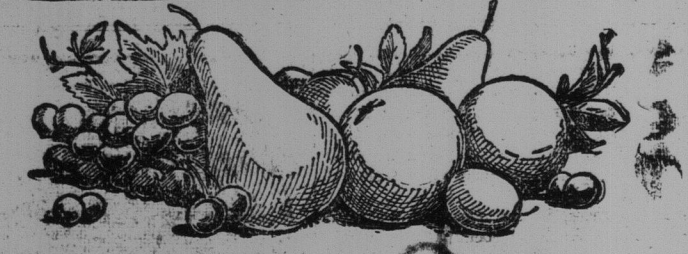


THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1906.



### Let Nature Cure You of Biliousness.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Liver troubles just as nature intended them to be cured—with fruit. "Fruit-a-tives" are the tonic, laxative, curative principle of fruit—rendered many times more effective by the secret process of combining them—and compressed into tablets. When you take "Fruit-a-tives," you get all the medicinal properties of fruit in their most effective form.

## Fruit-a-tives

Absolutely free from vegetable and mineral poisons—act as gently and naturally as pure fruit juices—and may be used daily without fear of ill-effects. For chronic Constipation, Torpid Liver, Stomach troubles and all affections of the Kidneys and Skin—"Fruit-a-tives" are the ideal tonic laxative and corrective. At all druggists. 50 cents a box.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

### Do you know Whether you have Kidney Disease?

Does the head ache—excruciating pains that make you miserable by day, and won't let you sleep at night? Do the eyes often blur? Do sharp pains shoot across the back and through the hips? Are the hands and legs swollen? Is the urine highly colored? Does it burn when voided? Is there a constant desire to urinate? Are you compelled to get up two or three times during the night? If you have any, or all, of these symptoms, then you certainly have kidney trouble, and should immediately start



They are health and strength and vigor to sick kidneys. They make the kidneys well and strong—soothe the inflamed by uric acid from the kidneys—soothe the irritated bladder—clear the urine and permanently cure all Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Gout, Rheumatism and Female Troubles.

Cases of 20 and 30 years standing—cases on the verge of Bright's Disease and Diabetes—completely cured by these wonderful pills. The relief from pain is immediate. The improvement in general health is remarkable. 50c a box—3 boxes for \$1.25. At all dealers or from—THE GUN MEDICINE CO., OAK POINT, N.B.

### Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame it on your trouble to female disease? With healthy kidneys, few women ever have "female disorders." Healthy kidneys are so closely connected with the internal organs, that when the kidneys are weak, everything goes wrong. Much misery would be saved if women would only take

### DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Miss Nellie Clark, Laramie, Ont., tells of her cure in the following words:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney trouble. I ached all over, especially in the small of my back; not being able to sleep well, no appetite, constipation, irregular, nervous irritability, and brick-dust deposit in urine, were some of my symptoms. I took Doan's Kidney Pills. The pain in my back gradually left me, my appetite returned, I sleep well, and am effectually cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. At all dealers, or DOAN KIDNEY PILLS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

### TOOT! TOOT! TOOT! FREE Steam Engine



DOMINION SEED CO., Dept. 1747 Toronto

### SEPARATION INEVITABLE

French Church and State to Be Divided.

The Church Will Be Reorganized Along American Lines and the Ritual and Rites Will Be Like Other Dioceses of the World—Cardinal Statoli Suffers a Relapse—Strained Relations With Greek Church in Jerusalem.

Rome, Feb. 15.—The determined stand taken by the new French ministry, in pushing the bill for the separation of Church and State, has decided the authorities at the Vatican to prepare for the inevitable. Pius X. is now, therefore, consulting with prelates and cardinals as to the best way to reorganize the Church in France, taking into consideration the certain abolition of the Concordat. The general opinion held here, and the one most frequently expressed to the Pope, is that the Church in France, once freed from the control, must be conducted along lines and under rules similar to those followed by the Church in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Because of the Concordat of 1801, many of the provisions of the Canon law, especially those relating to the election of bishops and the appointment of clergy to diocesan offices, have not been observed in France for more than a century. But it is now the intention of Pius X. to enforce for the French clergy and hierarchy the observance of all such laws, so far as compatible with conditions. Following the plans adopted by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore for the Church in the United States. The nomination of bishops, which has heretofore involved a long series of diplomatic negotiations and was in large part the work of the office of the cardinal secretary of state, will henceforth be left to the French hierarchy. The Congregation which has the selection of bishops for those countries not dependent on the congregation of propaganda. Once the Concordat is abolished there will be no longer need to obtain the assent of the government before filling vacant dioceses, and the Pope will have a free hand in the selection of candidates subject only to the Canon law of the Church.

The bishops thus appointed will have in turn more power in the selection of priests as diocesan officers, or as leaders of the hierarchy. It will be a matter of course, while nominally belonging to the bishop, have been generally the result of government influence and recommendation from the Papal Nuncio at Paris. Of course it will be necessary to adopt new rules regarding the immovability of parish priests and the length of service required from vicars before they are eligible for similar appointments. The study of these rules is now taking a large part of the Pope's time.

It has been decided to embody all the suggested changes in the rules and customs prevailing in the Church in France in a special encyclical letter addressed to the French hierarchy. It will be an important document, as it will include the suggestions of distinguished prelates in all parts of the world, and its preparation is not likely to be completed for several months. In any event, it is not the intention of the Vatican authorities to issue such a document until final action has been taken by the French hierarchy. The bill for separation, and there will be ample time to plan the reorganization of the Church of France, placing it on the same footing as the Church in the United States. The dioceses of France are still to be found peculiar customs and rituals, echoes of the once wide-spread Gallicanism which was in large part the result of the efforts of the French hierarchy to free the Vatican entirely to abolish such exceptions to the Church discipline and to make the ritual, rubrics and customs of the French Church uniform with those of the other dioceses of the world. These reforms will be minutely detailed in the coming encyclical. It is not expected, however, that there will be any opposition from members of the French hierarchy and clergy, but it is the determined purpose of Pius X. to have these reforms carried out. The changes may be gradual in accomplishment.

Pius X. is just now much interested in the photographs which are being taken for the German government, of all the principal pictures and art objects in the Vatican. The German government has been furnished with copies of the photographs to the prominent museums of the world, having made an appropriation of \$60,000 for the purpose. An extra privilege has been set up in the Sixtine chapel, and the Pope has shown his interest in the work by making several visits daily to the photographs at work.

### USING WATER ROUTE HALIFAX TO CAPE BRETON

Steamer Bonavista Took Full Cargo of Freight, Passengers and Mail.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 21.—(Special)—Steamer Bonavista sailed from here at 8.30 tonight for Lunenburg (C. B.), taking a full general cargo, a large quantity of delayed mail, and about thirty passengers, among the latter being Sir Edward Morris, minister of justice of Newfoundland, and wife, the latter only reaching here at 8 o'clock by the Maritime Express. The Bonavista was also received orders to wait at Lunenburg till the Bonavista reached there to convey the passengers to New Brunswick.

### Subsided at Sea.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Captain Nelson, of the ship Haverford, which arrived here today from Liverpool, reports that a passenger on the vessel, cut his throat on Feb. 14 and died two days later. After Torrence had committed the act he endeavored to crawl through a porthole but was caught. His body was buried at sea.

### New Ambassador Suits.

Rome, Feb. 21.—The foreign office has announced satisfaction with the appointment of Henry White to be American ambassador at Rome.

has already attacked one of the lungs. Telephone messages are sent hourly from the cardinal's residence at St. John at the Lateran to the Vatican, and the Pope is kept constantly informed of the progress of the cardinal toward recovery.

Much concern is felt in Vatican circles regarding the nomination of a new patriarch at Jerusalem, the office having been vacant by the death of Mr. Pavi. This prelate was considered hostile to French interests in the Holy Land, and had some years ago been instrumental in securing for the German Emperor the possession of the large grounds where the German foundations are now installed. Pressure is being brought on the Vatican for the appointment of a prelate of less pronounced German leanings, and the selection is the cause of some embarrassment to the Vatican authorities. The position is an especially difficult one just now because of the recent disorders on the occasion of the Greek New Year's celebration, when several Greek priests are alleged to have attacked and wounded some Franciscan monks of the Latin rite, because of a question of precedence. Formal protests were made to the Turkish government by the French, Italian and German consuls, on the grounds that the monks were the object of consular responsibility. The governor, although recognizing the jurisdiction of France over the buildings where the monks occurred, ignored the French consular protest because none of the monks were French. Some ill feeling was therefore aroused in French government circles, which must be allayed, if possible, by the new appointment.

Some agitation was caused among the members of the Italian hierarchy by a law recently discussed in the Italian chamber, proposing the abolition of the tithes still paid by the rural population in some Italian dioceses for the support of bishops and priests. It was the intention of the government to abolish all such forced contributions as were made in products of the soil. In cases where the value of such tithes was very large, it was the government intention to have them put on a money basis. The opposition of many bishops, headed by Archbishop Sampa, Archbishop of Bologna, will probably delay the consideration of the law, which is also opposed in Vatican circles. Observers, in Boston Transcript.

### SAYS THE SUN HAD IT WRONG

A Correspondent Deals With the Simms-Jones Tangle at Woodstock.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—Today's Sun contains statements entirely incorrect and misleading respecting the proceedings at the Court House on nomination day. Simms' nomination paper was not handed to the Sheriff until three minutes after twelve. Instead of before the sheriff, as incorrectly given in the Sun's article, Sheriff Hayward said to Simms: "James, you are three minutes late." "Take it, take it," urged the latter. "But your time is it?" asked the sheriff. "You are now four minutes late," Simms replied. "Oh, the deuce," and almost his hand in his pocket, took out the package and placed it before the sheriff, who, still holding the watch up to Simms, told him he was too late. Simms begged the sheriff to accept the papers, and the sheriff, General Jones said to the sheriff: "If he is so anxious to run, let him do so. Accept his nomination."

The sheriff replied that he was running the court and would go by the law. "If your papers, Mr. Jones," he said, "had been handed to me in the way Mr. Simms' have been, I would have refused your nomination."

The sheriff opened his court on the dot at ten, and closed it sharp at twelve. There is little interest taken in the election of the sheriff by a few who have grudges against the sheriff for various reasons.

### CARLETON COUNTY. THE CASE OF BUTTER

(Montreal Witness.)

Great Britain has practically the only outlet for her surplus dairy production of late years, but it is not always that a market can be found there to the satisfaction of holders, owing to the keen competition of the United States. Curiously enough, a shipment of Canadian butter to Great Britain was refused at the English port, on account of prices being too low. It was, in fact, so low, in fact that it was possible to ship it back and forth between the two countries at a profit. The price of butter in the United States is now about 25c per pound, and the duty of 2-3 cents a pound on the preference tariff is not enough to cover the cost of shipping. The price of butter in the United States is now about 25c per pound, and the duty of 2-3 cents a pound on the preference tariff is not enough to cover the cost of shipping. The price of butter in the United States is now about 25c per pound, and the duty of 2-3 cents a pound on the preference tariff is not enough to cover the cost of shipping.

### FERRY'S SEEDS

—the standard for 40 years—these seeds have been produced the largest and finest in the world. Our 1905 Seed Catalogue is now ready. Send for it. D. M. Ferry & Co. WINDSOR, ONT.

### ONTARIO'S UNIQUE SCHOOL

Agricultural College and Woman's Industrial Institute

Combination of Two Ideas Under One Management—The Great Success of the Agricultural College—The Girls Trained to Be Good Housekeepers and Helpmates.

At Guelph (Ont.) one finds an educational institution of more interest than many politicians. It is the combined Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute, the latter for the grounding of young women in natural study, manual training and domestic service. Of the Agricultural College much is known in the republic. Since many young Americans have resorted to it during the past thirty years, and since many of its graduates teach in similar American institutions. The president, Mr. Creelman, one of those up-to-date young men who are the efficient and agreeable products of modern democracy, explains the combined nature of the college is largely due to the fact that it has struck to its own business steadily.

Many of its American rivals during the long period of depression that visited the college eight years ago, attempted to attract and retain students by giving courses in engineering and other branches not strictly agricultural. They tried to do too many things at once, with the usual results of the multiplicity of things undertaken. The Guelph concern merely improved its usual course. They gave practical instruction in all such farming, dairying, poultry and poultry raising and breeding, horticulture, etc., as can be illustrated on a beautiful farm of 550 acres, provided with a complete set of greenhouses, and admirably equipped laboratories for practical work in physics, chemistry, biology and bacteriology. No student is admitted who has not previously worked at least one year on a farm, and so become acquainted with the management of horses and the rough routine of agricultural work. Pupils are instructed during six months of the year, beginning about the middle of September. They are supposed and expected to work on the farm the other six months. During these six months of them are employed at wages on the college land, a considerable area of which is devoted to scientific experiments in cross fertilization, and various tests of grains, roots, trees, cattle, foods, and so on.

The young men, a most intelligent looking and sturdy lot, are mostly farmers' sons, but a few are graduates of the college. They are trained in the sciences of agriculture, and are employed at wages on the college land, a considerable area of which is devoted to scientific experiments in cross fertilization, and various tests of grains, roots, trees, cattle, foods, and so on.

The young men, a most intelligent looking and sturdy lot, are mostly farmers' sons, but a few are graduates of the college. They are trained in the sciences of agriculture, and are employed at wages on the college land, a considerable area of which is devoted to scientific experiments in cross fertilization, and various tests of grains, roots, trees, cattle, foods, and so on.

The young men, a most intelligent looking and sturdy lot, are mostly farmers' sons, but a few are graduates of the college. They are trained in the sciences of agriculture, and are employed at wages on the college land, a considerable area of which is devoted to scientific experiments in cross fertilization, and various tests of grains, roots, trees, cattle, foods, and so on.

The young men, a most intelligent looking and sturdy lot, are mostly farmers' sons, but a few are graduates of the college. They are trained in the sciences of agriculture, and are employed at wages on the college land, a considerable area of which is devoted to scientific experiments in cross fertilization, and various tests of grains, roots, trees, cattle, foods, and so on.

The young men, a most intelligent looking and sturdy lot, are mostly farmers' sons, but a few are graduates of the college. They are trained in the sciences of agriculture, and are employed at wages on the college land, a considerable area of which is devoted to scientific experiments in cross fertilization, and various tests of grains, roots, trees, cattle, foods, and so on.

The young men, a most intelligent looking and sturdy lot, are mostly farmers' sons, but a few are graduates of the college. They are trained in the sciences of agriculture, and are employed at wages on the college land, a considerable area of which is devoted to scientific experiments in cross fertilization, and various tests of grains, roots, trees, cattle, foods, and so on.

The young men, a most intelligent looking and sturdy lot, are mostly farmers' sons, but a few are graduates of the college. They are trained in the sciences of agriculture, and are employed at wages on the college land, a considerable area of which is devoted to scientific experiments in cross fertilization, and various tests of grains, roots, trees, cattle, foods, and so on.

The young men, a most intelligent looking and sturdy lot, are mostly farmers' sons, but a few are graduates of the college. They are trained in the sciences of agriculture, and are employed at wages on the college land, a considerable area of which is devoted to scientific experiments in cross fertilization, and various tests of grains, roots, trees, cattle, foods, and so on.

### Canada's Leading Mail Order Piano House

If you have no agent in your locality selling our Pianos, we will deal with you direct by mail, and give you the benefit of dealer's profit. LAYTON Pianos are sold in every province of the Dominion. Sold on easy payments without interest. Liberal discounts allowed for cash. Shipped to any point in Canada on a trial for 10 days, and received back at our expense if not to your liking.

## LAYTON PIANOS

Are Right Up-to-date in Every Particular

With all iron frame, 3 pedals and handsome design. Guaranteed for 10 years.

PRICES FROM \$195

Used Instruments from \$75

Send your name and address for full particulars and illustrated Art Catalogue.

LAYTON BROS., Dept. I, 144 Peel St., Montreal

### FREE A \$50.00 Solid Gold Watch

For you, or we will pay you \$50.00 spot cash to buy a Solid Gold Watch from your own jeweler. If you do not want a watch, we will pay you \$50.00 spot cash to buy a Solid Gold Watch from your own jeweler. If you do not want a watch, we will pay you \$50.00 spot cash to buy a Solid Gold Watch from your own jeweler.

Good Hope Remedy Co. Dept. 43 Montreal, Can.

keepers and helpmates may hereafter be carried on much more successfully than at present. The course in "Home Economics" are five: 1—Normal course in domestic science; September to June; two years. 2—Normal course in plain sewing; April to June. 3—Non-professional housekeeper's course; September to June; two years. 4—Professional housekeeper's course; September to June; one year. 5—Short courses in domestic science; September to June.

"Nature Study," as defined by the curriculum consists in learning gardening, floriculture, agriculture, botany, zoology, geography, geology and astronomy. Applicants for admission to the courses in housekeeping must either present a high school entrance certificate or pass an examination in reading, writing, dictation, English grammar and composition, arithmetic. Those who wish to learn that they may become teachers or certified graduates of the institute, must present a professional normal teacher's certificate. But any active teacher of a school is admitted.

In the practice of housekeeping students are trained by participation in running the dormitories, kitchen, dining-rooms, etc., of the allied establishments, which is equivalent to learning how to manage a large household. The college costs the Province of Ontario about \$60,000 a year, a sum representing the difference between its earnings and expenses. It is comparatively run on a policy of putting its eggs into cattle, sheep, etc., which are marketed, in so far as not consumed by the students, of whom there are 220 in the general or long courses, and 235 in short courses. "Stock and Seed Judging," "Poultry Raising" and "Dairying," tuition, board and laundry cost "resident" students, i. e., those of Ontario, from \$60 to \$70 for six months. Students from other provinces, from the States and from foreign countries generally are charged \$18 more for tuition, but board and laundry are the same. The college is open from September to the end of the year. They are all given luncheon and guided about by the permanent staff.

One of the most interesting exhibits is a great collection of roots, tubers and fruits, done in wax, with a fidelity to the models as astonishing as that of the glass flowers at Harvard. The wax is particularly good. It is a delightful and a delightful order of apples pervades the room where the several hundred models of this fruit are kept. When the wax is in the hands of the artist, it is a delightful order of apples pervades the room where the several hundred models of this fruit are kept.

Interests as the college is, the "Macdonald Institute" is more so. It imparts a fond hope that the education of girls in the business of being efficient wives, house-

### Charles Corn Cream

will cure your corns in three days or your money back. Takes the corn out and does not hurt the skin. Every corn, nail, drugstore, or mail order house carries it. 15 cents a tin. Send for a full sized box and we will send you a full sized box and we will send you a full sized box.

SPORTS JURY, BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

### SEEDS THAT GROW

Thousands of Canadian farmers have made money the last few years. This is a big country; there's ample scope and plenty of room, with chances all in the favor of those who use

### STEELE, BRIGGS SEEDS

Absolutely nothing better to use for big crops and good returns. Everything about them strictly high grade. The quality of the seeds we send out that has made us the Largest Seed House in Canada.

Send for our catalogue (free). It tells all about them. If you cannot get them from your local dealer, send to us direct. Insist on having Steele, Briggs' Seeds, and avoid substitutes. Address—

### The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited

TORONTO, Ont., HAMILTON, Ont., and WINNIPEG, Man.