

A WONDERFUL ISLAND.

GENERAL HENRY, FORMER GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO ENTHUSIASTIC.

The Country Has Wonderful Resources and Invested Capital Will Bring in Large Returns—Natives Want a Form of Territorial Government.

New York, May 17—Major General Henry, U. S. V., until recently military governor of Porto Rico, arrived on the transport McPherson from San Juan today.

General Henry is enthusiastic about Porto Rico, its people and its possibilities. "It is a wonderful country," he said today, "but we will have to go slow in bringing about reforms. Capital invested will bring large returns. More than 50 per cent of the value of the sugar cane is lost in the process of grinding. The children are starving for knowledge and the great need is schools. General Eaton is doing fine work in this respect."

There is an English teacher in each of the 10 districts and English is taught in all of the schools of San Juan. When I left San Juan I was given a reception by 2,000 school children took part. They sang American patriotic songs and several of them delivered addresses in English. The same thing took place at Ponce where there are five English teachers.

"The general conditions are very encouraging. Over 15,000 men are at work on public improvements, and we are spending over \$100,000 per month in this way. This is more money than they received from Spain all their lives. The road from Ponce to San Juan, the military road, is well built, but the other roads are wretched. What we have improved them all the natives in the interior can get their produce to the coast at right cost.

"The Porto Ricans are anxious for a territorial form of government, but the question is how are they going to get money if the customs duties are wiped out. We are spending large sums and introduced a water supply in San Juan in five weeks after I took hold. The Spanish had been at work on the same thing for 50 years. San Juan is clean now as any city of the South American republics. The people all look forward to being Americans. The demonstration they made upon my departure was affecting. With the exception of a few disgruntled politicians the island is free from all ill will toward the United States.

"One of these men, who is now in the United States, has boasted that he was the cause of my leaving my command. His paper was suppressed in Havana. At any rate if such an outrageous falsehood had been told about any predecessor of mine I should have taken such measures."

"Of course there is talk about an uprising, but there is really no danger of such a thing happening. The Porto Ricans lived for four hundred years under Spanish rule and never caused much trouble. I traveled all over the island with my orderly when there was talk of a massacre."

"To one man who came from Adjuntas to tell me of an uprising I said: 'Go to Adjuntas and dig many graves. Rise tomorrow and I shall come out the American soldiers to shoot the Porto Ricans down and fill those graves.' He went home and telegraphed me later that there would be no massacre."

Gen. Henry maintained that Porto Rico has the greatest winter climate in the world and a great hotel there would pay. "Porto Rico," he said, "is the place for the capitalist rather than for the poor man. At the present time there are thousands of the poor class without employment. When I left there were fifteen thousand laborers employed on the roads at 30 cents American money per day. The fertility of the land and the warmth of the climate make the demand for labor very small."

"I consider that during my administration of over five months the route to property in Porto Rico was surveyed, a broad gauge road been made, the rails laid, the rolling stock furnished and the locomotives started. It now remains I believe for capital to take and operate the road, benefitting the Porto Ricans as well as increasing itself."

General Henry has been ordered to report to Washington. He holds a commission of brigadier general in the regular army.

Cuban Bandits Active.

HAVANA, May 15—A despatch from Puerto Principe says five armed men have attacked a store at Quinta Navale, half a league from Puerto Principe, killing the storekeeper, Yaidro Fernandez, separating his head from his body with a machete. The storekeeper's assistant, Juan Parrado, in defending Fernandez, received four machete cuts, from which he will die. The store was sacked of everything valuable.

The advice from Puerto Principe also record the appearance of several bands of armed men on the estates near the boundary line between the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. A detachment of 200 cavalrymen and a force of rural police have been sent in pursuit of the bands.

Sold in St. John by respectable druggists, and in W. C. Wilson's St. John West

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DISARMAMENT TO BE DISCUSSED BY POWERFUL NATIONS TODAY.

The Press Will be Admitted to the Opening—Former Treaties of a Similar Nature to be Reviewed and Discussed With a View of Widening Their Application.

THE HAGUE, May 17—All the delegates to the international peace conference have arrived. Today was spent in a general exchange of views.

The permanent president of the conference will be DeSaul, Russian ambassador to Great Britain and the head of the Russian delegation. The honorary chairman, who will open the proceedings, will be M. DeBeaufort, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands.

The city is brightly decorated with foreign flags, denoting the various national headquarters. This evening M. Van Warneck, former Dutch minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner to introduce the foreign delegates.

The reporters will only be admitted to hear the inaugural address of M. DeSaul, who is excluded from opening the discussion of the czar's project. Three commissions will then be named to arrange programmes for discussion. The first relates to restrictions of armaments and military expenditure; the second deals with the laws governing civilized warfare, and the third with mediation and arbitration.

A great mass of diplomatic documents will be submitted on these subjects including the memorandum of Prince Metternich of Austria in 1816 regarding the suggestion of the czar; the proposal of England supported by Alexander I. of Russia for an international peace conference; the opinion of Mr. David Dudley Field of the United States, as to fixing a permanent limit to military force; the argument of M. Merignac in favor of simultaneous disarmament; the proposals of Napoleon III. to convene a European conference in Paris in 1863, and similar papers.

The second commission will consider the declarations of the congress of Paris, 1866, and the Geneva convention, 1864, the unratified clauses of the Geneva convention of 1866, the acts of the St. Petersburg convention prohibiting the use of certain projectiles by civilized nations, the 1874 relations of the Brussels Convention regarding the laws and observances of war; the laws for the bombardment of cities, adopted by the Institute of International Law in Venice in 1864, the declaration of France and Great Britain in 1864 regarding the cessation of hostilities in the Geneva convention; the views of the Amsterdam chamber of commerce, approved by successive Netherlands foreign ministry, urging the adoption of the minutes of the Brussels conference in 1874 dealing with the laws and observances of war which did not lead to the conclusion of any convention; and the circular of the Dutch minister of foreign affairs in 1871 relating to the addition of the principle of inviolability of private property and urging a clearer definition of terms "combats and non-combats."

The third commission will consider the proposals of Lord Alarundel at the Paris congress in 1856 for the intermediate of a friendly state previous to a course to force, the motion of Signor Mancini in the Italian chamber of deputies in 1875 in favor of arbitration, the acts of the Berlin and Zurich conferences on compromise and mediation, Mr. David Field's plan for an arbitration tribunal, the proposals for an arbitration tribunal for the North, Central and South American States adopted in Washington in 1859, the Marquis of Salaberry's letters to Sir John Lambton in 1839 relating to the conclusion of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the terms of the unratified Anglo-American arbitration treaty and many similar documents.

M. DeSaul will open the conference by summarizing the objects of the gathering and expressing the confidence of Emperor Nicholas that the powers will support the beneficent work of the conference, and the appointment of the commissions the conference will adjourn for a week.

The American delegates, it is understood, will carefully abstain from mixing in purely European questions, but will take an earnest part in the discussion of the application of arbitration and improvements in the Geneva rules for the protection of sea hospitals, giving also special attention to the abolition of privateering and the exemption of all private property from seizure, except contraband of war, this policy being the same as that adopted by Benjamin Franklin in negotiating the treaty with Frederick the Great and successively urged by Presidents James Monroe, Jas. Buchanan, Benj. Harrison and Wm. McKinley.

Orders Caused the Reading Wreck. READING, Pa., May 15—Coroner Rothermel went to Philadelphia today to subpoena witnesses to testify at the inquest into the cause of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. wreck at Exeter.

It now transpires that the orders given to the fireman below Reading by Train Dispatcher Bourke were to turn the red light against the second section of the wrecked train by Engineer Orrel, and when he came in sight, to give him the green light. This order, it is said, was literally obeyed by Towerman Deiger, and seeing the green signal, Orrel passed on with caution, running slow, but seeing a white signal displayed at the tower, about a mile north of Exeter he ran at a high rate of speed, thinking that was all right.

Inasmuch as Orrel saw no green light at the Exeter tower, he thought that the five minute rule was being observed, and that the first section had passed there five minutes before.

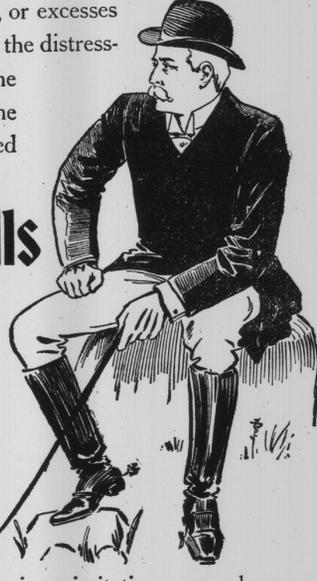
"Your grandfather used to saw wood for my grandfather." "Yes, I've heard him tell how your grandfather beat him down on his price, and half the time didn't pay him." (Chicago Record.)

Nervous Debility

may be caused by over-work, worry, mental strain, or excesses of almost any nature. Very frequently it is one of the distressing after effects of la grippe. But whatever the cause a debilitated, nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the tired and jaded nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

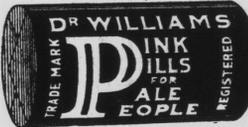
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the best nerve food and most valuable tonic known to science. Merit, and merit alone, has given these pills a larger sale than any other medicine in the world. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills hundreds of thousands of tired, and jaded, despondent men and women have been made bright, active, work-loving people. But you must get the genuine—imitations are always a source of disappointment, and a waste of money.



WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

The Arrests in the Transvaal Made for the Purpose of Discrediting England's Power with Continental Nations.

LONDON, May 17—A representative of the Associated Press saw a number of prominent South Africans connected with the leading concerns of Johannesburg today. They all declare they had not received a word from their own agents in Cape Colony, indicating, they added that the affair was "trumped up by the Boer police" and that in any case no one was arrested.

"It is a significant fact that the men arrested are practically unknown, showing that the feeling which in 1895 was limited to the capitalists class has now gone lower down, and has reached the ordinary working class of shopkeepers of Johannesburg."

They were remanded for a fortnight. Sworn affidavits allege that the Boers and men have been enrolled for military service, and that it was intended to arm them in Natal, to return them to the Rand and, at a given signal, to seize and hold the fort of Johannesburg for 24 hours, pending the arrival of British troops.

The Press says the government regards the matter as an unfortunate local incident which will not affect the general political situation. The president's commission also confirms the report that the arrangements between President Kruger and the governor of Cape Colony and the high commissioner of South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, for a meeting at Broomfield, capital of the Orange Free State, are nearly completed. The government proposed reforms will be presented to the Rand prior to the meeting.

"The delicacy of Helen Keller's sense of touch is certainly keen, but its keeness has unquestionably been developed from a merely normal foundation," writes Joseph Edgar Chamberlain, of Helen Keller, the deaf and blind prodigy, in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "She hears, as she expresses it—that is, feels—a footfall on the floor of the room, and distinguishes footfalls which differ markedly one from another. Last summer, when she was taking her exercise one day by walking up and down the veranda, I was seated in a chair near the door, and a little child, barely a year old but able to walk freely, came writing lightly out upon the veranda. Helen stopped, and

MURDERER HANGED.

Peg-Legged Brown, the Colored Tramp, who Murdered Policeman Twohey, Executed.

LONDON, Ont., May 17—Marion Brown, the one-legged colored tramp, who on June 24, 1898, shot Policeman Twohey while the officer was arresting him for trespass on railway property, and who escaped, but after a long chase was arrested in the state of Washington, brought here, tried and convicted was hanged this morning. Brown yesterday afternoon requested that the Salvation Army people be allowed to hold a song service with him, and this was done continuously up to 8 o'clock this morning.

Rev. W. M. Walker, a Baptist minister, and another man remained in the cell all night praying with the prisoner. Brown put in most of the time praying and singing and at 4 o'clock he lay down on the bed, but slept a little, getting up at sunrise and joining in the service. His breakfast consisted of three scrambled eggs, bread, butter and cocoa. He ate little, but seemed remarkably cheerful. At 7:50 the doomed man left his cell, and, preceded by Sheriff Cameron, Rev. Dr. Johnston and Rev. Mr. Walker walked to the scaffold with a steady step. His last words were a prayer to his maker. Brown made a confession to Rev. Dr. Johnston, but requested that nothing be made public. The black cap was adjusted at 8 o'clock and the drop fell at 8:01. The scaffold was boarded up, hiding the law's victim from even newspaper men.

Steamship Company Reorganizes. MONTREAL, May 17—The Star's special cable from London says the liquidation of James Hudnall, of the Canadian-American Steamship Company, efforts for sale by tender in one lot, the steamships Niagara, Warrimoo, and Aorang and a business, good will and property of the company. Acquires show this is a mere formal stage in the reconstruction of the company and is not likely to affect the continuance of the service.

Dishonest Policemen. ROSKOPF, N. W. T., May 6.—Collin Campbell of the mounted police, charged with embezzling cadet funds, pleaded guilty this morning. He made restitution of \$300 and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Other constables are believed to be implicated and further arrests will be made.

ALL HEADACHES

from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDER. 10 cents and 25 cents in all druggists.

MARRIED AT SUSSEX.

Sussex, May 7.—Mr. R. F. Sharp, druggist, and Miss Carrie Augusta Hayes, daughter of Ozin Hayes, Rockville, were united in marriage at the Methodist church, Sussex, this morning. Many friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, pastor of the church. The bride was assisted by her sister Nellie, while the groom was attended by Dr. L. R. Murray. The happy couple left on the morning express for Halifax, carrying with them the best wishes and congratulations of the large crowd which had assembled at the depot to which they had

and coming up to me and touching my first subject. "Is Marion here?" I answered "Yes." He smiled and said, "I thought I felt a soft sound." She is particularly sensitive to musical vibrations. She is fond of holding her hands against a piano when it is being played, and her face shows keen pleasure while she is thus occupied. She distinguishes between high chords and low chords struck on a piano, but her sense of feeling does not distinguish between major and minor chords nor between concordant and discordant sounds. It is to be borne in mind that she has no remainder of hearing whatsoever, the drums of her ears being ruptured.

"A great deal has been said and written about her power of recognizing people by the touch of the hand. She certainly does recognize all her friends readily by shaking the hand, and sometimes recognizes at a second meeting, and some time afterward, a person whom she has met but once before. I have studied this accomplishment of hers a good deal, and am convinced that she recognizes her acquaintances not by the feeling of the hand, but by the slight individual or characteristic movement or movements of each person."

Married at Sussex. GALLIA STILL FAST. MONTREAL, May 17—The Allan liner Gallia which went aground just below Sorel on Sunday, is still hard and fast in the mud. A large force of men and two lighters are engaged in unloading her, but as the water in the river is steadily falling, there is some danger of her sinking still further into the bank before the ship can be lightened sufficiently to float.

Hugh A. Allan, of the Allan Line, went down to the scene this afternoon and inspected the steamer. Other means are to be taken to float her.