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Bahamas Want to Discuss Seriously Annexation To Canada

Resolution Passed at Public Meeting addressed by Mr. Macaulay, Forwarded to the Governor.

A successful meeting in the Bahamas addressed by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, on the subject of annexation to Canada, is thus reported in the Nassau 'Tribune':

A representative audience assembled in St. Andrew's Hall last evening. Mr. Charles S. Rae presided. On the platform were Messrs. T. B. Macaulay and L. G. Brice, the Rev. Charles A. Dann the Hon. G. H. Gamblin; Messrs R. Macaulay, E. L. Bowen, W. C. B. Johnson, S. A. Dillet and the Rev. H. R. Browne.

The chairman in a few well-chosen words introduced Mr. Macaulay, who was received with applause, and spoke for more than an hour. He prefaced his remarks by a series of arguments as to the desirability of the proposed union with Canada, from the Bahamian, and the Canadian and the Imperial standpoints. He showed how the passage of Canadian steamers in large numbers through our waters on their way to and from the Western Canadian coast via the Panama Canal when it was opened, would make it easy to establish efficient and frequent steam communication with Canada in case we were a province of the Dominion. He very strikingly showed that union with Canada would secure abolition of the import duties on a great number of the articles we now import, so that we could then buy for four dollars what now costs us five dollars. He most cogently argued that while we remained isolated investors abroad would be likely to continue to avoid placing capital here for developing our industries, because they would know that a change of government in a neighboring country might at any time lead to such change of fiscal policy as would jeopardise their investments.

He went on to tell the arguments that he used when placing the case before Canadians. These were, in brief, as follows: In the Canadian Parliament he had heard a debate in which it was brought out that whereas reciprocity with Australia was not easy to effect because they produced so many things that we produce, it was easy to effect with the West Indies generally, because there was not this 'competition in products.' He had shown Canadians how forcibly this fact came in as an argument for our being politically joined to Canada. Also he had pointed out that 80 percent of Bahamian imports came to us from New York, a state of affairs that would be reversed, to the advantage both of this colony and of Canada, if we were confederated with the Dominion. He spoke in glowing and eloquent terms of the Imperial aspect of the case, dwelling on the need for grouping the scattered por-

Mi-o-na An Excellent Stomach Remedy

Mrs. J. R. Whyte, Killarney, Manitoba, who says, "I have found great comfort and relief from Mi-o-na. I had been greatly troubled for months with heartburn and a heavy burning feeling in my stomach. A fair meal would disturb me so much that I would have to sit up at night—the food would sour on my stomach and form a gas which would cause belching and dizzy spells. These distressing troubles disappeared after using Mi-o-na and I shall always speak highly of this excellent stomach remedy."

Mi-o-na is the best prescription for stomach trouble ever written. It gives quick relief and cures permanently. Mi-o-na is put up in tablet form and is small and easy to swallow. Sold by leading druggists everywhere. 50 cents, with a guarantee to cure or refund your money. Or postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. You will search the world over and not find a stomach remedy half so good as Mi-o-na. Sold and guaranteed by E. W. Mair.

tions of the Empire for their mutual benefit. He proceeded to pay a well-deserved tribute to His Excellency the Governor's advocacy of our cause in Canada, and in so doing incidentally cleared away some misunderstanding as to what His Excellency said on the question of the Franchise. He said in effect that we had not yet reached that point, and that when we did reach it, we might find that we had no cause for anxiety, as there were many ways of looking at it. But the point that interested the meeting most, in what was throughout an absorbing speech, was his statement as to the attitude of the people and government of Canada. He stated that after having had an interview with a prominent personage at Ottawa he could assure us that Canada was ready to meet the Bahamas in conference on the subject of union, and that the Canadian public were prepared for the question; that he had high authority for saying that the Canadian Government would not look unfavorably on the movement, but rather the reverse once the Imperial authorities expressed willingness that the matter should be discussed. The Canadian Government had not heard from England on the matter, and it remained for us to secure their consent to our opening negotiations.

Mr. Brice moved the following resolution:

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully urged to give effect to the resolution passed nearly a year ago by the legislature of this colony by representing to the Imperial authorities the extreme desirability of their graciously granting their consent to the discussion with the Canadian Government of the question of the advisability or otherwise of the union of this colony with the Canadian Confederation; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor.

Before doing so he asked Mr. Macaulay to explain how, when the Bahamas gave up certain revenue, they would be able to meet their expenses. Mr. Macaulay replied that the Dominion subsidized each province, the amount thereof being dependent upon special arrangement with the province and the Federal Government.

Mr. Brice expressed himself satisfied, and said when it came to bargaining Bahamians would take care of themselves. That he was heartily in accord with the movement; for the Bahamas, great need was capital, and Canadian capital would be acceptable.

Mr. S. A. Dillet, in seconding the resolution, said that he must say a word or two on one of the difficulties in the way of union, and that was what is called the color question—there was no difficulty on that point if all concerned would realize that every man in the Bahamas was a British subject; negotiate on these lines and the difficulty disappears. While the people of the Bahamas were peaceable and law-abiding they would resist to the extreme any attempt to restrict the rights and privileges enjoyed by them for nearly a century—at least, he said, that was how he felt.

Mr. Davis, of Toronto, from the floor rose and stated that he was a member of the Empire Club, and was present at the dinner to Governor Sir W. Grey Wilson, and he was sure that Bahamas and its colored population especially had no greater champion than Sir W. Grey Wilson, and since he had been in Nassau he was most favorably impressed by the colored people of Nassau and looked upon them as a superior class, and felt sure that they would be an acceptable addition to the people of Canada; while he had no right to vote on the question he hoped the resolution would pass the meeting unanimously.

Mr. R. M. Bailey, from the floor, rose and said he thought it not desirable that the Imperial Government should be hurried, only a year had passed and it was a matter that needed time; he was opposed to any movement that would remove the people of the Bahamas from the protection of England.

Canada was a growing and ambitious country, and in time when it had increased its population and power would be setting up for itself, then where would our people be? Would Canada give the same protection as England? He feared not. Old England for ever was his idea.

Mr. Davis rose and said that the Canadian people had given the world an example of their loyalty when they suspected danger to the Empire in reciprocity and overthrew the 'Laurier Government.'

Mr. Arnold Bethel, from the floor, said that he doubted the stability of Canada's loyalty, and he quoted Sir Wilfred Laurier's contention for the right of Canada to remain neutral in the event of the Empire being at war, and quoted extensively from a letter by Mr. Musgrave in the 'United Empire' which pointed out that to grant to Canada territory in the West Indies would be a suicidal policy and tend to weaken the strength of the nation in the West Indies, and he thought that Mr. Macaulay might give some explanation on that point.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried with but three dissentient votes.

The meeting was brought to a close with the singing of 'God Save the King.'

Nassau Newspaper delighted With Meeting.

The 'Tribune' comments as follows on the meeting:

We were delighted with the meeting in St. Andrew's Hall last night. The attendance was very good, when the extraordinary number of counter attractions are taken into account, and the audience was, as the chairman remarked, representative of all kinds and classes. We had in Mr. Rae a good chairman, who, while being in sympathy with the objects of the meeting, was not afraid, but rather welcomed free discussion. Thus while a minority there who had doubts, felt free to express those doubts, they were given a courteous hearing, a courtesy which their own bearing and speech encouraged. They put their points with ability and candor, and without rancor, and were an object lesson of our colored population of which we were proud. Mr. R. M. Bailey, while still inclined to be sceptical as to the desirability of union with Canada, was not prepared to condemn it outright, and counselled a slower method of approach than that demanded by the sense of the meeting as expressed by the resolution passed. Mr. Arnold Bethel made a good point as to the possible withholding of a Canadian navy from aiding the Mother Country in time of war, which was, we think, fully answered by two speakers, who enforced the fact that the late Canadian elections settled that matter by showing the unswerving loyalty of Canada to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Macaulay's speech was, of course, the feature of the meeting, and was a masterpiece. It revealed a thorough grasp of the subject in all its bearings, and in both exposition and argument was very convincing. Our own attitude on the franchise problem we have repeatedly stated, but we must own that what he had to say of the Governor filled us with gratitude towards His Excellency. Whatever we may think of Sir William Grey Wilson's opinions, it is very plain that he was our enthusiastic advocate in Canada. We note with interest Mr. Macaulay's reference to the danger of giving a full franchise to the horde of backward Europeans that are pouring into Canada. We are not in a position to pass judgement on that issue, but we would like to point out that in

"Life a Perfect Burden"

Untold Sufferings from Biliousness, Headaches and Indigestion.

Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills

To produce such striking evidence, such satisfying proof as Mrs. E. D. Dupont gives in her letter, makes it self-evident that in Dr. Hamilton's Pills every suffering man and woman is offered a real cure for all stomach ailments. From her home at Oak Point, Mrs. Dupont writes a vivid and touching account of her four years of torture with biliousness and indigestion.

"My trouble was first manifested with blinding headaches and feeling of dizziness and fullness in the head. Such fearful turns of giddiness came over me, that at times I reeled and staggered. These attacks were accompanied with violent pains in the stomach and distension of the liver. Spots flitted before my eyes, and to think of eating made me miserable. I was unable to digest my food, lost weight, and got sleepless. When so low-spirited and despondent that I despaired of getting well, I read of how Mrs. Holt had been so wonderfully cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and got five boxes at once. To my delight the first box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills gave me relief. I began to eat, sleep, and enjoy my meals. The stomach and liver pains passed away. I improved steadily, and when five boxes of Dr. Hamilton's Pills were used I was a new woman, cured, happy, well, and strong."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills: 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1. Beware of substitutes and imitations. By mail from the Catarrhazone Company, Kingston, Ont.

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buying low grade coffee. An extra half cent or cent a day will buy

Seal Brand
and you will know the exquisite flavor of the finest coffee obtainable.

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PACKED IN ONE AND TWO POUND CANS ONLY

many respects we here, whatever our color may be, are less backward than are many of the nationalities of Europe. We were much impressed with Mr. Macaulay's argument as to the bearing of political union upon commercial prosperity. He forcefully showed that capitalists were not likely to let out money freely in an isolated colony whose insolation and feebleness rendered her liable to having her industries ruined or impoverished by a change of fiscal policy on the part of a rich and powerful neighbor. We can appreciate this argument, because we as a community have suffered terribly for that very reason. We could better draw capital if we were part of a large and wealthy country like that of Canada. We were glad that Mr. L. G. Brice, in his forcible speech, drew from Mr. Macaulay so helpful a statement as to our probable proposition as regards taxation under the new conditions. Mr. S. A. Dillet also made a good point among others when he suggested that the Imperial Government, after its heavy work of last year, and its programme for this year, might need such gentle reminder as our resolution might give if the Governor could see his way to transmit it. The intervention of a gentleman from Toronto was most welcome. His remarks were decidedly helpful, and when he called for three cheers for the chairman we were most willing to respond.

Women Members of Parliament

Finland has sixteen women members of Parliament, representing all classes of society. Among them are teachers, writers, editors, seamstresses, doctors of philosophy, social workers titled women, and wives of peasants, mechanics and professional men.

When frying fish of any kind, sprinkle a little salt on the bottom of the pan when it is hot; the fish can then be easily turned without breaking.

John returned home at a very questionable hour, and among other souvenirs of a special evening he carried a considerable gash on his forehead. His wife demanded an explanation of the wound. "Nothin' but 'larned 'bout, m'dear. Jes' bit m'self."

"John Brown! How could you bite your-self on the forehead?" exclaimed his irritated helpmate. This had presented no difficulties to the versatile John, if it had taxed the credulity of his spouse. I stood on chair, y'know," he exclaimed glibly. Answers.

A BOON TO STOCK-RAISERS

To Know How to Cure Colic, Distemper, Colds, Swellings—Saves Thousands Each Year.

It is a matter of vital importance to every farmer, horse-owner, and stock-raiser to know exactly what to do when one of his animals is taken suddenly sick.

The letter of Mr. Frank F. Fullerton, which we print below, gives information of inestimable value, and tells of his experience in curing ailing stock during the past thirty-eight years:

"Several years ago, when my horses took colic I used to give them Cayenne Pepper in hot milk, but in a few cases only did it help, and because I had no proper means at hand I lost several valuable animals. Some one told me of the success Mr. Wendling of Brockville, Ont., had in his racing stables with 'Nerviline' so I laid in a supply. It wasn't very long before Nerviline saved the life of a valuable stallion of mine, which was worth at least \$1,000.00. This horse was taken with colic, and would have died had it not been for Nerviline. I have used Nerviline for reducing swellings, for taking out distemper lumps, and easing a bad cough, and always found it worked well. I recommend every man who owns horses to keep Nerviline on hand."

SAVED \$1,000 BY NERVILINE

A WONDERFUL NEWSPAPERMAN

Joseph Pulitzer Who Started as a Tramp Became the Millionaire Owner of One of America's Greatest Papers and a Force in Politics.

The history of modern business and commerce contains many striking examples of men who, commencing life with scarcely a penny in their pockets, have in the course of years accumulated vast fortunes. None of their careers has been so varied and extraordinary, however, as that of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the "New York World," who has just died at the age of sixty-four, leaving a fortune of \$30,000,000. He was seventeen years of age when he decided that there was no opening for him in his native country, Moravia. He therefore tramped through Germany to the coast, sailed in an emigrant ship for New York, and when he reached Boston harbour jumped overboard and swam to shore because he had not sufficient to pay the head-tax on aliens. Ultimately he arrived in New York with just twenty cents in his pocket.

However, he managed to enlist as a private in the Lincoln Cavalry, and served through the last year of the Civil War. After his regiment was disbanded he began his fierce struggle for existence. He worked at anything that came his way—coal-heaver, coachman, waiter, butler, and stoker on a Missouri ferry-boat. It was while engaged in the latter occupation that he strolled one night into a small saloon in St. Louis where a game of chess was in progress. Pulitzer possessed a perfect genius for chess, and that night he beat the best man in the saloon. His play attracted the attention of a German journalist who was proprietor of a paper in St. Louis. He gave him a job and within a few years Pulitzer was managing editor and part-proprietor of that newspaper.

The Turning of the Tide

This was the turning of the tide. In 1878 he was able to buy the 'St. Louis Dispatch,' and, amalgamating it with his first newspaper, he formed the "St. Louis Post Dispatch," now one of the most prosperous journals in the United States. Five years later he acquired the 'New York World' from Jay Gould, a paper which soon developed into one of the most influential journals in America under the guidance of Pulitzer.

Pulitzer, having shown what he could do in the newspaper world, turned his attention to law and politics, and soon became a great force on the platform. He had an extraordinary command of English, although when he first landed in America he could not speak a word of the languages. Every spare moment, however, was spent in the public libraries, and within four years he could write trenchant English. At the height of his fame and prosperity, however, a great misfortune befell him. Early in the 'nineties he became quite blind. During his last years he spent most of his time on his yacht.

COLDS Quickly Cured

Everybody has a cold. Some resort to tablets and powders that contain dangerous drugs, and death from heart-depressing remedies is not infrequent.

It's poor policy to neglect a cold—especially when it can be cured so quickly without medicine.

You can send the soothing vapor of the pine woods, the richest balsams and healing essences, right to the cause of your cold by inhaling Catarrhazone.

Little drops of wonderful curative power are distributed through the whole breathing apparatus in two seconds.

Like a miracle, that's how Catarrhazone works in bronchitis, catarrh, colds, and irritable throat. You simply breathe its oily, fragrant vapor, and every trace of congestion and disease flees as before fire.

Catarrhazone Cures

Don't experiment longer—Catarrhazone means sure cure. Two months' treatment, guaranteed, price \$1.00; smaller size, 50c, at all dealers, or the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Ont. 13