EDUCATION CLAUSE

In Autonomy Bill Discussed by Rev. Dr. Carman,

General Superintendent of the Methodist Church—Clause Should be Resisted to the End.

There is something astounding even in the realm of politics that the men who gained power in our dominion in 1896 by resisting the coercion of Manitoba on the school question are now, in less than a decade, undertaking to impose a vastly heavier and severer coercion for all time on the new provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The effort under Sir Charles Tupper was to enact under the provisions of the constitution what was called remedial legislation; the desperate attempt of the premier now, in utter disregard of the spirit of the constitution, and in violation of the reasonable interpretation of the letter, is to force separate schools with most exacting guarantees on the new provinces, though it is written in the fundamental law of the dominion, with explicit exceptions, that each province shall have entire control of its own educational affairs. And this inexplicable attempt is made all the more hideous and oppressive by the preference of separate over public and national schools, thereby endangering the very existence of public schools by conferring the power of taxation upon hierarchies and dissentient sectaries, and by promising to all separatists that can establish schools, which it encourages sectaries and separatists to do, a pro rata share of public educational revenues and public land. Is it a wonder Mr. Sifton resigns? How could he honorably do otherwise?

All honor to the man who has his intelligent convictions, his patriotic impulses, his principles of loyalty and fidelity to his country, taking in the issues of coming time. These are monstrous propositions in the proposed autonomy bill and should be resisted to the end.

IS THE LIBERAL PARTY MAD?

There are liberals alive who never expected to see such enormities attempted in the name of liberalism, and propounded as the provincial school policy of a liberal government. It is inconceivable that the liberal leaders, who, during the middle nineties made legislative halls resound, and filled the land with their irresistible arguments and patriotic eloquence against coercion, should, before ten years have passed, strive to refute themselves in a timid subserviency and arbitrary and usurping legislation. Do they take it all back and crave pardon? Can it be that in the extremity of this measure they are making atonement? Or was it fustian then and fustian now? An old liberal, looking at what has occurred in Ontario, what is going on in Quebec and what is projected in the Dominion, may well raise the question, Is the liberal party given over to madness that it may be destroyed? Does it join hands with the coercionists of 1896 against national schools in our new domain? Of course, politically speaking, the main issue is the ruthless invasion of provincial rights. The merits or demerits of separate schools are not necessarily to the front except as their restless and aggressive advocates are forever pushing them into public consideration. We ought to be allowed in the British dominions on this side the Atlantic to suppose that we have the public school idea deeply rooted in the popular mind, and public school system firmly planted among our institutions of civil an dreligious freedom. Yet insidious and incessant are the schemes and efforts to weaken and uproot the public school. It would do us good, as we march on to possess our noble heritage, to sing:

"We come to plant the public schools
On broad prairie swells,
And wake the echoes of the wilds
with the music of their bells.
We tread the prairies as of old,
Our fathers sailed the sea
To make the West as they the East,
The homestead of the free."

NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND NATION BUILDING.

We are presumed to be nation-building, enlarging and cementing empire; hence we must consider the genius and results of separatism in public education. We must do our duty to our country, to our God and coming time. People of all religions and of no religion are coming to us from many countries. Is it not desirable that we have a homeogeneous citizenship, that all be fused and welded into a coherent and cosmopolitan nationality? Is it not presumable that our churches will, as is their sacred obligation, attend to the work of evangelism and in the exercise of religious freedom rear a Christian state?

What parliament has the fundamental or constructve right to put our faithful and generous Roman Catholic fellow citizenship on one side of the line, and many of them against their best judgment and will so far as the schools are concerned, and rope off on the other side Methodists, Mennonites and Mormons, Presbyterians, Anglicans and Baptists, Quakers, Jews, Greeks and Stundists, Doukhobors and Lutherans, Unitarians, Agnostics and Infidels, call them all Protestants, and then establish only Protestant and Catholic separate schools, providing for the latter and saying to the former "Look out for yourselves as best you can?" Where are the Anglicans' rghts, and the Methodists' rights and the Quakers' rights, and the Lutherans' rights, and the Agnostics' rights, and the rights of Doukhobors and Jews? And if all these people claim their special rights and get them, and go taxing their separate communities and drawing on the public funds, where is your national school system? Where are your united populations, your firm and strong Canadian commonwealth? Plainly the foe of our public school system is the foe of national strength and prosperity. The legislation that weakens national schools threatens our liberties and fills the land with irreconcilable divisions and ceaseless strifes.

LOOK AT THE RESULTS.

But the separatists say "We must have religious education." To this plea there are effective answers, both at home and abroad, today and through centuries gone. Does separation in Quebec and Ontario give us higher education, more widely extended educational advantages, a more exalted type of morality, a clearer exemplification of the teaching of the Son of Man, a stronger national spirit and a nobler citizenship than is given us by our public schools? We all know that it is the national system that compels separatists to struggle up to a fair standard of scholarship and to compete with the product of the public schools in citizenship, morality and the genuine fruits of religious life. For religious education they demand a share of the public lands and public revenues over and above the imperium in imperio, the power of taxation under ecclesiastical direction. Look at the Philippines. Look at Mexico and Peru where they have been religiously educating on their scheme for ten generations. Is the result of their work what we covet for Canada? Study the map of Europe, and see what has been going on there for centuries. How is it in Spain? How in Italy? How in France? Are these to be repeated with a redoubled energy in our Northwest?

Said Victor Hugo, one of the greatest of modern Frenchmen, speaking years ago of the condition of things under the so-called Fathers and Brothers, in noble and chivalric France: "You claim the liberty of teaching; let us understand the liberty you claim. It is the liberty of not teaching. Let us see your pupils. What have you done for Italy? What have you done for Spain? I shall tell you. Italy, which has taught mankind to read, now knows not how to read. Spain, magnificently endowed Spain, which had received civilization from old Romans and Arabs, has received, thanks to you, a yoke of stupor, which is a yoke of degradation and decay." We all know that at this very hour the religious orders are shaken off by a resurrected France, and because they will not submit to civil law are banished by thousands from that mighty nation, striking anew for its liberties. Is this school clause in the autonomy act an effort to settle them in our new provinces and provide for them from the public exchequer and public domain? It has been more than once said and proven, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

MAINTAIN PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

Let the people of the new provinces determine their own school matters, settle their own school policy, as is provided in the fundamental law of the dominion. There are in the proposed act of autonomy the charter of the new provinces, at least two iniquities, forcing separatism on the people for all time, and providing for it from public lands and public funds which constitutionally belong to national and public education. The rights of minorities can be secured and safeguarded in the west as they are in some of the older provinces.

A. CARMAN.

Toronto, March 2, 1905.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Denounced by St. John County Orange Lodge.

At a special meeting of the St. John County Orange Lodge held on Saturday evening the following resolution, moved by Geo. E. Day, and seconded by R. A. C. Brown, was unanimously passed:

Resolved, that the St. John County Lodge (L. O. A.) has heard with great regret and sorrow of the death of our brother, E. F. Clarke, M. P., and past deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of British America. Brother Clarke was a man of the highest character and one whose career, position and abilities made him a leader in our order, one of the most prominent members of the Canadian parliamnt and a citizen who added lustre to the Canadian people.

He has been called away at a time when the conservative party, in which he was one of the most prominent members, had grown to have the highest appreciation of his capability and when the open door of success as a public man showed the way to him to a very high position in the future in the councils of his country. Nor was this great respect towards our brother held alone by the conservative party, but the liberal party as well looked upon him as one who honestly and faithfully did his duty and was animated by the single purpose of serving Canada in all he did as a public man.

And further resolved, that this lodge tenders to the family of Brother Clarke its heartfelt sorrow and assures them that all Orangemen in Canada feel, as it does, the great loss that has fallen upon his household and upon the Canadian people as well.

Also the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that the St. John County Lodge (L. O. A.), now in session convened, protests in the strongest possible manner against the people of the proposed provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta being deprived of the control of their own schools and school property, and unhesitatingly declares that it would be a wrong to which those provinces should not be called upon to submit, to have pressed upon them by an act of the dominion parliament the intolerable burthen of separate and sectarian schools. And this lodge expresses the opinion that the great Protestant sentiment of the Canadian people will not submit to the establishment of so great a wrong.

LONDON, March 4—A telegram from Tokio says it is reported that str. Tacoma, from Seattle, for Vladivostok, before reported, icebound north of Hokkaido since Feb 15. Report requires confirmation.

Worst Winter Ever Known on Prince Edward Island.

Steamers Stanley and Minto Have Partly Succeeded in Breaking the Blockade—Trains Have Not Moved For a Month.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 5.—While the three maritime provinces have suffered during the great storms which have prevailed for the past two months, Prince Edward Island has perhaps been worse off than either of the two others. To put the case briefly, there has not been a crossing by the strs. Stanley and Minto since January 24th. The ice boats at the Capes have been so delayed that since the 4th of January there have been only sixteen crossings both ways, one crossing to the island and four crossings to the mainland, the island railway has been tied up since February 7th, and will probably not be clear for some days yet.

The blockade between Pictou and Georgetown was partly raised on Saturday. On Friday morning as told in the Sun, the Minto started from Pictou and the Stanley from Georgetown. The wall of ice which has hindered navigation extended from some miles outside Pictou harbor. Through this the Minto was unable to make a passage. The Stanley had better luck and got to within a few miles of Pictou island, where she stuck. Dynamite was used and the boats were able to come within two miles of each other. The barrier of ice which separated them was there impassable. The Minto had gone out without any passengers, but seeing that it might be possible to make a transfer she returned to Pictou and on Saturday morning went out again, taking along nearly one hundred and fifty persons, some of whom had been waiting in Pictou far nearly six weeks. The Minto went as close as she could get to the Stanley, teams were employed and the passengers were transferred from one boat to the other. The Stanley like the wise virgins, had brought her passengers along and did not have to go back. They in turn were taken on board the Minto and brought back to Pictou. Some light freight was also transferred. Between the Stanley and Georgetown there was very little ice, the water being open for the greater part of the way across. Near Pictou the ice however, was heavy and care is required in taking the Minto in and out of the harbor.

The blockade has not actually been raised, but the fact that some sort of a crossing has been made has given rise to the hope that communication may now be maintained for the remainder of the season. The stopping of the steamers has been the cause of great inconvenience. Large quantities of freight have been held at both sides, and as there is a certain amount of perishable stuff among it there will be a heavy loss to shippers and others. Supplies of different commodities have run short on the island, though as merchants were caught last year they were more cautious this season, and larger stocks were brought in before navigation closed.

There were some cases of hardship among the passengers held up at Pictou. One young man was suffering from salt rheum and was so ill that he was taken to the hospital in Pictou, another had pneumonia, while a third was almost blind and had to be led around by friends.

The blockade of the steamers is only one of the afflictions which the island has had to endure during this most hard winter. The province has been without mails for many a weary day. Crossing at the Capes has been very irregular, and there have been times when eight and ten days have elapsed without any letters or papers being brought over. Even when the boats are crossing regularly they are scarcely able to carry the regular mails, and now when they are not crossing regularly there is a very large quantity of mail awaiting at the Capes. Nothing but letters and daily papers are brought over, but considering conditions the people would be satisfied with these if they could be had regularly. This, however, has not been the case.

Perhaps the greatest inconvenience and hardship of all has been due to the complete tie-up of the island railway. It is scarcely credible that for one whole month not a train has moved. There has been absolutely nothing doing since the 7th of February. On the fourth of that month the storms made themselves felt and for two or three days the trains were seriously delayed, but on the evening of the 7th the crisis came and since then it has been a continual fight against the snow. There have been hundreds of men employed all along the line and on several occasions other storms came and matters were made worse than ever. There are many places along the line where the laborers engaged in shovelling the snow from the tracks have to make three tiers to throw it up clear of the bank. There are so many curves and narrow cuttings on this railway that the task of clearing it is more difficult than would be the case on one of the larger roads on the mainland. For some days after the tie-up occurred there were no mails or passengers carried to or from any part of the island. The roads were so bad that teams could not be used and persons who were compelled to move about did so on foot. Then when the roads gradually became passable for pedestrians it got to be the custom for people to walk from one section to another.

The mails to Cape Traverse have been carried by team for some time and on account of the condition of the roads the trip occupies two days. Many passengers from the mainland have walked from the Cape to Charlottetown, spending three days on the road. In those parts of the island not now directly connected with the arrival and departure of the foreign mails, there has been scarcely any communication for weeks. As an example, Souris in the east has had only three mails since January 31st. The members of the Souris Board of Trade are endeavoring to have the steamer Stanley make a special trip to that place from Georgetown to carry a load of hay. The supply there is practically used up and the farmers fear that numbers of their cattle will have to be slaughtered unless assistance in the form of feed is sent to them.

The winter is the worst ever known here and from the present outlook, in spite of the fact that the steamers have partly broken the blockade, it will take a long time for normal conditions to be restored.

A MIXUP IN SYDNEY.

Sections of Town Charter Relating to Collection of Taxes lead to Confusion.

SYDNEY, C. B., March 4.—On the first of March the city of Sydney, under a provision of the charter placed liens upon upwards of five hundred properties for taxes in arrears. The amount of arrearage represented many thousand dollars, and the liens included one church, one leading hotel, the properties of many of the best citizens, the brewery company, and so on. An examination of the provisions in question reveal the somewhat curious fact that they are rendered practically inoperative, so that to make them effective the charter will have to be amended. The sections bearing upon this matter provide that the treasurer of the city has to make application at any time after the first of July in each year showing the amount of arrears of taxes and rates upon any particular lot or lots of land sought to be sold for arrears. Upon receipt of this application the mayor issues a warrant for the sale of the lands. The property is liable to be sold even if only one year in arrears. There is another section which provides, however, that on the first of March the treasurer shall post a list in his office of lands liable to be sold for rates and taxes overdue on the 31st day of December, said rates and taxes to be for the year directly preceding the making up of the same schedule. On or before the first of May the treasurer is to serve a notice on the owner that his property is liable to be sold for arrears of taxes if not paid before the 31st of December next ensuing. The warrant which the mayor issues upon the application of the treasurer at any time after the first of July, is returnable in ninety days, when the treasurer may proceed with the sale of the properties at public auction, as provided for in the charter. It is contended that there is too much confusion to render the sale valid or the procedure regular.

DR. D. A. CHISHOLM'S DEATH.

Removes One of the Most Brilliant of the Catholic Clergy in Canada.

SYDNEY, March 4.—The death of Rev. Dr. D. A. Chisholm, parish priest of the St. Joseph congregation, North Sydney, removes one of the most scholarly men connected with the Catholic church of Canada. His attainments were of a brilliant character. Dr. Chisholm entered St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, at the age of seventeen and after completing his course there, became a student of the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, where he distinguished himself far above the ordinary student. He spent eight years in Rome and when he returned to his native province he was ordained to the priesthood in 1888. Shortly afterwards he received the appointment of vice-rector of St. Francis Xavier College, which position he held for three years. The rector then was Dr. (now bishop) MacNeil, and upon his retirement in 1891 Dr. Chisholm was appointed as his successor. He held this office for seven years, retiring in 1898 on account of ill-health. Dr. Chisholm's regime at the college was marked with rapid advances. As a teacher he was wonderfully successful. During his pastorate at North Sydney, though constantly in ill-health, he accomplished much. The parish made great progress. He was untiring in his efforts for the promotion of temperance, his warfare against the saloon being relentless and vigorous. For many years he carried on a friendly controversy upon questions of religion and theology with Rev. Robert Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Witness, whose facile and incisive pen is well recognized in Canadian literature. The funeral took place Friday morning, Very Rev. Alexander McDonald of Antigonish, officiating and preaching the funeral oration. The interior of the church was heavily draped in purple and black.

REV. W. CAMP

Takes Exception to Dr. Osler's Theory.

MONCTON, March 5.—Rev. W. Camp of Sussex preached in the First Baptist church here this morning on the life of Noah. He took exception to Dr. Osler's theory that creative ability belonged to men under forty and that sixty was the chloroform age. It was possible, he said, that in the realm of discovery men were at their best at forty, but in constructive work man was only at his best between forty and sixty. He referred to Noah, who was six hundred years old at the time of the flood and was only in his prime at four hundred.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

March 3—Str Hilda, 649, Chambers, from Portland, Me, master, bal.

Coastwise—Sch Augusta Evelyn, 30, Scovil, from North Head.

March 4—Str Cacouna, 931, Holmes, from Louisburg, R P and W F Starr, coal.

Str Concordia, 1616, Martin, from Glasgow, Schofield and Co.

Coastwise—Strs Yarmouth, 724, Potter, from Yarmouth; Westport III, Powell, from Westport; sch Clara Benner, 37, Phinney, from West Isles, and cld.

March 6—Str Montrose, 3963, McNeil, from London via Antwerp, C P R, mdse and pass.

Str Manchester Trader, 2136, Fisher, from Manchester, via Halifax, Wm Thomson and Co, gen.

Coastwise—Schs Edith R, 47, Cook, from Back Bay; Wideawake, 8, Wagner, from Musquash; Beatrice, 75, Trehan, from Meteghan.

March 6—Str Bayarian, 6713, Brown, from Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson and Co, pass and mdse.

Str Dunmore Head, 1459, McFerran, from Liverpool, Wm Thomson and Co, salt.

Sch St Anthony, 99, Butterwell, from Calais, Tufts and Co, bal.

Cleared.

March 3—Str Bonavista, McDonald, for Louisburg.

Str Manchester Importer, Perry, for Manchester.

March 4—Str Sicilian, Fairfull, for Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson and Co.

Str Mount Temple, Forester, for London, etc, CPR.

Str Alcides, Fraser, for Glasgow, Schofield and Co.

Str Cacouna, Holmes, for Louisburg, R P and W F Starr.

March 6—Coastwise—Sch Clifford C, Golding, for St Martins.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived.

HALIFAX, March 2—Ard, sch Valoria, from New York.

HALIFAX, NS, March 3—Ard, strs Florence, from St John; Mercator, from Jamaica; Minia (cable), from sea; Cape Breton, from Louisburg.

Cleared.

Cld, str Evangeline, for London.

Sailed.

Sld, strs Ulunda, Chambers, for Liverpool via St John's, Nfld; Pro Patria, Lafourcade, for St Pierre, Miq.

Sld, strs Manshester Trader, Fisher, for St John and Manchester; Ixia, Robinson, for Lunenburg; Evangeline, Perley, for London.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

LIZARD, March 2—Passed, str Lancastrian, from Boston, for London.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—Ard, str Majestic, from New York.

LIZARD, March 3—Passed, str La-Gascogne, from New York for Havre.

LONDON, March 3—Ard, str Lancastrian, from Boston.

INISTRAHULL, March 3—Passed, Corean, from New York for Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3—Ard, str Campania, from New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

GLASGOW, March 3—Ard, str Ontarian, from Portland.

GREENOCK, March 2—Ard, str Salacia, from St John, NB, via Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—Ard, str Iberian, from Boston for Manchester.

LIZARD, March 3—Passed, str Kildona, from Portland for London.

KINSALE, March 3—Passed, str London City, from Halifax and St Johns, NF, for Liverpool (reports feed pump disordered).

Sailed.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2—Sld, str Oceanic, from Liverpool, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—Sld, str Armenian, for New York.

MOVILLE, March 3—Sld, str Ethiopia (from Glasgow), for New York.

MOVILLE, March 3—Sld, str Ionian (from Liverpool), for Halifax and St John, NB.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, March 2—Ard and sld, sch Ella May, from Port Reading, for Rockland.

Ard, sch Empress, from Rockland, for New York.

Passed, schs Independent, from Boston, for Norfolk; Eliza J Pendleton, from Portland, for Georgetown, SC.

CAPE HENRY, Va, March 2—Passed out, sch Elizabeth Palmer, from Baltimore, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2—Ard, Tamaqua, with two barges, from Salem.

GENOA, Feb 28—Sld, Liguria, for New York.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, March 2—Ard, str Frostburg, from Baltimore, towing barges No 5, for Portsmouth, and No 16 for Portland.

CHATHAM, Mass, March 2—Light west wind; clear at sunset.

Passed south, strs Toronto, from Boston, for New York and Hull, Eng.

Passed east, str Duncan, from Perth Amboy, for Halifax.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, March 2—Ard, schs Metamora, from New Harbor, Me; Lillian, from do.

BOSTON, March 2—Ard, strs Clan McMillan, from Calcutta, and Colombo; Baker, from Halifax; Boston, from Yarmouth, NS; bark Belmont, from Buenos Ayres via Princetown (towed from latter port); schs Major Pickands, from Norfolk; Geo E Walcott, from Newport News; Jordan L Mott, from Rockland.

Below, str supposed Georgian, from Liverpool; sch Maude Palmer, from Newport News, and several four-masted schooners.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, March 2—Sch Ella May, from Port Reading, for Rockland, stopped here today to replace bowsprit shroude and other headgear which was carried away while coming through Long Island Sound. She sailed for Rockland late today.

BOSTON, March 3—Ard, strs Devonian, from Liverpool; Sardinian, from Glasgow; Georgian, from London; Itzehoe, from Hamburg; schs Maria O Teel, from Norfolk; Alice M Colburn, from Newport News; Maude Palmer, from do; George A McFadden, from do; Percy Birdsall, from do; J R Teel, from New York (to load for Sierra Leone, Africa), tugs Gypsum King, from Norfolk, towing two barges; Mars, from Philadelphia, towing three barges; Plymouth, from Port Johnson, towing three barges; Blue Bell, from New York, towing one barge.

PORTLAND, Me, March 3—Ard, strs Norman, Anderson, from Fowey, Eng; Calvin Austin, Pike, from St John for Boston (and sailed); Lucretia, from Prospect Harbor; sch Thomas W H White, Clark, from Calais for New York.

Ard 2nd, str Frostburg, towing barge No 16, from Baltimore.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me, March 3—Ard, sch Emma W Day, from Bar Harbor.

CITY ISLAND, March 3—Bound east, str Rosalind, for Halifax and St Johns, NF.

NEW YORK, March 3—Ard, strs British Empire, from Antwerp; Toronto, from Hull; bark Olga, from Montevideo; brig Sophie, from Rio Grande do Sul; schs Ann J Trainor, from Norfolk; Eliza A Schribner, from do; Maple Leaf, from San Domingo City; Governor Ames, from Brunswick; Abbie H Green, from Norfolk.

NAPLES, March 2—Ard, str Calabria, from New York.

FALL RIVER, Mass, March 3—Ard, tug Eureka, from Philadelphia with two barges.

CHATHAM, Mass, March 3—Light southwest winds; clear at sunset.

Passed north, str North Star, from New York for Portland.

Cleared.

Cld, strs Brazilian, for Glasgow; Ottoman, for Liverpool; Cervona, for Boston.

Sailed.

Sld, sch T W Allan, from Calais, for New Suffolk, LI.

NEW HAVEN, Conn, March 2—Sld, bktn Rachel Emery, from Tramley, LI, for Portland, Me, in tow.

NEW YORK, March 2—Sld, strs La Bretagne, for Havre; Laurentian, for Glasgow; American, for Antwerp; Cheronea, for Montevideo; bark Gaspe, for Fredriksted and Christiansted; schs N H Burrow, for Virginia; John M Brown, for Virginia; Adeline Townsend, for Virginia; Elsie, for Halifax; Canada, for Grand Cayman; Adelaide Barbour, for Galveston; Nettie Shipman, for Brunswick; Goodwin Stoddard, for Fernandina; George E Dudley, for Norfolk; W D Hilton, for Norfolk; Gracie D Chambers, for Virginia; L Q C Wishartt for do; W E and W L Tuck, for Bucksport, Me.

Sld, str Toronto, for Hull, Eng; schs Marcus L Urann, for Newport News; Miles M Merry, for do.

MARSEILLES, March 2—Sld, str Floriston, for Boston.

Sld, strs Anglian, for London; Boston, for Yarmouth, NS; schs Mary E H G Dow, for Newport News; Dorothy Palmer, for do.

Sld, str Lucretia, for Vinal Haven; sch C B Harrington, for Bristol.

Sld and returned, sch Anna, for New York.

Sld, sch Herman F Kimball, for Boston.

Sld, str British King, for Antwerp; bark Maria C, for Philadelphia; brig Blenheim, Crandall, for Porto Plata; schs Hope Sherwood, for Sapelo; Keewaydin, for Annapolis, NS; Millville, for Philadelphia; John H May, for Jacksonville.

ROCKLAND, Me, March 3—Sld, sch Eugene Borda, for New York.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, March 3—Sld, str Frostburg, with one barge, from Baltimore for Portland.

The Bad Cold of To-day May Be Pneumonia To-morrow.

The Sore Throat or Tickling Cough that, to the careless, seems but a temporary and trivial annoyance, may develop into Bronchitis.

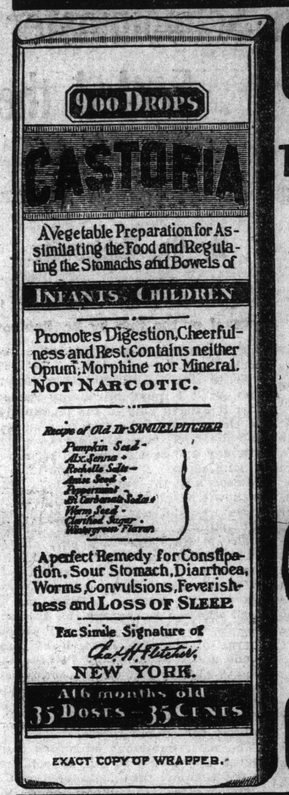
Every hour delayed in curing a cold is dangerous.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

contains all the lung-healing virtues of the pine tree, and is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Miss Bertha E. Craig, Almont, Ont., says:—"Last fall, for over two months, I had a very bad cold, and although I tried several remedies, it seemed as if I was getting worse instead of better. While looking over the Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac, I read about Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and decided to give it a trial. When I had used about half a bottle, I found it was doing me good, so kept on until I had taken two bottles. It is the best cure for a cold I ever heard of."

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.



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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BIRTHS.

PURDY—February 22nd, at East Orange, New Jersey, to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice M. O. Purdy, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRAFT-WILSON—At the residence of the bride's father, Rufus Wilson, March 2, Miss Dora Wilson to Edmund Craft, both of Carleton, Rev. Mr. Schofield officiating.

GOOD-BERRIE—On Feb. 15th, at the Methodist church, Jacksonville, by the Rev. John C. Berrie, assisted by the Revs. Joseph A. Cahill and Herbert E. Thomas, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Major William G., son of the late Francis Good, Esq., of Jacksontown, to C. Mary Howitt, daughter of Rev. John C. Berrie, of Jacksonville, Carleton Co., New Brunswick.

PEARSON-CRAWFORD—At the residence of James Crawford, by the Rev. C. A. S. Warneford, Frederic J. M. Pearson of Highfield, Queens Co., N. B., to Mary A. Crawford of Goshen.

NICHOLS-WOOD—On the 2nd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Sackville, by the Rev. George Steele, Mark Edgar Nichols of Toronto, to Miss Dora Beatrice, daughter of the Hon. Josiah Wood, senator.

PITT-GANONG—On February 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, George W. Ganong, Midland, Kings Co., by Pastor E. K. Ganong, uncle of the bride, Sophia G. Ganong to Murray R. Pitt of Kingston.

DEATHS.

BUCKLEY—In this city on the 1st inst., Mary Buckley, in the 60th year of her age, leaving a husband, three sons and two daughters to mourn their sad loss.

CRAWFORD—In this city, at the residence of John Kerr on March 2nd, John Crawford of Perth Amboy, aged 51 years.

CRAWFORD — At Belleisle Creek, March 2nd, 1905, Margaretta, beloved wife of Benjamin J. Crawford, leaving a husband and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and tender wife and mother.

GARSCADDEN—At New York City, Feb. 11th, of heart failure, John Garscadden of Clover Hill, N. B., aged 37 years, leaving a wife and infant son.

GEROW—At 70 Sewell street, on Saturday at 9.20 a. m., of pneumonia, George W. Gerow, aged 75 years.

MARTIN—In this city, on Sunday, March 5th, Thomas Ronald, youngest son of John and Mary Martin, 47 Britain street, aged 18 months. (Boston papers please copy.

McLAUGHLIN—In this city on the 4th, Mary, widow of the late Robert McLaughlin, in her 80th year, leaving two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss.

MACHUM—At Polleyhurst, Queens Co., N. B., on March 2nd, Angelina E., beloved wife of William A. Machum, aged 36 years.

PECK—At Hopewell Hill, N. B., March 1st, after a lingering illness, Hazel Gertrude, aged 15 years, dearly loved daughter of Charles L. and Lucinda A. Peck.

REYNOLDS—On Friday, March 3rd, after a lingering illness, Frank Lucas, youngest son of James Reynolds, leaving a father, five sisters and a brother to mourn their loss.

ROBERTS—On the 4th inst, at Westward-Ho, Oxton, Cheshire, England, Catherine M., widow of the late Geo. W. Roberts, formerly of this city.

THOMAS—Suddenly, at her late residence, No. 56 Queen street, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late James U. and Mary A. Thomas.