

My Friend

The Chauffeur.

By C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON, Authors of **THE Lightning Conductor** **THE Princess Passes**, ETC.

(Continued.)

We all got out as if we had stopped on purpose, and the hotel which Fate and our Chauffeur had chosen, proved very fair, though too modern to be in the picture.

If the automobile had flashed us to Mars, things could hardly have been more unfamiliar to our eyes than when we walked out next morning to find ourselves in the midst of a great city.

Flags were everywhere, in arched windows, rich with sculptured stone; flying over the great gates of the city; festooned in the charming little houses with fountain courts surrounded by columns. The peasants of the country round had flocked to town for the holiday. Dark velvet-eyed girls in short dresses of bright-colored silk heavy with gold embroidery, their hair hidden by white head-dresses flashing with sequins, and tall men in long frock coats of dark crimson or yellow, were exactly like a stage scene in some wonderful theatre, while handsome Austrian officers wearing graceful blue cloaks draped over one shoulder, might have been opera heroes.

There was strange music in the streets, and a religious procession, which we followed for some time, our way to the maraschino factory which Mr. Barrymore said we must see. Of course, some monks had invented the liqueur, as they always do, but perhaps the cherries which grow only among those mountains, and can't be exported, had as much to do with the original success of the liqueur as the existence of the recipe.

If Aunt Kathryn had listened to Mr. Barrymore and me we would have gone from Zara inland to a place called Krka, to visit the cataract of Krka. Described as a combination of Niagara and the Rhine Falls. But she said that the very sound of the names would make a cat want to sneeze, and she was sure she would take her death of cold there. So the proposal fell to the ground, and we kept to the coast route, the shortest way of getting to Ragusa and Cattaro.

When we had climbed out of Zara by the old post road, begun by Venice and finished by Austria, our way lay among the famous cherry-trees which have made Zara rich. There were miles of undulating country and fields of wheat, interspersed with vines and almond trees which mingled with the cherries. The pastures where sheep and goats grazed were blue and pink with violets and anemones; here and there was an old watch-tower, put up against the Turks; and the rich pastures drove in quaint, fat calves, which looked as if the occupants were sitting in long panes.

With a motor it was not far to Sebenico, which called itself modestly a "little Genua" and it was so pretty, lying by the sea, with its narrow streets climbing up a hill to an ancient fortress, that I should have loved to linger, but Aunt Kathryn was for pushing on; and, of course, it is her trip, so her wishes must be obeyed when they can't be directed into other channels. We stopped only long enough for an omelette, and passed on after a mere glimpse of close-huddled houses (with three heads for every window, staring at the motor) and a cathedral with an exquisite doorway. Then we were out of the town, spinning on through the wild, unreal-looking country towards Spalato.

"What new group of 'mermoons!' exclaimed Sir Ralph, enchanted with everything, in his half-cynical, half-romantic way. 'I shall recommend you to the Riviera. Shouldn't you like to do it, Miss Beechey—dazzling, not scorching?'

"I think when I get married," Beechey replied judiciously, "I shall want to go anywhere. I shall just stay somewhere for a change."

"It's early to decide," remarked Sir Ralph.

"I don't know. It's always well to be prepared," said Beechey, with the enigmatical look she sometimes puts on, which (in spite of her ankle-straps and dress and long-long tails of hair) makes her appear at least sixteen.

Beyond Sebenico the Dalmatian landscape frowned upon us, but we liked its savage mood. The road, winding inland, was walled with mountains which might have struck a chill to the heart of Childe Roland on his way to find the Dark Tower. On a rocky shoulder here and there, a vouchered sinister little hamlet, like a black cat huddling into the neck of a

which. Sometimes, among the stony pastures where discouraged goats browsed discontentedly, we would spy a human inhabitant of one of those savage haunts, a shepherd in a costume more strange than picturesque, with a plait of hair almost as long as Beechey's, hanging down his back—a sullen, Mongolian-faced fellow, who stared or scowled as we flew by, his ragged dog too startled by the rush of the motor even to bark, frozen into an attitude of angry amazement at his master's feet. One evidence only of modern civilization did we see—the railway from Sebenico to Spalato, the first we had come near in Dalmatia; and we congratulated ourselves that we were travelling by automobile instead. No trace of shut out some wonderful view, just as our eyes had focused on it, no black smoke, no stuffy air, no need to think of time tables!

When at last we sighted the Adriatic again, a surprise awaited us. The land of desolation lay behind; beyond, a land of beauty and full summer. We ran beside an azure sea, transparent as gauze, fringing a tropical strand; and so came into the little town of Trau, which might have been under a spell of sleep since medieval days. Its walls and gables, its towers, its fort and Sanmichele tower, all set like a mosaic of jewels in a ring of myrtles, oleanders, and laurels, delighted our eyes; and the farther we went on the way to Spalato, keeping always by the glittering sea, the more beautiful grew the scene. The walls along our road were well-lit hidden with agaves and rosemary. Cacti leered impudently at us; palms and pomegranates made the breeze on our faces whisper of the south and the east. Not a place we passed that I would not have loved to spend a month in, studying in the carved stones of churches and ruined castles the history of Venetian rule, or the wild romance of Turkish raids.

Spalato we reached at sunset, as the little waves which creamed against the pink rocks were splashed with crimson; and Spalato was by far the most imposing of the cities we had seen yet. As in Italy, the ancient and modern towns held themselves apart from one another, as if there could be no sympathy between the two, though the new houses were pushing and would have encroached now and then if they could. We stayed here, and by getting up at sunrise Beechey and I, with Mr. Barrymore and Sir Ralph, had time for a glimpse of Diocletian's palace, grand in ruinous desolation.

Still we went on beside the sea, and from Spalato to Almissa—sheltered under high rocks at the mouth of a river, was a splendid run leading us by the territory of an ancient peasant republic—Poljica; one of those odd little self-governing communities, like San Marino, which have flourished through troubled centuries under the very nose of great powers. Poljica had had its Jean d'Arc, who perished in the hands of the Turks, and I bought a charming little statuette of her.

At Almissa we bade good-bye to the blue water for a while to run by the banks of the Cetina, a big and beautiful river; for the ramp of the Bokovo Hills had got between us and the sea; but we threaded our way out to it again, after switch-backing up and down an undulating road close to the frontier of Herzegovina; and at the end of a wonderful day descended upon a harbor in an almost land-locked basin of water. It was Gravosa, the port of Ragusa, still hidden by an intervening tongue of land. It was a gay scene by the quay, where native coasting ships were unloading their queer cargoes. Dark-faced porters in ragged tunics and shaggy trousers, men in loose knickerbockers, embroidered shirts, and funny little turbans lounged about, and stared at us as if they were every-day people and we extraordinary. And the setting for the lively picture was the deeply-indented bay, surrounded with a pretty little town, and like a pleasure garden all the way, with the whiteness of wild lilies flung like snow drifts against dark cedars, and trails of marvellous roses, strangely

tinted with all shades of red and yellow from the palest to the deepest, clambering among the branches of umbrella pines. There were villas too, with pergolas, and two or three dignified old houses of curious architecture, of which we had a flash-glimpse through doorways in enormous walls.

We bounded up the saddle of a hill, then down again, and so came to a charming hotel, white, with green verandahs, set in a park that was half a garden. We were to spend the night and go on next day, after seeing the town; but the Chauffeur said that we should not see it to the same advantage by morning light as in this poetic flash of sunset. So after greeting Signor Bari and his sister, who were painting in the park, we drove on, through a crowded place where music played, crossed a moat, and were swallowed by the long shadow of the city gate, black with a twisted draping of ancient ivy.

(To be continued.)

Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold

IT CAN HAVE BUT ONE RESULT. IT LEAVES THE THROAT OR LUNGS, OR BOTH, AFFECTED. DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP IS THE MEDICINE YOU NEED.

It is without an equal as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will stop the cough, soothe the throat, and if the cough or cold has become settled on the lungs, the healing properties of the Norway Pine Tree will promptly eradicate the bad effects, and a persistent use of the remedy cannot fail to bring about a complete cure.

Do not be humbugged into buying so-called Norway Pine Syrup, but be sure and insist on having Dr. Wood's. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mrs. Henry Sealbrook, Hopwood, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the past three years and I consider it the best remedy known for the cure of colds. It has cured all my children and myself."

HALF A HUNDRED LITTLE HORSES

On the Davidson liner Trinitia, Capt. Abernethy, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Glasgow, there were 53 Shetland ponies, brought out for stock purposes. They were shipped by Peter Anderson, of Lovick, Shetland Isles. They are a fine looking lot of animals. Thirty-eight of the ponies were consigned to Mr. Simpson, of Chicago. There were also three stallions and four fillies for Mr. Moyle, of the new province of Alberta, and eight fillies for Mr. Ross, of Streetsville (Ont.).

The latter lot are especially well bred. Their names and sires are: Lady Drummond, sire Luthians Best; Kitty, sire Magnet; Bessie, sire Royal Ross; Nellie Bly, sire King of Roses; Miss Brown, sire Sir Thomas; Iola, sire Mackath; Rosemary, sire Juvenile Lord; Joan, sire Razzle. One of the horses in Mr. Moyle's lot is a handsome show horse, which has been shown at all the local exhibitions in Scotland. The ponies will be unloaded today.

MUCH WORK AHEAD OF LOCAL HOUSE

Prorogation is Not Likely Until the Last of Next Week

Fredericton, March 11—(Special)—At high mass celebrated in St. Dunstan's church tonight the pastor, Rev. F. L. Carney, in speaking of the sudden death of Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, paid a beautiful tribute to the humble and virtuous life, zealous and assiduous labors, intellectual attainments and noble character of deceased prelate. In conclusion, he reminded the congregation of their duty to the soul of the prince among his peers and he announced solemnly high mass of requiem to be celebrated tomorrow morning for the repose of his soul.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of William M. Clarke, assistant chief of the fire department, died at the private hospital last evening after a brief illness of heart trouble. She was formerly Miss Libby, of this city, and was thirty-seven years of age. A husband and two children survive.

A number of important matters are still to be dealt with by the legislature and it is not expected prorogation will take place before the last of next week.

Rev. Dr. Grieson, of Toronto, returned missionary from Corea, preached to large congregations at St. Paul's church today. In the afternoon he spoke at the Y. M. C. A. meeting.

Many members of the legislature attended service at the cathedral this morning and listened to an appropriate sermon by Rev. Sub-den Street.

Much interest is manifested in the civic elections, which take place tomorrow. For the first time since the method of electing the council by a vote of the whole city was adopted, in 1894, there is a contest in every ward. The official ballot contains a list of twenty names. Unfortunately four of the best men seeking aldermanic honors are offering in one ward, which means that only two of them can be returned. Ald. Edwards is the only member of the present council not seeking re-election.

While elections are always uncertain the indications point to the return of Mayor McNally and at least six members of the old council.

This morning the sewerage committee opened tenders for supplying pumps and electric motors for the pumping station of the sewerage system. The following tenders were opened and referred to Engineer Barbour for report: Chas. J. Jager Co., Boston, \$7,200; Lawrence Pump & Engine Co., Lawrence (Mass.), \$4,475; Lawrence Machine Co., Lawrence (Mass.), \$4,750; R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, (Pa.), \$5,000; Smart, Turner Co., Hamilton (Ont.), \$5,700; Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, \$4,000.

In the argument of the Scott case against the Kingsclear road house proprietors, A. J. Gregory, K. C., counsel for the defence, and J. D. Phinney, K. C., counsel for the prosecution, both made lengthy addresses today in which they attacked the credibility of the witnesses of the opposing sides. In concluding his address, Mr. Phinney defended Rev. J. J. Colter's course as Scott's attorney in hiring the spotters to come here to make evidence and referred to the remedy for constipation, because of a violent purgative is employed, it is sure to set up pain, irritation and congestion, and result finally in piles.

CONSTIPATION Causes Headache, Abdominal Pains, Piles, and in Severe Cases Insanity and Apoplexy

It is a common mistake to conclude that Constipation is not a dangerous condition. Although at first it is only accompanied by slight inconvenience and pain, yet if not corrected, it will inevitably lead to very dire results.

Great care should be used in selecting a remedy for constipation, because if a violent purgative is employed, it is sure to set up pain, irritation and congestion, and result finally in piles. The experience of those who have tested all the cures for constipation, seems to prove that Ferrozone is the most agreeable and satisfactory treatment. It makes the bowels so well ordered that natural and unassisted action is established. Nothing can equal the immediate sense of comfort it produces, and pains in the head, and stomach, and in the intestines, disappear almost at once.

Ferrozone is very mild and certain in its action, and never causes inconvenience or distress. Ferrozone can be taken early as long as required, and it in no way interferes with business or pleasure, and nothing may be feared from its use however prolonged it may be.

Ferrozone always cures, and can be purchased at any reliable drug store for 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Sent by mail, if desired, at price as forwarded. Dr. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

DR. SHOOP'S RHEUMATIC TABLETS

KEFFINGTON TO BE RETAINED BY I. C. R.

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One of the peculiar conditions of Skeffington's retention in service is that he will be given leave of absence for six months without pay until June 30. In the meantime he is still in the service without salary and is given leave of absence without his asking.

It is probable Mr. Skeffington's retention in the service is intended to give him a chance of taking advantage of the I. C. R. employees' pension bill expected to be passed this season.

News has been received here of the death in Malden (Mass.) last night of Amos Weldon, father of Albert T. Weldon, secretary of the Halifax board of trade, aged sixty years. Deceased was a native of Dorchester, has lived in Malden the past ten years. Mrs. Luther Anderson, of Dorchester, is a daughter. A widow, three sons and three daughters survive. Interment will take place at Dorchester.

Another Huge Lot of Goods From the Brock & Paterson Stock Which Was Saved From the Recent Fire on King Street, Will be Placed on Sale Tuesday Morning at Our Store. This Lot Consists of Ribbons About Ten Thousand Yards.

Prices ranging from 1c. up to 15c. In each instance the price is about one-quarter what they were, that is, the 20c. Ribbons are 5c., and the 10c. Ribbons can be had for 3c.

A HUGE LOT OF VELVETS THAT RETAIL FROM 65c. TO 95c., WILL BE SOLD AT FROM 15c. TO 25c., VELLINGS BY THE YARD. The 50c. quality will be sold at 10c. and 15c.

SILK VELVETS—The \$1.00 and \$1.25 quality selling at 50c. a yard. They have been wet on the edges, but are now dry, and you would never notice that they had passed through anything unusual. The colors are black, brown, myrtle, cardinal, purple, yellow and navy.

HANDKERCHIEF BARGAINS—A lot on sale at from 2c. to 10c. apiece that are worth twice what we are asking for them.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR—Shirts a few to be sold out at two for 35c. SATIN DAMASK PORTIERS—They are extra large size and will be sold at \$1.09 a pair. STILL A FEW PIECES OF THOSE 56 INCH DRESS GOODS TO BE SOLD AT 35c. A YARD.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., : 59 Charlotte Street.

Highest Praise

Budweiser

"King of Bottled Beers"

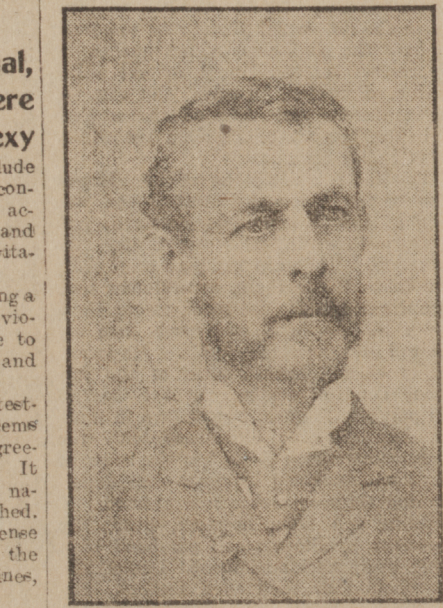
THE Scientific Stations for the Brewing Industry of Bohemia and Bavaria, attest that Budweiser is not only equal to the best Bohemian and Bavarian beers in all their properties, but exceeds them in keeping qualities. Budweiser is brewed and bottled only at the home plant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n St. Louis, U. S. A.

Orders Promptly Filled by M. A. Finn, Distributor, St. John, N. B.

SENATOR DOMVILLE BREAKS HIS LEG ON STEAMER LUCANIA

Accident Happened Last Wednesday During Voyage—Injured Man Left New York Saturday for Home.

New York, March 10—James Domville, a member of the Canadian senate, who arrived here today on the steamer Lucania from Liverpool, fell while walking on the deck last Wednesday and suffered



Senator Domville.

a compound fracture of his leg. Upon his arrival here he was removed to the Grand Central station and resumed his journey homeward.

Get My Free Book—Rheumatism. It tells about Rheumatism, about the causes, the way to live to avoid and free the system of rheumatism, even in desperate cases—with simple means—Dr. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

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REFUSED COAL MINERS' DEMANDS

Anthracite Operators Rejected Propositions and a Conference is Called

New York, March 11—The week should see a decision one way or the other of the question of a strike of coal miners in both the anthracite and the bituminous fields. The operators having sent to the miners their reply to the demands of the United Mine Workers of America, in which they reject the propositions of the anthracite workers, the miners will probably go into conference immediately and their decision ought soon to be reached and the question of a strike settled.

As a direct result of President Roosevelt's letter to President Mitchell, a special national convention of the Mine Workers of America will assemble in Indianapolis March 15.

President Mitchell, acting for the miners' committee, in a letter to the committee of operators, outlined the reasons upon which the demands of the miners were based, as follows:—

"We favor a uniform scale of wages for men paid by the day, hour, or week, because of the fact that men performing precisely the same character and, indeed, the same amount of labor, cannot work with any degree of contentment while the compensation received by them is not uniform."

At the present time this condition exists in the anthracite field. We feel that the proposition which we have submitted, fixing uniform rates for similar classes of labor, will appeal favorably to the members of your committee, and that the rates themselves are entirely conservative and not in excess of rates paid to men performing practically, if not exactly, the same class of labor in bituminous mines.

"We favor an increase of ten per cent. in the rates paid to contract miners, for several reasons."

"First, the general industrial, commercial and trade conditions of the country justify an increase of wages to all classes of labor. The prosperity of the coal carrying roads is unprecedented; as is demonstrated by their reported earnings and the enhanced value of their stock."

"We favor an eight hour work day because eight hours is the standard working day of coal mine workers in nearly all the bituminous districts of our country, as well as in many of the mining districts of Great Britain and the continent; and eight hours is as long as a man can work in a coal mine without doing injury to his own health and consequent injury to society."

"We believe that the establishment of a maximum eight hour working day will not reduce production materially, even if figured upon the basis of output per man per working day."

"We favor the system of weighing and paying for coal by weight wherever the conditions of the vein would make this system practicable, because the present system whereby coal is paid for by the car, has given rise to much discontent owing to the varied sizes of cars now in use, and to the constant friction which naturally arises when new cars are built and introduced, and the seemingly unceasing desire of the companies to have the men load more coal upon these cars without a corresponding increase in compensation."

"We favor a reconstruction of the board of conciliation, because of the delays that have occurred during the past three years, in the adjustment of grievances. Indeed, there are some cases which have been in the hands of the board for two years without a final decision having been rendered; and in very few cases have final decisions been reached in less than three months' time."

New York, March 11—The New York Herald states the following in a special cable from London today:—

The announcement that a lecture on Christian Science was delivered in Holy Trinity church hall, Sloane Square, on Tuesday last, has created some criticism of the rector of the church, the Rev. H. B. Gamble, whose view of Christian Science is that, while there is a great deal in it, that a churchman can accept, it is impossible for a man to be a Christian Scientist and a member of the Anglican Church.

Archdeacon Sinclair informed a representative of the Tribune, in answer to a question as to the Church of England's relationship to Christian Science, that he had recently preached a sermon on that subject in which he pointed out that Christian Science under appearance of agreement with Christianity was really full of deadly perversions. There was one good point in the doctrine and that was the insistence on the power of faith.

In connection with this question it may be noted that a new "Church of Christ Science" is in course of erection in Sloane Terrace, just off Sloane street. The building, part of which is already advanced, is of white stone and includes a spacious reading room replete with books on the subject of Christian Science.

NEW RELIGIOUS SECT IN LONDON

Millennial Dawnists Believe General Resurrection is Coming in 1915

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A New Religious Sect. A new religious sect, the Millennial Dawnists, has been formed in Whitby, Yorkshire. The adherents believe that man will not be endowed with a soul until the general resurrection, which is timed for 1915.

Several leading London physicians are now advocating the use of a handkerchief made of paper. This is not only with the idea of preventing the spread of consumption, but a myriad of other diseases. It is argued that a linen handkerchief which is carried in the pocket becomes heated and is necessarily a disseminator of germs and with the aid of the laundries a constant circulation of deadly organisms is kept up.

It is customary in many English sanatoria to provide the patients with paper handkerchiefs, which, after use, are placed in receptacles, where they are immediately cremated. Most of the handkerchiefs used in these sanatoria are of Japanese make, those made in England have not come into great favor on account of their being of much harder texture than the Japanese.

The result of the matches in the Madison tournament on Saturday afternoon is that Captain Marshall and Miss V. Becker, Paul Longley and Miss McLean, J. G. Harrison and Miss Mary Robinson, Dr. T. D. Walker and Miss Vera Robinson will contest in the semi-finals and finals on Saturday next. The winners will receive club prizes.

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It Is Wrong

To Suffer From a Germ Disease, When Liquezone is Free.

In the past few years, scores of diseases have been traced to germ attacks. They were thought to be caused by other causes when old-time remedies were made. Can you not see why you don't get well, if you treat a germ disease with remedies that can't kill germs?

The remedy of to-day is Liquezone, and the first bottle is free. Its power is best told by a test. We ask you to try it, as millions have done, and learn what it means to you. Learn what this gas-made germicide can do.

What Liquezone Is.

The virtues of Liquezone are derived solely from gases. The formula is kept to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide. Contact with Liquezone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquezone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquezone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquezone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquezone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquezone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquezone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma, Anemia, Gout, Gonorrhea, Gravel, Hay Fever, Indigestion, La Grippe, Leucorrhea, Migraine, Neuralgia, Piles, Quinsy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Tuberculosis, Tumors, Uterus, Venereal Diseases, Various Germ Diseases.

Also most forms of the following: Kidney Troubles, Liver Troubles, Stomach Troubles, Women's Diseases, Fever, Inflammation of Catarrh—Injury or poison blood—usually indicate a germ attack. In nervous debility Liquezone acts as a Vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquezone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever. Liquezone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON