

A NEW BRUNSWICK MAN ON NORTHWEST CLAIMS.

Territorial Secretary Bulyea Says They Want a Province or Two Provinces Constituted, and Public Lands Handed Over---No School Trouble Anticipated.

Premier Haultain and Territorial Secretary Bulyea of the Northwest Territories are in Ottawa to press the claims of the territories for autonomy. In an interview, Mr. Bulyea, who is a native of Queens Co., N. B., makes it clear that the demands of the western representatives will be large. He said that he and the Prime Minister came to Ottawa with instructions from the Territorial Assembly to press for the creation of the territories into one province. However, if the Ottawa authorities believed that two should be created, they had the authority to do so. Mr. Bulyea said that in that case they would advise the running of the dividing line north and south creating an east and a west province. Secretary Bulyea estimates the present population of the territories at 400,000, and says that by the time autonomy is granted there will be half a million people. The subsidy claim will be for eighty cents a head on this population, with a provision for a census and readjustment every five years.

The Dominion government will also be asked to turn over to the new provinces all the public lands it now holds and is disposing of to settlers. When it was pointed out to Mr. Bulyea that this had been refused in Canada, and that it would hardly be possible for the Dominion authorities to carry on its present immigration campaign without these lands, he said that the province of Ontario was getting immigrants while administering its crown lands. He said that the volume of immigration has reached such proportions that the country has been so thoroughly advertised that in future it would be less difficult and expensive to secure immigration. The new provinces could carry on their own propaganda in this respect. In an event, the Western provinces would want the administration of the swamp lands. The province of Manitoba had been given them.

There will be a demand of a dollar an acre for all the land granted to railroads and bonuses. This will amount to some \$30,000,000. The claim is based on the theory that the railroads are Federal works for the general advantage of Canada, and that in the past the railroads were bonused, and the West has had to help pay the bonus. Therefore the East should share the burden of railway construction in the West.

Mr. Bulyea stated that the West is filling up so fast that a large amount of money would have to be placed in the hands of the provincial authorities for the construction of public conveniences.

WILLOW HOUSES.

There used to be an old saying to the effect that "When houses were made of willow, the men were made of oak."

A neat way of describing the healthfulness of the old days, and the immunity of the "men of oak" from many diseases, especially those diseases due to cold and exposure, when Catarrh was unknown, because the entire body was insured to cold, and therefore immune to the attacks of such germs.

It is only within the last fifty years that Catarrh has become so common.

And only within the last ten that, after careful scientific study of its cause and treatment, a cure has been discovered—Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Until it was thoroughly understood that this disease was due to microbe poisoning, which generally began with the local attack of the deadly microbe on the weak respiratory tract—nose, throat, mouth, etc.—attempts to cure were guess work.

But when the actual microbe, which causes the disease, was discovered, and studied under the microscope, a means was found, by scientific methods, to destroy it, and this means of destruction and therefore cure, was called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets are meant to slowly dissolve in the mouth, so that their medicinal action begins right in the part where these pernicious germs are most active.

The juice from the dissolved Tablet acts directly on these microbes, and immediately stops their work; while, at the same time, it has a wholesome, healing effect on the swollen, inflamed and raw surfaces of the parts involved, which bear witness to the dangerous work of the germs.

Further down, the dissolved Stuart's Catarrh Tablet, which you have swallowed, gives up other portions of its ingredients to the work of toning up any other mucous membranes, which, as very often happens, may be sympathetically inflamed, such as those of the stomach, bowels, etc.

By preventing and curing any inflammatory conditions from gaining ground in these parts, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets positively prevent, if taken in time, all the dangerous diseases resulting from such inflammation, such as gastritis, peritonitis, as pndicitis, and all the conditions of internal disease not known by the term CATARRH, whether of Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bowels, Bladder, or any other internal mucous membranes of the body.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets cure Catarrh, by methods beyond the reach of any other remedial measure.

Better try them.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box.

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Lydia M. Pulling, aged 70, was "fatally burned while alone in her cottage during the night. A spark from a match ignited her clothing.

MORNING NEWS

IN BRIEF.

Local.

The Bank of New Brunswick statement for the year ended Dec. 31, shows net profits of \$92,389.06 during the year. The sum of \$60,000 was paid in two half-yearly dividends at 12 per cent., \$25,000 was transferred to reserve account and \$18,910.39 carried forward. The rest account is now \$800,000.

At the annual meeting of St. Paul's Needlework Society, held last evening at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Cudlip, Mrs. James Jack was elected president, Mrs. J. Roy Campbell, secretary, and Mrs. J. B. Cudlip, treasurer. Meetings are held once a fortnight at the homes of different members of the society.

Geo. E. Burns, in charge of the special service department of the C. P. R., Montreal, has been appointed freight claims agent for lines east of Fort William, with an office in Montreal. T. A. Riddell, formerly P. C. A. has been appointed assistant freight claims agent for the Ontario division, with headquarters at Toronto.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the A. O. H. held a most successful pie social at the rooms of No. 1 Division, King street, last evening. There was about 100 present, and after an enjoyable dance the pies were auctioned off by John T. Powers. The bidding was very spirited for some of the toothsomeainties. The proceeds are for the building funds of the Carleton church.

The annual meeting of the painters' national union was held last night. The following officers were elected and installed: W. H. Stewart, president; Geo. Hay, vice-president; M. McLean, rec. secretary; F. Kinsman, sec.-treasurer; W. J. Evans, conductor; A. S. Morrissey, warden; William Vincent, J. E. Mudge, and H. Beck, trustees. The union is in a good financial standing with a large membership.

Miss McCully, returned missionary from Korea, delivered an interesting address last evening in St. David's church. At the beginning she brought upon the platform a small girl named Marion Campbell, who was dressed in the Korean costume. Miss McCully repeated the Lord's prayer in the Korean tongue. She then showed a map of Korea, and pointed out the different stations in which missionaries are working. She dwelt for some time on the crying need for more workers in the field at Korea.

Provincial.

F. N. Hall, for some years local manager of the N. B. Railway at Moncton, has been appointed superintendent of the road.

A telegram has been received in Moncton saying that W. D. F. Ward, M. D., a former employee of the Intercolonial Railway, died of bronchial pneumonia at Santa Rosa, California on Sunday. Mr. Ward will be remembered by many old I. C. R. employees in St. John. He was at one time connected with the General Freight Agent's department.

J. C. R. Brakenham John H. Bleakney, of Moncton, who was suspended by the I. C. R. on alleged intoxication, while on duty, and who was exonerated, is now demanding his pay for the time he was under suspension.

The annual meeting of the Charlottetown city council was held last night. The current revenue for the year was \$54,720 and expenditures \$54,330 the best financial statement for a number of years. Police court records show 426 arrests, compared with 439 the previous year. The drunks were 202, 55 less than the previous year. Prohibition violations 88 for 1904, and 117 for 1903.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York last evening on board the steamer Minnehaha from London and Southampton were Captain M. Nelson, five women and a child, and a young man. Mr. Nelson is longed to the schooner W. R. Chester, of Machias (Me.), who were rescued in midocean by the British steamer Anglo-Chilian and landed at Havre. The W. R. Chester was bound from St. Martins (N. B.) via Jonesport (Me.) for Barbadoes.

The annual meeting of the Fredericton board of trade was held yesterday afternoon. Retiring president, Mayor Palmer, in his address spoke of the commercial prosperity of the city and commended the government purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway. Regret was expressed over the action of the C. P. R. in increasing freight rates between Fredericton and St. John without apparent reason and the council of the board was urged to take the matter up with the company with the view of having the old rate restored. Satisfaction was expressed over the prospect of improved river steamship service next season and the president seemed hopeful that the valley route would be chosen for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

General.

An Ottawa despatch says: Major MacDonald, Royal Canadian Infantry Toronto, and Major Burstall, Royal Canadian Artillery, Kingston, and the two officers selected to go to the Staff College in England. It is said that Col. T. D. B. Evans, Winnipeg, has declined the position which he was offered on the headquarters staff.

The Scientific American says: C. J. McCarthy, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, has an important invention. This invention relates to improvements in devices for removing or separating piston-rods from cross-heads; and the object is to provide a device of this character of simple construction, strong and durable, and that may be quickly attached to a cross-head and as readily detached therefrom.

"Well, sir," said the railway superintendent to a forlorn looking man who had gained admittance to his presence "what do you want?" "I would like a situation on your line," "No place for you. I think that but I have no time to interpret." "Interpreter?" "Yes sir," to tell the passengers what the brakemen say when they call out the names of the stations. The superintendent studied a few minutes, and then, looking up, pointed to the doors.

THE NEW WAY.

Farming is Now Conducted on Regular Business Lines.

The Introduction of the New Agriculture---Passing of "The Old Hayseed" and the Substitution of the Intelligent, Educated "Agriculturalist."

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, January 5, 1905.—We are moving out of the old conditions, said Prof. C. C. James, Ontario's Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, at the Maritime Winter Fair. When our settlers first came to Canada they faced the primitive forest, and during all the leaving period the old agriculture held sway. With a new generation, conditions began to change; live stock came in, large barns were built, butter and cheese began to be made, and we gradually changed all our methods.

The new agriculture must be conducted upon business principles. In old times it did not seem so necessary to pursue these business methods; in fact, with the surroundings then existing, there was no chance to do so. In our towns and cities the merchant and the manufacturer has also had to change his methods of business. The farmer is just as much a manufacturer as the man in town who makes boots, clothes and hardware. The manufacturer in town finds it necessary to make the kind of goods that the consumer demands. It is also one of the conditions of the great stock yards of Chicago, where absolutely every part of an animal is turned into a marketable product. So the farmer must endeavor to convert to a profitable use all his products. He should see to it that there is no waste and under weeds, under fences, or in careless cultivation. The farmer has, perhaps, in his operations greater problems to meet than any other manufacturer, if he would avoid unnecessary waste.

The new agriculture must be conducted upon scientific principles. There should not to-day be any objection to book farming, for the intelligent man can from agricultural papers and books get the valuable experience of other men who have done the work he is trying to do. Our people are wisely beginning to lay aside their prejudice against books, and to try to get the best information from every available source. Scientific men have been and are studying and finding out truths about plant growth, the constituents of our soils, the breeding and feeding of animals, the growing of fruit, etc., and it will pay us to learn what these men have found out.

The farm work of the future will be a great deal more enjoyable. In Ontario the farmers are very seldom referred to as "old hayseeds." The intelligent man who watches closely all the results of his work is interested and takes pleasure in it. The farmer has lately found out that the farmer can be benefited by an education applicable to his business.

A few years ago in Ontario we first found out that the farmer had a wife, and we are doing what we can for the betterment of the woman on the farm. In the past she has had a hard life,—her work has been practically unending and she has not had the benefit of labor-saving devices to the same extent as her husband. We are trying to relieve the farmer's wife of all the drudgery, possible by our system women's institutes and domestic science teaching. We have also found out that there are children on the farm, and we are inaugurating a movement to try to provide the right kind of education for these children.

The home is where our agriculture starts and is nurtured. The education of the agriculturist home is the start after all of our new agriculture. Establish a farmer with an inclination to knowledge, a wife who knows how to make the most of her opportunities, and children getting a rational education, and I care not how poor that farm is, it will succeed. With these conditions, we shall hear no more about the "old hayseed," but we shall see the farmer walking the streets of our towns as well dressed as anyone, and respected as one of the best citizens of Canada.

Yours very truly,

W. A. Clemons,

Publication Clerk.

An Efficient Treatment for Catarrh

Will first destroy the germs that excite the disease. Then there are numberless sore spots in the mucous membrane to be healed. Every requirement of a perfect cure for catarrh is found in fragrant healing Catarrhazone which not only instantly kills the germs but restores the diseased membranes to a normal condition and prevents the relapse which is sure to follow the use of ordinary remedies. Catarrhazone is a scientific cure for catarrh that relieves quicker.

It is more pleasant, more certain to cure than any other known remedy. Failure is impossible, lasting cure is guaranteed. Use only Catarrhazone. Two months' treatment \$1.00; trial 25c. Get it today.

IT WILL PAY YOU, IF YOU ARE IN BUSINESS TO ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES.

Felt Weak and Nervous.

Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

will be found an effectual remedy.

Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body. They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, debilitated, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Bayswater, N. S., tells how she was cured in the following words:—

"I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and nervous all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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9 Foot of Union St. (east),
10 Waterloo St. opposite Peters St.,
11 Cor. St. Patrick and Union Sts.,
12 Cor. Brussels and Richmond Sts.,
13 Brussels St. near old Everett Foundry,
14 Cor. Brussels and Hanover Sts.,
15 Cor. Brunswick and Erin Sts.,
16 Cor. Union and Carleton Sts.,
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18 Waterloo, opposite Golding St.,
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21 Cor. Princess and Charlotte Sts.,
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23 City Hall, Princess and Prince William Sts.,
24 Breeze's Cor. King Square,
25 Cor. Duke and Prince William Sts.,
26 Cor. King and Pitts Sts.,
27 Cor. C. P. R. and Charlotte Sts.,
28 Cor. Wentworth and Princess Sts.,
29 Cor. Queen and Germain Sts.,
30 Cor. Queen and Carleton Sts.,
31 Cor. James and Sydney Sts.,
32 Carleton St., between Orange and Duke,
33 Cor. St. James and Prince William Sts.,
34 Cor. Pitt and Duke Sts.,
35 Cor. Broad and Carleton Sts.,
36 Cor. Brittain and Charlotte Sts.,
37 Cor. Pitt and St. James Sts.,
38 Foot Sydney St.,
39 Cor. Sheffield and Pitt Sts.,
40 City Road, near Skating rink,
41 Pond St. near Fleming's Foundry,
42 Exmouth Street,
43 City Hospital,
44 York Cotton Mill Courtney Bay.

NORTH END.

121 Bridge St. near Stetson's mill,
122 Cor. Main and Bridge Sts.,
123 Street Railway car sheds,
124 Cor. Adelaide and Peel Sts.,
125 Engine House, No. 5, Main St.,
126 Douglas avenue, opp. Hon. James Helly,
127 Douglas avenue near Bentley St.,
128 Cor. Elgin and Victoria Sts.,
129 Opp. Hamilton's mill, Strait Shore,
130 Elgin Mills, Strait Shore,
131 Cor. Sheriff St. and Strait Shore Road,
132 Cor. Portland and Camden Sts.,
133 Ludlow and Water Sts.,
134 Head Long Wharf, Main St.,
135 Paradise Row, opp. Mission Chapel,
136 Engine House, No. 4, City Road,
137 Cor. Stanley and Winter Sts.,
138 Wright St.,
139 Head Barker and Somerset Streets,
140 Port Howe,
141 Cor. City Road and Gilbert's Lane,
142 Marsh Road.

WEST END.

112 Engine House, King St.,
113 Ludlow and Water Sts.,
114 King St. and Market Place,
115 Middle St. Old Fort,
116 Winslow and Union Sts.,
117 Sand Point wharf,
118 Queen and Victoria Sts.,
119 Lancaster and St. James Sts.,
120 St. John and Watson Sts.,
121 Watson and Winslow Sts.,
122 P. R. wharf, Sand Point.

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FIRST CABIN.—To Liverpool, \$47.50 and \$50 and upward, according to steamer.
Round Trip Tickets at Reduced rates.

SECOND CABIN.—To Liverpool, \$30; London, \$32.50.
THIRD CLASS.—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, \$15. From Liverpool or Londonderry to St. John \$15 From London \$17. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

ST. JOHN TO LONDON. S.S. MONTROSE, Jan. 10, Third Class only. S.S. Montrose, Jan. 19, Second Cabin only.

Rates same as via Liverpool. For Tickets and further information apply to W. H. C. MacKAY, C. P. A., St. John, N. B.

Or write, F. R. PERRY, Act. D. P. A., St. John, N. B.

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No. 2—Express for Halifax and Campbellton 7.00
No. 6—Mixed train to Moncton 6.30
No. 4—Mixed for Moncton and Point du Chene 13.15
No. 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou 12.15
No. 8—Express for Sussex 17.10
No. 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal 18.00
No. 10—Express for Halifax and Sydney 23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

No. 9—Express from Halifax and Sydney 6.20
No. 7—Express from Sussex 9.00
No. 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec 13.50
No. 25—Express from Moncton 15.20
No. 2—Express from Halifax, Pictou, Pt. du Chene and Campbellton 17.40
No. 10—Express from Halifax and Sydney 23.25
All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time, 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

D. FOTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18, 1904.
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