OTTAWA LETTER.

Days of Vital Import to the People of Canada.

Laurier Hastened Tarte's Exit, but Tried His Best to Induce Blair to Remain in the Cabinet.

The Premier Thought He Knew the Two Men Down to the Ground Floor—To Blair's Credit He Spurned His Leader's Unmanly Proposition.

(Special Correspondence of the Sun.)

OTTAWA, July 18.—There have been two momentous days in parliament this session—days of vital import to the people of Canada. One was when the prime minister explained to the house the reasons for the retirement of his erstwhile colleague, Hon. J. I. Tarte; the other was on Thursday, when the prime minister had again to tender the necessary "explanations" to the house and the country that another of his colleagues had taken to the cross benches.

In some respects the resignations of the two ministers were based on similar grounds; in others, the reasons and the circumstances were decidedly dissimilar. Both men retired for principle's sake, but while in the one case, Sir Wilfrid Laurier facilitated the speedy exit of Mr. Tarte, in Mr. Blair's case the first minister did his utmost to retain the minister of railways, and in a manner which cannot be considered worthy of the chief adviser of his excellency.

Before alluding to the events of the week which is just closing, a little inside history, which is now told for the first time, may not be out of place at this point. Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from Europe last October, and it has been one of the repeated fictions of the grit press that the first thing he did was to kick Mr. Tarte out. What really occurred was this: Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in Ottawa on a certain Saturday evening. He was tired and ill, but notwithstanding his debilitated condition there was no recourse left but to get down to work. On the Sunday afternoon Mr. Tarte, who up to this time had not seen his chief, telegraphed to the prime minister, who was at his residence on Theodore street, asking if he might see him. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were holding something in the nature of a levee that afternoon, and instead of asking Mr. Tarte to come to see him, Sir Wilfrid replied over the 'phone that he would go down to Mr. Tarte's residence early in the evening, where they could talk freely and without interruption. The famous interview took place, and then and there Mr. Tarte tendered his resignation to the first minister. Sir Wilfrid would not hear of it; he told his colleague not to be hasty; that the matter could be proceeded with slowly. At Sir Wilfrid's request Mr. Tarte thereupon withheld his resignation. Now, the curious fact has developed that immediately upon leaving Mr. Tarte's residence, Sir Wilfrid Laurier drove to Government House and informed the representative of His Majesty that he had had a long interview with Mr. Tarte, and had insisted upon his handing in his resignation. It is difficult to believe that any man occupying such a responsible position in the country could so distort the facts, especially to his excellency, but yet the story of what occurred comes with such circumstantiality and positiveness that it is accepted as true.

Evidently there was a disposition on the part of the rank and file of the liberal party, and certainly of some of his old colleagues—particularly such as had been desirous of seeing him out of the cabinet years ago—to have Mr. Tarte summarily dismissed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was steeling himself for the ordeal, but postponed the evil day. On the Monday morning Mr. Tarte left for Toronto, where he was to address a public gathering the same evening. Previous to his departure the then minister of public works had another interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Again Mr. Tarte tendered his resignation, and once more the prime minister urged him to withhold it. Evidently it seemed as if advantage was to be taken of Mr. Tarte's absence from the city to give him the kick out. Mr. Tarte divined what was coming. With a remarkable political intuition he saw that the time had arrived for him to retire into private life. Were he to remain in the ministry another day it could only be to undergo the humiliation of dismissal. Hence, on the journey to Toronto, he dictated his letter of resignation and mailed it from the Queen City that evening. On the Tuesday morning the prime minister found it upon his desk and it was immediately accepted.

Those who take the trouble to read Sir Wilfrid's letter of acceptance will detect in it a tone of acerbity which is not usually found in documents of such a character. Clearly he was annoyed that his action had been anticipated, and this annoyance found vent in the adoption of a course which was altogether unusual in parliamentary history, and what may be regarded as little short of a gross breach of etiquette. Within two hours of the receipt of the resignation of Mr. Tarte it had been handed to the press for publication, together with Sir Wilfrid's letter of acceptance. One can well understand the feeling of indignity experienced by Mr. Tarte when the first intimation he had of the terms of Sir Wilfrid's reply was after he purchased a newspaper in the Union station at Ottawa on his return from Toronto the same evening.

Far different treatment was accorded by Sir Wilfrid to Mr. Blair. Letters passed between them, as is usual under like circumstances, but there was no hasty rush to give them to the press. Publication was reserved until after they had first seen the light in parliament. There was no desire on the premier's part that Mr. Blair should go, although such might have been the feeling, and undoubtedly was, on the part of some of the ministers. There were many conferences between Mr. Blair and Sir Wilfrid. The one had made up his mind in favor of a policy which he regarded as the best in the interests of the country; all that the other gentleman could do was to advocate a policy of opportunism. The proposition of the prime minister that Mr. Blair should sink his principles and stifle his feelings on the transcontinental railway question is unparalleled in Canadian history. This is the way Mr. Blair puts it:

"The suggestion which was made to me when I stated to council my inability to become responsible for the policy which the government was apparently determined to adopt with reference to the transcontinental railway project, that I might delegate to some other minister, or that you yourself might take charge of the carriage of the resolutions and measure in parliament appears to be the more impracticable the more I consider it. It does not seem to me possible that while declaring myself in council as disapproving strongly of the government policy on this question, and therefore unable to support the same in parliament, I could retain my position in the cabinet and avoid the public advocacy of a proposition which it would be especially my duty as minister of railways to present to parliament and defend before the country. This course of tacitly accepting a measure which my judgment strongly condemns I consider, on reflection, as neither fair to the government as a body nor just to myself. An inference would be drawn from my silence that I was not favorable to the government policy, and yet that I was not averse to retaining my ministerial position. I am sure that we all would be placing ourselves in such a course of conduct in a false position, and would surely be assailed as committing an open and flagrant breach of a well recognized principle obtaining under our system of responsible government."

It shows to what depth the liberal party has descended when its trusted leader will stoop to a subterfuge of this kind. To Mr. Blair's credit be it said, he refused to listen to the voice of the tempter and steps out of office with an untarnished reputation.

There are certain phases of the controversy which has taken place between the prime minister and Mr. Blair which are of a very remarkable character. Fancy a minister of the crown learning only by accident, as it were, of the negotiations which were in progress between the government and the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and especially when that minister happens to be the responsible head of the department most directly affected. And yet this is what actually occurred. Little wonder that Mr. Blair felt aggrieved. He said at that he did not mind it very much, but at the same time he must have felt that he had not been treated in a proper manner.

The precise nature of the government's proposals will be known to the country within a few days. Should the government withhold them beyond the coming week the opposition will be justified in blocking the course of public business. Mr. Borden on two occasions within the past few days has been very firm in insisting upon parliament being speedily informed of the intentions of the government, and in intimating that the opposition would not be content with merely a cursory consideration of the government's scheme. The marked divergence of opinion between Mr. Blair and his late colleagues on the railway question shows how imperative it is that every detail should be scrutinized most closely. Politicians cannot understand the course of a government in wanting to build the line from Moncton to Winnipeg at a cost of over $70,00,000, except on the theory that there is a big "rake off" coming to help the liberal party at the next general elections. Mr. Blair's designation of the proposed government line as the "lean" portion will be heard of in Canadian politics for a long time in almost as many words he considered it an incomprehensible piece of folly that the Grand Trunk Pacific should be allowed to build the "fat" section—that on the prairie—and the government bonus them for doing so.

J. D. McKENNA.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blemish, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine four years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment; and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, Vt.

VICTORIA CO.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Municipal Council.

ANDOVER, N. B., July 19.—The semi-annual meeting of the Victoria Co. council met on the 7th and 8th inst. In addition to the usual routine business a resolution was passed on the death of James Watts of Woodstock, who has been the official reporter of the board since the county was incorporated. A resolution was also passed asking the government to give the county its annual supply of by-road money, notwithstanding the by-road appropriation was overdrawn to the extent of $2,800. A resolution was also passed recognizing the valuable services rendered by Prof. Robertson and Sir Wm. Macdonald in the improvement of the school system.

A delegation of ladies from the village of Perth asked the board to appoint a committee to assist them in persuading the license commissioners not to grant any licenses for Perth when the present licenses expire. Their request was complied with.

W. W. Hubbard, agricultural agent of the C. P. R., addressed the board, pointing out the advantage that would be derived by the farmers of this county if they would raise more cattle, horses and sheep. He explained the readiness of the C. P. R. to assist the farmers to accomplish that object. A resolution was passed requesting the C. P. R. to allow thoroughbred stock to come in free of freight for two years.

Councillor Tweedale took his formal leave of the board and thanked the councillors for the courtesy extended to him during the many years he had been in the chair. Speeches of a complimentary character referring to the retirement of Councillor Tweedale and his election to the legislature were made by Councillors Bymer, Ryan, Lawson and Baxter.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The thirty-fourth convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Maritime Provinces and the first biennial convention, to be held at Sydney, C. B., from September 17th to 20th, promises to be the largest, in number and the best in quality in the history of the whole movement in the provinces. The singing at the convention will be a specialty and will be in charge of A. C. Fraser of New Glasgow, N. S. The speakers and leaders are all men well known and eminently qualified for such positions. The self-entertaining idea will be practised at this convention, and special rates on all railways have been obtained. Speakers at the convention will be Dr. Elmore Harris, D. D., president of the Toronto Bible Training School; C. C. Michener, industrial secretary for the International Organization; C. K. Ober, international field secretary for Canada and the East; John F. Moore, international railroad secretary for North America; C. T. Williams, Montreal, and maritime province men. The central subject of the convention will be "The Crowning Opportunity of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the Maritime Provinces."

The convention will open at 7.45 on Thursday evening, September 17, and will close on Sunday night, September 20th. The main session will be held in St. Andrew's Church. St. John will be well represented at the convention.

NO INSINUATION MEANT.

The gray haired stranger bent over the desk.

"Are you the society editor?" he questioned.

"I am the identical," said the flippant young man.

"Are you the person who wrote up the account of the Munn reception?"

"Yes. Anything wrong about it?"

"That's what I want to find out. Look here. You notice that in speaking of my daughter you use this paragraph: 'She swept about the room with an inherited grace that caught every one.' Now, what was your purpose in writing that?"

"Why, it struck me as a first class chance for a neat compliment to her esteemed parents; that's all."

"Sure you didn't mean to insinuate that her father laid the foundation of his fortune by selling brooms?"

"Certainly not."

"Because I did, you know."

"I didn't know it."

"Then that's all right. Good day."

NEW ROUTE FOR THE B. E. WARING.

Work on the new steamer Beatrice Waring is being pushed forward with all rapidity and it is expected the boat will be ready to go on her route on Saturday. While it is stated that the Waring is to be put on the Belleisle route, there is a rumor that the boat will run from St. John to Fredericton as a night boat. This rumor states that the steamer will take freight below the falls, going above to Indiantown when the tide suits. In support of the rumor it is argued that the Waring is peculiarly adapted for night work as she is fitted with a large number of staterooms, an up-to-date lighting system, and a strong search light. These are not altogether necessary for a Belleisle boat.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Andrew Leach, of the I. C. R., returned yesterday from a three weeks' visit to his sister, Mrs. Monahan, at Janesville, Wisconsin. This was the first time he had seen his sister in fifty years, and it can well be imagined that the reunion was a joyous one. When Mr. Leach, a lad hardly fourteen years of age, left the old home in Ireland, his sister Ann was a child of seven. From that time they had never seen one another until Mr. Leach made the long journey westward. He found a family of eight nieces and nephews to welcome him and they gave him a splendid time, showing him the country and its many attractions. Mr. Leach was warmly welcomed back by his friends at the station.

HE EXPLAINS.

(August Smart Set.)

"Lakeside has two single daughters and an unmarried one." "Why the distinction?" "The unmarried one is divorced."

M. D.'s MEET.

Annual Meeting of the N. B. Society

Held Tuesday Evening — Purely a Business Session—Dr. Lawson of St. Stephen Elected President.

The New Brunswick Medical Society held its annual meeting at the Court House, this city, last Tuesday. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock with the president, Dr. G. A. B. Addy, of St. John, in the chair, and the following doctors in attendance: J. H. Scammell, G. A. B. Addy, J. C. Mott, E. R. J. Crawford, M. Case, H. G. Addy, Geo. G. Melvin, A. F. Emery, J. R. McIntosh, T. Walker, T. D. Walker, L. M. Deacon, B. F. Steeves, S. H. Wetmore, W. W. White, James Christie, S. G. Gray, R. S. Botsford, J. W. Daniel, W. A. Christie, A. A. Lewin, J. H. Gray, O. J. McCully, A. R. Myers, J. C. P. McManus, F. E. Morris, L. A. McAlpine, I. O. Culkin, Wm. F. Roberts, Murray MacLaren, S. C. Murray, H. D. Fritz.

The society did not have the reading of papers, discussions of cases and other matters which usually come before it, but contented itself with holding a business session, electing the officers for the ensuing year, appointing committees and receiving reports of the committees which were appointed at the last session.

After the secretary, Dr. Scammell, had read the minutes of the last meeting, Dr. Skinner, registrar of the council, read his report, which is as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the New Brunswick Medical Society:—

It again becomes my duty to present for your consideration the annual report of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick. During the year just passed, medical matters have, on the whole, moved along very smothly, although complaints are being made by different practitioners, of medical men in their neighborhood practising illegally, their names not being on the medical register. Still it is pleasing to note that year by year the number of unregistered practitioners is being reduced, and before many years, we have good reason to suppose, that the register will contain the names of all the medical practitioners of the province. The improvement in this respect is largely due to the exertions of the council, but some credit should be given to the laity, who are coming to appreciate the fact that the illegal practitioner is of an inferior calibre, otherwise he would not place himself in the ignoble position of being an infringer of the law.

At the last meeting of the society a resolution was passed to the effect that the council be requested to take the necessary steps to ask the provincial government to introduce legislation for the passing of an act of limitation of legal liability of physicians and surgeons to action for damages of malpractice to one year after such had been committed. I have pleasure in informing you that the council followed out the wishes of the society. A bill was drawn up entitled an act to amend The New Brunswick Medical Act, 1881. A circular letter was mailed to all the registered medical practitioners of the province requesting them to endeavor to convince the members of the legislature of their county of the advisability of the bill becoming law. The council was represented when the bill came up for discussion before the said committee of the house of assembly, and they, assisted by the influence rendered by the practitioners throughout the province, had little trouble in convincing the committee of the fairness of the measure. The Hon. William Pugsley, attorney general, kindly consented to introduce the bill, and to his influence we are greatly indebted for the passage of the bill. In securing this act the profession have gained a valuable right. Previous to its passage the limit of liability of action for damages of mal-practice was six years. It was felt that one year was amply sufficient for the result of any such negligence to appear and after a period the facts concerning the claim and the circumstances out of which it arose grew dim in the memory of the physicians and surgeons, especially when he had no reason to foresee the bringing of the action, and on this account he would not be able to adequately make his defence and receive the due administration of justice on trial.

The following is a copy of the act as presented to and passed by the legislature:

To amend the New Brunswick Medical Act, 1881: Whereas, The New Brunswick Medical Society have by their petition represented that it is equitable and right that any person claiming to have suffered injury by reason of negligence or mal-practice of a physician or surgeon, that if an action with reference thereto be brought the same should be commenced within one year from the arising of the cause of action, and have prayed that any such action should, when brought, be brought within one year.

And whereas, It is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition, therefore be it enacted by the lieutenant governor and legislative assembly as follows:

I. No duly registered member of the N. B. Medical Act, 1881, and amending acts, shall be liable to any action for negligence for mal-practice by reason of professional services requested or rendered unless such action be commenced within one year from the date, when in the matter complained of, such professional services are terminated.

In my last report mention was made of the passing of the 'Canada Medical Act,' Ruddick's bill, by the dominion parliament during the session of 1902. On the ratification of this bill it was felt that Dr. Ruddick had, after overcoming many obstacles, at last cleared the way, and in a short time the act would become law.

As, probably all of you are aware, the purpose of this bill is to promote and effect the establishment of a qualification in medicine, such that the holder thereof shall be acceptable and empowered to practice in all the provinces of Canada, and also such a status of the medical profession as to ensure its recognition in Great Britain so enabling Canadian practitioners to acquire the right of registration in the British Isles.

The number of registered practitioners in this province has increased from 182 in 1890 to 249 in 1903. When we consider that the population of the province is practically stationary, there is just cause for considering that the profession is being overcrowded.

The report was adopted.

The report of the committee to revise and amend the code of ethics and scale of fees, was then read by the chairman of the committee, Dr. Wetmore.

The report stated "Dr. Sprague's Manual on Medical Ethics and Cognate Subjects" for the use of the committee was found to be of very little worth and the secretary had been authorized to obtain a copy of a work by Robert Saunobly, M. D., Edinburgh.

The committee recommended to the Medical Society, for adoption into their code of ethics, the following:

(A) Fraternal Societies — Medical practitioners must not accept office under fraternal societies or medical aid societies without having satisfied themselves that the rules and methods of administration do not conflict with professional opinion, respecting advertising, canvassing and tooting for patients.

(B) Gratuitous Attendance — The clergy, as a class, have no right to medical attendance without payment, and the custom is falling into disuse. Medical practitioners may take part in charitable work by attending patients in institutions without payment, as the objects of such institutions are generally, by common consent, admitted to be good, and the work laudable.

(C) Under-charging—While it is impracticable to fix the rate of payment for medical services, as this must vary according to the circumstances, yet medical men should, in each district, agree to a common minimum and must not seek to gain advantage over one another by under-charging.

The committee has made some additions to and changes in the scale of fees, subject to change by the society. The report was taken up section by section, and after some changes had been made, was finally adopted.

The treasurer's report was then read by Dr. Melvin, and adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. D. Lawson, St. Stephen; 1st vice pres., Dr. Myers; 2nd vice pres., Dr. McAlpine; secretary, Dr. Scammell; corresponding secretary, Dr. Parks; treasurer, Dr. Melvin; Drs. Botsford, Thorne and Shaughnessy were elected trustees.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in St. John. A vote of thanks was tendered to the mayor and common council for their kindness in placing the room in the court house at the disposal of the society. A donation of $3 was also ordered to be made to the janitor of the building. A vote of thanks was extended to the press, after which Dr. Addy, the retiring president, briefly addressed the meeting. After adjournment the members of the society were entertained at the residence of Dr. G. A. B. Addy.

The Maritime Medical Association will meet in the Church of England Institute rooms, 121 Germain street, this morning in annual session.

KINGSTON MACDONALD SCHOOL.

Work will be begun at once on the Macdonald rural school at Kingston, Kings county. The building will have a frontage of 80 feet and will extend back 60 feet at one end and 40 feet at the other. It will have a height of two stories with a basement. The last named portion will be provided with an asphalt floor and will contain a play room for the children. The school rooms, four in number, the room for the manual training and the household science room will be fitted up in good style. The children who attend will be taken from their homes to the school and after the hours of teaching are over they will be conveyed to their homes in vans. It is expected the school will be completed about Christmas, and it is said it will cost $20,000. J. T. C. McKean, the architect, and the contractor, J. L. Sheffer, go up to Kingston today to look the place over.

PERMANENT SCHOOL.

(Sackville Post.)

Judging from the feeling that prevails among the students attending the school of methods here, the experiment made this year will certainly be repeated next summer. Not only has much interest been aroused among the students, but the promoters of the school are delighted with the success of the undertaking. A permanent summer school for Sackville is practically assured.

Liver Complaint and Biliousness

ACCOMPANIED BY STOMACH TROUBLES AND HEADACHE ARE CURED BY DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Pale, sallow, yellow skin tells of a torpid, sluggish liver and impurities in the blood, which will be entirely removed by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. By acting directly on the liver and bowels this great medicine brings prompt and lasting cure for all derangements of these organs, cures indigestion and dyspepsia and removes the cause of headaches and biliousness. One pill a dose. Twenty-five cents a box at all dealers. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Monetary Times, Toronto: For twenty odd years, Kossuth Bezanson has been in the jewelry business at Moncton, N. B., with a favorable record hitherto. Latterly he has been attempting some jobbing through the surrounding country, besides opening a branch at Sydney, C. B., and has evidently got beyond his depth. He is now reported as having suspended payment.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

Apure hard Soap.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

[To correspondents—Write on one side of the paper only. Send your name, not necessarily for publication, with your communication. The Sun does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. All unsigned communications are promptly consigned to the waste basket.]

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—The passing of Mr. Blair from his commanding position in the cabinet has a passing interest to the people of Sunbury. On his entry upon the larger arena of politics in '96 he sat for Queens-Sunbury. Every election since then his palace car has rolled majorities into this constituencies and the county was fertilized. To the honor of Sunbury be it said that with the exception of the election of '96, Sunbury heeded not the song of the Charmer charm he never so wisely. Nothing ever became Blair's political life like his leaving o't because the majority of liberals, and conservatives as well, believe him to be in the right. There never was a leader in N. B. so nearly omnipotent as he. The liberals followed him with faith and docility. It is worthy of recall that it was on a trans-continental railway scheme that Sir John A. Macdonald became eclipsed for five years. On that occasion Hon. James Macdonald, the now chief justice of Nova Scotia closed his splendid plea in defence of his chief with the quotation from Goldsmith:

"Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form
Swells from vale and midway leaves the storm;
Though round his breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on his head."

While the foregoing may not be strictly applicable to Blair, we are convinced that in the ranks of the N. B. liberals and Blair conservatives there remains no successor worthy to take the place of their fallen lord. When the conservatives come into power, and come they will soon, their first duty will be to decapitate those renegade Blair conservatives who for the sake of holding some office or for the sake of plunder, turned traitor to their party.

Yours, X.

Fredericton Junction, July 18.

POULTRY IN DEMAND.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Dear Sir,—In view of the great demand for all kinds of poultry meat during the last few years, does it not seem strange that people are so reluctant to increase their production of this very cheaply and easily reared commodity?

It must be that we do not appreciate the real state of the trade. I am informed by Montreal dealers that last year Canada did not produce enough poultry to supply her own cities even though prices ran up to 14c. per lb. for chickens.

There are also many enquiries for chickens for the British markets. Within the last three weeks three large English firms have written the department of agriculture at Ottawa, stating that they wish to establish depots for buying poultry in various parts of Canada and asking for information and advice.

Montreal dealers have stated to Mr. Hare, the poultry expert of the department, that they are prepared to handle ten times as much poultry as they could get last year and some of them wish to establish agencies in the maritime provinces.

In the face of all this enquiry and demand our people should prepare this fall and winter to greatly increase their 1904 crop of chickens.

It is a business that does not require much capital nor a great deal of labor and there is not a farm in the country where the chicken crop could not be increased four fold without diminishing the food supply for any of the other stock.

It is to be hoped that the Maritime Poultry Association and the Farmers' Institute workers this winter will actively take up this question and that the Sun and other wide-awake papers will impress on their readers the importance of the poultry industry.

W. W. HUBBARD.

C. P. R. Offices, St. John.

THE ANTI-TREATING LEAGUE.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—It is an incontrovertible fact that the pernicious habit of "treating" is responsible for a very large share of the drunkenness that prevails today. Thousands of young men, who of their own accord would never have entered a saloon, have begun their course of drinking through the invitation, "Come and have a drink." There is no question that the only safe course to adopt is total abstinence, as a man never realizes—never can realize—the awful power of drink when he takes his first glass. But there are many men, both young and old, who do not care, for various reasons, to pledge themselves to abandon altogether. Would it not be well to try and reach this class? Here, then is my plan. I propose that a new league be formed, entitled:

The Anti-Treating League.

The pledges are two-fold:

(a) Not to "treat" or be "treated."

(b) Not to drink intoxicants between meals.

A pledge might be taken for life or for any stated number of months.

Each member would receive a card (for which he would be expected to pay, say, ten cents) recording his pledge, with the date of expiry.

Each member would use his best endeavors to try and enrol at least one other member.

The first pledge would read as follows:

"I, ... hereby pledge my sole, emn word of honor for a period of .....months (or life) not to accept or offer to others, any intoxicating liquor in any public bar, hotel, or club but to pay myself for whatever I wish to consume.

"Signature.....

"Expires....."

This pledge will not prevent people offering refreshments in the privacy of their own home. I would suggest that the bishops of the various dioceses call upon their clergy to preach on a given Sunday on behalf of the objects of the league; that the clergy of all non-Episcopal denominations unite in the same way, that parents recommend their sons to sign at least the "non-treating" pledge; that in every town and village some individuals take the matter in hand.

Lord Roberts recently accepted, I believe the presidency of a new society in England, the members of which pledge themselves not to drink intoxicants between meals. An immense step would be taken if we could get a branch of the same society formed over here.

I am sending a copy of this letter to almost every newspaper of importance in Canada, and would ask you to be good enough to publish it, together with any editorial comments you feel disposed to make.

Yours truly,

MAX LIEBICH.

Principal of the Grammar School, Berthier, P. Q.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

WEDDED AT PARRSBORO, N. S.

A wedding of more than usual interest to Parrsboro society, took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Christena E. H. Beverley, Maplehurst, Parrsboro on Wednesday morning, July 22, at eight o'clock, when Margaret Augusta Holmes, daughter of the late S. K. Holmes, of Hastings, Eng., became the bride of Charles William Durrant, formerly of Hastings, Eng., assistant superintendent at Halifax of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. of New York. The bride was attired in white ivory satin trimmed with allover lace train and bridal veil and carried a most beautiful bouquet of white roses and carnations. Miss Jean Reid, the little neice of the bride, was maid of honor, and was dressed in white muslin, carrying a basket of pink and white carnations. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, E. R. Reid, of the Union Bank of Halifax. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Wright, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Springhill, assisted by the Rev. W. Gaetz of Grace Methodist church, Parrsboro.

The wedding was a very quiet one, only immediate relatives being present. The drawing room had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers and festoons in green and white effect, and when the bridal couple stood beneath the floral bell, surrounded by a profusion of ferns, white roses and carnations, the picture was an artist's ideal. The presents were many and valuable, the groom's present to the bride being a costly ring, a ruby set with diamonds, and to little Jean, the maid of honor, a pretty pearl brooch.

Dressed in a suit of navy blue canvas cloth with stole trimming and hat to match, the happy bride and her chosen partner for life, boarded the morning train for a quiet wedding trip up the St. John river, showered with the good wishes of each one who knew her or had ever made her acquaintance.

SHEEP POISONED.

BILLINGS, Mont., July 22. — Word comes from Columbus of a heavy loss sustained by a sheep man named Grimes. Poison was scattered about the range where Grimes' sheep were herded. Over 1,000 are known to have died. Another sheep man is said to have lost over 300 head.

THE KING CURE

For HEADACHES is the Proper Title for

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HEADACHE POWDERS

because they are so far superior to any other kind, being absolutely safe, pleasant and effectual. They contain no ingredient which will lead to the formation of a dangerous habit, but are simply a purely vegetable compound which have cured thousands of others and will do the same for you.

JOHN D. BUCKLEY, the well known merchant of Rogersville, N. B., writes: "The best remedy for Headache that I have ever used is Kumfort Headache Powders. They cure in a few minutes, create no habit, and I have found them safe and harmless."

They can always effect a positive cure in from ten to twenty minutes and a single trial never fails to relieve and delight chronic sufferers from headache.

All sorts of stores sell them, but be sure you get the Genuine KUMFORT Headache Powders. They will cure your headache, while substitutes or imitations will prove more harmful than helpful.

Package of 4 Powders, 10c.
Package of 12 Powders, 25c.

If your dealer won't supply them we will mail either package, postpaid, on receipt of price.

F. G. WHEATON CO., Ltd.,
Sole Proprietors, PORT HILFORD, N. S.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

The Regular Quarterly Meeting Held Tuesday.

Five Thousand Dollar Loan to Be Secured Pending the Payment of Taxes—Coroner Refused Use of Supreme Court Room.

The regular quarterly meeting of the municipality of the city and county of St. John was held Tuesday in their room in the Court House. It was rather a long session. Warden James Lowell presided, and there were present:

City of St. John—Couns. White, Hamm, Hilyard, Bullock, Lewis, Christie, McMulkin, Macrae, Robinson, McGoldrick, Baxter, Allan and Tufts.

Lancaster — Couns. Gregory and Long.

Musquash—Couns. Dean and Thomson.

Simonds—Couns. Lee, Horgan and Jones.

St. Martins—Couns. Cochran, Fownes and Kelly.

Sheriff Ritchie and Coroner Berryman were in attendance, as well as Auditor J. A. Magilton.

FINANCE REPORT.

The committee on finance and accounts recommended the payment of the following amounts, such payment to be made out of the contingent fund:

D. E. Berryman, Esq., M. D., coroner, $48.

Geo. A. Kodell, $12.20.

Wm. F. Roberts, Esq., coroner, $36.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum, $113.75.

County treasurer, $5.25.

W. H. Thorne & Co., 90c.

R. G. Dunn & Co., $5.

J. B. Mann, $6.

James McDade, $3.50.

County secretary, $10.25.

Henderson & Hunt, $31.20.

James W. Lee $3.75.

Richard Coughlan, $1.50.

R. P. & W. F. Starr, $690.

Denniston & Gilley, $14.09.

Barnes & Co., $6.75.

The committee further recommend that the sum of $20 be received from Henry Galbraith, late collector of district No. 2, parish of Lancaster, in full settlement of the amount retained by him as percentage on the amounts assessed for highway purposes in said district.

The report was adopted without discussion.

HARD LABOR.

The committee to act with the sheriff in regard to hard labor sentences in jail, reported as follows:

"Your committee under the authority of this council have completed arrangements for the employment of male prisoners confined in the jail, in making roads and other improvements in Rockwood Park. From twelve to fifteen of these prisoners have been so employed from the 8th day of June last to the present time, when the weather permitted. The committee are of opinion that the undertaking has been, so far, a complete success, and are hopeful that much benefit may result therefrom."

After a few remarks from Coun. Lewis this report was adopted.

Coun. Macrae said the sheriff, who was present, wished to be heard before the council. He moved that the council be resolved into a committee of the whole in order that the sheriff be heard.

This passed and the sheriff addressed the committee with respect to the use of the court room by the coroner. All the facts were not put before the council when this matter was up and he thought it was discourteous to him not to let him lay the facts before the council. The last time an inquest was held in the small room in which the council sat, it was

A TOTAL WRECK

the next day. If the main court room were gives to the coroner for use in holding inquests there would be a big gathering of bums, who would spit over the floor and break things up generally. If the whole court house were thrown open to the mob, for the inquests are held at night, the county must employ constables to protect the building. This meant a big expense, and in addition to this property would be damaged. There was a room over the dead house which was adequate for the purposes and it should be used. No stipendiary magistrate in the province had such a comodious office in which to hold court. He asked the council to adjourn for the purpose of looking over the main council room, which would be damaged considerably, and also the room over the dead house. The latter had been cleaned and was in good condition.

CORONER BERRYMAN HEARD

Coroner Berryman was then heard. He said he had a written intimation from the secretary of the council stating that this supreme court room would be placed at his disposal in the event of inquests. The sheriff had referred to damage done in this small room. Chairs were broken, the stove knocked down and the benches damaged. He paid out of his own pocket for the repair of everything that was injured. When he waited upon the deputy sheriff the other day that official refused to let him use the court house. He had not spoken to the sheriff. The council decided years ago that the room in the dead house was not fit for the purpose and they gave him the use of this room in the court house. The council having given him the right to use the main court room the sheriff should not attempt to prevent his using it. He hesitated about going up to the court room Saturday night and forcing his way in. That meant an extra expense to the county. The crowd which acted badly at coroner's inquests did the same at trials in the supreme court.

Coun. Baxter asked the coroner if it were necessary to admit the public to inquiries.

The coroner replied that only the witnesses need be admitted.