FOOD IRON

You need **Iron.** Everybody does. The harder you work, the more you worry, the more Iron you require. But Crude Iron won't do. Iron Pills, Iron Tinctures, Iron Tonics are useless in nineteen cases out of twenty. You must have pre-digested Iron or your blood will not assimilate it.

FERROL

furnishes the **Iron** you need in combination with **Cod Liver Oil,** and so intimately incorporated with the oil that the most delicate digestive organs cannot fail to assimilate it.

The value of the combination cannot be overestimated. It builds up and fortifies the system against Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections and kindred troubles. If any of these diseases have already been contracted, or if the lungs are affected or threatened, **FERROL** cures by enabling nature to throw off the disease, not by "killing the germs," which is a physical impossibility.

FERROL is an absolute specific for Croup and Bronchitis, and no household where there are children can afford to be without it.

FERROL is not a patent mystery. The formula is freely published. It is prescribed by the best Physicians. It is endorsed by the most eminent Medical Journals. It is used in prominent Hospitals, Sanitariums, etc.

Five Picture Post Cards

of local views, will be sent to any SEMI-WEEKLY SUN subscriber who sends one dollar on his arrears of subscription account to the Sun Office.

A splendid picture of King Edward VII, and 5 Picture Post Cards, will be sent to any new or old subscriber sending to the Sun office 75 cents for a subscription one full year in advance and making the request.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
St. John, N. B.

GOLDEN ROSE FOR ENA.

Spain's future Queen to be Signally Honored by the Pope

LONDON, May 1.—The pope, it is announced from Rome, will present Princess Ena with the Golden Rose, a high distinction reserved for Catholic sovereigns whom the pontiff wishes to honor.

The last English royal persons to receive the Golden Rose were King Henry VIII., who received the honor from three popes, and his daughter Mary, who received it from Pope Julius III.

In Spain preparations for the ceremony in June have already been commenced, and the Alcaide of Calahorra has addressed all the Alcaldes of Spain an invitation to participate in subscribing toward a fund for the purchase of a crown as a wedding present to their future queen.

SOMETHING TO BITE ON.

There is a good woman in the rural districts of Hancock county, who had never seen a rubber sponge until the other morning when she had occasion to enter a drug store in Ellsworth. When she thought the proprietor wasn't looking, she hastily took one up and bit into it vigorously. Although she put it down almost as quickly as she had picked it up, she was caught in the act by the amused druggist, who was still more pleased, when he heard her explanation. "Thought it was a corncake," she said, as she left the store.

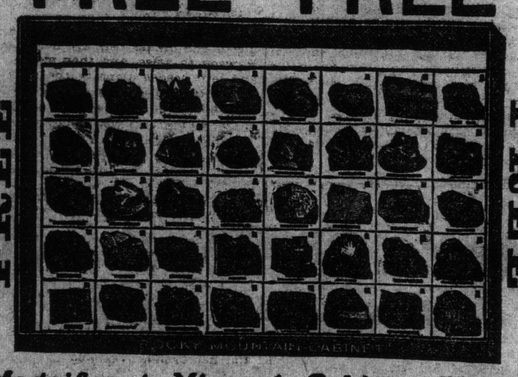
MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Nervous Johnny—I love the smell of motor cars.

Hostess—Really What an extravagant taste! Why do you like it?

N. J—Because when you smell it you know the danger's past.

FREE FREE



FREE FREE

Magnificent Mineral Cabinet FREE

Think of it, a **beautiful Cabinet,** 8¾ x 5¾", contains **40** varieties of **Rocky Mountain Ores** from various mines, **Fancy Minerals, Agates, etc.,** all arranged in a fancy box. We give a list with each cabinet fully describing all the specimens. It is a study for young or old. Every person will be interested. Such a handsome Cabinet has never before been given away, and you can get it so easily. Just send us your name and address and we will send you, postpaid, **20** packages of **Marvel Bluing** at **10c** each. We also give a **beautiful Mineral Cross** or a **13-piece China Berry Set, gold lined,** for selling 25 packages. You can sell it very quickly as every lady needs Bluing. When sold send us the money and we will promptly send you one of our handsome Cabinets, Crosses or Berry Sets, all charges prepaid. This is a chance of a lifetime. Write to-day. Address—

MARVEL BLUING CO., Toronto, Ont., Dept. 75

CHILDREN WAITING FOR MAMMA IN JAIL.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

Their little hearts almost broken by the knowledge that their mother was inside, a prisoner charged with grand larceny, and that she was about to be sent to jail for many days, two neatly dressed little girls stood outside of the Butler Street Court this morning holding in their arms a package containing a few pieces of buttered bread and food and a shawl and apron for their parent. They stood at the door because they were too timid to go inside. They stood there, too, because they knew their mamma would have to leave by that door when she would be brought out, as she was several days ago, by big policemen to be put in the prison van and taken to jail.

It was when she should appear at the door that these thoughtful, loving and weeping children, would hand that unfortunate mother, who stole to feed them, the packages they held in their arms, that she might not go hungry and be cold. And when that mother finally did appear at the door, with a policeman on either side of her, these children put their little bundles on the ground for a moment, threw their arms around her neck at the same time, kissed her, and then let the tears roll down their cheeks in greater volume. The policemen did not tear the mother away. They let the little innocents kiss and hug her for some minutes.

The children and the mother were not the only ones that wept. There were other children and women and many men gathered around that court room door at the time. Some were there out of curiosity, but many had come to see either brothers, father or sons taken away to jail. And the hearts of those whose kin were to be hustled into the van were in that same sad and weeping state as were those of the children.

The heartbroken mother—for her heart seemed to be broken—was Bridget Murphy, 32 years old, of 108 Sackett street. Her husband is said to have been away from her for a short time. He is now at the house again. But during his absence there was no money in the house. The children had to be fed. They often said they were hungry. The cry of hunger from the little children made Mrs. Murphy desperate. They must, she concluded, be fed, but how? She had no money. The grocer would not trust her. Her tale of sorsow would be laughed at, she felt, if she pleaded with the grocer for bread. But a thought occurred to her. She knew that in the house were two men who had discarded their overcoats. She had seen these hanging up. If pawned they would bring her money to feed the children. She took the coats. She pawned them. She expected to get a few cents soon and figured out that she could replevin the coats. Nobody would know she had taken them.

But the theft was discovered, the police appeared and she was arrested. She confessed.

"Yes," she cried in despair, "I took them to get money to feed the children. Can that be a crime?"

Mrs. Murphy appeared in court last week. The case was set for today. The children knew of the fact. They arose early this morning, saw their father go to work, then prepared their mother's shawl and apron, fixed her up some bread and butter and, after drying their tears went hand in hand to the court.

"Poor mamma," they said to each other, "what will they do to poor mamma?"

When they arrived at the court house the prison van was outside the door. They stood at the door trembling and waited with uneasiness. Every now and then they wept. The youngest, about 9 years old, seemed to look upon the other, about a year older, as her guardian. As a person opened the door of the court room the children involutarily started and looked inside. An hour passed before the policemen appeared with their mother. How the tears did flow when they saw her and how the mother cried! As she left the little ones the policemen literally had to lift her into the van. The interview had unnerved her.

As she sat in the van she gazed at the children through the few bars of iron that are there to let in air. And the children looked at her in return. They still had in their arms the bundle containing the shawl and the apron. Mrs. Murphy did not need them. But they gazed and wept and when Van Driver Joe Evans started the horses the children cried aloud. A policeman told them their mother would be home tomorrow. He lied, but he did it with a good purpose. The mother was held for the grand jury. She will not be tried, perhaps, for a month, and in the meantime she will be confined in jail.

The children went away holding each other by the hand and weeping. They seemed to believe the policeman who said that "your mamma will be home tomorrow."

FIRST DEAL STEAMER ARRIVED AT WEST BAY

PARRSBORO, N. S., May 1.—The first deal steamer of the season arrived at West Bay yesterday. This is the str. Herman Wedel Jerlsberg, Captain Kjartand, and will load deals for the United Kingdom for George McKean of St. John.

The four-masted schooner H. J. Logan, Howard, arrived yesterday and will go on the blocks to have some slight repairs made, afterwards loading piling at this port for New York.

Capt. Fred Roberts, lately master of the sch. E. M. Roberts, bought the sch. Karen a short time ago in order to engage in the fishing business in the Basin, a rather novel venture at present. He has just returned from his first trip, having made a small catch of cod. He says the only difficulty is the scarcity of bait.

LONDON, April 28.—A curious story of a "ghost" is being told at Kearsley, near Farnworth, Lancashire.

Smoke was seen issuing from a drawer in a dresser of a house in Primrose street, and there was a smell of burning wool. The drawer was pulled out, but no fire could be discovered.

On the following night two women were watching the dresser, when they saw it move forward about a yard without any human aid, and glass ornaments standing on it were thrown to the floor.

LAURIER SAYS FOSTER'S CHARGES ARE FALSE

Gross Ignorance or Gross Falsehood and Slander, Says the Premier, Characterized Ex-Minister's Criticism of North Atlantic Trading Co's Contract---Immigration Policy Warmly Defended and Foster Vigorously Attacked.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 1.—The chiefs of the parties took up the cudgels over the much discussed North Atlantic Trading Co. Sir Wilfrid made a vigorous attack upon Hon. George Foster and R. L. Borden replied to Sir Wilfrid.

Mr. Millock of South Grey, liberal, was the first to speak resuming the debate. Of the speech of George Fowler of Kings, he said he had never listened to a fouler speech,

Mr. Lake of Qu'Appelle, conservative, said there was no evidence under the contract the North Atlantic Trading Co. was delivering the goods for which it was being paid.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had followed the debate with the closest attention. He had deemed it his duty to try and form a correct opinion from the facts and arguments. After four days' attention he thought the most remarkable feature of this extraordinary debate was the incredible levity with which Mr. Foster launched into it. "It has become evident he has launched into it without making sure of its facts. In his anxiety to make a point against the government to create a scandal and throw dirt at his opponents he took statements for facts which cannot be justified and which warrant me in quoting his own language and saying his indictment is injurious, improvident and absurd.

"I do not say the contract may not be liable to attack. There are few transactions over which we may not honestly differ. But if there is one man precluded from making the attack he was Mr. Foster.

"He characterized it as Siftonism, but it was simply a continuation of Fosterism of former days. Mr. Foster treated the North Atlantic Trading contract as something new. The truth is the contract is not new. This is not the first time such a contract was made by a Canadian government, not by this government, but by the conservative government. Hon. Mr. Oliver referred to many such contracts made by the conservative government. The policy of immigration as it exists today is not new. Mr. Sifton did not invent it, but found it and put more energy into it. He followed their system with a different method.

"Canada has her immigration agents in the United States, in Great Britain, France and a part of Germany. For 30 years she has had no agent in that part of Germany or the continent covered by this contract. Owing to the laws made in the interest of military conscription, where the governments view emigration with great jealousy, emigration agents could not be maintained.

"In 1873 the government of Ontario sent John Dyke to Germany as an immigration agent. He was thrown into jail for breaking the law against inducing emigration to Brazil. It required weeks before Lord Russell, the British ambassador, could obtain his release. He had broken no law. So any immigration agent Canada might sent to a country where there was no habeas corpus act might be treated. Under such circumstances it is no wonder Canada discontinued employment of paid agents in Germany and resorted to the methods of the land companies of bonusing booking agents. From 1873 to 1896 this method was carried on for Germany. Having found that method not very successful, he decided instead of dealing with a score of booking agents, to deal with a single firm to cover certain ground and hold them responsible for carrying out a propaganda in the best manner they could, and being citizens of the country, they could defend themselves against over-zealous magistrates. The contract made in 1889 was not embodied in solemn form until 1904, when Mr. Sifton, doubtless thinking it preferable to deal with other than an anonymous syndicate and not merely have one or two men whom he could hold responsible, but to have a contract made by responsible parties, made a contract between the minister of the interior on one hand and the manager and secretary of the North Atlantic Trading Co. on the other, to carry on an immigration campaign in Holland, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemborg, Norway and Sweden, Finland and Switzerland, for which a pound a head was to be paid for immigrants. I do not think it is this contract which is improvident, injurious and absurd, but the attack upon it by Mr. Foster which is improvident, injurious and absurd.

"Mr. Foster alleged the contract had been made without the authority and knowledge of parliament. That was a serious accusation. Mr. Foster charged that for years from 1899 to 1905 the contract had been concealed from the house and that it had then leaked out through something in the auditor general's report. Mr. Foster is not in the house now, but the men who applauded his remarks are. I call upon all to mark my words when I say there was not a word of truth in Mr. Foster's statement. Parliament knew about this contract. It was reported to parliament in the report of the minister of interior for 1901-2 on page 54 of the introduction."

Sir Wilfrid read from this report a comment on the working of the contract and the exact terms of the contract in force this year.

"Is it by falsehood and slander that we are to be attacked in parliament," he went on. "Is it ignorance—to use a word of Mr. Foster—or is it deception. If it is ignorance it is gross ignorance; if it is falsehood it is gross falsehood. Call it what you like it is injurious to the country that such a statement should have been made in the house.

"Another charge by Mr. Foster was that the contract was made without an appropriation. There was no more truth in this statement than in the other charges. Mr. Foster said $260,000 had been paid without authority to a company which never existed. That was untrue, there must have been an appropriation by parliament or the auditor general would not have passed the account.

Mr. Foster said the government had undertaken to cover a period of 13 years and pay a million dollars without compensating advantage. The words of Mr. Foster's resolution refute this statement. The resolution shows that if we spent a million dollars we must get two hundred thousand immigrants. This was at the rate of a pound sterling a head.

Mr. Foster said the company was paid for immigrants from certain parts of Europe whither they come as the result of the company's work or that of some other agency. But there was no other agency. The governments of the country would not allow it.

Sir Wilfrid admitted that immigrants who first come were the best agents for bringing more. But would any one deny the company the benefits from the first immigrants they sent? This was an ordinary business transaction. For instance, newspapers gave agents certain counties and paid them a percentage of all the business from these counties whether he brought them or not. It had not been declared there was improper secrecy in the contract. The name of the manager and secretary was signed to the document. The opposition wanted to know who the shareholders were. Was it customary in business to demand the names of the shareholders in such cases? The shareholders of a company might change every day.

R. L. Borden interrupted to ask why the contract had been signed with the syndicate six months before it was incorporated and what the capital stock was.

Sir Wilfrid said it was not unusual to enter into a contract with a corporation in embryo. What difference did it make what the capital was? This was a contract with a syndicate of booking agents to send immigrants to Canada. Simply because we do not know the capital of the company are we to be condemned? We only pay on immigrants who come. Mr. Foster condemned the contract because he said the company had no corporate existence, had no officers and had no vessels afloat. This sort of condemnation was frivolous and absurd. The more Mr. Foster's speech is looked into the more does it appear futile. The more you investigate the more does it crumble.

Mr. Foster made a vicious declaration that British immigration is discriminated against in favor of foreigners. Mr. Foster asked what has great Britain done that it should be discriminated against? It is true or not asked Sir Wilfrid. Again I say there is not a word of truth in it. Sir Wilfrid gave figures to show the immigration from Great Britain is larger than from the continent, and that each immigrant from the continent cost Canada $1.72 a head, while each British immigrant costs Canada $4.64 a head.

Mr. Foster said people would emigrate from Europe to escape taxation and conscription if there were no immigration contract. That was so, but they would go to the United States, where they had been going to in 1900 unless the booking agent was induced to direct them to Canada. How many in Europe until ten years ago knew there was such a country as Canada. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Sifton, Europe knows of Canada now, and it is clear this new star will rival that of the United States.

Mr. Oliver had given notice of the cancellation of the North Atlantic Trading contract not because the contract was bad, but because it was believed some of its provisions had not been carried out. The minister of the interior was new to the department. He had not abandoned immigration but had taken time to investigate to see whether this contract should be renewed with this company or with some other, or the propaganda be proceeded with in some other way. The opposition had hinted there was something improper in the contract. He challenged them to show it, and promised the individual would be dealt with without mercy. No one could impugn the contract, but it might be improperly carried out.

Mr. Monk asked why the prime minister having cancelled the contract, could not vote for Mr. Foster's resolution. Sir Wilfrid said he could not vote for it because it was full of statements the reverse of the truth.

In closing, Sir Wilfrid regretted the absence of Mr. Foster from the house prevented him paying some personal attention to Mr. Foster. He would reserve that for a later occasion.

In reply, R. L. Borden said Mr. Foster would be able to look after himself. Sir Wilfrid's threat was discourteous. It was hardly correct for Sir Wilfrid to say Canada was not known ten years ago. He believed Canada was famous in Europe three hundred years before Sir Wilfrid was born. He had attempted to show Canada was not shining before Europe in the reflected light of the Laurier government. Immigrants are going from Europe to the United States in spite of immigration laws. He thought they would come to Canada without an expensive system of inducements.

Hon. Mr. Fisher replied to Mr. Borden, and Dr. Stockton to him. Dr. Stockton held Mr. Foster had made a good case and the government had been convicted of wrongdoing in entering into the North Atlantic Trading Company contract.

Mr. Bourassa criticized the government. Mr. Foster's amendment was killed by 61 to 115, a majority of 54.

STRIKE ON IN ANOTHER SOFT COAL REGION

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., April 30.—By resolutions passed at mass meetings held today by members of the sub-district No. 5 of District 2, United Mine Workers of America, a strike is on in the soft coal region of Clearfield, and although several thousand men are involved, there has been no trouble. Notices were posted by the operators that the scale of 1903 would be paid, but the miners held out for the recognition of the union, and the collection of the check-off by the operators. An attempt will be made at the various mines to continue work. Berwind-White mine at Horatio and the Kurtz and Rinn mines at Dayton are still being operated without trouble, and the Kurtz and Rinn mines at Valier started with half a force today.

PORTLAND LADY DIED ON TRAIN

PORTLAND, Me., May 1.—Mrs. J. E. McDowell, widow of a former leading shoe merchant of this city, died today near Boston in a Pullman car while coming to this city from New Mexico via Chicago. Mrs. McDowell, who was about 65 years old, sustained injuries and a severe nervous shock in a railway wreck six weeks ago near Albuquerque, New Mexico, and did not recover from the effects.

THE SITUATION AT MOUNT CARMEL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 1. — It was learned here tonight that Governor Pennypacker today requested Sheriff Sharpless of Northumberland Co., who was at Sunbury, to go to Mount Carmel and swear in the members of the state police as deputy sheriffs and to otherwise make efforts to preserve the peace of that place. This the sheriff refused to do on the ground that such action was not now necessary.

Captain Groome, the head of the state constabulary, said tonight that the state police now in camp at the Sayre colliery on the outskirts of Mt. Carmel, would go into the town tomorrow and arrest mine workers who were in yesterday's fight. They will also give protection to all men who desire to go to work.

MANY CHILDREN SICK.

Get their feet wet, catch cold or cramps and give mothers an anxious time.

With the first shiver or sneeze rub the little one's chest with Nerviline, gargle the throat, and give ten drops in hot water at bed time. Next morning all is well; no cold, no time lost at school.

If Polson's Nerviline isn't in your home, get it there at once. Dealers sell it in large 25c. bottles.

TRAINING FOR DUELS ON LIVING TARGETS

Frenchman Invents Hollow Bullet Which, While a Success, is Entirely Harmless.

PARIS, May 1.—Parisians have been enabled by the invention of a hollow bullet to "train" for duels under the realistic condition of shooting at and being shot at by a living man instead of practicing at an inanimate target, which does not fire back.

Dr. Deirliers is the inventor, and he has opened a club called La Societe l'Assault au Pistolet. Forty of the best "shots" in Paris fired in pairs at one one another one morning last week in the Jardin de Paris.

Of 272 shots fired, 202 hits were recorded. Commandant Ferreus and Mr. Winans each made full scores, and in the final round shot each other over the heart. While all wore goggles and some padded blouses and gloves, Mr. Winans shot in his buttoned frock coat. The bullet is harmless, and can be used several times, but the blow on the ball of the thumb of one of the contestants required surgical treatment.

The training is of unique value for a real duel. Men who never missed a "dead" target were quite disconcerted by the raising of their opponent's arm to fire.

THE ANGLO-TIBETAN TREATY PUBLISHED

Strong Union Formed Between Britain and China

The Latter Will Assume Control of Tibet —British to be Paid a Heavy Indemnity—Troops to be Withdrawn.

PEKIN, May 1—The Anglo-Tibetan treaty was officially published after its ratification. According to information which has reached the Associated Press the treaty in substance is as follows:

China pays the expense of the recent British expedition to Lhassa in instalments and Great Britain recognizes China's sovereignty over Tibet. China opens two towns to trade, Gyangze and Kateko. Railways, telegraphs and mines are to be built or operated by China and Great Britain, but Great Britain will not interfere where China or Chinese merchants provide the capital for enterprises of this character.

Applications from British investors for interests in such enterprises are to be made to the Chinese Governor of Lhassa, when he approves, ratification by the Chinese Government will be necessary. On the full payment of the expenses of the military expedition Great Britain will withdraw her troops from Chumbi but may withdraw sooner. After the withdrawal of British troops China must protect British trade. Political relations will be conducted with the residents at Lhassa.

A tariff on British imports will be arranged later by a separate convention.

AGED ARTIST INJURED BY AN AUTOMOBILE

PORTLAND, Me., May 1.—Charles L. Wilson, an artist, aged about 50, was fatally injured tonight by a collision with an automobile owned and driven by Henry F. Merrill, president of the Randall & McAllister Coal Co., while speeding along on a bicycle. He turned into Stevens avenue, near Brighton Corner at Woodsfords, and was unable to avoid the automobile, which knocked him down and passed over his body. He was hurried to the Maine General Hospital, where he died within an hour from the effects of a compound fracture of the skull and of the right leg. Mr. Wilson was unmarried and resided with a sister on Lawn avenue.

TRUE PHILANTROPHY.

Mrs. F. R. Currah, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any woman who suffers from female weakness or painful periods a sample of the remedy that cured her.

ELECTRICAL POWER FOR C. P. R. LINES

The Company Has Acquired the Use of Falls at Rat Portage and Fort William.

WINNIPEG May 1.—It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway has acquired the use of the Falls at Rat Portage and Fort William, and will use water power to supply electricity on the Winnipeg-Fort William Line. Prest. Shaughnessy sometime ago said that electricity would be used on C. P. R. Lines at no distant date.

A SMALL OPENING.

This is from the London Times: "There was a crowd of people on Slough station to greet Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as he passed through the window of a railway carriage with a number of enthusiastic Liberals gathered there."

LOOK OUT FOR THIS MAN

If he offers something "better" than Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's the additional profit or inferior goods that tempts him. Putnam's is the one painless and sure cure. Use no other.