purposes and does the work well and satisfactorily, is a genuine Family Liniment, and should be always at hand when needed. This is Kendrick's White Liniment. All dealers sell it.

The Canada Eastern Railway.

The subject of maintaining the Canada Eastern Railway in a position of competition with the Canadian Pacific is one which has recently attracted renewed and increased attention, as we showed in last week's ADVANCE by publication of the action taken before the City Council of Fredericton, by Mr. Geo. W. Allen, Esq., Q. C., M. P. P. In order that our readers—so many of whom are interested—may understand the situation, we reproduce a report of the speech made by Mr. Allen on the occasion referred to :—

He said that the matter which he was to deal with was one of great importance to the citizens of Fredericton, and its success or failure might depend on what action the council might take. It had not been mooted a great deal in public, but had been discussed and approved of by many members of the legislature. He had a proposition to lay before the council and he hoped that they would adopt it unanimously.

You all know, said he, the history of the Canada Eastern Railway, and you all know the interest the citizens of Fredericton have in that road, and they would not like to see it fall into the hands of a company that might put their own interests before the interests of the people whom it serves. Two years ago, the legislature, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution favoring the transfer of this road to the Dominion government, to be operated as part of the Intercolonial system. Unfortunately for us the Minister of Railways, though entirely sincere in the matter, had not been able to overcome certain obstacles in the way of the government acquiring it and it remained in the hands of the Gibson company.

The time has now arrived when the road is to pass out of the hands of the present owners, and into whose hands is it to go ? He thought it was in the interests of the citizens of Fredericton to have it pass into the hands of a company, whose passenger and freight rates would be under the control of the Dominion or Local government. If it should pass into the hands of another company at present having railway interests in the province, what guarantee would the people have that that company would not exact excessive rates ? He had felt it his duty as a representative to do what he could to have the road pass into the hands of a company which would be compelled by the state to give only just and reasonable freight rates.

If the road is not taken over in a few days by such a company, he had reason to believe that before a great while it would pass into the hands of a company over which the government would have no control.

He was not appearing in the interests of any company, but simply as a representative of the county of York and city of Fredericton. He had already given considerable attention to this matter and tomorrow or next day he was to be one of a delegation to wait upon the government and ask them to guarantee the bonds of a company willing to take over the road. It would strengthen his hands to know that the city council and Board of Trade were at his back. He understood that it would require $1,250,000 to purchase the road and put it in good condition, and he was going to ask the government to guarantee the bonds to the extent of one million dollars.

In return for this concession, the company would be willing to give the government a first lien or mortgage on the road and power to regulate the freight and passenger rates. All he wanted the council to do was to pass a resolution endorsing the proposition. He was convinced that the government looked upon the movement with a favorable eye. The members of the Legislature for the counties of York, Queens, Sunbury and North Shore counties feel that it would not be in the interest of these counties that the road should fall into the hands of a company liable to levy excessive rates, and are lending their assistance to this movement. It was not proposed to put the government into any financial hole over the matter. It would require about $60,000 to pay the interest on the bonds, and the road today was earning nearly enough over running expenses for that purpose. With new ideas, and improvements to the roadbed and rolling stock, it would be an easy matter for the road to earn from $60,000 to $80,000 over and above running expenses. All the government would be asked to do was to lend the company their credit, so that the money could be obtained at a low rate of interest. Some years ago the Dominion government had advanced $25,000,000 to the C. P. R. on precisely the same condition. It was in the public interest that the company should have assistance and the money was paid back before the time had expired.

In conclusion, Mr. Allen stated that he had devoted much time to this matter, as he was anxious that the interest of the people of Fredericton should be safe-guarded were the road to change hands. The Canada Eastern was second only in importance to the Intercolonial in this province, and he claimed that two-thirds of the people had a direct interest in its welfare.

While a company was in process of formation with the object of taking it over, he could not say at this early stage who would compose the company, but he had an idea that it would be made up largely of lumbermen and merchants who now do business with the road. The act on of the Legislature two years ago showed that it was the desire of the whole province that the Dominion government should acquire possession of this line. Mr. Blair was firmly convinced that the road would prove a valuable asset, but he had not been able to overcome the prejudice of the people of the upper provinces. If a new company were to take over the railway and put it in first class condition, it would then be an easier matter for the Minister of Railways to induce the Dominion Government to acquire it. He believed that the plan now on foot was the shortest way of bringing about what they all wished—government ownership of the Canada Eastern.

After Mr. Allen had retired from the council, its members expressed approval of what he had proposed and, on motion, the mayor appointed a committee to draft a resolution on the subject, after which the council adjourned, to meet next day to receive the committee's report.

The council having met next day, it unanimously adopted the following resolution :

"Whereas it has been made to appear that there is a probability of the ownership of the Canada Railway passing into other hands, and

Whereas, it is of the greatest importance to the mercantile and other interests of the city and surrounding country that there should be competing lines of railway entering the city.

Therefore Resolved, that the council urge upon the government the desirability of taking such action by the guaranteeing of bonds or otherwise as will ensure the improvement of the road, its efficient management and a continuance of the benefits now derived from it by the city of Fredericton as a competing line of railway.

The action taken by Mr. Allen is one that has much to commend it, and we are quite sure that people of both sides of politics on this side of the province would only look upon the carrying out of the views of Fredericton City Council and Board of Trade as a small measure of justice to Northumberland and other North Shore counties. Railways in other sections of the province have practically absorbed nearly all the Crown lands, save those located on the North Shore, as well as enormous sums of money from the provincial exchequer. No doubt, the local government will hesitate before undertaking to comply with the views of their Fredericton friends, for the selfishness which has usually characterised the southern parts of the province in these matters will be arrayed against equitable consideration being given to Mr. Allen's proposition.

She's as White as a Ghost.

As pale as a lily. A matter of pride ? Certainly not. Strength ! Color ! Endurance ! That's what every woman wants. Good digestion, perfect assimilation. Buoyancy and vim is the right of every woman. She need not lack these if she will only use Ferrozone. It makes blood, gives appetite, gives strength to the nerves, color to the cheeks, and brightness to the eyes. A box of Ferrozone tablets is at once transmittable into health, beauty and strength. There is power in Ferrozone. Try it and see if it is not so. Sold only by C. P. Hickey.

Chatham Town Council.

The Town Council met in regular monthly session in the town hall on Monday evening.

After reading and approval of the minutes of last meeting—

The Mayor said he was glad to be back again, after his necessary absence from Chatham, and referred to the fact that this was the last regular meeting of the present Council. He had observed that, while he was away, there had been a little friction, but everything would now doubtless go on amicably.

Ald. Nicol explained his position in the friction matter and said they were all pleased to see His Worship back.

The Mayor read a communication from Mr. P. J. Ryan, secretary of the firemen, in reference to the $100 donated by Mr. John Stuart, president of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., to the firemen, on the occasion of the burning of the Company's barking mill.

Ald. Maher moved, seconded by ald. Murray, that the matter be referred to the Park and Fire Committee, to be disposed of in accordance with the former resolution of Council on the subject.

Ald. Hocken, chairman of the committee, said there seemed to be an impression in some quarters that he had been disposed to unduly retain the money in his hands. It came to his custody before he was a member of Council and when he was chief of the fire department, and his disposition had always been to dispose of it to the best advantage of the Chatham firemen. The money had been at interest in the Bank of Nova Scotia ever since it came into his hands; it had never gone into his personal account, and he would be glad to transfer it so that it might be available for the purposes intended and be of the greatest possible benefit as the donor had wished.

The motion passed.

The Mayor read a communication from Mrs. Laurence Hachie, complaining that she had fallen on a defective side walk; broken an arm and had been, in consequence, laid up, and she asked that her doctor's bill, at least, be paid.

Referred to Public Works Committee.

The Mayor read a communication from Miss Logie, Secretary of the Free Public Library, notifying the Council that Dr. Cox and Mr. F. E. Winslow had resigned. The Mayor suggested that Jas. F. Connors, Esq., and Mr. James McIntosh be appointed. On motion, the suggestion of Mayor Snowball was accepted and Messrs. Connors and McIntosh appointed.

The Mayor also read a communication from Mr. R. S. Lee, stating that Messrs. Brancom had complained that they could not get details of work under certain claims for extras from the town, in connection with their sewerage contract.

Referred to the Public Works Committee.

The Mayor read a communication from St. John's Church trustees, and a bill for pumping water from the church cellar, which had flooded it because their private drain had been destroyed by the town water and sewerage workers.

Referred to the Public Works Committee

The Mayor read a communication from Mr. James Miller of Miller's Foundry and Machine Works, in reference to the testing and taking over of the pumping machinery and payment for same.

Ald. Nicol said the Finance Committee had had a meeting with Mr. Miller and made an agreement with him in reference to the time of testing the pumps, and they thought the matter was settled, but after consulting with the parties supplying the machinery, they seemed not to have been satisfied with Mr. Miller's arrangement. It was a question, now, as to whether the Council was to agree to let Mr. Miller change his arrangement with the committee.

Mr. Miller's communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Mayor read a communication from Mr. Jas. Mowatt in reference to some work done by him in the vicinity of the pumping station, including extras. Part of the account—$97.18—was referred to Mr. Lee, C. E., and the other part to the Public Works Committee. A bill for work at the pumping station was submitted, and Mr. Mowatt was ordered to be paid $500 on account of his pumping station contract.

Ordered, on motion of ald. Murray, seconded by ald. Maher, that $600 be paid to J. M. Ruddock on further account the stand pipe contract.

Ald. Murray read petition of Mrs. Isabella Letson, now in England, praying for reduction of taxation on account of having, last year, sold the Johnson property on St. John street and also a lot of land in Chatham, notwithstanding which her assessment had been increased.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Ald. McIntosh, chairman, read a report of the Public Works Committee, recommending payment of a number of bills.

Report was received and bills ordered to be paid.

Ald. Murdoch, chairman from the Police and Light Committee, reported a number of bills, which were ordered to be paid.

Ald. Hocken, chairman, from the Park and Fire Committee, submitted a report stating the number of fire alarms and results since last report and also recommending payment of a number of bills.

Ordered that report be received and bills paid.

Ald. Murray, pursuant to notice, moved the repeal of the brick by-law, so called. He said he had had in his mind, as he stated when giving notice at last monthly meeting, the preparing of another by-law to be passed so as to get over some technical objections to that formerly passed by Council. It happened, however, that at the same meeting of Council a largely signed petition was presented in favor of Mr. Elkin being permitted to erect a large wooden building within the said district. He had not paid much attention at the time to the names on the petition, but on examining it subsequently he found that they included a large proportion of the merchants in the district who were more interested than he in the retention of the by-law. As a matter of fact, it appeared that about four-fifths of them had signed the petition and he realised that as the members of Council were here to represent the views of the people it was not for him to oppose his personal views to theirs. He, personally, believed, as before, that wooden buildings should not be longer erected in that district. Such buildings increased fire insurance risks and the extra rates were paid by consumers who bought the goods in the stores in that district, and anything which maintained the existing high insurance rates therefore injuriously affected all citizens. However, for the reasons stated, he did not propose to move another by-law. The petition was in favor of Mr. W. J. Elkin being allowed to erect a wooden building contrary to the by-law. He did not believe in special favors to one citizen over another. Consistency required that all persons should be placed on the same footing. He therefore moved the repeal of the by-law.

Ald. Hocken said when ald. Maher brought in the petition in favor of Mr. Elkin's proposed building he said Mr. Elkin was going to put brick ends in it. He had not done so. By rescinding the by-law the town, and particularly its business portion, was going to lose its chance to secure reduction of insurance which was one of the great objects of going to the expense of procuring its water system. To repeal this by-law was not doing right by the people. It was trifling with their interests and keeping up their insurance rates.

Ald. Maher said he had not said Mr. Elkin would put brick ends in his building.

Ald. Murdoch said he had always been in favor of avoiding these wooden buildings in the business centre of the town, as a means of giving protection to the business community. In other places, where people would not erect brick buildings on certain streets, business men had gone to other parts of such towns and built up safer business blocks and business was transferred to them and taken away from the centres where fire risks were high. However, there was another view here. The business men on Water street, in the district which it was sought to protect, didn't want this law and sent a petition here against it. So we must yield. He, however, was of the same opinion as ever. Let the protective law be repealed, but when the people most interested, who had petitioned against the by-law, wanted another brick by-law, they must petition for it before he would entertain any proposition for their benefit, should he continue in the Council.

Ald. Nicol recounted the attempts indirectly made, when he was chairman at the last meeting of Council, to grant the Elkin petition, and said it was a singular thing that the names of men who assented, in the Board of Trade to the by-law, and that of the man who made the first motion for it in a former Town Council, were on Mr. Elkin's petition. He had thought a plebiscite might be taken on the subject of this by-law, so that members of Council might be governed by the will of the people thus generally expressed. People who signed petitions were not always in favor of them.

The Mayor said he was sorry to see the course taken in the matter. Personally, he had not changed his mind, but as those largely interested had petitioned against the provision of the by-law being carried out, he took it that these signers of the petition were in earnest, although the granting of their prayer would result in their paying large sums in extra insurance unnecessarily. He felt it was a mistake on their part, but they were not to be dictated to in the matter and knew what they were doing and doubtless had good and honest reasons therefor. If it came to a vote of four and four again, he would vote to rescind the by-law, simply because of the prayer of the petition so numerously signed. He did not think the time for a plebiscite on the question was opportune, for those who signed the petition would not feel like going to the polls and voting against their signatures. By-and-bye, when the effect of the petition was realised in the non-reduction of insurance rates in the district affected, they would probably come to the Council and ask for the by-law to be re-enacted.

The repeal of the by-law, moved by ald. Murray, was put and passed.

Ald. Nicol, chairman, from the Finance Committee submitted a number of bills which were ordered to be paid.

Ald. Nicol also submitted quarterly accounts of various town services and balance sheets.

RECEIPTS.

Received from defaulters,.....	$1,489.55
" " licenses,.....	31.00
" " dog tax, 1901,	14.40
" " rent E. house,	8.00
" " P. Magistrate,	72.15
" " S. Act fund,	1,200.00
	$2,765.10

EXPENDITURE.

Paid Sec'y schools on acc. default, 1901,.....	$1,280.00
" Contingent acc,.....	718.10
" Interest on debentures,....	600.00
" Police,.....	156.14
" Streets,.....	213.20
" Fire,.....	141.65
" Light,.....	424.00
" Board of Health,.....	80.54
	$5,613.59
Dr. balance,.....	$864.49

The accounts submitted passed and the report of the Police Magistrate was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Nicol said the bill in reference to the issue of town bonds would no doubt be passed by the legislature in a very few days. He moved that the Mayor and Town Clerk be authorised to advertise said debentures for sale and that the Finance Committee be authorised to have bonds printed by the lowest tenderer.

Wm. Scott's tender for remodelling the room over the engine house in town hall for $100, was, on motion of ald. Hocken, accepted.

Adjourned.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the officiating Clergyman, Newcastle, April 2nd, by Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. James W. Hetherington, of Derby, to Miss Mary Nesbitt, of Blackville.

DIED.

At St. John, April 3rd, at No 234 Douglas Avenue, Joseph M. Ruddock, of Chatham, N. B., aged 60 years.
[Nova Scotia papers please copy.]

CARD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Ladies and Gentlemen : I beg to offer you my services on the aldermanic board for the coming civic year. If elected I will support those measures which will be most conducive to the welfare of the town.

Your obedient servant
JAMES NICOL.

Chatham, April 8th 1902.

ROBINSON'S CASH GROCERY.

We have started a Cash Grocery in the store on Duke Street, recently occupied by Mr. B. M. Moran, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. We offer the following stock for sale, which is all new and fresh. The goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a living profit.

Beans, Peaches, Pears, Blueberries, Strawberries, Pineapple, Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee, Pop Corn, Citron Peel, Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Lampwicks, Fancy Porto Rico Molasses, Mince Meat, Rolled Oats, Corn Meal, Macaroni, Peanuts, Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds, Castor Oil, Pickles, Pipes, Jelly Powder, Corned Beef, Sodas, Family Pilot, Milk Lunch, Ginger Snaps, Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Baked Beans, Penny Goods, Mints, Pot Barley, Mixed Candy, Baking Powder, Pails, Tubs, Clothes Pins, Washboards, Matches, Coffee, Tobacco, Toilet Soap, Sauce, Gum, Bluing, Extracts—Vanilla, Lemon, Apples, Cream of Wheat, Salts, Paraffine Oil, Alum, Borax, Senna, Sulphur, Cheese, Clothes Lines, Lard, Sapolio, Table Salt, Cream of Tartar, Lamp Burners, Clay Pipes, Axel Grease, Butter, Cocoa, Chocolate, Sardines, Lobster, Salmon, Pork and Beans, Sauce, Poultry Dressing, Cow Brand Soda, Stick Candy, Candles, Currants, Prunes, Apricots, Evaporated Apples, Raisins, Herring, Codfish, Gelatine, Hams, Hops, Ink, Jam, Pulverized Sugar, Shoe Polish, Gold Dust, Pearline, Surprise Soap, Pyramid Soap, Brooms, Whisks, Gilt Edge Shoe Polish, U.N.O Shoe Polish, Rice, Gillett's Lye, Catsup, Washing Soda, Split Peas, Ginger, Pepper, Mixed Spices, Syrups, Mustard, Starch, Corn Starch, Tapioca, Shoe Brushes, Stove Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Tea,

and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED PAGE WIRE FENCING AND THE EUREKA FLY KILLER.

Don't forget the place, opp. Oddfellows' Hall, Duke St.

The J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

For The Easter Trade :

5 Barrels Smoked Hams, 8, 10 & 12 lbs.
5 " " Roll Bacon,
1 " " Breakfast Bacon.

Eggs ! Eggs ! Eggs !

Woodenware.

This is the season of the year for all kinds of house-cleaning supplies and we recommend our Stock of

WASHBOARDS, BUCKETS, BROOMS, TUBS
and
ALL KINDS OF BRUSHES.

SALT.

WINDSOR SALT. We offer an excellent article in this line in TINS, BOXES, BARRELS, AND SACKS.

BEANS.

We have a car load of PRIME BEANS LANDING. (In barrels.)

Marmalades and Jams.

April is a good month for MARMALADE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S is the best. We always keep it in stock.

English Spices.

It has always been our boast that we sell none but the very best
ENGLISH SPICES.
A FULL LINE NOW IN STOCK. MORE TO ARRIVE.

TAPIOCA.

A very popular article at all seasons.
OUR STICK TAPIOCA AT 10c. PER LARGE PACKAGE IS JUST THE THING.

ARMOUR'S Canned Goods.

Here are a few new lines that ought to interest our best grocery trade;
CANNED CORN BEEF, VEAL LOAF, HAM LOAF, CHICKEN LOAF,
OX TONGUE, LAMB TONGUE, POTTED HAM, POTTED TONGUE,
STAR SLICED BACON AND ARMOUR'S MINCE MEAT IN PACKAGES.

Jelly Powders.

We have in stock a full line of
PURE GOLD JELLY POWDERS,
a popular table delicacy at all seasons of the year.

The usual Canned Goods: CANNED PEAS, BLUEBERRIES ETC.,—3 for 25c.

THE J. B. SNOWBALL CO'Y LTD.

If you are using

KENDRICK'S
(White)
LINIMENT

in your family you know its value. If not get a bottle TO-DAY. There is a BEST in Liniments. The best is Kendrick's. Useful in a hundred ways—in the household and stable.

Kendrick's Is King.

Your dealer keeps it so do all Wholesale Druggists in St. John and Halifax.

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited, Woodstock, N. B.

The Mayoralty.

CHATHAM, N. B. 1ST APRIL, 1902.

To the Electors of the Town of Chatham.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—At the request of a number of ratepayers I decided before leaving for England to again offer for the position of Mayor, and announced the fact at the last meeting of Council.

My acquaintance with the water and sewerage systems, which have not yet been fully completed, and the knowledge I have of the unsettled accounts in connection with the above work, should be beneficial in closing up this most important business.

If the course I have taken in the past in dealing with town matters has met with your approval, I would ask a continuance of your support, and if returned, I will keep the interests of the town protected to the best of my ability.

I have the honor to be.
Yours very truly,
W. B. SNOWBALL.

CARD.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE TOWN OF CHATHAM:

Ladies and Gentlemen: many of your number who consider that the present Council Board, with the knowledge and experience acquired during the past year with reference to the Water Works and Sewerage systems, should remain in office for another term in order to complete the same and settle and adjust the unfinished contracts in connection therewith; having requested us to allow our names to be again placed in nomination as candidates for aldermen at large, we have decided to consent to do so and will accordingly be candidates at the civic election to be held on the 15th instant.

If elected we shall, as during the past year, endeavor to

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

SUFFERING WHICH DOCTORS FAIL TO CURE.

Thousands of Women Throughout Canada in a Similar Condition —Words of Hope to Sufferers.

In countless homes throughout Canada, where health and happiness should reign supreme, the peculiar weakness and diseases of women are responsible for an atmosphere of hopelessness and despair. This awful condition is largely due to a misunderstanding of the proper manner in which to effect a cure for female troubles of all kinds. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been more successful in cases of this kind than any other medicine, and they should be in every home, and should be used by every woman who is not perfectly hearty and strong. Mrs. Fred. Murphy, a well-known resident of Pubnico Head, N.S., cheerfully bears testimony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in woman's ailments. Mrs. Murphy says:—"A few years ago my health was completely broken down, my troubles beginning in one of the ailments which so frequently afflict my sex. I was a great sufferer from violent attacks of pain which would seize me in the stomach and around the heart. It is impossible for me to describe the agony of the spasms. Several times the doctor was hastily summoned, my friends thinking me dying. I was wholly unable to perform my household work, and was under medical treatment all through the summer, but without benefit. My appetite left me; my heart would palpitate violently after the least exertion, and I was pale and emaciated. My husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and procured me a supply. After using the pills a couple of weeks, I could feel that they were helping me, and after using seven bottles, I was fully restored to health. From that time until the spring of 1901 I enjoyed the best of health, but at that time I felt run down, and suffered from pains in the back. I at once got some more of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they soon put me all right, and I am now feeling better than I have done for years. I cannot praise these pills too much, nor can I too strongly urge those who are ailing to test their wonderful health restoring virtues."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go right to the root of disease by making new, rich blood, and restoring shattered nerves. In this way they cure such troubles as the functional ailments of women, restore the glow of health to sallow cheeks, cure palpitation of the heart, anæmia, headache, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, etc. Be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on every box. If you do not find them at your dealers, they will be mailed postpaid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

JAPANESE SUPERSTITION.

Foundation of a New Building Sealed with Blood.

In old Japan people were sometimes buried alive—or, oftener, allowed themselves to be buried alive—at the beginning of a difficult piece of engineering work in order to impart strength and life to the undertaking. The victims to this horrible superstition were known under the title of "human pillars" and many quaint and weird stories have been woven around this custom, and are recounted to this day by Japanese grandmothers to their grandchildren.

But no one would imagine that any grown-up Japanese of the present day would seriously believe in these tales, much less offer to be the subject of one of them; yet this is exactly what two persons have just done.

The Buddhists of Osaka have recently been collecting subscriptions for the erection of a big belfry with a monster bell at Tennoji Temple, in the suburbs of that city. An old lady, a fervent Buddhist, living in the south island of Japan, happening to hear of this project, had a letter written to the temple intimating that she was willing to offer herself as a sacrifice of the "human pillar" variety if the temple authorities did not object. Of course they did not object, says the London Leader.

THE SECOND ENTHUSIAST

was an ex-priest of Osaka, 49 years of age. On the evening of the 19th inst., a policeman attached to the Tennoji police station noticed the figure of an elderly person proceeding toward the temple. The figure was clad in white, and was carrying on its back a coffin. The latter fact aroused the suspicions of the policeman, on whose approach the figure attempted to run, but was overtaken and led to the station.

An examination of the coffin revealed a singularly beautiful old sword and a mortuary tablet. A letter addressed to the head priest of the temple, which was discovered on the person of the prisoner, explained exactly what the latter had been about to do. The man, on being interrogated, calmly confessed that he had resolved to commit suicide that night in the temple premises in order, as he said, "to vitalize the collection of the bell funds and to give strength to the belfry on its construction."

He was perfectly sane and not illiterate, and the warm remonstrances of the police and the temple priests succeeded in making him promise to abandon his rash project. He was consequently released, but he insisted on leaving behind in the police station his valuable sword, an heirloom in his family and an excellent specimen of the swordsmith's art. The man's name was Gwano Hayashi. He has a wife and two children and has so far been able to maintain them decently.

FREE TO MOTHERS ONLY.

To every mother of young children who will send us her name and address plainly written on a postal card, we will send free of all charge a valuable little book on the care of infants and young children. This book has been prepared by a physician who has made the ailments of little ones a life study. With the book we will send a free sample of Baby's Own Tablets—the best medicine in the world for the minor ailments of infants and young children. Mention the name of this paper and address The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A RAGING BELLE.

Dolly—"Polly, how many men have you been engaged to ?"

Polly—"Oh, Dolly, I've lost count.'

The hire of the Ophir for the royal tour has cost £108,400. The estimate was only £70,400.

Mrs. Homer—"Jane, open that window and let a little fresh air into the house." Jane—"It isn't fresh air at all at all, mem; it's the same air that's been about here all the morning."

It is stated than an American syndicate has been formed to develop the granite quarries of Donegal.

Marina: The Daughter of Kison Ludim.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Prince Phalis of Tyre pursues Marina to make her his wife. Gio aids her escape and is imprisoned by King Mapen. He escapes; is traced to Marina's hiding place. King's officers take her on board their boat. A corsair comes up and takes her to Tarsus. She is sold and taken to her master's estate where she finds her father, supposed dead, in captivity; they escape, but are taken by a Tyrian war-ship. The king at once sends for a priest to marry Marina to his son.

CHAPTER XIX.

It lacked half an hour of midnight. Dark clouds had been piling themselves up in the heavens until they reached the zenith, and now they hung over the city of Tyre like the black pall of death. There was no break in the sable mass—no single spot by which to tell that the sky had not always been as black as now. A mournful wind went chanting through the long avenues and among the cypress trees, and small drops of rain began to descend and patter upon the pavement. Brawlers had shrunk from their nocturnal orgies in the streets and sought the shelter of their dwellings, where their revels would still break occasionally upon the night air. Along the walls the sentinels had crept into their niches, and there they stood peering forth into such thick darkness, that it seemed as though their spear heads would have cleared it. The waves dashed strangely against the rocks without, and their harsh voices seemed joined with the wind in mournful wailings. Where a lamp sent forth its dim rays from some open window, it looked as though a fiery eye was trying to peer out beyond the impenetrable veil, casting no light around, relieving naught of the gloom, but only seeming a speck of red against the sable wall of night.

At a single point near the temple a footfall might have struck on an ear near enough to have heard it, though nothing could have been seen; and had you stood still, you might have heard other footfalls following the first; or had you looked off to where a lamp stood near a window, some twenty yards distant, you might have seen that for an instant it occasionally disappeared. At first it might have seemed as though some hand moved it quickly away, and then set it back again; but the exactness with which it ever reappeared in the same spot would soon show you that opaque bodies were constantly passing between the two points.

But this pattering of feet was not confined to the grand temple piazza. All over the city—upon every sidewalk, near every station—it might have been heard.

Ah! Here comes one so near that we can see the outlines of a man. Let's follow him for he seems on an anxious errand. He cuts along through the darkness with cautious tread, avoiding such places as may give room to human beings, till he enters the chief bazaar, and ere long he stops in front of a rich dwelling, from the window of which struggle the beams of a large lamp. It is Strato's house.

"Ha!" exclaimed, the young merchant, starting up from his seat and gazing upon the unbidden intruder. "What! this you, Alzac, and armed?"

"'Sh! Flee, my good lord—flee at once to your treasure vault beneath the building! There's safety for you there, but there's none here."

"What is it? What means this, Alzac?" said young Strato, gazing with surprise and alarm at his dependent.

"It means that you must seek a place of safety. Follow me to the vault and I will lock you in."

"But why? What means this strange request? Why are you thus armed with my sword? Are you mad, Alzac?"

"No—no, my lord; I am not mad, but I would save you. Come! there is no time to lose."

"But this danger—what is it?"

"In truth, then, good master, the people have risen. Come!"

"Good God! is this thing possible?" cried young Strato, starting back, aghast.

"Yes;" the avenger is let loose upon the tyrants and nothing now can stop him. Too long have the necks of the poor people been trampled in the dust, and now they cry for justice, and death alone can cheat them of what they seek. Ask no more, good master, for I cannot stop to answer. You have ever been kind to those under you, and I will save you. Moreover, whenever a Tyrian noble has a kind heart, there is a hand to save him. Come!"

"But the defenceless women?"

"Not a female will be harmed: their sex is sacred. To the vault—quick!"

As Alzac thus spoke he took the young man by the hand and motioned him earnestly, entreatingly, to follow. Strato hesitated no longer, for he saw at once his danger; nor was he entirely unprepared for this dreadful catastrophe, as the reader already knows. Alzac took the lamp and led the way, and only once did Strato speak. Then he asked:

"Has Gio aught to do with this?"

"No." returned Alzac. "The armorer knows nothing of it, nor has he in any way a hand in it, though he is aware that the people have long thought of it and seriously meditated upon it. By the way, my lord, have you seen Gio lately?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Because he has not been in his shop, and some say he is dead."

"I have not seen him," returned Strato; but he said no more, and in a moment afterwards he was safely locked up among his glittering gold and jewels.

"Ah, here comes the priest." said the king, as the large doors were swung open. "Good health be with thee, sacred sir. It is late to call for one like thee, but the case in hand brooks no delay. Shut fast the doors, and let no one approach."

The priest bowed to the king, and, in a tone of some surprise, he asked:—

"What is this business?"

"A marriage."

"Are the parties—"

"A truce to thy parties," interrupted Mapen. "It is the prince you are to marry, so hasten thy ceremonies."

"But the lady sir?"

"Is the daughter of this old man."

The priest looked upon Kison Ludim and started. In a moment his face was calm again and he proceeded to the spot where stood the prince. The monarch laid his hand upon Ludim's shoulder, and, with a look of demoniac meaning, he silently pointed to the drooping form of Marina.

The old man read his death warrant in that look, and, with a fearful shudder in his frame and a flood of agony in his furrowed countenance, he took Marina by the hand and led her towards the spot where stood the priest and the prince.

Phalis and Marina stood side by side. The priest united their hands, and then he threw over their heads a mantle of purple silk, fringed and worked with gold. His lips were opened as if to speak, when his eye caught the expression that dwelt upon Esther, who had crept near to the side of Marina. In an instant, however, he seemed to comprehend that she had a right there and again his lips separated.

"Hark!" suddenly exclaimed Phalis, letting go the hand he held, and bending his head eagerly forward.

"It is nothing but some midnight brawlers," hastily said the king. "Ha! there sounds the gong; it is midnight indeed, Hasten—hasten with the ceremony, for, by the power of Hercules himself, this meeting breaks not up until Marina is married to the prince, and thus shall the Oracle be fulfilled! O priest, go on with the work!"

"Ye gods! there's more than midnight brawling in that!" cried Phalis, throwing the bridal canopy from his head and springing forward. "Hark! Hear those shouts! And, by the god Pluto, there's clashing of steel within the piazza of the palace!"

"Ho! without there, slaves!" he cried, half starting towards the door.

Not a sound indicated the attendance of those whom he called. Again in thunder tones, he cried for his attendants, but no one came.

"This smacks of rebellion!" he exclaimed, trembling with a fearful foreboding.

Marina looked upon her father, but his face was livid with terror. She sought protection. Then she turned towards Esther. The latter was as calm and unmoved as though she had been aloue in her own chamber, and hurrying to her side, the poor girl laid her head upon her bosom.

Mapen turned to where, at the back of the throne, stood a dozen of his trusty tools—slaves, who always did his bidding with ready hands—and in frightened tones he ordered them to spring to the doors and find his guard. Quickly they obeyed, but hardly had they passed the threshold, when they hesitated and turned back.

The first low sound that attracted the attention of the prince had now swollen to a horrid din, and amid the yells and shouts was plainly heard the sharp clang of arms. Nearer and nearer it came—the very air was laden with groans and curses—torches flashed through the windows; and when the slaves had opened the large doors, the glare of red lights poured up from the pavement below.

"The king—the king!" shouted a hundred voices. "Death to the Tyrant! Death to those who murder our children! On—on! The king—the king."

"Flee!" said Phalis, grasping his father by the arm, and trying to pull him towards a small side door.

They leaped to the door, but it was locked on the outside. They turned, and the thunder of voices was heard in the passage. The next instant, the insurgents rushed into the apartment. Hand to hand stood the king's own slaves, but they fought against men who were panting for liberty, and in a single minute the last man of them was borne back on the sword-point of the citizen Gaba.

"The king!" cried one who led the rest, and in whose noble countenance we recognize the features of Uz. "On—on!"

"The king is mine, remember!" cried Uz; and as he thus spoke, he pressed upon his monarch.

The affrighted Mapen begged but none heard him. He swung his short dagger frantically in the air, but even while he did so the avenging steel of Uz pierced his breast. The prince fell beneath a dozen strokes of as many swords, and then the avengers looked around upon those who stood aside. The priest they would not touch—the girls were sacred by their oath, but upon old Ludim they looked with flashing eyes.

"Who have we here?" cried one.

"Down with him!" shouted those behind. "He is a Tyrian noble."

"Hold! Back! Touch not a hair of that man's head!" exclaimed Esther, springing between Ludim and the slaves.

"Down with him! He should not be here in secret with the king," yelled a dozen voices, and the angry strife waxed hotter. "Ay, down with him!" and a score of bright, sharp swords were raised to take the old man's life.

"Freemen of Tyre, stand back!" at this moment came in deep thunder tones from the large doorway.

At the sound of that voice every sword was lowered, and even the king was startled back to life, for he bent forward from the wall against which he had fallen, and with a deep groan he strained his eyes in the direction from whence the voice had come.

Instinctively the insurgents fell back on either hand, and up through the passage thus formed stalked the giant form of Gio, the armorer of Tyre. On the instant Esther sprang forward and fell upon her father's bosom, while Marina, with a movement equally as impulsive, clasped her hands together and thanked the great God that she was saved, for in that strange man she knew she beheld one who was able to deliver her.

"Oh, God!" fell in rattling accents from the lips of the dying king, as he pressed his left hand hard upon his bleeding wound, while with the other he supported himself from falling. "Has death itself turned treacherous? Does the grave turn forth rebellion? Do the mouldering bones of the pit take to themselves flesh and life, and pass before me thus in battle form? Gio—Gio! why art thou come thus untimely from thy tomb?"

"Mapen" returned the armorer as he went to the side of the king, "I told thee we should meet again."

"I remember. But how art thou alive?"

"I have not been dead."

"That must be false," said the king, vainly endeavoring to raise himself further up. "I saw thee dead, I saw thee buried, and now the grave has sent thee forth to lead on this most foul rebellion. Oh—oh! What powers have combined against me?"

"Mapen," answered Gio, in accents of deep distinctness, "with this rebellion I have nothing to do. Not one word of mine has gone to kindle this spark in the bosoms of the Tyrian people; but it has been your own wickedness and lust—your own iron grasp of willful wrong—the curse of your own wicked satellites. I had a different power from this to hurl against your head, had need have been; and though its results might not have been so fearful in their extent, yet upon you they would have had the same weight. I have long seen the clouds that penetrated this storm, but I lent not my breath to fan them up. No, wicked man, I have rather endeavored to keep back this result by reforming the abuses that led to it. The powers that have combined against you are nothing but the wills of your people to be free from the curses you have heaped upon them."

"But who art thou? Oh, tell me! Did I not see thee dead?"

"You did not see me dead," answered Gio. "It was the priest of Hercules you saw. His body lay cold before your gloating eyes, not mine. Balbec is no more."

"What mystery is this? What—what fated conjuration gave him those features?"

"He bore them from his mother," said Gio, while a shade passed over his face. "The same mother gave us both, and we both saw light at the same hour. The priest was named Gio Balbec. I am another Gio."

"Another Gio!" iterated the monarch, removing his left hand from the wound and raising it tremblingly towards the wonderful man. "You are not the—the——"

Mapen's lips trembled in vain to finish the sentence—a look of awe and reverence was blended with the death struggle—the last syllable ended in a low gurgling sound, and the fallen monarch rolled over upon the gory pavement. Tyre had no king!

To be Continued.

DEATH FOR THE SICK.

Sentence for Those Who Take Boer Medicines.

A study of this Blue Book, issued recently, goes to show that everything humanly possible is being done for the comfort of those men, women and children, whom the Boer methods of waging war have thrown on our protection, says the London Express. Some good people—they are mostly pro-Boers, their protestations of humane motives notwithstanding—have made a great noise about the mortality in the camps. Many of these deaths have been brought about by Boer ignorance, as the following extract from Dr. Kendal Frank's report on the camp at Bloemfontein goes to show:

"One day Mr. J. Kruger, a nephew of the ex-President, asked the superintendent to use his influence with Mr. Beaumann to allow him to give his wife a cow-dung bath, which, he stated, 'was the best thing for rheumatism.' .....Mr. Randle was surprised to see a cat running about the tent with all its fur clipped off. He enquired the cause, and was informed the fur had been cut off and roasted, and then applied to Abram Strauss' child's chest as a remedy for bronchitis. Dr. Fern, the principal medical officer, told me that he was once sent for to see a child who was ill in one of the tents. He then discovered that the parents had killed a goat and cut it open, removing all the internal organs. They had then put the child bodily inside the goat, with its head alone protruding through the opening made by removing the breastbone. Some of the Boer remedies have a strong savor of superstition. Thus a favorite remedy for jaundice is to rub the patient's body with cabbage seeds. The seeds are then sown. When they come up the jaundice disappears.

NO VERIFICATION NEEDED AT HOME

EVERYBODY IN OSHAWA IS FAMILIAR WITH THIS CASE.

Joe Brown's Wonderful Escape From Death is Now an Old and Oft Told Story to the People of His Own Town.

Oshawa, Ont., March 3.—(Special)—While interest in Joe Brown's case has been revived by the recent publication of the facts in so many papers, Oshawa people are well acquainted with the whole circumstance. Mr. Brown's father-in-law, Mr John Allin whose place of business is right in the centre of the town, has, however, had to answer many questions recently, but as he was very close to Mr. Brown during the whole of his painful experiences in '97 and '98, he finds this an easy matter.

Mr. Allin is quite as enthusiastic as Mr. Brown himself, and never tires telling the story of how Dodd's Kidney Pills conquered disease, and saved Mr. Brown's life. He says:

"We didn't think he would ever live through it, let alone get strong and be able to work, but the pills made him all right and well in a short time, and the best of it all is that the cure has stood the test of time. It must be three and a half years since, and as you know he's strong and hearty to-day and has been ever since Dodd's Kidney Pills sent him back to the shop."

There are many others in town who have recently been reminded of this wonderful cure of a seemingly hopeless case who find no trouble in calling up the facts, and none are slow to give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

THEIR OPINION.

A volunteer, who was a great man in his own eyes, was by some influence appointed captain. He could hardly speak of anything but his new dignity. Meeting a friend one day he accosted him thus:

"Well, Jim, I suppose you know I have been appointed captain ?"

"Yes," said Jim, "I heard so."

"Well, what do your folks say about it ?" asked the captain.

"They don't say nothin'," replied truthful James; "they just laugh."

THE BRITISH AMERICA.

At the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the British America Assurance Company held in the head office at Toronto the other day, a highly satisfactory report was presented. The net profits for last year were $99,590; $65,000 in dividends was distributed at 6 and 7 per cent., and $30,544 carried to the reserve fund, which now stands at $612,001. Hon. Geo. A. Cox, the president, said that the net gain in premiums for last year was $127,159, and the reduction in losses $16,124. Reviewing the business of the company for the past eight years, the president showed that during that period the net premiums in Canada had increased from $173,951 to $351, 505, an advance of 100 per cent., while the average increase of companies doing business in the same field, according to the Government reports, was only 40 per cent.

The Marquis of Salisbury is 72 years of age. He looks his age. His hair is turning from grey to white, and his step is not so firm now as it used to be.

The new bell which has just been hoisted in the south tower of Beverley Minster is the third largest in Great Britain. It has a diameter of seven feet, two inches and weighs over seven tons.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One woman with Sunlight Soap will do better work than Two will with impure soap.

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.
If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost. 3

SHY RAPID TRANSIT.

Dorothy—"What became of that bashful man and bashful girl you were telling me about ?"

David—"Oh, I introduced them; and in three weeks they were engaged."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE.

She—"I suppose it is hard to eliminate flattery from portrait painting."

The Artist—"Yes; we'd have to eliminate a good many of the sitters."

LOW SETTLERS RATES.

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

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

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

Some of the important valleys reached by the Northern Pacific are the Yellowstone, Gallatin, Madison, Deer Lodge, Bitter Root, and Clark Fork, in Montana, the Palouse, Big Bend, Colville, Clearwater, Walla Walla, and Yakima valleys in Idaho and Washington, the Fuget Sound and British Columbia regions and the Oregon country. It is a vast empire where climate soil and other advantages make of it a favored land.

BRITISH AMERICA

Assurance Company.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the British America Assurance Company was held at its offices, Toronto, on Thursday, the 27th inst. The president, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. P. H. Sims, who was appointed to act as Secretary, read the following:

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Sixty-eighth Annual Report and Financial statements, duly vouched for by the Auditors of the Company.

There has been a moderate increase in the Premium Income in all branches, the Canadian Fire Business, particularly, showing a considerable increase over that of any previous year, this being mainly due to the advanced rates which have been obtained.

The balance of Revenue Account, $99,590.00, has been applied as follows:—$65,000.00 for two half- yearly dividends, the first at the rate of Seven Per Cent. and the second at the rate of Six Per Cent. per Annum, $4,045.26 written off office furniture and Securities, and the balance, $30,544.74, added to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at $612,001.96.

Although considerable progress has been made during the year in the direction of advancing rates throughout Canada and the United States the results of the business, owing to the increase in fire losses, have not proved satisfactory to Companies generally, and measures are now being taken for further advances which should bring about a material improvement in the condition of the fire insurance business on this continent.

GEO. A. COX, President.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total cash income...	$2,040,197 10
Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment...	1,940,607 10
	$ 99,590 00
Dividends declared...	65,000 00
Total assets...	$1,755,849 21
Cash capital...	$1,000,000 00
Reserve fund...	612,001 96
Security to policyholders...	$1,612,001 96

The report, on motion of the President, seconded by the Vice President, was carried unanimously. In moving the adoption of the report the President said:—

The Revenue Account shows that, after deducting losses and expenses from the premiums for the year, there is a balance, or underwriting profit, of $59,795. This, with the earnings from interest and rents, $40,795, makes the total balance at the credit of Revenue Account $99,590. Compared with the preceding year the figures before you show an increase in premiums (after deducting reinsurances) of $127,159, and a reduction in losses of $16,124.

This increased income is derived mainly from the fire business, and as stated in the report, is chiefly to the better rates that have prevailed. In the Marine Branch there has been little changein the volume of business we have done, but while the income from this source represents less than one-fourth of the total premiums received, we are indebted to this Branch for nearly one-half the year's profits.

Taking into consideration the large amount of fire business transacted, the results of the year—although they show a marked improvement on those of the year 1900—cannot be regarded as affording an adequate margin of profit, but those of you who have noted the records from month to month of the serious fires in Canada and the United States, beginning with the conflagration in the business Centre of Montreal in January last, must, I think, regard the accounts presented as more favorable than might have been anticipated. We can at least claim that they will bear comparison in their general results with those shown by other Companies operating in the same fields as ourselves, and this is perhaps the best test we can have of the judgment exercised by the officers and agents of the Company in the prosecution of its business. The problem as to what rates will be adequate to meet the losses of any one year is a difficult—I might say an impossible—one for the most experienced underwriters to solve. They can only meet the changed conditions that confront them from time to time by readjusting their rates in accordance with the loss records which these changing conditions produce. The adverse experience of Companies engaged in the fire business on this continent for the past two years have shown the necessity of increases on many classes of risks, and we have benefited to a considerable extent from the advanced rates which prevailed during the year 1901, and in view of the action taken during the past ten days by all the leading Companies doing business in the United States to bring about a more radical advance than has hitherto been attempted I feel that we may safely anticipate that these improved conditions will have an even more marked effect upon the business of the present year.

In reviewing the business of the past year, as well as of the preceding eight years during which I have had the honor of occupying this chair, it is very gratifying to observe the progress which the Company has made in its fire business in Canada, as well as the profits which have accrued upon this notwithstanding the losses by the conflagrations of the past two years. A Company which has been doing business—as the British America has—for upwards of two-thirds of a century should, we have felt, occupy a prominent position in connection with the business of its home field, and while an income equal to that of some leading British offices which carry much larger amounts on individual risks, might not be looken for, it should command a liberal share of the business and be able to show results equal to, if not better than, the average results of its competitors. The progress which the British America has made in this direction under its present management is indicated by the following figures: In 1892 the total fire premiums of the Company in Canada were $173,951; in 1901 they amounted to $351,505. These figures represent the net premiums (after deducting reinsurances), so that during these nine years the income of the Company in this branch has increased upwards of 100 per cent., while the total increase of all Companies reporting to the department is about 40 per cent. It is still more gratifying to find from the annual returns of Companies doing business in Canada, published by the Dominion Government, that while for this same period the average loss ratio of all Companies reporting to the Canadian Insurance Department is 70.3 per cent., our losses have been but 59 per cent. of the premiums received.

While this has been our experience at home, the progress we have made in other fields in the way of securing advantageous connections had been such as to warrant our looking for equally favorable results from our agencies outside the Dominion, particularly when we bear in mind the improved outlook to which I have referred in the United States, from which territory a large proportion of our income is derived. In conclusion, I desire to avail myself of the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the work of the officers of the Company, both at its HeadOffice and at its Branch Offices, and our obligations to our General and Local Agents for their services in the Company's behalf, during the past year.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, Augustus Myers, Thomas Long, John Hoskin, K. C., LL.D., Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Jaffray, Lieut.-Col H. M. Pellatt and E. W. Cox.

At a meeting of the board held subsequently, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenny Vice-President.

WHAT HE ASKED FOR.

Mr. Johnsing—"Did you hear what Mistah Snowball asked for when he sent back his cup faw some moah tea ?"

Mr. Washington—"No; whaffur ?"

Mr. Johnsing—"He asked faw a cup of dat which inebriates but does not intoxicate."

Lady (engaging cook)—"Do you understand French cookery ?" Applicant (who hails from the Emerald Isle)—"Oh, yis, mum, Oi understand all about furrin cookery. Oi can cook French beans, an' Spanish onions, an' Jerusalem artichokes !"

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

Father (to little son)—"And how are you getting on at school, Johnny ?" Boy—"Oh, I have learned to say 'thank you' and 'if you please' in French." Father—"That's more than you ever learned in English."

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

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

The railway companies of England and Wales employ between them 312,000 men. The Scotch and Irish companies employ 40,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

A Parliamentary return shows that in the last two years 227,699 officers and men have been sent to South Africa.

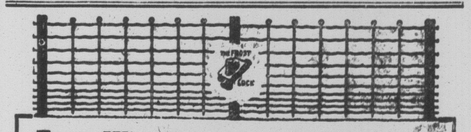
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Huddersfield is more liable to storms than any other town in the West riding of Yorkshire.

"Women shouldn't vote on prohibition" They naturally think Blue Ribbon Tea is good enough for anybody. Can you blame them ?

Put up Black, Mixed & Ceylon Green

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



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The 10 wires and 6 stay fence has heavy uprights. There is not a weak spot in its construction. It will last three times as long as other fences. Place your order for Frost Fence, satisfaction guaranteed.
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USE **EDDY'S** TELEGRAPH TELEPHONE PARLOR
Every Stick—A Match
Every Match—A "Lighter"
MATCHES
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

REFUSES TO DIE.

The creature most tenacious of life is the common sea-anemone. One may be cut into half a dozen sections which will grow into as many animals. They may be turned inside out, when they apparently enjoy themselves just as well as before. If two be divided and the two halves containing the heads placed end to end, they will unite, and the result will be a monster having a head at each extremity.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

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

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

HOW THEY GROW.

First Year—"The biggest trout I ever caught was a foot and a half long, and he had a big fish hook in his stomach." Tenth Year—"Did I ever tell you about the trout I once caught ? It was over a yard long, and had an anchor in its stomach."

For Over Sixty Years

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

PAIR OF GUESSES.

"Do you love me still ?" asked the wife.

"I do indeed," replied the husband.

Then she thought and he thought and she wondered if he meant it as she understood it and he wondered if she understood it as he meant it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

CONTENT TO STAY.

"Poor man," said the inquisitive old lady, "I guess you'll be glad when your time is up, won't you ?"

"No, ma'am, not purtickerly," replied the prisoner. "I've got fur life."

$88 TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Chicago & North-Western R'y from Chicago daily, March and April, only $6.00 for berth in tourist car. Personally conducted excursions Tuesdays and Thursdays from Chicago and Wednesdays from New England. Illustrated pamphlet sent on receipt of two cent stamp by S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark street, Chicago.

At the coronation the Duke of Somerset's servants will wear liveries of cloth of gold, the only ones so privileged.

SETTLERS' LOW RATES WEST.

Chicago & North-Western R'y; every day during March and April. Colonist one-way second-class tickets, at very low rates from Chicago to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson, Rossland and other points in Kootenay District. Also special round-trip Homeseekers' tickets on first and third Tuesdays, March, April and May. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

At Shelton Abbey a deputation from the tenants on the Earl of Wicklow's estate attended recently to present to the Earl and Countess an illuminated address.

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

Thomas Sheehy, a cottier on the property of General Dickson, near Glin, County Limerick, is 109 years of age and well.

MANY ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER LINES.

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

This is the route of the famous Empire State Express.

The official estimate of the cost of the war from the outbreak of hostilities up to the end of March is about £160,000,000.

BAD FAMILY EXAMPLES.

Brown—"I don't like to read tales which show how geniuses were once unruly children."

Jones—"Why not ?"

Brown—"They merely encourage lazy parents to believe that their unruly children will all turn out geniuses."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The only copy of the first edition of Dr. Watt's hymns known in England was recently sold at Sotheby's rooms for £140.

Monkey Brand Soap will clean a house from cellar to roof, but won't wash clothes.

W P C. 1120

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE.
CALVERT'S CAREOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTOSPRAY"
Best compressed air sprayer made. Sample machine free.—CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
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Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are amidships. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or
Richards, Mills & Co., 77 State St. Boston. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal and Portland.

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is a Balm of Gilead preparation. It cures Cold Sores, Chapped Hands, Wounds or Skin Diseases. It is not anæsthetic, but a healer—THE SOVEREIGN HEALER. Large Boxes 25c. Druggists, or The Gileadine Co., Toronto.

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