SPRING STYLES
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The Royalty Hats, Britain's Best
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THE TRU-FIT SHOE

the style, the comfort and the wear that it is impossible to get in any other shoe except at a very much higher price.

The experience and skill of the largest makers of fine shoes in Canada go into "Tru-Fits," along with good, honest leather.

They are handsome — dressy — comfortable — durable. Plenty of choice in style and leather.

Ask your dealer to show you a pair of "Tru-Fits." Then ask him the price and use your own judgment.

Ames-Holden Limited, St. John, N.B.
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RATEPAYERS WILL DECIDE THE SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS

(Continued from page one.)

Of these the last named system is probably the least understood by the citizens, although it finds much favor with some aldermen. It provides for the division of the city into districts, — one suggested method of division being as follows.—

A—Guys and Brooks wards, including the whole of the west side.
B—Sydney and Dukes.
C—Queens and Kings.
D—Prince and Wellington.
E—Dufferin and Victoria.
F—Lorne, Lansdowne and Stanley.

Each of these districts would be represented by two, three or four aldermen, three being apparently the popular number, and one man in each district would retire annually. This would give a council of eighteen members, one third of whom would be elected annually. The advantages of this plan over the present system are apparent. By it each alderman would be responsible for his actions to approximately one-sixth of the rate payers, and the "pocket borough" would, to a large extent, be done away with. It would also be easier for the aldermen than the system whereby all members of the council would be elected by the city at large, for it would not then be necessary for an aspirant for aldermanic honors to canvass the entire city, and would consequently reduce the demands upon his time and his pocket during elections. Another advantage it would have would be to reduce the number of members upon the civic committees. At the present time the most important civic boards are the safety board, board of works and water and sewerage. Under the district system one alderman from each district would sit upon one of these boards—and one only, thus giving each board six members, making the machinery less cumbersome and making fewer demands upon the time of the aldermen. The great disadvantage of the district system, as one alderman pointed out to the Times, is that it would not do away with the ring government.

There is a ring at city hall and the fact that most of the aldermen will, if asked, deny that such is the case, does not make it any less obvious to those who follow civic affairs. The ward system by its very nature is conducive to this, and the rate payers have no remedy. How the ring government works out may be judged from the following example.

Alderman "A"——wants an additional electric light in his ward, although the light account may already be overdrawn. Alderman "B,"——representing another ward, also wants a light. Their common desire brings them together and "A" agrees to vote for "B's" light if "B" will reciprocate in kind. Thus both aldermen have "made themselves solid" with the electors of their respective wards while the affairs of the city at large are neglected. Rate payers in wards not represented by such good "persuaders" as Ald. A or Ald. B. perhaps do not get so many improvements in their own wards but they are taxed to help pay the bills contracted by the more extravagant ones.

Another argument which may be used against either the ward or district systems and in favor of the election by the city at large is that an alderman who is elected by the whole city is responsible to all his constituents. Consequently his tenure of office should depend upon the wisdom with which he administers the affairs of the city at large even though his own ward may suffer somewhat.

When the system of election was changed some years ago from the straight ward system to that of popular elections those who advocated the change had this very idea in mind. Two or three of the aldermen who sat at the council of that day were apparently immovable as Gibraltar. Their wards had become pocket boroughs for themselves, and citizens at large could not vote them out of office. Under the general system or about the time the Tax Reduction Association made its debut the change came into effect and after the next election some of the familiar faces at the council were missing.

When the provincial government passed legislation providing for a return to the ward system the argument used in its favor was that a better class of men would offer for civic service if their election was made easy for them by removing the necessity for canvassing the whole city.

This argument has not justified itself. It is doubtful if it would even apply to the district system, so there is really no reason why the system of general election should not again come into vogue. After all it is more a question of the man rather than the plan and every citizen who contributes a dollar to the city funds should have an opportunity to vote for every man who helps to spend it.

The whole question is one which should commend itself to the careful consideration of all citizens, but the record of the past year will show that first, the system of general election or, failing that, the district system would be a decided improvement over that at present in use.

CALAIS AROUSED OVER THE CONDITION OF IT'S SCHOOLS

(Continued from page one.)

The Calais council also instructed the city solicitor to ask for warrants for the arrest of Supt. F. N. Davis, of the St. Croix Gas & Electric Light Co., Supt. C. F. Pray, of the Calais & St. Stephen Street Railway, Dr. L. Brehaut, manager of the Forest Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Supt. Swett of Eastport, local manager for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. to compel them to abide by the action of the council which requested all companies having poles and wires in the city streets to keep them painted and in an upright position. The first move was made by the council last summer, but the companies named took no steps to comply with the requirements of the ordinance. Now their representatives claim that it is imposible to paint the poles at this time of year, but the council decided Monday evening to give their representatives an opportunity to explain in court. A vote of thanks was passed to Mayor McKusick for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the board during the year, his honor making suitable reply to the same.

A small fire at Milltown called out the Milltown, Me., and Milltown, N. B. firemen Tuesday morning.

The steamer Viking, which came off the ways in Calais, Monday, did not make her regular trip down river as was expected. The steamer's engines were not in working order and she remained at the public landing until Tuesday to get them in shape.

Manager Wilbor A. Shea of the Calais and Eastport opera house, was a visitor to the border towns, Tuesday.

There is a marked scarcity of coal on the river just now, the only supplies of anthracite available being drawn from the dealers at Eastport who were forehanded in getting their supplies. The weather was quite cold on Tuesday and the shortage of fuel is being severely felt. Dealers in town are supplied with a small amount of soft coal, but the hard coal problem is a serious one. So far as known no cargoes for the border cities have been ordered, and a late and cold spring will cause considerable suffering, especially among the poor. Dry wood is also at a premium, but lots of green fuel is available for future use.

On Thursday evening the council will meet in committee to consider the temperance petition, and there will doubtless be a large attendance of parties interested in the movement to rid the town of the saloons. On Wednesday evening J. H. Roberts, the temperance advocate who was instrumental in having the petition circulated, will hold a farewell meeting after ten days of successful work here. Mr. Roberts is an able and unusually interesting speaker, and is assured of a cordial welcome should he decide to revisit the border at some future date.

A Simple Remedy
Well Worth Trying

Thousands are in the same boat,—all sickly, bilious and feeling far from well. Trouble is, the system is clogged with impurities which need to be cleared away. Before downright sickness arrives you should cleanse and purify the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. At once you'll feel their mighty influence building up weak spots, clearing out disease, and putting you again on pour feet. These purely vegetable pills change your tired, worn-out condition to one of health and vigor, because they supply the body with nourishing blood that builds up and enlivens the entire system. Mr. John Whitley, of Stanwood, P. O., Ont., knows the merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and says: "I wouldn't be alive today had it not been for Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Last winter I was sick with grippe, and when spring came I was weak, bilious and rheumatic. I used enough medicine to cure twenty times, but I didn't get any help till I tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They purified my blood, took the yellow color out of my face, put new tone in my stomach, and increased my appetite. The bilious attacks and rheumatic pains gradually departed, and Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a new man of me. I proved their merit, and proclaim them a medicine for all men."

If better health and prompt recovery are important, get Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut today. At all dealers, 25c. per box or five boxes for $1.00.

VERY LIVELY SESSION IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY

W. H. Bennett Charges Swindling in Dredging Contracts and Dr. Pugsley Defends His Department--Mr. Bennett Returns to the Attack When Speaker Rules Him Out of Order.

Ottawa, March 10—Parliament today disregarded politics and transacted genuine legislative business.

The bill enlarging the number and powers of the railroad commission was introduced and passed through the first stage.

The resolution for the bill enlarging the bonus to dry docks and the resolution for the annuities bill were both presented and discussed.

The minister of railways introduced the measure to amend the railway act in regard to telegraphs and telephones and put them under the jurisdiction of the board of railway commissioners.

Mr. Graham stated the placing of telegraphs under the control of the railway commission had been foreshadowed. The measure, he introduced, provided that telegraph companies, with their tolls and connections, would be as much under the jurisdiction of the commission as railways now are. Wireless telegraph companies were included. There was no material change in the part relating to telephones, some of clauses being readjusted. One very important clause relating to what is known as specific performance would, he thought, meet the views of gentlemen who have discussed the problem in connection with other bills before the house. It provides for the enforcement of all contracts entered into between municipalities and companies or between companies and private individuals. Through this bill, he said we are giving powers to the railway commissioners to enforce any agreements made by railway companies with municipal corporations or persons or any other companies. The provisions for enforcement are wide.

To Mr. Borden, who asked if the power of enforcement was with the commission, Mr. Graham said this bill provides that the board of railway commissioners shall be the machinery. It shall be the court for interpreting and enforcing agreements. Then we have provided in this bill for placing under the jurisdiction of the board the regulations of sleeping cars, cartage in connection with the transfer of freights and what is contentiously known as demurrage. Heretofore the commission has had no power to enforce regulations respecting shippers who have not loaded or unloaded freight within a reasonable time. In this bill the commissioners are authorized where they see fit after inquiry, to make railway companies liable to a penalty if they do not provide cars promptly and if after providing them do not move freight as quicly as they should do.

Mr. Cockshutt asked if in cases where the erection of telegraph poles on streets were objectionable to the municipalities, the board was empowered under the new bill to order the removal. He instanced the city of Brantford and wanted to know if the measure would be retroactive.

Mr. Graham said that was a large question. In some instances he thought the commissioners might have power, but he was not prepared to reply off hand on the point.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Fielding stated that the budget would be brought down on Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Brodeur stated to Mr. Borden he had been in error in stating that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had been paid expenses by the British government in addition to his expenses paid by the dominion government in the Behring Sea arbitration.

Mr. Fielding moved his resolution to repeal the act to encourage the construction of dry docks and to re-enact it with certain amendments. Under the act two docks had been constructed, one at Halifax and the other at Collingwood. The legislation formerly provided that a subsidy of three per cent might be paid on an estimated cost of $1,000,000 for a period of twenty years. Now it was proposed to enlarge the amount so that instead of paying three per cent on $1,000,000, or $30,000, the government will pay a subsidy of three per cent, the amount not to exceed $45,000, representing the interest on $1,500,000. The increase was due to the fact that with the enlargement of ocean ships a dock which might have been quite satisfactory a few years ago might now prove insufficient. There was also a provision in the act, proposed to be repealed, for a subsidy of three per cent on extensions or enlargements of existing dry docks and it is proposed to enlarge it to the extent of $15,000, being three per cent on $500,000. Another amendment was that instead of giving assurance to promoters that they would receive the subsidy so long as the dock was under operation the government will give an absolute assurance that the subsidy would be paid for twenty years. The cost of the dock would be ascertained at the beginning of the movement upon proper reports of engineers and on the cost of the dock so established the government would undertake to pay a definite subsidy of three per cent for twenty years, limited to $45,000.

To Mr. Bennett, who asked what would happen if the contractors became bankrupt, Mr. Fielding said that if a company failed to operate the dock the government would take possession of it and operate it.

To Mr. Foster, Mr. Fielding said the only representations that had been made for a new dry dock had been made by the St. John Dock Company; but it was not improbable that there were other places in the dominion that would desire to have such a dock.

Mr. Foster thought there was danger that the proposals would open up a new field for political influence and thought the time had come when these things should be controlled by permanent boards.

Mr. Fielding said there was a provision in the bill requiring the minister of public works to satisfy himself by reports and other evidence as to the need for any dry dock proposed. The resolution was carried and a bill embodying its terms was introduced and read a first time.

Mr. Fielding then moved a resolution authorizing issue of government annuities.

Mr. Borden and other members of the opposition complained of a statement in the government press that they had taken returns from the house and had failed to return them. Mr. Borden said he had returned his papers. Mr. Blain and Mr. McCarthy, of Calgary, admitted they had returns for a year but had not been able to use them yet. Mr. Clements said a return had been taken from his desk so he had not been able to restore it to the records.

Mr. Borden said that Sir Wilfrid had not mentioned a return which had been charged up against him since November last.

On motion to go into supply, Dr. Reid, of Grenville, moved that tenders received by the government shall be placed under seal to prevent their being tampered with until they are opened and when they are opened it shall be done in public in the presence of three officials of the department and the tenderers or their representatives. Dr. Reid declared that the practice followed to date gave an opportunity for unfair collusion between the tenderer and the officials of the department.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he was in sympathy with the resolution. However, before he could accept the resolution he would have to consult the heads of the departments and see why the present practice had been followed so long, and said the question had been given some government consideration and he promised that a government declaration would be made within a few days setting out a uniform scheme of dealing with tenders.

Mr. Blain recommended a double system of tendering be adopted, one set of tenders being sent to the auditor general.

Mr. Borden could not see why the government would not accept the resolution. It seemed fair to him. No doubt it was this consideration which had induced the Conservative government to establish the present practice.

Hon. Mr. Graham said that in dealing with contractors the government was dealing with the shrewdest set of men in the country. He agreed with Mr. Fielding as to the result of the public opening of tenders. In the case of railway tenders the lowest tender could not be at once announced as it took days for the engineers to figure out which was the lowest tender.

Mr. Bergeron declared there was no open tendering as invitations to tender were sent only to friends of the government.

Dr. Pugsley denied that, for every tender over $5,000 there was an advertisement placed in the press of the district. Tenders were sealed by the secretary and not opened until they were opened in the presence of the minister and dupety minister. He was certain that in the public works department there had been nothing but fair dealing with the tenderers and the public.

Mr. Fielding declared that in his opinion the practice of having tenders opened by one man was bad. All tenders should be opened in the presence of two or three of the principal officials of the department. The presence of three officials would be a safeguard against dishonest practice, however, he did not agree that all tenders should be opened in public or should be made public until the contract had been signed. If the figures were at once given out, he thought, it would be found there would be collusion between contractors after the tenders were opened and the lowest tenderer would be found sacrificing his forfeit and letting the contract go to the man above. This could often be done at a profit. In the case of some small tenders for the post office department there was no forfeit and the policy of public disclosure of tenders would not work at all in the public interest.

This roused W. H. Bennett of Simcoe. If the minister would promise to waive technical objections he could prove, he declared with growing warmth, that rival dredging tenders had been written by one hand.

Mr. Pugsley had interposed a remark to the effect that he could not prevent an investigation, but at this stage he asked when the case referred to by Mr. Bennett occurred.

"The minister is getting foxy," replied Mr. Bennett. "He knows there is nothing in the auditor general's report this year bearing on this case. The minister has been judged in his own province and found wanting."

"If the honorable member has any charge to make," responded Mr. Pugsley, "and if he will make it in the house, he will have the fullest right of investigation."

Mr. Bennett started in to comply with this suggestion, but Mr. Speaker ruled the discussion out of order.

Hon. G. E. Foster—"He has saved the minister."

In response to calls of "go ahead," Mr. Bennett was continuing to make his charges.

Mr. Speaker again interposed.

"Now that I have promise of the minister if I bring it up again," said Mr. Bennett, "I will leave it at that."

Mr. Speaker—"If the honorable member persists I shall have to take the proper course under the circumstances."

This close approach to the dread seldom used "naming" of a member, with its mysterious results, was sufficient for the nonce.

Mr. Bennett changed his tack, but "in connection with swindling dredging contracts suggested connivance," on the part of ministers of the crown.

"Order, order" again called the speaker.

Mr. Bennett withdrew the reference to the connivance of ministers, but went on to state that the proceedings of these tenderers showed the opinion the tenderers had of Mr. Hyman.

Duncan Ross—"Order, order."

Mr. Bennett—"The honorable gentleman better keep silent. Mr. Hyman is not a member of this house and the member who calls order brought his trouble on him."

This reference to the Ross-Fowler, "Women, wine and graft," incident of last session concluded the cross firing and the vote on the resolution followed.

Mr. Borden read from a translation of a speech made in the Japanese diet by Baron Hayashi in which he is reported to have said only Japanese laborers of the lowest class would be prevented from going to Canada. That did not seem to accord with the declaration by Hon. Mr. Lemieux of what had been promised in the way of restricting emigration.

Sir Wilfrid said he believed the report was incorrect, and that the statement by Hon. Mr. Lemieux was in accordance with the undertaking given.

The house went into supply, taking up the item of $50,000 for patrolling northern waters, which was the item obstructed by the opposition for three days and nights. The opposition allowed the northern waters item to go and this was followed by others totalling over three-quarters of a million dollars and the house adjourned at 1 o'clock.

How Is Your Blood?

If you lack strength, are nervous, have no appetite, don't sleep well, get tired easily, your blood is in bad condition. You cannot be strong without pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good, rich blood and keeps it good.

Impure Blood—"My little boy had a continual breaking out of sores. I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time he was completely cured." MRS. LYDIA SCHADE, Stratford, Ont.

Had No Appetite—"I was troubled with dyspepsia and had no appetite. I had a faint feeling after eating. My constitution was all run down, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has fully relieved me." FLORENCE STOWE, Sniderville, Wisconsin.

Weakness—"I bless the day I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it cured me of extreme weakness after grip, built my husband up after pneumonia, and cured eczema and blood-poisoning in our children." MRS. M. A. DELWORTH, Box 4, Embreeville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

RELIGION PARTS YOUNG HEARTS

Neither Pope Nor King Will Consent First to Marriage of Princess Beatrice and Don Alfonso.

MADRID, Spain, March 10—Two young and loving hearts are being sacrificed to diplomatic puctilio by two immensely powerful personages, the Pope and King Alfonso.

A singular obstacle halts the marriage of Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, who was King Edward's brother, with the young Spanish Infante, Prince Alfonso, of Bourbon, elder son of the Infanta Eulalia.

This is a love match of passionate devotion. The World correspondent is informed unmistakably. But a religious difficulty has arisen which keeps the true lovers from exchanging their marriage vows. Princess Beatrice, a Protestant, refuses to follow the example of her kinswoman, Princess Ena of Battenberg, and adopt the religious belief of he fiance. But Princess Beatrice is willing to sign a document solemnly agreeing that all children that bless the marriage shall be Roman Catholics.

The marriage cannot be solemnized without King Alfonso's permission. His Majesty has said he is willing to give this permission provided the Princess agrees that any progeny shall be reared in the Church, but only on condition that Pope Pius first gives his permission to the marriage. Application was made to the Holy Father, who replied that he would consent to the marriage if that faithful son of the Church, the King, would take the initiative.

There the matter stands, while the young lovers are eating thir hearts out with unhappiness. The Vatican hopes Princess Beatrice will solve the question by becoming a Catholic. But she is not of a submissive disposition.

Her royal English relatives await with anxiety the unwinding of the tangle. Their Protestant loyalty is beginning to resent the conversion of their princesses to Catholicism.

The latest report here is that Princess Patricia of Connaught, who frowned on King Alfonso's suit because their religions differ, is now about to enter the Church's fold in order to marry the Count of Turin, second son of the late King Amadeus of Spain and first cousin to the king of Italy. The Count was almost overwhelmed with social attentions when he visited Newport in the summer of 1898.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Doctors Treatment Had Failed.

Skin trouble indicates that the blood is in a poisoned state. It is the poison in the blood that causes blotches, pimples, eczema, boils, salt rheum or bad complexion. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood that banishes these troubles. Mrs. Osborne, wife of Andrew Osborne, clerk of the Township of Kennebec, Frontenac County, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they did for me what doctors failed to do. Some years ago I was attacked by saltrheum in the hands, caused by a run down condition of my blood. I endured the tortures of this terrible disease for some time, and only those who have been similarly afflicted can realize my suffering. At times my hands were so bad that I could not comb my hair, I was helpless. I consulted a doctor but his treatment failed to benefit me—my case seemed incurable. While in this condition I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. Soon I began to improve and by the time I had taken about a dozen boxes I was completely cured and I have not since had the slightest return of the trouble. I can heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all similar sufferers."

You can't cure eczema, saltrheum and skin eruptions with salves and outward applications. These troubles are rooted in the blood and can only be cured through the rich, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. This simple medical fact should be known to everyone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure skin diseases, but all other troubles caused by bad blood, such as anaemia, with its headaches, sideaches and backaches, heart palpitation, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and the special ailments that afflict so many women and growing girls. You can get these pills from your medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CENTENARY TEA

The King's Messenger Band of Centenary church held a successful tea in the parlors of the church yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. The band is under the leadership of Miss L. Baizley, who was assisted in the tea by Mrs. H. D. Sprague, Mrs. R. P. Pearce and Miss Lillian Sprague. The tables were in charge of the following ladies:

Candy—Mrs. J. E. LeLacheur assisted by Miss Dorothy Edgecombe.

Ice cream—Miss Flossie Bowman, assisted by Miss Ethel Baird.

Refreshment table—Mrs. Fred Murray and Miss M. Sealy.

The following ladies poured tea: Mrs. Joseph Allison, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Wm. E. Smith and Mrs. E. T. C. Knowles. The tea tables were in charge of members of the band. The tables were handsomely decorated with tulips, the gift of Mrs. Joseph Allison.

The steamer Calvin Austin, Captain Thompson, arrived last night from Boston and landed 45 passengers.

Florida oranges arrived today. J. S. Gibbon.

The LIBERTY SHOE, $5.



BEST ON THE MARKET. ALL THE LATEST SPRING STYLES IN BOX CALF, PATENT AND TAN. CALL ...AND SEE THEM....

WILCOX BROS.,
Dock St. and Market Sq.

STROUD'S TEA
IN LEAD PACKETS.
"Has an Exclusive Flavor."
The one Tea you will never tire of.
FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS.
W. D. STROUD & SONS,
MONTREAL, QUE.

JERE McAULIFFE CO. AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Excellent Production Pleased Very Large Audience Last Evening.

A vacant seat is a hard thing to get after 8 o'clock at the Opera House this week as big houses are the rule. A Jealous Wife was well played again last night and every one went away well satisfied. Each of the four acts went with a swing, and the several vaudeville acts were well received.

Shamus O'Brien, a good old time Irish play, will be the matinee bill this afternoon. There will be a change of play tonight when for the first time in this city the beautiful comedy melo-drama An Outcast of Society will be presented. This is the McAuliffe company's last week as they will go to Halifax for a three weeks' stay at the Academy of Music.

SUN'S YARN IS DENIED

Hon. C. W. Robinson Back From Ottawa Says There is No Westmorland Deal.

Montreal, March 10—Hon. C. W. Robinson, who returned from Ottawa today, denies that there is anything in the alleged deal whereby he is to run for the commons in Westmorland and that Melanson, the defeated Hazen candidate, is to be returned unopposed and enter the new cabinet.

OBITUARY

Henry C. Sharp

HOULTON, March 10—Henry C. Sharp, a wealthy lumberman living at Monticello, died Sunday noon, March 7, of heart disease, aged 72 years, after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Sharp was born in Jacksonville, Carleton county, N. B., in 1836. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and in early life he engaged extensively in lumbering operations in New Brunswick.

In 1873 he came to Aroostook county and settled in Monticello. He bought the lumber mills which he found there and completely remodeled them, putting in modern machinery. In addition to extensive lumbering operations he carried on the fine farm at the southern end of the village, which he sold some years ago. Retiring both from farming and lumbering a few years ago, he has since lived in a beautiful home which he built in the village.

Mrs. Mary Ann Griffin

The death occurred at an early hour this morning of Mrs. Mary Ann Griffin, widow of the late William Griffin, at her home, 31 Carleton street. Mrs. Griffin was 57 years of age and had been ill about seven months. She contracted pneumonia from a cold and it afterwards developed into consumption. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Kelly and Miss Jennie Griffin, both of this city, and one son, Frank, residing at home. Four brothers and two sisters also survive. The brothers are Patrick Cogger, of Norton; Thomas Cogger, Rockland Road; John Cogger, Haymarket Square, and Brian Cogger in the west. Mrs. Forrestall, Kings county, and Mrs. O'Brien, Anaconda, Montana, are the sisters.

Mrs. Griffin's husband died just fifteen years ago today.

The body will be taken to Springfield, Kings county, on the 7 o'clock train Friday morning, where interment will be made.

HOCKEY NEWS

Sydney Wins at Charlottetown—Midland Captures the Ontario Hockey Championship.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 11 (Special)—A fairly large crowd attended the Arena rink last night to witness the hockey game between the Sydney team and the Abegweits of Charlottetown. After one of the swiftest games ever played here Sydney won by a score of 5 to 1. The first half ended 3 to 1, and the second half 2 to 0. During the first half Burhoe, of the visitors, met with an accident, and was replaced by Publicover. The Abegweits rank lowest in the P. E. Island hockey league, and have not won a game this season.

Tonight the Sydney team will play the Victorias, champions of the Island league.

TORONTO, March 11 (Special)—Midland defeated Collingwood at hockey last night at Orillia, and won the Ontario Hockey Association intermediate championship by 8 goals to 5. The spectators numbered two thousand.

A CASE OF DESTITUTION

A pitiable case of destitution was brought to the notice of the police last night, when in response to a telephone message to central station Police Sergeant Caples went to White street and visited Mrs. Francis Wilkes, who mhe found in a wretched room, without food, furniture, fuel or light. She was in a filthy condition, and so weak that it was necessary to procure a team to take her to the police station.

She will probably be taken to the Alms House.

It is understood that she owns the house in which she has been living, but the property is in such a condition as to be practically useless. The family in the lower flat are her tenants.

A FINE PORTRAIT

A. Dickson Patterson, R. C. A., of Toronto, has placed on exhibition this afternoon at 70 Princess street, a portrait of Hon. A. R. McClelan, ex-governor of this province, painted by Mr. Patterson for the provincial government. Many persons who saw the picture this afternoon were unanimous in the verdict that it was an admirable one, bringing out to perfection the subject's expression and characteristic attitude. The picture will be on exhibition probably for the remainder of the week from 2 to 6 p. m.

CANADIAN TEACHERS WILL VISIT ENGLAND

TORONTO, March 11—(Special)—Alfred Mosely, in a letter to Inspector Hughes announces that arrangements are nearly completed to take over a large number of Canadian teachers to England next autumn and winter to visit the English schools.

76496 DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA

There are good grounds for a pneumonia scare. Some newspapers have been publishing statistics which show it is formidable rival of consumption in the death rate. During the census year in United States there were nearly seventy-seven thousand deaths due to pneumonia, and although consumption leads this by 62,000, pneumonia, is responsible for more deaths than diphtheria, scarlet fever, small pox and cancer combined. The trouble is that people are too careless about colds—let them run on—grow bigger every day—finally old pneumonia steps in.

The very best thing to keep handy in every household is Nerviline, which you can depend on for curing colds. It affords certain relief and a quick cure. It has more potency, greater penetrating and curative power than any other liniment. When a cold is starting, give the chest and throat a vigorous hand rubbing with Nerviline, gargle the throat with Nerviline and take a good stiff dose in hot water. You'll be surprised how fast the cold will disappear. Of course the chest should be protected by a Nerviline Porous Plaster which will absorb all congestion and inflammation. You won't need to fear pneumonia, Grippe, Bronchitis, or cold of any kind if you keep Nerviline handy.