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ng Edward will be sent sending to subscription making the

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DOCTORS. Debats, Paris.)

of Theater Doctors a banquet which easant reunion. Each ges has about forty in turn to be presbut in case of uno attend may find a there are few medi

the reserved box

ay be found in case ines, it is true, as compared with the tinction would be hers. to its benefit to New England inter-

Is there any city in the land to which great territory to the north and east of us, geographically and naturally allied to us in trade relations, would 30 cents, per pound, 1 cent; apples, be of more advantage, inded of so per bushel, 25 cents; butter and cheese, much advantage, as it would be to this per pound, 6 cents; eggs, per dozen, 5 very city of Portland? very city of Portland?

tion economically situated as we are-

our programme and give us unrestrict-

will have the most emphatic support.

rocity, it will be so much done

Even if he goes a near in the he secures even a little bit of recip-

I think it not too much to say that

Very city of Portland?

If among the guests at your hospitable board this evening should be found the famed professor of political economy from the planet Mars, a recognized expert on economic subjects in per pound, 2 cents; beef and mutton, per pound, 2 cents; sheep and hogs, per head, \$1.50; horses, \$30.00 and upwards; beans, per bushel, 25 cents; cabbages, each, 3 cents; peas, green, per bushel, 40 cents; peas, dry, per bushel, 30 cents; onions,

WHITNEY SAYS MAINE NEEDS RECIPROCITY.

Able Address Delivered Monday Evening Before the Maine Democratic Glub.

Mr. President and Gentlemen.-I general, but ignorant of the political have been invited to speak to you this and economic history of your state for have been invited to speak to you this and economic history of your state for evening on the subject of reciprocity. The last fifty years, and he should be a have interpreted this to mean reciprocity as applied especially to trade tion of the may of the United States relations with the Dominion of Canada what were likely to be the relations with the Dominion of can and canada what were likely to be the ada. It has given me much pleasure chief interests and occupations of the to accept your invitation, not only beinhabitants of the state of Maine, per bushel, 40 cents; fish, per pound, 3-4 cause it affords me a valued opportu- what would he be likely to say? nity of speaking to your people upon He would note first with reference to the question that has been under the location of the state of Maine that the question that has been active discussion by the people of it was at the extreme eastern end of Massachusetts for the past two or the United States, and that on account Massachusetts for the past two distance you are located somewhat met the strong approval of a large unfavorably for the usual purposes of najority of our people, but because I trade with people in the western believe that in this matter the inter-ests of the State of Massachusetts and the interests of the State of Maine are interests. was within the borders of this, your case beautiful State of Maine, the earliest Looking then at the map showing beautiful State or Maine, the earness and ablest advocate of reciprocity had your numerous rivers, inlets and har-his home. I refer to the late distinguished senator of Maine, the Hon. east of your borders was a territory James G. Blaine. He was a wise and many times as large as the area of far-seeing man. Looking at the in- your state, having it natural outlet areas and on an extended scale. far-seeing man. Looking at the in Jour state, having it natural outlet ternal trade of the United States, he to the sea through your harbors, he ternal trade of the United States, he to the sea through your harbors, he witnessed upon every hand evidences of the great advantage of free and unrestricted trade ever the great territory included in the states of the advantage to trade and commerce, tory included in the states of the dwellers in this region to the north.

And who are they that object to a policy so fraught with advantage to the commercial welfare of the State? Only those people, worshippers of the high tariff fetich, who hold that no tarting the law territory in the port. union. He understood the advantage the dwellers in this region to the north that had come to the whole country and east geographically and naturally

from the extension of the free trade aliled to you in trade relations. The area over the territory west of the area of the state of Maine is larger Mississippi—at one time foreign territan that of all the other New England Mississippi—at one time foreign territary and coming to the United States States together, numbering something by virtue of what is called the more than 29,000 square miles; but the "Louisiana Purchase." And it was Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova "Louisiana Purenase." And it was perfectly evident to him, as it seems Scotia contain nearly an equal area, in to me it would be to any other unpreaddition to which is the Province of Massachusetts, although less than 1-4 dudiced observer, that that policy Quebec, containing upwards of 250,000 which had ben so advantageous to all square miles, at least one-half of which concerned covering the territory of the is probably well suited for cultivation. United States, would be equally ad- I know of no reason why this territory, vantageous to all concerned if it were covering an area of 200,000 to 225,000 extended to the Dominion of Canada, square miles, may not ultimately come which territory borders the United to be populated as thickly as the State States the whole distance from the of New Hampshire, which is between Atlantic to the Pacific, say 4,000 miles 45 and 50 per square mile, affording a Atlantic to the Pacific, say 4,000 miles and upwards, and includes an area and upwards, and includes an area residence throughout this territory for equal to that of the United States.

They have deliberately backing interests of 99 per cent. of our people for a doubtful advantage of 1 per cent. It is understood that Mr. Blaine, these facts, I am sure it would be a In the State of Maine the deep sea fishwhile secretary of state, made a pro- marvel to your imaginary guest from ing industry is of very little or no imposition to the government of Canada Mars, as it is to me, that the political for free and unrestricted reciprocity. attitude of the State of Maine for the Representatives have perhaps been reciprocity. This meant that Mr Blaine had in past fifty years has been in such di-This meant that Mr Blaine nad in past hity years has been in such in mind a treaty of reciprocity that rect opposition to what would seem to should make trade between Canada be the best interests of all your people. And the United States as free as it is and the United States as free as it is region is needed to stimulate the could be inferenced by the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature of the people of the State of Maine, in the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advantageous to the welfar any industry in the State of Maine that the line of development most nature and most advant between the states of the union. This region is needed to stimulate the could be unfavorably affected by the implied that the tariff on goods com- growth of your State and your city. ing to both countires from the outside Since 1860 the growth of the State Canada. I have been told that it might should be similar, and of has been astonishingly slow. No other affect the potato industry. Now that world should be similar, and of mas been astonishingly slow. No other course it implied that the revenue description of the Union, save only Vermont, is a very considerable industry, it is united States, and I find that of the population of the United States as reported in the census report for that a whole has increased 150 per cent.

years later came into power and has average of the country was upwards gether with the production of potatoes this, was strongly in favor of the Is there any remedy for this condition Blaine proposition. Touching this of things? None, I believe, excepting that the trade which is naturally tributary, since 1896 the premier of the Laurier, since 1896 the premier of the Dominion, had this to say in the year

Maine can in some way be opened to Laurier, since 1898 the premier of the Maine can in some way be opened to titlor even in her potato industry. Dominion, had this to say in the year statute can in some way be opened to tition even in her potato industry, 1889 (I quote from a speech of Sir Wil- them and that through a more equitant the opening of our markets 1389 (I quote from a speech of Sir Wilfrid made in Toronto):

"Why, Mr. Chalrman, the British chanics may find it profitable to enpeople will not today go back on the
gage in the production of such goods
policy of free trade which they have
as are needed over the great and growing territory that it is a more equitand the opening of our markets
to the Canadian markets would
affect the question of price but very
little.

In the other items of farm products, adopted, and Canada is not in a posi- ing territory that is now being settled the farmers of Maine hardly raise entariff at best. So that the conditions are not equal upon which you can form a closer commercial alliance be-

or indeed of so much advantage? there is alongside of us a kindred na- gateway through which with free and unrestricted intercourse the commerce per capita. It is therefore evident that of that vast region tributary to the

the United States—and we claim that commercial alliance, which at this mo-ment is not possible with England, is possible with the United States, and The city of Portland is especially fortunate in this respect. It is the eastern terminus of what is destined to be
one of the great transportation systems of the world. It is in the direct inour merchants here at home the benefit
tween the United States and any foreight our merchants here at home the benefit
tween the United States and any foreight our merchants here at home the benefit
tween the United States and any foreight our merchants here at home the benefit
tween the United States and any foreight our merchants here at home the benefit
tween the United States and any foreight our merchants here at home the benefit
tween the United States and any foreight our merchants here at home the benefit
tween the United States and any foreight our merchants here at home the benefit
tween the United States and any forthe policy which we have advocated, ich we still continue to advocate, is the removal of all commercial barriers between this country and the great tems of the world. It is in the direct inkindred, nation to the south of us.

Now, sir, there is not a man in this audience, there is not a man in Canada, I venture to say, who, if he were the influence of the great corporation to speak the honest conviction of his heart, would not say that this would he a most advantageous policy to Canhear most advantageous policy to etween this country and the great of their line. In addition to this is the important fact that the distance to ed reciprocity, with all my heart, in the matter, I will pledge him that he tidewater on the Atlantic is very much

f Mr. Blaine had been living, and tres of the world. She possesses a fine ecretary of state, or had been sucharbor, and by means of her transporsecretary of state, or had been succeeded by a statesman of equally broad tation facilities is in flear proximity views, at the time of Sir Wilfrid's accession to power, and at the time of habited by multitudes of people. She his visit to Washington in 1897 for the thus possesses the twin elements of the suggestions of the suggestion of the suggestions of the suggestion o harbor, and by means of her transporpurpose of offering reciprocity to the commercial greatness, and in the ab-United States-on somewhat limited sence of artificial restrictions this dis-

proposition of Mr. Blaine—I say, I Remove the duties from the things measure of reciprocity would then have been agreed upon which would have been of untold benefit to the peotrage of trade freely in them, and the era of ple of the United States and Canada. prosperity would at once begin. If the It is therefore greatly to be deplored wheat and flour of Canada could be that Mr. Blaine's life was not spared brought to Portland without having to The advantage to pay a tax of 25 cents a bushel on wheat New England of a trade proposition and about \$1.50 per barrel on flour, your appeale strongly to our people. In my people would buy and sell Canadian own experience I find hardly a dissent- wheat and flour in considerable quanting voice among our business men as titles. And so likewise with other articles of Canadian produce. There is a tariff tax at the border on barley, per bushel, 30 cents; malt, per bushel, 45 free and unrestricted trade with that cents; corn, per bushel, 15 cents; corn



So long as these duties remain, trade in these articles produced by your neighbors will be extremely limited. On the other hand, so long as there is a tariff tax at the border on everything that these Canadian neighbors of yours might like to purchase in exchange for their own products, their purchases in your market will be limited also. But remove the tariff barriers on both sides of the line and you would see quite a different condition of things. The city of Portland would become to a large extent the depot for supply ing the tea, coffee, spices, and a thou-sand and one things that constitute and summarize commerce over wide

iff barrier shall be removed, no matter of how large concern it may be to a The multitude of people, if there is even a remote possibility that even one of the beneficiaries of the present tariff system might be injuriously affected thereby. They have no hesitation at all of 1 per cent. of our wage earners are engaged in deep sea fishing, and not more than 1 per cent. are directly or indirectly concerned in the fishing industry, the fishing interests have been permitted to dominate the policy of the government as concerns the trade relations with Canada and Newfoundland fullest measure of reciprocity with government of the Dominion of Canada was at that time in the hands of the forty years from 1860 to 1900, that the Conservative party, corresponding of the State of Maine has increased but to the Republican party of the United a trifle more than 10 per cent. During States—a high tariff party, practically the decade from 1890 to 1900 some im-States—a high tariff party, practically hostile to reciprocity with the United provement is shown, but aside from the states; and nothing came from the states and nothing came from the states, and nothing came from the states of Portland during that period, the tary. But even at that time the average for the whole State was only state were sent to the whole of the surplus not required by the people of your state was only at the state of Mass-Liberal party of Canada, which five 3 per cent., while the increase on the achusetts, it would have sufficed, to-

that great territory to the north and about \$1.50 a year to each inhabitant; east of us would be of more advantage which would suffice to pay for perhaps tween Canada and Great Britain; but This harbor of yours is the natural habitant. Of eggs, the product amounted to less than a half a dozen a week much of the supply came from a dist-

suits: I believe there is not one single total, 188,845.

her a preferention of 331-3 per cent. She has succeeded in establishing markets for herself and is largely now in-

Standing Offer Good always, everswhere, \$100 Reward, for any lameness, curb, splint, founder, distemper, etc., (where cure is possible) that is not cured by TUTTLE'S

FLIXIR Greatest horse remedy in the world. Tuttle's Family Elixir invaluable for human bruises, pains, rheumanism, etc. Send for free 100 page book "Veterinary Experience." The perfect horseman's guide. Every disease symptom and its treatment.

dependent of the United States. In the interest of her people, as a whole, she is likely to remain a low tariff paid in all the iron and steel industries

MONSTER SHIPS dently not intending to exploit a few of her manufacturing industries at the expense of her whole people. She is therefore likely still to be a large purchaser of goods from the United States. But until the time shall come when the United States is prepared to admit the products of Canada on substantially the same terms as they are admitted stand. I believe that the feeling of sents a fair difference between the friendliness for the United States will wages cost of goods made in the Unitreduce the Canadians to give the United States and those made on the other d States fair and liberal treatment side of the water, whenever the United States are willing So likewise with textiles. Wages to meet the Canadians on this ground, paid in the textile industries amount and that the same preferential which ed to \$341,734,390, while the product is accorded to England will be extend- was \$1,637.484,480, showing that the ed to the United States. This means wages paid were about 22 per cent, or that any considerable trade with Canmany of the articles of Canadian production. If we will simply open our cent, on the average, doors and allow this trade to come to us, we can have as much of it as we that the average tariff is about 50 per will. We might almost have had a monopoly of this business, if we had been willing to take it when it was freely offered, but our official representa- revision of the tariff. If it is admitted

tives were utterly opposed to it. many years as the friend of reciprocity, has done everything it could do to prevent it. For fear the treaties of reci-

For the sake of a temporary advantpecial advantage to the State of Maine good fight for the industrial and social to be at least jeopardized, if not wholly lost. But the people of Maine and of Massachusetts should raise their voices in indignant protest against this ndifference. What has the future of ing generation Its location, remote from the raw materials and also from the markets, makes it an uninviting

field for manufacturing enterprises. The number of acres of improved farming land has fallen off upwards of 650,000 acres in the last ten years, with a shrinkage in the number of agricultural laborers of between four and five thousand. Within the last ten years there has been an increase of upwards of 6,000 engaged in trade and transportation, which indicates clearly enough the line of development most natural and most advantageous to the welfare

I have been curious to see how many I have been curious to see how many people could possibly be affected un-United States, and I find that of the They Crop out Constantly, Showing the al pursuits, 371; professional, 1,381; domestic and personal service, 5,345; 14.778.

Now, I suppose not even the most bigoted protectionist would claim that there was any disadvantage to the persons engaged in these trades in being able to buy and sell freely with our able to buy and sell freely with our Canadian neighbors. Now, there are classed among the manufacturing and mechanical occupations a total in Portland of 6,325 people. Of these there are land of 6,325 people. Of these, there are land of 6,325 people. Of these, there are land of 6,325 people. Of these there are land of 6,325 people. Of the second of 6,325 people. Of 6,325 people of 6,325 people of 6,325 people nd of 6,325 people. Of these, there are engaged in building trades, 1,585; brick and tile makers, and marble and stone cutters, 189; fishermen, 150; butchers, bakers, confectioners, millers, etc., 275; blacksmith, machinists, boiler makers. wheelwrights, 685; boot and shoe makers and repairers, and harness and sadadopted, and Canada is not in a position at this moment, with the large in the Canadian Northwest. I ask
ough to supply the home demand. The
again Is there are city in the large ough to supply the home demand. The
ers 142: namer and printing 403: dressadopt any other tariff than a revenue which this free unrestricted trade with tariff at best. So that the conditions that great territory to the north and makers, milliners, seamstresses, tailors and tailoresses, 888; engineers and that builds up and enlivens the entire

> total, 20,816. From examination of the statistics made somewhat hastily, I am unable Grand Trunk System might pass to sace and that the admission of these to find any industry in the City of supplied to our neightbors to the north way but favorably if there were aband east of us would have but little solutely no tariff between Canada and effect on the prices, but would be of the United States, and indeed, so far as

industry in the State of Maine that Of those engaged in manufacturing would be unfavorably affected by the and mechanical pursuits; there were in tidewater on the Atlantic is very much less via Portland than by way of any of the Atlantic ports in the Dominion. It is barely 250 miles from Montreal to of the Atlantic ports in the Dominion. It is barely 250 miles from Montreal to and unrestricted trade with a country and oystermen, 4,150; butchers, bakers, and unrestricted trade with a country whose people confectioners, millers, butter and cheese Portland, while it is nearly 500 miles to St. John, N. B., and upwards of 700 like England or Germany, whose people to Halifax.

and unrestricted trade with a country like England or Germany, whose people are chiefly occupied in manufacturing, makers, 2,975; fish curers, etc., etc., 383; blacksmiths molders, machinists, boiler will take fresh courage and look for to Halifax.

more because I tell you the Liberal It is therefore evident that other party will hever cease the agitation things being equal trade of itself would few and mainly imperfect.

are chiefly occupied in manufacturing, but with the agricultural country, where manufacturing enterprises are few and mainly imperfect.

but with the agricultural country, where manufacturing enterprises are few and mainly imperfect.

but with the agricultural country, where manufacturing enterprises are few and mainly imperfect.

but with the agricultural country, where manufacturing enterprises are few and mainly imperfect.

but with the agricultural country, where manufacturing enterprises are few and mainly imperfect. the city of Portland. Naturally the city of Portland is entitled to become one of the great commercial cencome one of the great commercial cen-late to talk about reciprocity with Can-pairers, etc., 995; engineers and firemen, ada; that it is nothing now but an Uto- 2,049; builders, 2, 267; miscellaneous in

of Sir Wilfrid for reciprocal trade ar- Of all these, in my opinion, none but rangements, that the trend of events the 20,000, or 8 per cent. of all wage in Canada has been away from the re- earners—those engaged in the textile ciprocity idea. Not being able to trade industries-could in my judgment in any with the United States on fair terms, way be affected unfavorably if the cusshe set to work to develop her trade in tom houses were absolutely abolished other directions, and as evidence of her I am not proposing this, for I know friendliness to the mother country gave that it is impracticable, but I believe that nothing could be better for the City of Portland, and for the whole State of Maine, than that she should be free to trade with all the world without let or hindrance from tariff restric-

Certainly there is no reason whatsoever for the exorbitant rates of duty now being levied upon the people of the United States. They tell us that the reason we need the protective system at all is to equalize the labor conditions between the United States and other countries where labor is less well re-warded than in this country. No one that I know of objects to a tariff based man, "I am convinced that unfriendly on that principle. Without undertaking influences are at work. You know to go very much into detail, can we not there is a brand of 5-cent cigars named determine by the census reports the cost for me, I presume." Tuttle's Elixir Co., 73 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. of labor in the given product and make this the basis of a fair measure of pro-tection. Referring again to these same two for 5 cents."

country as compared with the existing of the country, and their various protariff of the United States. She is evi- ducts of pig iron, structural iron, etc.,

the same terms as they are admitted to England, the preferential in favor of England will probably be allowed to And therefore the 11 per cent. repre-

ada is dependent upon o revision of fore a fair measure of protection ne-the tariff, placing upon the free list cessary to equalize labor, if any were really to exist, would be about 11 per It is a matter of common knowledge

to be impossible that we can get the The Republican party, posing these trade of our neighbors in Canada through any treaties of reciprocity, then the only way for us to get the trade that we ought to have, and must minimum speed of 24 knots an hour procity might invite attention to and have, is through an independent reviscriticism of some of the exorbitant duiton of our own tariff, placing many of two vessels will be the steadiest slips. ties now levied on many of the goods the articles produced in Canada on the on the ocean, and will be fitted in a coming into the country they have ut-terly refused to give any consideration door of trade. Through this reduction modern hotels. The decorations will of the tariff on a fair and reasonable age to some of the beneficiaries of the our people in whatever occupation they tariff system in other states, your representatives have stood idly by and worth fighting for, and it devolves uppermitted a trade treaty of incalculable on the democracy of the State of Maine benefit to the whole country and of es- to take up this battle and fight the

welfare of your people. Let this be accomplished, and when another 40 years have rolled around, the City of Portland should appear on the census list as having well-nigh as the States of Maine in store for the ris- large a population as is embraced within the entire bounds of the state today.

There are signs on the horizon indicative of a drifting away from the high protective policy.

Men of thought, be up and stirring. night and day; the seed, withdraw the curtain, clear the way Men of action, aid and cheer them as

you may; There's a midnight blackness changing Men of thought and men of action, clear the way.

System Needs Purifying. Since time immemorial it has been

customary to take "spring medicine," and why? All winter your clothes have been heavy, you may not have bathed frequently enough, and you've eaten a lot of strong, heavy food. Consequently the pores of the skin have not eliminated very fast, the liver is sluggish and the whole system clogged with

Before spring sickness arrives you should cleanse and purify the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut

At once you'll feel their mighty influence building up weak spots, clearing out disease, and putting you again raised such a commotion in the Lynn fluence building up weak spots, clearon your feet.

Mr. Jno. 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 farm products which might have been Portland that would be affected in any 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 matic 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 and Mandrake and Butternut today. At all dealers, 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

HARD ON THE PREACHER. Mr. Brownback (in the bosom of his

family)-Dey's got a new steam whistle nigh two miles! Old Gran'paw Brownback (who hard of hearing)-Wha-whad yo' say dat 'ar Merferdist brudder's name was,

NOT SO SURE. He-You know-I believe you'd marry

the first idiot that asked you. She-Oh, I don't know. Ask me and see.-Pick Me Up. The great man was disturbed in

"Henry," he said to his private secretary, 'have I done anything unpop ular !ately?' "Not that I am aware of, Senator,"

responded that functionary. "Does there seem to be any prejudice taking shape in the public against me? "I know of none."
"Am I spoken of in a sneering man-

ner by the public prints?" "Not so far as I have observed Why are you asking me these questhere is a brand of 5-cent cigars named

"Yes, sir."
"Well, they are selling them now

**Cunard Liners Soon Launched Largest** and Broadest Ever Built-Carry 3,000, Elevators, Fitted Like Hotels

LONDON, April 7 .- The two new Cunard liners which are being built with the £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000) lent by the government are fast nearing com pletion, and will be launched in June or July of this year. They will be named the Mauritania and the Lusitania, and will be the largest ships the world has ever seen.

Some remarkable figures regarding

the two vessels are supplied by the Cunard company. Each vessel will have a gross tonnage of 32,200, while they are 60 feet longer than any other liner affoat. They are 88 feet in beam, and in this respect are the first to sur-pass the Great Eastern, which was 83 feet in breadth. They will each have accommodations for 3,000 passengers

and carry a crew of 800 They will be propelled by turbine engines, capable of developing 80,000 horse power, and are expected to travel at a

consist of reproductions of the greatest Is just out. It gives our terms, courses basis we should lighten the burdens of works of art, while the system of elevators between the various decks will provide for the rapid transit of the passengers from one part of the ship to another

The first class dining saloon will be unprecedented in marine architecture. It will be a massive and gorgeous apartment 125 feet long and 80 feet wide, and will comfortably accomm date 500 persons at one meal time. The saloon will be lighted by a great

dome extending up through the two decks and crowned with a roof cathedral glass. More than one engineering record has

been broken in the construction of these ships. The stern frames and brackets are the largest ever known, the former alone weighing 47 tons and requiring no fewer than 69 tons of molten metal in the making. The rudder weighs 79 tons, and each link in the 2,000 fathoms of cables is 224 inches long and weighs 160 pounds. Each link was tested and withstood a strain of 370 tons.

## CHIGNECTO STRIKE \* SETTLED AT LAST

AMHERST, N. S., April 10.-The sumed tomorrow.

Curry and Co., and only left a week ago for Brantford to work for the Brantford Carriage Co. He has a wife and three children and several brothers and sisters living in Amherst. The remains will be brought home.

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.

papers, has reached a climax. The boy is now in Amherst and his sister, his recent illness, would be pleased who has been in Portland, Me., has to have his frieuds call at the old that builds up and enlivens the entire.

The parties who had the girl in Port-These purely vegetable pills change papers, has reached a climax. The boy land first demanded a ransom of five hundred dollars, but the demand was very much modified.



Mrs. Spendit-Hurry up. Here I am at de sawmill, out at 'Possom Trot, all dressed up in my new spring outfit and it's so pow'ful prodigious dat when and you're not ready. What's keeping it blows its howls kin be heered mighty endit—I'm trimming my cuffs.



HIS IDEA.

"I hear you are engaged to Ethel Knobs, I don't wish to alarm you, but she said the other day that she had IEN WANTED men in every she said the other day that she had absolutely no wish to know how to cook."
"I know, I proposed to her as soon as I heard it."

# DR. J. GOLLIS BROWNE'S TO SURPASS ALL CHLORODYNE.

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the arclusion of all others, ? should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of single allments forms its best recommendation."

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE**

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every tottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles by all chemists. Prices in England 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturers-

J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited LONDON. Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

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ALTHOUGH THE SEATING CAPACITY AT

FREDERICTON - BUSINESS COLLEGE &

Was increased for this term, every sea-was taken. We leave you to guess the reason why. After April 1st, which, is a good time to enter, we will have accommo-dation for several more. Free Catalogno will be sent to any address on application. Address.

W. J. OSBORNE. Principal, Fredericton, N. R.

### NOTICE.

The Canvassers and Collec-Strike of miners in the employ of the tors for the SLIMI-WLLTCH Maritime Railway and Coal Co. at SUN are now making their chignecto has been settled. A conference was held yesterday between the rounds as mentioned below. representatives of the company and of the Grand Lodge executive of the P. W. A., with the result that the differences were adjusted. Work will be rewhen called on when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and

F. S. CHAPMAN in King: Co N. B. J. E. AUSTIN. in Sunbury & Queens

WM. A. SINCLAIR.

manager for M. Sinclair Boot and Shoe Co., having recovered from

Silver-Toned Violin



PARRSBORO, N. S., April 10-The o steamers towing for the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., the str. Hird, Jense; and str. Grant, Bekkebold in the two tides yesterday took over three thousand tons of mine coal for the Maine Central and sailed for Portland, Me. They came in and sailed the same day. Sch. Hattie C. King moved out of her winter quarters today and began loading lumber for H. W. McKenna for New York, Sch. Bessie A. Gates also left her winter quarters today and is loading lumber at Diligent River for Boston,

HOPEWELL HILL, N. B., April 8. -The Norwegian str. Eleda, has been off Grindstone Island for a couple of days, waiting for a pilot. passed up Cumberland Basin today. The mate, who was ashore at the Island yesterday, stated the vessel was bound to Amherst to load plaster. The bay str. Beaver came in the river yesterday with freight from St. John. No movement has yet been made among the coasters.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.