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Year. Week. A YEAR. 5 Cents. Marine Provinces. PUBLISHING NEWS. BEST AUTHORS.

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SECOND YEAR. ...

FIRST YEAR. ...

WEST NEXT WEEK. ...

TRUE BILLS. Fred Goodspeed indicted as Burglar as well as Accessory. Prisoner Pleaded Not Guilty—Trial Postponed Till Friday Morning—Goodspeed Fat and Healthy.

Before Chief Justice Tuck in the January circuit court Tuesday morning the only criminal case was that of the Crown against Fred Goodspeed as an accessory after the fact to the murder of William Doherty, and for the burglary of the stores of D. A. Kennedy and Phillips & Foley.

It was while the grand jury were hearing the evidence on the burglary charge that, on the order of the chief justice, Goodspeed was brought for formal arraignment on the indictment prepared by the previous grand jury.

"Will a change from jail to here hurt your client any?" asked the chief justice of Mr. Morrill. "Not a bit, your honor."

The grand jury was made up as follows: Joseph R. Stone, D. J. Purdy, James Lee, Robert J. ...

The jury remained out an hour and a half. The list from which the petit jury will be chosen is as follows: Wm. Court, W. J. Parker, Alex. Neil, Wm. A. Pennington, R. L. Pathe, Robt. O. Shauhinsey, Jas. H. Pullen, John Condon, A. J. Robison, John F. Maloney, R. C. Damery, Jacob W. Myers, Thomas McGrath, Ed. J. Simonds, Fred S. Bonnell, A. G. Lakenzie, J. Allan Turner, John W. Sharp, Wm. Heathfield, T. W. Morrison, J. Fred Shaw.

REMANENT—JURY CAUSES. Amos v. O. A. (ty)—C. N. Skinner. Currie v. St. John Ry. Co.—W. B. Wallace. White v. Hamm—G. H. Balyea. Milligan v. Crockett—H. A. McKewen.

NON-JURY CAUSES—REMANENT. Logan v. Davis—W. B. Wallace. Murphy v. Kelly—H. H. Pickett. Bank Montreal v. Potts—H. E. McLean.

ROYALTY AND ITS PLATTERS. One of the difficulties of royalties—

many examples of this to even the lighter affairs of life. For instance, when Louis XIV. was once playing at backgammon, a favorite game with him, a dispute arose as to a doubtful throw of the monarch. The courtiers, appealed to by the king, said nothing—not daring to give the verdict against the king, not caring to tell too palpably a lie.

The Comte de Grammont entered at the awkward moment, and the king asked him to decide the matter. The witty courtier replied without a moment's hesitation: "Your majesty is in the wrong." "How," said Louis, "can you decide before you know the question?" "Because," replied the count, "had there been any doubt, all these gentlemen would have given it in favor of your majesty."

IRISH LAND CONFERENCE. Meeting Between Tenants and Landlords was Harmonious.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The report of the conference between Irish landlords and tenants has been issued. The proceedings were very harmonious. The report, which is signed by Lord Dunraven, the chairman; John Redmond, M. P.; William O'Brien, M. P., and the other members of the conference, declared that the only satisfactory solution of the land question lies in the abolition of dual ownership and the substitution of an occupying proprietary.

TARTE AT WORCESTER. Talked to Americans as He Has Talked to Laurier and Blair.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6.—Hon. J. I. Tarte, until recently minister of public works of Canada, was the guest of honor tonight at a banquet given by the Association Commerciale, Union St. Jean Baptiste D'Amerique, and the St. Lawrence Club.

THE LATE N. B. COTTLE. JEMSIDG, N. B., Jan. 5.—A gloom was cast over the community on Friday last when word was received of the death of N. B. Cottle. The remains arrived by Central railway on Saturday, and were met at Young's Cove Station by C. G. Colwell and H. MacDonald.

BANK OF N. B. AMERICA. The following changes have been made in the staff of the Bank of British North America: J. Eldredge, inspector, becomes superintendent of branches; H. B. Mackenzie, assistant inspector, succeeds him as inspector.

TWO GOOD HIGHLANDERS. Some years ago a vote was taken among the men of a certain Highland regiment (at that time not wearing the kilts) to find out how many would be in favor of wearing the Highland costume.

BURE CURE FOR SICK STOMACH. Such maladies as Nausea, Sick Stomach, Cramps and Colic, usually result to Polson's Nervine, and if you suffer periodically from any of these complaints just keep Nervine handy and take a few drops in water every year.

TO cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMPORT Headache Powders.



Pure, Fragrant and Cleansing. BABY'S OWN SOAP. IS UNRIVALLED FOR NURSERY AND TOILET USE.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8.—Great Britain has vigorously protested to the Turkish government against the permission granted in September last to four unarmored Russian torpedo boat destroyers to pass through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea, under the commercial flag of Russia.

HORRIBLE TORTURE. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Levi Elcher, aged 55 years, and his wife, residing in Springfield township, have been tortured by maddened thieves, says a press despatch from Connellyville, Pa., until they told where their money was hidden. The robbers held a lighted lamp to Mr. Elcher's feet and burned them until the flesh fell off before he would consent to show them the hiding box where \$225 in bills was hidden.

IF YOU ARE IN EARNEST. And Really Want to Cure Yourself of Cold or Cough, Don't Let Dealers Trifle With Your Health by Giving You a Substitute for DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LIMESED AND TURPENTINE.

Would you accept a counterfeit five-dollar bill in exchange for a good one? Would you desire to purchase a medicine which would cure your cold or cough, but which would do you no good, or even harm?

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lime and Turpentine has so firmly established its reputation as a treatment for throat and lung troubles that it seems almost useless to try to put on the market a rival preparation, and hence the imitations—similar names and similar packages, but very different effects.

HAD WARNING OF DEATH. Bishop of St. Albans, Though in His Usual Health, Felt That His End Was Near.

RICHIBUCTO NEWS. RICHIBUCTO, Dec. 31.—Coster Amireux and wife arrived home from their wedding trip yesterday afternoon. During the evening they were given a charivari.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Liberals here, as well as in other parts of the county, were rather amused with the 'Telegraph's' interview with Mr. Turgeon, in which he predicted the victory of his ticket in the coming provincial campaign.

GLoucester Liberal. Bathurst, Jan. 5th, 1903. TO AVOID CONSUMPTION. How the Spread of this Disease May Be Stopped.

While consumption cannot be absolutely prevented its progress and prevalence can be checked by the observance of a few simple rules, and it is not so obvious as to prevent so difficult, while others are satisfied with the most obvious are the following: The avoidance of the use of tobacco, whether in the form of cigars, pipes, or cigarettes.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Jan. 6.—All doubts as to whether the Boers would participate in the entertainment given in honor of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain were dispelled by the appearance of General Botha, De la Rey, Cronje and Smuts at the garden party given by the governor yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—The Courier Journal Friday says: "Only 4,000 gallons of whiskey made in 1898-9 and 7 remain in bond, and the whiskey dealers are alarmed. About 7,000 gallons of 6, 7 and 8 year old whiskey is now annually, and the dealers say there now more than 10,000 gallons in bond by July 1. Heretofore there always has been much more than this in bond. The leading distillers claim the condition may result in the whiskey made in 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902 being sold at the price doubled. In this event 8 year old whiskey will be compared to 10 year old whiskey, and the result will be a 25 per cent increase in price."

CHILDREN USE CASTORIA. A WHISKEY FAMINE.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1903. (The writer of the above letter has spent nearly ten years in the district to which the letter relates. He went there first at the request of President Diaz, to reform the customs service at Tapachula. He next became manager of the large coffee plantation "Guatima" of L. R. Brewer, in Soconusco. He was later employed as civil engineer on the line of the Occidental railroad in Guatemala, after which he became engaged in the importation of Guatemala coffee at San Francisco. He has thus had ample opportunity to study the resources of southern Mexico, and has taken special pains to become acquainted with the prospects for rubber cultivation.)—The Editor India-Rubber World.

RUBBER!

From the India Rubber World of August, 1901, Page 317. Editorial.

THE CONQUEST OF THE TROPICS.

SO FAR the triumphs of modern civilization the world over have been chiefly in the temperate zones. So universally has this been true, that there has grown up a feeling that industrial triumphs in tropical countries are impossible. For this state of things, the intense heat, disease, and more particularly the languid indifference towards all progress said to possess both native and alien is held to be responsible.

The scene is changing, however, and so rapidly that it is almost impossible to keep pace with it. All over the world the products of the hot countries are being more exploited, and where they are agricultural, are rapidly being brought under cultivation. In this work, American knowledge and capital takes the lead. The amount of money, for example, that is being put into plantations and ranches, not to mention mines, in Mexico and Central America runs into hundreds of millions.

This condition of things should be viewed with a great deal of satisfaction by the ambitious Anglo-Saxon. The most productive parts of the world, instead of growing up in impenetrable jungles, the home of reptiles, and the breeding-places of poisonous insects, should lend their fertility to the production of the most necessary and luxuries that go to make civilized life tolerable. The wonderful riches stored in the soil of the tropics are just as much the heritage of the agriculturist as are the western lands in the United States, that, under the plow of the pioneer, bring forth such wonderful crops of wheat and corn.

Of course, one would not elect to start a plantation in the steaming swamps of Brazil, where fevers are every white man's lot, but there are tropical areas where fevers are rare, where malaria is almost unknown, and where the average of physical comfort is not far below that of new settlements in the temperate zone. Within the life of another generation it is probable, so swiftly do profitable ventures move, that American capital will control Mexico, and that the pioneer planters there will have done much towards solving the problem of the cultivation of the rich areas in Cuba and the Philippines, in which problem that of growing India-rubber will take no inconsiderable part.

From a letter of Chas. G. Cano in the India Rubber World, August, 1901, Page 319.

"What precedes is sufficient in my opinion to demonstrate incontrovertibly the possibilities of rubber culture, and persons who are interested in this important source of wealth, if considering the matter seriously, will find out that the industry has long since passed the experimental stage, and today there are many companies and individuals gathering and shipping rubber from wild and cultivated trees."

"The time required to produce gum from the castilloa elastic rubber-tree depends upon the locality, rain-fall and methods used for its cultivation. My estimates of producing and tapping are based upon the problem of the season and close observation, and not upon what others have written. The cultivated rubber-tree blossoms after the sixth year and cannot be tapped before this time without injury. The rainfall of the previous year generally determines the earliness of the season, the number of the blooms, the quality of the seeds, and the flow and quality of the milk itself."

"The sun furnished by a seven-year-old rubber tree should yield a minimum of one and a half pounds of pure rubber, and as every tree increases its yield by no less than half a pound of comfort annually until its twenty-fifth year of age, at least from fifteen to twenty pounds of pure gum should be obtained yearly thereafter during the life of the tree. So an acre of land containing two hundred and twenty rubber-trees, planted fourteen feet apart each way, will give at the end of the sixth year—or, to be more exact, in the first crop made during its seventh year of existence—three hundred and thirty pounds of pure rubber, which, at the rate of fifty cents, gold, would give a revenue of one hundred and sixty-five dollars. If this estimate of one and a half pounds per tree should not seem conservative enough, let it be one pound to the tree, and the return per acre will be one hundred and ten dollars."