

ONTARIO'S NEW PREMIER.

And Men Who Will Probably Form His Cabinet.

Mr. Whitney Has Been a Member of the Legislature Since 1888.

(Toronto Globe.)

A native of Dundas county and a resident therein ever since his birth, October 2, 1843, Mr. J. P. Whitney, who will doubtless be called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a new government, was educated at the Cornwall Grammar School and called to the bar in 1876, since which time he has practiced law in Morrisburg. The honor of K. C. came in 1890. Mr. Whitney was a member of the volunteers served five months during the Fenian troubles of 1866, and is now a Lieutenant-Colonel of the reserve militia. His political experience dates from 1886, when he contested Dundas for the Legislature, but was defeated by Dr. T. F. Chamberlain. On the latter being unseated, Mr. Whitney was returned at a bye-election in 1888, and has been a member of the house ever since. On the resignation of Mr. Maer from the leadership of the Opposition, Mr. Whitney was chosen for that position on April 2, 1896. As such he has made several extensive tours of the Province in the Conservative interests, and in the time he has had should have become fairly well known. His is a rather cold austere temperament, not making for sociability or popularity in the ordinary sense. He prefers a quiet room, surrounded by books, to the buffeting of the political caucus. His method of speaking, as is well known, is discursive, and includes great powers of denunciation and some gift of sarcasm. In religious matters he is a prominent Anglican.

THE NEW CABINET.

When Mr. Whitney begins to form his cabinet he will meet his first trouble, for such an ardent friend as Mr. E. F. Clarke, M. P., has already selected eighteen good men, from whom he can only choose six besides himself. The Globe is not in the confidence of the new government, so may do a little prophesying on its own account.

All minds seem to agree that Mr. J. J. Foy will be one of those selected. His judicial temperament and legal training specially mark him for the position of Attorney-General. Mr. Foy was born in Toronto in 1847, and has been a member of the Legislature since 1898.

Mr. W. H. Hoyle has won a tribute of praise from such a keen critic as Mr. Goldwin Smith, and is deserving of a place in the Conservative cabinet. He is a clear thinker and a forcible speaker, who gives the impression of honest intentions. He was born in England in 1842, is a furniture dealer in Cannington and has been in the House since 1898.

Mr. Thomas Crawford is thought by many to be the probable Minister of Agriculture, as he is a buyer of cattle in this city, and has spoken of agricultural subjects in the House. One might say his distinguishing characteristic is deliberation. Mr. Crawford was born in Ireland in 1847, and has been in the House since 1894.

Mr. Finlay Macdiarmid of West Elgin has been boosted for years as the coming Minister of Agriculture. He is a young farmer who carved a reputation principally by telling of the iniquities of the Liberals in defeating him in 1898.

A portfolio will likely be reserved for Mr. Isaac Brock Lucas, the youthful-looking member for Centre Grey. Mr. Lucas practises law at Markdale, but he was born in Lambton county forty years ago in September next. He has been a foremost debater on the Opposition side, where he has sat since 1898.

Breezy, smiling W. J. Hanna cannot be left out, for he came to the House in 1892 with the reputation of a future Premier. He is one of the heavy-weights of the Conservative party, being a prominent lawyer in Sarnia, a good speaker and a man of pre-eminent social qualities. He has also a personal magnetism that is invaluable in a political leader. He was born in Middlesex county in 1862 of Irish parentage.

If five places are filled by the above men, there will be a scramble for the sixth. One could scarcely conceive the overlooking of Lieut.-Col. A. J. Matheson, who for years has tried to extract sunbeams out of cucumbers, or, in other words, make the people believe they were poor when they had millions in the bank. With such strong views on economy he must surely be made Provincial Treasurer. Col. Matheson's home is at Perth, where he was born in 1845. He is choleric in disposition, but withal a very decent and kindhearted fellow.

This leaves no place for Major Hendrie of Hamilton, whose wealth and

social position gave him prominence as soon as he was elected in 1902. He is a railway contractor and engineer, and might be selected for the Public Works portfolio. Compared with some of his colleagues he is young, having been born in Hamilton in 1857. Nor does it provide for at least three others who will expect recognition.

WHAT ABOUT DR. NESBITT?

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt will be very difficult to control if he is not given a portfolio, as he frequently took the leadership of his party in his own hands during the last session of the House, and evinced more fighting qualities than Mr. Whitney himself. His membership in the House dates only from 1902.

The same ambition lies but imperfectly concealed in the breast of Mr. J. W. St. John, who for years has been bidding for the post of Commissioner of Crown Lands. However, if a new Minister of Mines is appointed there might be room for him, only for the fact that even Tory Toronto would be getting more than its share of portfolios.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Conclusion of Mr. McNeill's Address— Election of Officers.

For the reasons he had given an orchard was certainly as deserving of encouragement as any other industry. Put ten thousand lumbermen into the province and they would make a skeleton of the country by cutting down the trees. An orchardist may grow one hundred barrels of apples, but he actually benefits the country by so doing, instead of injuring it. The occupation of lumbering, or mining cannot be continued indefinitely, but this was not so with orcharding, as the land was left as rich as it was before.

The speaker thought that considering the small amount of capital required, there was no industry on the farm that paid as well as fruit growing. He would not advise any farmer to engage in orcharding exclusively, but to take up mixed farming. An orchard properly cared for should yield 100 barrels of apples to the acre, worth on an average of \$1.00 per barrel. It cost \$30 per acre to properly care for an orchard so there was left to the farmer a profit of \$70 per acre. An orchard had a tendency to produce a splendid type of manhood and womanhood, it does not exhaust the resources of the country, and it pays financially. He was glad the fruit growers of New Brunswick had formed an association they could count on receiving every assistance from the fruit division of the department of agriculture. He believed it was a good plan to work together in societies, and thought such a movement should be given every encouragement. (Applause.)

Mr. T. B. Kidner, director of manual training, rendered a love song, which was greatly appreciated. He responded to an encore and was afterwards presented by President Gilman with a plate of apples. Miss Williamson the accompanist was similarly remembered.

On motion of A. D. Thomas a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the musicians.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. W. Saxby Blair, on being called upon, responded with a brief address. He thought the varieties of apples best adopted for New Brunswick were the Wealthy, Wolfe River, McIntosh Red, Golden Russett, Baxter and Ben Davis.

The report of the nominating committee was presented by Mr. Henry Wilmot, and officers were elected as follows for the ensuing year:

President.—John C. Gilman, Kingsclear.

Vice-president.—A. E. McAlpine, Queens.

Secretary.—W. D. Albright, Sussex.

Treasurer.—Henry W. Wilmot, Lincoln.

A vice-president for each county was also elected.

The secretary of the association, Mr. W. D. Albright, of Sussex, read a draft of the constitution, which, on motion of Mr. Peters, was adopted.

The secretary read communications from Stone & Wellington, and E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont., offering to supply nursery stock at reduced rates. Stone & Wellington offered a discount of 30 per cent, and Mr. Smith was willing to sell at a discount of 40 per cent to members of the association.

The secretary reported that thirty members had joined the association, making the total receipts \$30.

At eleven o'clock the meeting adjourned sine die.

WHEN THE LIVER GETS TORPID

You want a mild stimulant like Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut which cure inactive liver, relieve constipation and sick headache at once. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

THE EDGE OF THE PIT

No Wonder There is Discontent in Russia.

MEDICAL MEN BANISHED TO SIBERIA

For Daring to Speak Against the State Liquor Monopoly.

When a few few years ago the International Temperance congress was held at Vienna, the Russian government had its representatives commending to other lands its State liquor monopoly scheme. It should be said that the representatives at these congresses are not necessarily abstainers, but are largely medical scientists and government administrators seeking remedies against alcoholism and desiring to promote counter attractions against this evil. These scientists and staticians had by this time found that the Russian pretensions to temperance reform, however well meant originally, had degenerated mainly into a huge revenue gathering agency, and that the former local self-interest of the publican had given place to a government or national self-interest in an enormously enhanced liquor revenue; and the advocacy of it by these Russian representatives had a pretty severe handling at the hands of representatives of other lands—who disputed its pretensions and emphasized its defects.

But the Russian authorities made the liquor traffic a state monopoly. Villages and Communes could allow or actually run a drinkshop. That power was taken away. Many parishes petitioned against liquor shops being opened, and others prayed that they be closed on Sundays and church holidays, when the drunkenness was awful. The Rural Board of Gdoy pleaded the poverty of the people through the late famine. All these petitions were ignored. Government instructions were issued to local authorities to facilitate the traffic, and the clergy were officially admonished to cease preaching temperance.

In four years the nation's liquor revenue under the new system increased from £29,000,000 to £32,000,000.

THE FATE OF OBJECTORS.

In Vienna, the capital of Austria—though that country borders on Russia—all present could speak their minds without reasonable fear. But now the venue changes to Russia itself. The Russian General Congress of Medical Men has this year assembled at St. Petersburg. It was in no sense a temperance congress, but a congress organized to discuss subjects of medical science and the national health and well-being of the vast empire. The intemperance and consequent ill-health and death rate came into consideration, and necessarily evolved a pronouncement of the working of the current methods of supplying intoxicants through the government monopoly system. Finally the congress pronounced upon it in the following striking yet guarded terms:

"The spirit monopoly not only does not check alcoholism in Russia, but it actually favors its growth, because of its value in filling the coffers of the State.

"An active and successful conflict against alcoholism, which is in Russia a social evil of the first magnitude, is only possible if we had full guarantee of liberty for our persons and words, and freedom of the press and public meetings.

"It is only under these conditions that it would be possible to spread widely among the people instruction as to the injury caused by alcoholism and the real causes of its development."

BANISHED TO SIBERIA.

Will it be believed that as a result of the failure of the government liquor monopoly being thus exposed by these medical gentlemen, many of them have been arrested by the Russian authorities, torn from their homes and life associations, and banished to Siberia!

This has happened in the year of grace 1904. The Vienna paper, Der Abstinenz, reports the congress at St. Petersburg and the resolution it adopted, as above quoted, and records the dire results to those brave men "who have dared" as it says, "to speak the truth in the face of the Russian authorities," and who have consequently been banished from hearth and home as if they were criminal convicts, instead of being what they are—martyrs to the cause of sobriety.

This, after all, will not be wondered at by those who have read the new

volume, "Russia as it is," by Karl Joubert—who has just rescued from Siberia his medical friend who was banished for five years for too persistently reporting the insanitary conditions of his township.

PREVENTION OF APPENDICITIS.

Dr. Joseph Kidd Prescribes What Things Are to be Avoided.

(From the Nineteenth Century and After.)

To prevent appendicitis:—(1) Do not neglect chills when heated by exercise, especially after games on grass, or when much fatigued in mind or body. The actual exciting cause in most cases is chill. The bacterial forces are very quiescent till the colon is blocked by undigested food; then a chill develops the peritonitis, to which the inflamed appendix adds greater intensity and danger to life.

(2) Masticate well, eat slowly, do not swallow any food that is not perfectly softened by the teeth. Even salads, fruit, nuts, almonds and raisins may be taken freely if really well masticated. In the haste and bustle of city life it is better to take half a meal well masticated, than to bolt the whole in a hurry.

(3) Avoid aperient salts, waters or pills. Far better to let nature do her own work, undisturbed by purgatives of any sort. The doctor may find it necessary to order an aperient for a sick person, but the use of the aperient ought gradually to cease and not become a habit. With patience and diet management, nature may be allowed unhindered to resume her ordinary habit of health, a slow gradual process. Patience is the opposite of that impatience which cannot wait. Alas! It is the rarest thing in the present day to find any one waiting for the healthy slow working of nature, all impatient for quick results, in haste to disturb the healthy progress (slow and sure) of normal digestion.

The surgical operation is a very serious one, not to be lightly entered upon; yet delay is often dangerous. A distinguished surgeon has lately written: "In one month I have seen six fatal cases of appendicitis"—a terrible record.

BUSY PEOPLE NEED HEALTH.

What a rush modern life is, push, drive, get there somehow. It's hard on the nerves, hard on the digestion, hard on sleep. Your blood gets thin and strength goes down hill. Busy people must maintain health, must build up. Take Ferrozone—is sharpens the appetite, forms rich, red blood, develops strength as if by magic. Ferrozone is a nerve and brain tonic that keep a rebuilding going on in the system and brings vigor and energy to those who need it. Try Ferrozone and see how quickly you'll improve. Price 50c. at druggists.

A HUMAN PATCHWORK.

W. Finlayson, Sample Citizen of Port Simpson

Vancouver, Jan. 28.—W. Finlayson of Port Simpson, is able to boast that he has on him a piece of the skin of nearly every resident of the coming Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Finlayson came down from the north recently, being convalescent after the launch explosion in which one man was killed, he being frightfully scalded. To save his life he had to have 375 pieces of skin grafted on him. At first the male residents of Port Simpson were backward in giving up pieces of their epidermis, but the ladies came gallantly forward and endured the pain inseparable from the sacrifice of integument. Of course all the men quickly followed suit until practically every white resident had contributed to this unique piece of human patchwork. Finlayson is on his way east to his sister, Mrs. E. St. Laurent, of Saskatoon, at whose home he will recuperate after his marvellous experience.

ONLY ONE CURE FOR CATARRH

And it's neither a dopy mixture a troublesome atomizer or an irritating stuff—it is fragrant healing Catarrhazone which is recommended by at least twenty thousand physicians in the United States and Canada. The balsamic vapor of Catarrhazone goes at once to the source of disease, kills the germs, heals sore spots; it prevents dropping in the throat, keeps the nostrils clear and cures foul breath. Cure is complete and permanent when Catarrhazone is used. It is as certain as eternity to cure, can't fail. Every complete dollar outfit guaranteed; trial size 25c. Use only Catarrhazone.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as safeguard against infectious diseases.

WINNIPEG'S SCOURGE.

An Epidemic of Typhoid in the Prairie City.

DISEASE PUZZLES THE MEDICAL EXPERTS.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 28.—For the past six months an epidemic of typhoid fever has puzzled the medical fraternity of this city, and to such an extent has the disease developed during the past few weeks that it was found necessary to wire to Chicago and New York for bacteriological experts to determine the cause of the outbreak. Though there have been hundreds of cases since September it seems only to have become alarming in its results during the past few weeks, and its ravages have carried away many prominent citizens in Winnipeg and its immediate vicinity, notwithstanding the best medical aid. Many of the large firms have been severely crippled by their employees being away for weeks at a time with the fever.

During the year just past there have been 229 deaths from typhoid in Winnipeg out of a population of 75,000. In Washington, D. C., a city with four times the population, the cases of typhoid which have proved fatal only totalled 225. The Telegram has compiled a table showing the number of deaths from this disease which have occurred in the principal cities in the United States, and arrives at the following typhoid fever death rate per 100,000 of population: Winnipeg, 306; Washington, 78; Duluth, 43; Minneapolis, 41; St. Louis, 33; St. Paul, 22; New York, 17; and Newark, N. J., 10.

The epidemic is not of the ordinary typhoid type, but more resembles the old Red River fever, which was the terror of the historic valley in the pioneer days, when countless herds of buffalo swarmed the plains and the settlers were beset with murderous Indians and the lawless whites. In those days it was supposed that the water was accountable for the fever, but at the present time Winnipeg gets her water from an artesian well, the water from which analysts pronounce to be the purest in the world. It has been suggested that the open manholes to the sewers is the real cause on account of the foul stench which arises from them. These sewers have been flushed daily but still the awful odor fills the air and the typhoid continues.

A DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE

Overtakes Those Who Neglect Their Weak Heart and Tired Nerves.

FERROZONE

Is the One Sure Heart Tonic That Always Cures.

An attack is liable to come at any time from over-exertion, excitement or emotion.

If blood rushes to your head and palpitation and shortness of breath are noticeable, there's great cause for alarm.

A. F. Beattie of the Allen Hotel, Bay City, Mich., was cured of heart disease by Ferrozone. See if your case is similar to his:

The Symptoms.

Nervousness Palpitation Trembling Dizziness Sinking Feeling Heart Pains Short Breath Weakness

Mr. Beattie says: "I was weak and miserable. I was subject to heart palpitation and dizziness.

"As I grew worse I began to have trembling and sinking sensations.

"Ferrozone strengthened my heart, gave vigor to my nerves, soon made me well. It's a great builder."

The one medicine for the people with weak heart and poor nerves is Ferrozone, 50c. a box or six for \$2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. B. A., and Kingston, Ont.

BEYOND ALL DESCRIPTION

Was the experience Mrs. E. V. Carter of Dansville, had with rheumatism which resisted everything till Nerviline was tried. "The only relief I ever got was from rubbing on Nerviline" writes Mrs. Carter. "It penetrated to the very core of the pain and eased my suffering after a few applications. I have used many rheumatic remedies but none had the soothing, pain subduing power of Nerviline which I recommend highly." Try Nerviline yourself. Good for internal use and excellent to rub on. Price 25c.