

FISHER REVIEWED CAMPAIGN.

Minister of Agriculture Recalls

SOME FEATURES OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The Dundonald Roorbach Did Not Cut Ice.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, speaking at Knowlton, Brome County, Quebec, Saturday, when the Liberals of that constituency re-nominated Hon. J. C. McCorkill, provincial treasurer of Quebec, for the legislature, briefly reviewed the federal campaign.

At the outset of his address he thanked them from the bottom of his heart for rolling up such a magnificent majority for him on Nov. 3. When the campaign opened, as a minister he was obliged to take part in other counties, and so could not take the active personal part in his own county, which they reasonably might have expected. But he had appealed to the men who had won many victories, and they responded nobly. He had been with them only after nomination day, the easiest part of the fight, but the result was that his opponent just missed losing his deposit by thirty votes.

The result in Brome was repeated throughout the Dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the idol of the country. The people of Canada believe in him, so returned him to power with a magnificent majority. He deserved it. He is a great statesman and an honest man, devoted to his country, and a patriot of the highest type. He has received a greater mandate than any public man Canada ever had. Sir John A. Macdonald was returned to power several times, but he never had the heart of Canada, with him as Sir Wilfrid has (Cheers.)

It could not longer be said by their opponents that the Liberals held power through their Quebec majority. He had never been ashamed of that. The French vote was honest and patriotic. The Liberals have that vote still, but over and above that they have a big majority in the other provinces. Their only loss was in Quebec, and that was because they had nearly all of it before, and in the nature of things were bound to lose a little. As it is they have a clear majority of forty-one in this province. Outside of Quebec they have a majority of over twenty. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fisher expressed extreme satisfaction over the results in the Eastern Townships. During the campaign they didn't hear much of the Dundonald affair. (Laughter.) People down here knew much about that. The local Conservatives knew better than to make it an issue. Liberals all over Canada had been afraid of the result in this district. They feared for his return in Brome. (Laughter.) You may laugh, but it is true. They know better now. The only county where the question was discussed was Compton. (Cheers.) The result was that for the first time in fifty-one years that county went Liberal. Mr. Pope had undertaken to drive the speaker out of public life. He was himself defeated by nearly 300 majority.

At Ottawa, where the Dundonald question had been simply torn to shreds, where they had a special Dundonald Day, etc., the Liberal candidates were returned by the largest majorities any Liberal candidate ever received. So it was in Glenarry, where Lord Dundonald was offered the nomination. In Nova Scotia, the home of Mr. Fielding and Sir Frederick Borden, where the people are mostly Scotch, what happened? (Cheers.) There was not a single Conservative returned, and Sir Frederick's opponent lost his deposit. The Dundonald matter was overdone. The Conservatives had no real questions to present, and no general policy, and the electors properly repudiated such futile and ignorant appeals to prejudice.

The general policy of the government had been endorsed, and the G. T. P. project approved. From east to west the verdict was in our favor. We have today a mandate in a larger way than any government ever had to carry out that great railway project which is to build up Canada, and insure a continuance of progress and prosperity.

The speaker then referred briefly to the results in the neighboring counties. The redeeming of Compton had

been in no small degree due to the work of four young Liberals who had gone in there to conduct the Liberal campaign.

At Ottawa the other day Sir Wilfrid had given him the following message for the Eastern Townships: "My thanks and appreciation of general result. You did nobly." (Cheers.)

AROOSTOOK POTATO HOUSES.

Rev Number 207, and their Capacity 2,288,112 Bushels.

The Bangor & Aroostook railroad has compiled a list of the potato houses and their capacity as well as their owners. If all these potato houses were placed end to end they would have a total length of 13,053 feet, and would make a building two and one-half miles long. The 207 houses in this list have a total capacity of 2,288,112 bushels. If their contents were shipped at one time 4,576 cars would be required to contain them, meaning a train more than 31 miles long, not to speak of the engines that would be required to haul it.

The capacity of these houses does not represent anything like the total crop of potatoes raised in Aroostook annually. Perhaps one-fourth the potatoes are put into the houses along the line of the railroad and millions of bushels are taken directly from the fields and shipped out of the State. A large part of the potatoes put into these houses are not taken out until way along in the spring and they are never taken out until they are used for seed, for thousands of bushels are required to plant the fields for another crop.

There are millions of bushels of potatoes stored in cellars and other millions are used by the starch factories. These, together with those that are shipped out in the fall and those that are stored in cellars and smaller bins take care of the rest of the crop, so that there is usually about one-fourth of the crop to be put into the potato houses.

At Mars Hill the two largest potato houses in the world are located. These houses have a capacity of 86,850 bushels and 88,000 bushels, respectively, and in each a number of potato raisers have their potatoes stored. Grain and other crops as well as orchards and pastures are beginning to figure largely in the wealth of Aroostook county, the garden land of Maine.

"Now I Know the Joy of Health."

I am Brimming Over With Vitality—Appetite is Good—I Sleep Well—I Feel Happy.

FERROZONE

MADE ME FEEL LIKE NEW.

One of the earliest settlers in the town of Turnbull, Man., is Mr. John W. McNichol. Everybody knows him; knows how poor his health was for years.

Thanks to Ferrozone, Mr. McNichol is a hearty, strong man today. Here is his statement:

"Last spring I was terribly run down.

"I was so completely fagged out I couldn't do any hard work.

"In the morning I was tired—my limbs ached all over.

"Appetite—I simply didn't have any.

"Sleepless?—Yes, nervous and unhappy too.

"I braced up at once after taking Ferrozone. It put new life and vitality into my body. My nerves are strong. I eat heartily. I sleep well. Now I know the joy of health.

JOHN W. McNICHOL."

Won't you take Ferrozone too? It's really a marvellous tonic, some people say there is almost witchery in the way it builds you up. It's concentrated nourishment—that's what Ferrozone is—just one chocolate coated tablet to take three times a day. No other medicine in the world restores so quickly. Price 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50, at all dealers, or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

The man who gives your hand a cordial shake either has a full heart or an empty purse.

There's many a slip on icy roads and sidewalks in the winter. Sprains and bruises follow. That is the time when Perry Davis' Painkiller vindicates its right to the confidence it has retained for sixty years.

MADE A SCOOP.

A Canadian Correspondent in Russo-Japanese War

GOT NEWS OUT OF PORT ARTHUR.

And Beats His Fellow Workers to a Standstill.

Mr. W. Richmond Smith, the special correspondent of The Toronto News with the Japanese army before Port Arthur, is also the correspondent of the Associated Press and has won high praise from that organization as well as from leading newspapers in the United States for a striking journalistic feat.

On November 3 (our election day), the Associated Press sent out to all its subscribers a despatch from Port Arthur, dated the previous day, which will go down as one of the notable achievements in the annals of American journalism. Giving, as it did, a complete review in chronological order, of the movements of Gen. Nogai's forces about the beleaguered city, it was the first authentic and direct message to the outside world from the headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, preparing for the final assault upon Port Arthur. It was the lengthiest cable despatch which The Associated Press has handled during the present war, and one of the largest it has issued during its existence as a news medium. Due wholly to the pressure of political news upon the columns of Canadian papers the day after a general election, this message did not receive the publicity here which it deserved. The News published part of it, but the bulk of the story was never published in Canada.

How it Was Got Through.

The story of how the message was got through from Port Arthur to New York is an interesting one. As sent out to the newspapers in receipt of the Associated Press service it was 9,500 words, but in the skeletonized form in which it arrived it contained just 4,385 words, and required about 14 hours in transmission, practically monopolizing the new Trans-Pacific cable during all that time, and emphasizing again the importance and usefulness of that connecting link between the United States and the Far East as a medium for transmitting news.

The despatch was sent by Mr. Richmond Smith, who was designated to accompany the Third Japanese army on its mission to Port Arthur about six months ago. Since his arrival there Mr. Smith has not been permitted to send a word of news. How he contrived to get a cable through to Chefoo, where it was filed, was not known at The Associated Press Office in New York until after its receipt, when Mr. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the organization, received a despatch announcing that Mr. Smith had been permitted to use a Japanese despatch boat from Port Arthur in carrying out his important task. The Japanese war vessels took him back to Port Arthur the same day, and he is now there, prepared to give to the world the story of Port Arthur's fall, which seems to be almost imminent.

Much Red Tape Unwound.

Charles Hudson Boynton, manager of The Associated Press in New York, said that the preparations for the remarkable news beat had involved a most voluminous correspondence with Martin Egan, The Associated Press correspondent at Tokio. Mr. Egan conducted the negotiations with the Foreign Office and the War and Navy Departments in the Japanese capital, which, according to Mr. Boynton, involved the unwinding of an enormous amount of red tape.

"We begin at an early date to make the preparations which resulted in Mr. Smith breaking his silence of six months," said Mr. Boynton. "We first planned to charter a steamer to carry Mr. Smith's story from Port Arthur to Che-

foo, a distance of ninety miles. The Japanese government would not bear of this, but promised to let one of their despatch boats carry the story to Chefoo at their leisure. This did not exactly suit our purpose and Mr. Egan continued his negotiations which finally resulted in a compromise, the Japanese government giving us permission to charter a small launch or junk for the purpose.

In correspondence with Mr. Egan at Tokio it was arranged that the junk was to fly a distinctive flag known only to the Associated Press correspondents. The flag was to be of white cotton at least three yards by a yard and a half and bearing the letters "M. E." the initials of M. Egan, in red. When this had been arranged, Mr. Hogerty from the Chicago office of the Associated Press, who is representative at Chefoo, was instructed to be on the lookout night and day for any craft carrying such a flag at her topmast.

On Nov. 3rd. at 9.16 o'clock a brief despatch arrived from Chefoo, which set everybody on edge in the Associated Press office in New York. It read as follows:

Chefoo, Nov. 2.—Mr. Stone—Filed 4,000 Smith 3 afternoon. Smith returns to Port Arthur tonight.

Thirty-eight minutes later, or at 9.54 o'clock, the momentous despatch, predicting Port Arthur's doom began to come in. It was filed in nine sections. The last word was not received in the Associated Press office until 11 p. m.

The Trans-Pacific cable during all those hours was doing nothing but carrying the news from Port Arthur. There are several relays, where the message had to be repeated. From Chefoo the despatch went to Hong Kong, from there to Manila, and thence to Guam. The tropical night must have descended over lonely Midway Island many hours before when the operator, keeping his vigil there in the little office on the bluff receives the first warning from his instrument of what was coming. He sent it on to Honolulu and from there it was cabled to San Francisco to be forwarded direct to the New York office of the Associated Press over a leased wire.

The cable toll from Chefoo to San Francisco is 36 cents a word at the reduced rates for press despatches. From San Francisco to New York the rate is 43.4 cents a word. Altogether the transmission of the despatch cost the Associated Press \$1,783.

His Word Pledged to Japan.

"Richmond Smith," said Melville E. Stone, "had been compelled to give a pledge that he would only file the despatch after it had been censored by the Japanese authorities. He was also asked to pledge himself to make no alterations in the censored story, to add nothing, and to do no talking regarding the situation at Port Arthur when he reached Chefoo. This is a neutral port, and he might have sent any kind of story he liked, but the military authorities to his word and allowed him to go to Chefoo altogether untrammelled and return again to Port Arthur.

Mr. Smith is back again at Port Arthur, where he will write the thrilling story of its fall when that occurs. We have made arrangements with the editor of The Novoe Krai, the Russian paper published in Port Arthur, to tell the story from within the Russian lines on that occasion. I hope he will live to tell it."

Americans are known as a dyspeptic people. The extent of this disease may be inferred from the multitude of so-called "medicines" offered as a remedy. They are often in tablet form and have no value except as palliatives of the immediate effects of dyspepsia. The man who used them may feel better but is surely getting worse. They do not touch the real cause of the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine specially prepared to cure diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not made to give temporary relief but to effect permanent cure. In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it cures perfectly and permanently.

It has cost Dr. Pierce \$25,000 to give away in the last year the copies of his People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which have been applied for. This book of 1008 pages is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and customs. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, A. Y.

When a man begins to take whisky for a medicine he soon becomes a chronic invalid.

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory.

FAMINE THREATENS.

Desperate Situation in the South of Russia.

London, Nov. 15.—According to the Russian correspondents of The Times, the situation of the thousands of poor people dependent on the reservists despatched from the southern governments to Manchuria is already well-nigh desperate. It is everywhere foreseen that destitution faces the bulk of the families left behind during the approaching winter. Even in Odessa itself the problem is one which the municipal and other authorities admit is capable of only partial solution. Credits have been opened by the town council, but the pittance they promise is at best but a miserable one. To make matters worse, other municipal authorities in the larger south Russian towns either refuse altogether to move, basing their refusal on the absence of means, or confine their activity to voting sums of money which they admit must prove quite inadequate to meet the urgent necessities of the situation.

In view of the large numbers of men killed and incapacitated at the front, the military authorities have been approached as to the extent to which the various municipal corporations and charitable organizations may depend upon government assistance later on. The answer of the military authorities is that with the death or incapacitating of either soldier or reservist they no longer officially "exist," and that the burden of assisting their wives, families, or other dependents cannot be borne by military funds.

TO CURE FEVER CHILLS.

And such complaints as "Shivers" and ague, we recommend Nerviline very highly. Twenty drops of Nerviline taken in hot water with a little sugar three times daily not only stops the chills, but knocks out the disease completely. Nerviline has a direct action on fever chills and removes the conditions causing them. In stomach and bowel troubles Nerviline never fails. It's pleasant to the taste, quick to relieve and always cures permanently. Get a 25c. bottle today.

BUYING A RAILWAY.

G. P. R. Said to be After Boston & Maine.

New York, Nov. 14.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is in town and had an important conference this morning with Vice-President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Company.

Nothing was given out for publication, but it is intimated that the Canadian Pacific is negotiating for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Boston & Maine Railroad. This company makes a direct connection with the lines controlled by the New Haven road in England, and as the Pennsylvania Railroad interest is understood to have a large voice in New Haven Railroad affairs, it is believed that the conference this morning between these two officials has to do with the purchase of the Boston & Maine.

Friends of the Canadian Pacific say that the acquisition of this property would be a decided advantage to the Canadian Pacific.

THE MILDEST AND SUREST RELIEF.

For constipated bowels and piles is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, which causes no griping pain and act promptly. Well known to all doctors. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

As is the feeling with which one woman regards another who wears an imported gown.

By bribing the nerves with opium you may stop a cough but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. Allen's Lung Balsam, containing no opium, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated affections of throat and lungs.

The more one of a man's character is his power to resist the dragging back influence of his environment.

There is no more obstinate skin trouble than Salt Rheum. It sometimes lingers for years, but Weaver's Cerate makes short work of it. Apply the Cerate to the inflamed skin, and take Weaver's Syrup to insure permanent cure.

Lot's wife probably passed some other woman and looked back to see what she had on.