

WAS A PHYSICAL WRECK.

How Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought Mrs. J. Barnett Back to Health and Strength.

PLATTSVILLE, Ont., Feb. 23 (Special).—Mrs. J. Barnett, of this place, has given to the public a statement of how she was changed from a physical wreck to a well woman. "I had been ailing for years," says Mrs. Barnett. "My symptoms were nervousness, rheumatism in the left arm, pains in the small of the back, up the spinal column, back of the head, through the eyes, left side of the body and occasionally the right side. I grew weak, for I had no appetite, and I could not sleep. I was a physical wreck. "Before I had finished taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt better. Gradually my appetite returned, and the pain was lessened and I was able to sleep. I continued taking them till I had taken twelve boxes, and I was completely cured."

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

We are experts at putting in Steam and Hot Water Heating. If you are thinking of having your house fitted, call or write us, and we will give you an estimate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Orders filled promptly.

Bruce Stewart & Co.

Founders, Engineers, Machinists and Boatmakers, Steam Navigation Co's Wharf, Charlottetown, Island, Phone 25.

The Royal Meat Market

The undersigned having entered into partnership and leased the premises formerly occupied by Saunders & Newsom, near Mark Wright's factory, intend offering to the trade, meats of the very best quality in all kinds and at lowest prices. Our experience in the business for thirty years is guarantee enough, as to cutting and suiting all who will please to favor us with their custom. Our old customers as well as new ones are respectfully invited to give us a call.

SAMUEL GAY & SON.

33 d m

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

As I am about to sell out my business, all accounts due and not paid within one month from this date will be handed into the courts for collection.

H. GORDON, Grocer, Prince Street.

33 d m

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

Among our assortment of second hand machines, we have to offer 2 No. 4 Smith Premier in splendid shape, also two No. 5 latest model Jewetts. All the above almost new.

Clarke & Taylor

85 Prince William St. St. John, N. B. Maritime Agents Smith Premier Typewriters



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You had a good watch this wouldn't have happened—you wouldn't have lost your business appointment. But you did. In future buy your watches of us, let us keep them in repair and see what a difference it will make in your time schedule.

L. W. COOK



RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

LAURIER'S LIFE, AND THE PLACE HE HAS TAKEN IN HISTORY OF CANADA.

J. S. Willison Issues First Volume of His Historical Work—Fight for Freedom Waged Against Ultramontanes in Quebec the Central Theme—Sketch of Leading Politicians.

The first volume of "Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party," by Mr. J. S. Willison, has been issued from the publishing house of G. N. Morang & Co. The book is a singularly fine example of the publisher's art. Paper, printing and binding are of the best that has been issued in Canada. The first volume brings the story of Sir Wilfrid's life down to the rebellion of 1838, and deals with the important subject of the relations of the church and state, relations which have exercised so powerful an influence on the history of Canada.

The book is not written in the ordinary biographical form. It opens with a brilliant sketch of the early growth of the Liberal party in Canada, with graphic pen-pictures of the great leaders who laid its foundation. The sources are given as the eager enthusiasm and the heroic purpose of William Lyon Mackenzie, the fiery genius and fervent radicalism of Papineau, the saner counsels and more responsible statesmanship of Baldwin and Lafontaine, the reforming zeal and splendid optimism of George Brown, the intellectual dominance of Edward Blake, the constitutional presence of Oliver Mowat, the sympathetic and sagacious nationalism of Wilfrid Laurier, the zeal for reform and prudence in days of stress and storm of Alexander Mackenzie.

WM. LYON MCKENZIE.

Speaking of the rebellion of 1837, Mr. Willison says: "It may be that Mackenzie was impetuous and turbulent, but the rebellion of 1837 was at best a pitiful expression of the discontent which the greed and the oppression of the Family Compact had developed. Too much has been said of the rash counsels and unhappy adventures of Mackenzie, and too little of the crying grievances which an insolent and autocratic executive would not redress, and of the privileges they were resolved to maintain. It is in such fashion that the decisive blow has been dealt to tyranny and privilege all down the splendid centuries of British history; and if in the story of Liberalism in all countries there are wild and sanguinary chapters, it is because only in that way could popular government be established and perpetuated. In the green days of his strength, and through the hard season of conflict, Mackenzie bore himself bravely, steadily and resolutely. Then came the rash advocacy of constitutional changes, which alienated public sympathy and discredited the cause of the reformers, heart-breaking days of exile, vagrant and abortive effort in visionary and impractical causes, and at last return in shattered health to the land he had loved and served so well, but which in the meantime had outgrown the temper of revolt and had not passed into the mood of gratitude."

THE SASKATOON COLONY.

LONDON, February 20.—Already the proposed all-British colony in Saskatoon is growing steadily. There are 1,850 immigrants booked for the Lake Manitoba, sailing March 25, and 1,000 leave on the Lake Simcoe on the 21st. In the party are about 400 young women and children. One lady of large means sends out 15 young men for whom she set aside £15,000 to start them as farmers. Rev. Mr. Barr, the leader of the colony, expects from 10,000 to 15,000 to settle in Saskatchewan Valley before the spring of next year.

GOT BIG DAMAGES.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 20.—The Court of Session today awarded the Government of Spain \$37,500 in the act on begun here Jan. 20th by the Spanish Minister of Marine, Sanchez Teos of recover \$375,000 from the Clyde Bank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company for the Company's failure to deliver in contract time four torpedo boat destroyers which had been intended for use during the Spanish-American war.

TRICKY CLOTHIER FLED.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Geo. Margilius, the clothier of Notre Dame Street has left the city with debts representing \$20,000. The amount of goods left behind is probably worth \$400.

RECOMMENDS CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—The Board of Control decided to recommend at the next meeting of the City Council the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$350,000 for a public library.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES.

SYDNEY, February 20.—The total amount of insurance losses from fires in Sydney during the past three years amounts to over \$440,000, against which premiums amounting to \$100,000 were paid leaving a net loss to the companies of \$340,000.

BROWN AND MACDONALD.

Of George Brown he says in part: "George Brown loved to deal sturdy blows. He loved to fight hand to hand and face to face. He had no heart for the defensive, and cared nothing for power except to achieve reforms, and nothing for place except as a point of advantage from which to strike abuses and ameliorate unsatisfactory conditions. . . . If not the chief architect, he was at least the chief missioner of confederation. Sir John Macdonald, on the other hand, was rather the political beneficiary of the labors of men who had made confederation a dominant issue before he set resolute hands to the movement. He was sympathetic at heart, he was in touch with the British North American League, which organized in 1849 to resist the annexationists, he gave nominal assent; to the arguments of academic unionists, and the Cartier-Macdonald government of 1855 feebly countenanced the project; but, like many an other politician, he preferred to govern under established conditions rather than risk the loss of office by the premature adoption of a revolutionary policy, while in view of his Quebec alliances there was clear political gain in resisting the Brown school of federalists. Wary as always, adroit, sure-footed and sagacious, he did not adopt the child until it was well grown, and he then bulked larger at its side than the men who had nursed it from infancy.

"At least four great measures are inseparably associated with the name and fame of George Brown; (1) The abolition of the clergy reserve; (2) representation of the Canadian provinces, and (4) the incorporation of the Northwest Territories into the new commonwealth."

In the chapter dealing with Sir Wilfrid's early life occurs this passage: Insofar as Mr. Laurier represents inherited qualities, we may look for scientific and mathematical susceptibilities from the father and for grace and art from the mother. Both parents had the gracious manner and wholesome simplicity of character which so beautifully distinguish the best stock of the rural parishes of Quebec. The marks of a happy childhood, the look that is caught at a mother's knee, never quite pass from the human face, and the face of Mr. Laurier in his softer moods suggests that the home in which he was reared was a centre of all the domestic affections, and of all the sweet courtesies of sympathetic family intercourse. He still makes an annual pilgrimage to the old home at St. Lin, and cherishes an unfailing affection for the aged stepmother. He has not allowed the increasing duties and the responsibilities of public life to lessen his concern for her welfare, and has never neglected the frequent visits in which she delights, and which are among his chief pleasures. He has likewise manifested an abiding interest in the fortunes of his half-brother, and altogether has shown an admirable sense of the obligations and a keen appreciation of the intimacies of family relationship.

Sir Wilfrid as a schoolboy is said to have been a leader among his fellow-

students, and to have excelled in debate and controversy. As an illustration of his inclinations for law and oratory, it is said that he was more than once punished for going without permission to hear cases argued in the village court house, or to listen to the orators at some political meeting.

In tracing the premier's remarkable career, Mr. Willison quotes from many of his speeches, and it is interesting to observe, even in the earliest of them, the same strength, moderation, justness and nationalism that have won for him the admiration of the empire.

CHURCH AND STATE.

In entering upon the consideration of the momentous question of the relations of church and state, speaking of the clerical opposition to Liberalism which had caused Mr. Laurier's defeat in Drummond and Arthabaska, Mr. Willison says: "It may be that the clergy misconceived the aims and misunderstood the spirit of the Liberal party; and did not for sinister purposes maintain a deliberate alliance with the Conservative politicians. The assertion of the supremacy of the state in civil affairs is an essential feature of Liberal policy. But Liberalism is equally bound to practice religious tolerance, to respect all honest phases of religious opinion, and to afford equal protection to all forms of religious faith. The Liberal party of Canada has never sought to proscribe the Roman Catholic religion, to make inquisition into its forms and ceremonies, to restrict in any measure the propagation of its tenets or force it into any subordinate relationship to the great Protestant denominations. Aside from its assertion of the supremacy of the state in public affairs, the Liberal party has had no quarrel with Catholic ecclesiastics, and has never flinched from the duty of defence and protest when their legitimate interests were threatened or their admitted rights imperilled. But from 1870 to 1880 Ultramontanism had a formidable ascendancy in Lower Canada, and as a necessary consequence of the very spirit and constitution of the Liberal party it had to wage a mighty battle for existence against its powerful ecclesiastical opponents."

Some clerical utterances quoted by Mr. Willison to illustrate the extreme opposition of the church to Liberalism are very striking. One priest, in supporting the candidature of Mr. Hector L. Langevin, the Conservative candidate in Charlevoix, denounced Catholic Liberals as "ravening wolves who come to raise a disturbance in the flock, who come to tell you that the Pope, the bishops and the clergy have nothing to do with politics. Beware of their perverse teaching. They want to seclude the priests in the church and the vestry in order to succeed better in their un-Christian work, which is to scatter and divide the flock of Jesus Christ." He said to his people: "You greatly need to open your eyes, my brethren, on the abyss of evils into which the parsons of Catholic Liberalism would throw you."

They should listen to the salutary teachings of their bishops in their pastoral letters upon the tendencies of the self-styled Catholic Liberal party. They should not

allow themselves to be fascinated by the deceitful words of "the serpent Catholic Liberal." They knew in what manner the serpent found his way into the terrestrial paradise. In the same manner Catholic Liberalism wished to find its way into the paradise of the church to lead its children to fall. "Be firm, my brethren. Our bishops tell us that it is no longer permitted to be conscientiously a Catholic Liberal; be careful never to taste the fruit of the tree Catholic Liberal." They were adjured to pay no attention to those priests who said the clergy were mistaken and were going too far. These were not their legitimate pastors. He knew that such letters were circulated, purporting to have been written by priests in Quebec, but he called that not only undue influence, but also improper and unbecoming influence. "Beware," he said, "of these false prophets who wish to bring disunion between you and your legitimate pastors. Do not listen to their falsehoods and their calumnies. Obey the vicar of Jesus Christ condemning Catholic Liberalism." Another priest warned his parishioners that to vote for a Liberal was to set out on the road to hell.

The last chapter, which deals with the rebellion of 1838, contains passages from Sir Wilfrid's speech in reply to Sir John Macdonald. The speech Mr. Willison describes as a conspicuous and characteristic example of his oratory. One of the quotations reads: "This I say, and I say it coming from a Province where less than 50 years ago every man of the race to which I belong was a rebel, and where today every man of that race is a true and loyal subject, as true and as loyal as any that breathes—I say, give these men justice, give them freedom, give them their rights, treat them as for the last 40 years you have treated the people of Lower Canada, and by-and-by throughout these territories you will have contentment, peace and harmony where today discord, hatred and war are ruining the land."

During a debate on the same subject in the session of 1886, Sir Wilfrid delivered a speech which Mr. Willison says "made a deep impression on parliament and the country. Even ministers who combated his arguments and rejected his conclusions bore tribute to the charm, the eloquence, the dignity and the power of the address."

Hon. Edward Blake described it as the finest parliamentary speech ever pronounced in the parliament of Canada since confederation. During this address Mr. Laurier told the house that he could not look upon Riel as a hero. "At his worst he was a fit subject for an asylum; at his best he was a religious and political monomaniac." He quoted freely from notable historical examples to prove the unwisdom of political executions, urged the speedy release of rebels still confined in the northwest prisons, insisted that the substantial reforms conceded by the government were ample vindication of Riel and his associates, and declared: "Their country has conquered with their martyrdom, and if we look at that one face alone there was cause sufficient, independent of all others, to extend mercy to the one who is dead and to those who live."—Toronto Globe.

Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia

The most dreaded results of neglected nervous diseases—Study this chart and the symptoms stated here to learn if you are in danger—DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD will cure you.

To understand paralysis and locomotor ataxia, which is paralysis of the limbs, and their causes, it is well to remember that every movement of the body or its members is due to the contraction of muscle, which can only take place under the influence of nerve force.



As this all-important nerve force is created in the nerve centres of the brain and spinal cord, and conducted along wirelike nerve fibres to the various parts of the body, any derangement of the brain, spinal cord, or nerve fibres may result in paralysis or loss of the power of movement.

Paralysis, then, is the natural result of all neglected nervous diseases.

If you find yourself nervous and irritable, oversensitive to light, sound and motion, addicted to continual movement or tapping of the fingers, twitching of the muscles, sudden startings and jerking of the limbs during sleep; if you have nervous headaches or dyspepsia, are unable to sleep or rest, feel down-hearted and discouraged, and unfit to fight the battles of life; if your nerves are weak and exhausted, and your blood thin and watery, you have every reason to fear paralysis of at least some part of the body, and consequent suffering and helplessness.

Paralysis can always be prevented and partial paralysis actually cured by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The time to begin treatment is when any of the above-mentioned symptoms become apparent. These are indications of a degeneration of the nerve cells, and when nerve force becomes exhausted paralysis is bound to follow.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

acts on the system in an entirely different way to ordinary medicines. It is neither a stimulant to whip tired nerves to renewed activity, nor a narcotic, nor opiate, to deaden the nerves. On the contrary, it is a food cure, which forms new, red corpuscles in the blood, and creates new nerve cells. Every day it is bringing back health, strength and vitality to scores and hundreds who have become discouraged through the failure of doctors and other treatments to cure them. Write for symptom blank and further particulars regarding this great food cure. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

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