HW-W

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in the Maritime Provinces. ULL SHIPPING NEWS. BY EMINENT AUTHORS. ARM.

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which will be sufficient to ensure a ing capacity of two or three thoud per week. Small plants are obionable because the refrigerating tem costs very little less, and the agement and expenses are the minimum production always bethe most expensive, Such a faccannot be put up for less than 00 to \$125,000. Farmers holding k in such a company should delivtheir hogs at the factory, take an ance of sixty or eighty per cent., them slaughtered, cured, branded the name of the factory, sent vard and realized on through the lium of a first class English agency. astern Canada has for some time wn a good deal of interest in the ect of co-operative packing houses. so far as I am aware, Manitoba. Northwest Territories, and British ambia have not given it much conration. Possibly the information e given may prove of value to the ple of the west as well as the east community interested in the corative system outlined above should a representative committee to and carefully inspect the operaof a working factory, such as the ner's Co-operative Packing Co., ited, of Brantford, Ont. They will Joseph Stratford both able and ing to give the fullest information regard to the co-operative movet in all its phases

Children Cry for CASTORIA

eal freights still have an upward lency. A steamer is reported chared to load at St. Margaret's Bay for

ANTED-A case of Headache that MFORT Powders will not cure in ien to twenty minutes

hile the harbor fishermen are not ering in large catches of shad the rinco boats are doing fairly well. average catch down there Tuesnight was from 30 to 50 per boat.

House

id Trouble

seldom succeed in having a y may not carefully consider d value just the same as any All varieties of seed are which they are grown. Good rop, and the quality governs

careful selection and preparre in selecting seed together bsolute requirements to win and prove it.

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by those who desire an excellent st for winter storing. Color bronzy g favorite. Price (post-paid) per lb.

ield Root Seeds see descriptive received it. to sell STEELE, BRIGGS' FIELD; them if you want them good. sell STEELE, BRIGGS' FIELD

s Seed Co.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Col. Eyans Sends Thrilling Account of Hart's River Battle,

Giving Individual Instances of the Hereism of the Canadian Officers and Men.

Boer Peace Delegates Conducting Their Conference Under the Shelter of Lord Kitchener's Wing.

OTTAWA, May 16.—Col. Evans sends a graphic account of the Kleinhart's River fight, March 31st. He says:

"The first and second columns marched at 3 a. m., carrying two days' rations and one blanket per man. The right wing marched with the main body and the left, under Major Cameron, acted as escort to the baggage convoy. The object of the march was a reconnaisance in force to the junction of Brakspruit and Hart Rivers. The remainder of the division was to follow a few hours later and to go into camp within reasonable distance of the above point. At about 10 a. m. Lieut, Callaghan and two scouts were sent to the right to look for track of the enemy. He struck their trail to the west of north from the direction in which we were going. He sent word back that he was on the trail of about 500 men and two guns, who could only be a few miles ahead. The column at changed direction and a few minutes later the enemy was sighted. I was ordered to hold the right wing back until Major Cameron came up with the convoy, which was to be brought forward as quickly as possible. The remainder of the column galloped forward. When the advance party, composed of about sixty men, reached Lieut. Callaghan, they galloped up to get the guns, but when this party had gone about three miles they were opened on by a strong Boer rear guard, concealed in the bush about a farm house and clumps of bushes to the right and left. The advanced party at once dismounted and opened fire. Being largely outnumbered, within five minutes this party had two men killed and nine wounded and fifteen horses 'cilled. The main column then came in sight and the Boers' real

guard retired. The Boers' main body, when the main column galloped into view, showed up in great force, the lowest estimate being 2,500, and retired slowly towards the high ridges. They ap-peared to be contemplating an immediate attack on the portion of the column in view. About this time, however, a convoy appeared in sight and as the wagons were moving across country in line, instead of in column on the road, its appearance with the right wing of the C. M. R. in advance and the left wing surrounding it, gave the effect of a very large additional and the left wing surrounding it, gave army, the following leaders being pre-the effect of a very large additional body of troops, and I believe this to larey, Dewet, Kemp, Vanzyl, Potgeisome extent deceived the enemy, as ton, Wolmorans, Maas, Devilliers, Lie-the convoy was enveloped in a cloud benberg and also Steyn. of dust and its exact component parts

On arrival at Bosch Built Farm, our force went into camp, had the wagons laagered by wire together, and commenced entrenching. The enemy outnumbered us at least 500. A post of mounted infantry, about 200, with a colt gun, maxim and pomp pom were left at the Farm, about 600 yards in our rear. Lieut. Carruthers, with the 3rd and 4th troops, "E" squadron, who formed the rear guard of the convoy, instead of following the convoy into camp remained near the post referred to as an observation post and sent into camp for orders. The enemy now realizing our inferior strength, prepared to attack, and their two guns and pom pom opened on the

The concentration of the rifle fire was very severe, and to this the casualties were chiefly due. While the camp was being attacked, Lieut, Carruthers' party (about 21 men of the 3rd and 4th troop, "E" squadron) had moved off to the right of the farm. Sergt. Hodgins, with another party of the 3rd and 4th troops, "E" squadron, was to the right of Lieut. Carruthers. Still further to the right was a detached post of about 75 mounted infantry. Several hundred Boers swept down on this post on the right, stampeding the mounted infantry, who galloped through the line occupied by

Lieut. Carruthers, assisted by Sergt. Perry, Corporal Wilkinson, Corporal Bond and Private McCall, kept his men in hand, dismounted them and formed in a half moon shape to face the Boers. Sergt. Hodgins, whose men were being swept off in the stampede, rallied about ten of them and dismounted to meet the attack. The splendid stand made by Lieut. Carruthers' party, without cover of any kind, and against overwhelming odds, was well worthy of the best traditions of Canada and the whole Empire. Before their ammunition was exhausted 17 put of the 21 were either killed or wounded, Sergt. Perry, although badly wounded, fought until he was killed. Corporal Wilkinson was shot twice through the arm and body, but continued fighting until he was shot through the eye. He then threw the bolt of his rifle into the long grass to ender it useless to the enemy. Private Evans, although mortally wounded through the bowels, exhausted his own ammunition, secured another bandolier, used it up, and as the Boers were making their final rush he broke his rifle, rendering it useless. Private Evans died shortly after being brought into camp. Private Minchin, although wounded in six places, fired his last shot when the Boers were only 25 yards off, and threw his rifle bolt into

the grass. I have mentioned a few individual incidents showing the spirit displayed by this party, but an equally invincible courage and devotion to duty was displayed by Lieut. Carruthers and every man of the party with him. The coolness and steadiness of the whole regiment in its first action was very

Not Not Not Not This word is used four times by Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Govern-ment, in reporting the result of his analyses of Sunlight Soap. "No unsaponified fat"; that means

"No unsaponified fat"; that means no waste.

"No free alkali"; that means no damage to clothes or hands.

"No loading mixture"; that means every atom is pure soap.

"No adulteration whatever"; that means pure ingredients.

Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—and you will see Prof. Ellis is right. He should know.

202

remarkable and the effect of the leav ening of tried men, about 25 per cent. was plainly visible. Our total casualties were about nine per cent. of our strength. The total number of losses in the regiment for the day during the engagement were: Killed, 8 N. C. officers and men; wounded, 3 officers, 39 N. C. officers and men; missing, 7 N. C. officers and men. Horses killed, destroyed and lost, 121; mules killed

or destroyed, 22. The work of the regimental medical staff and detachments of the 10th Canadian Field Hospital, now attached, deserves special mention. At of the mules of the Canadian section were killed. Had the shells exploded the field hospital would have been blown out of existence. The work of Surgeon Major Devine, Surgeon Major Duff and Lieut. Roberts, and the excellent control and arrangement of the field hospital work for two columns by Surgeon Major Devine was especially noticed by the officers commanding the column.

On the 1st April, at 11 a. m., in heavy down pour of rain, I read the burial service over the gallant dead. We buried them at a well defined spot in the Garden of Bosch Built Farm, just by the Hartfontein road. Small crosses were placed at the head of each grave and a rough carved tombstone inscription, "To the memory of the Canadian Mounted Rifles who fell in action here on the 31st March," surmounted by a maple leaf, was placed in the centre of the plot. At the foot of the stone, a bottle containing a list of the dead and their position in the grave, was placed. The loss of so many of our best men is gene deplored by myself and the whole regiment, and the courage shown by them will always live in the memory

of the regiment. The example shown by the wounder when brought into hospital is also worthy of special mention. The cheerful patience during a journey of 20 miles in the pouring rain, or while waiting in a Boer farm house in the Boer lines occupied as a hospital (the women of which were not any too friendly and with younger Boers endeavoring to secure portions of their clothing, etc., being only prevented by old burghers), deserve the highest praise. Both in fighting and suffering they showed equal pluck and spirit. The force we had come in contact with included the flower of the Boer

AN EXPOSURE OF FRAUDS

Perpetrated on the Public by Imitators of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

A Warning to Druggists and to the People Generally Against Fraudulent Parties Who Are Trying to Deal on the Reputation of This Famous Remedy.

At the mention of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book, the memory travels back to childhood's days, when the book took the place of a consulting physician, and when Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and other remedies were kept constantly on hand as safeguards against disease.

No remedy for coughs, colds and kindred ailments ever had anything like the sale in Canada that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed Canada that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has, and there was never so much of it sold as during the present season. But, notwithstanding this fact, there are scores and hundreds of people who go to the store for this remedy, and who are given other preparations of linseed and turpentine, which are put up in similar packages with the object of deceiving the public. These remedies were never heard of until Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine became famous. They are imitations, and some of them are dangerous to use, on account of contairing morphia and other poiscuous drugs, which give temporary relief by deacening the neves; and which ultimately ruin the stomach and digestive system.

lief by dearening the herves, and which ultimately ruin the stomach and digestive system.

You know from personal experience, or from the evidence of friends and neighbors, what Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, and what it will do. You know that it is trustworthy and reliable, having stood the test of years. You know that it actually cures the most serious cases of bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and asthma. You have confidence in this remedy because of results which have come to your notice. Are you going to be defrauded into accepting an imitation or substitute? Not likely, when once your attention has been drawn to what is going on.

There is one unfailing test which you can apply. Look out for the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase. This is on every wrapper of Dr. Chase's preparations. Everybody is familiar with the countenance of Dr. Chase. Be sure you get the genuine every time, and the success of the fraudulent imitators will be at an end. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Senator Grab—"A man called on me, this morning, and offered me \$1,000 for my vote on a certain measure, but I refused it." Political Purist—"Bravo! You ought to have the approval of your conscience." Senator Grab—"I have; we finally agreed on \$2,000."—Boston Post.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

R(O)D)DAMESERIIN

Through Fire Out of Pelee's Death Blast.

Capt Freeman, While the Flaming Decks Were Full of Men Burning Alive,

Stood on the Bridge, With His Face a Blister, a Seaman Wiping His Eyes Clear, and Steered the Steamship to Safety-Only Six Out of Forty-two Men on the Vessel Came Through Alive.

The story of the steamship Roddam's frightful run through a rain of fire in a boiling hot sea to get away from St. Pierre, Martinique, on the morning of May 8, when the volcano destroyed least 20 shells fell within a radius of every other ship in the roadstead was 10 yards of the ambulances, and four brought here in detail yesterday by the steamship Etona, her own sails and spars still covered with volcanic dust

The Etona and the Herace, from South American ports, were coaling at St. Lucia, and left there, the Horace on May 10 and the Etona on May 11. Both got here yesterday. The Roddam was at Port Castres, St. Lucia, when they left, and Capt. Cantell of the Etona went aboard her and also visited her skipper, Capt. Freeman, who was at the Hotel Felicite frightfully

burned. "The Roddam," Capt. Cantell said yesterday, "was covered with a bluish sort of mud, looking as if she had been sunk a long time and just raised. Her decks were two feet thick with a cement-like substance. It was impossible to tell her original color. All her rails and stanchions were twisted, her tarpaulins, boat covers and awnings burned, and not a wooden spar was left. They were clearing the ship of debris when I boarded her, and they picked up thigh bones, arms, legs and ands of the burned crew and put

them into a bex for burial. "If I had not been prepared to Capt. Freeman in a frightful state I believe I hardly would have been able to look at him. His face, or what I could see of it through bandages, look ed like varnished teak. His hands were bandaged and he was unable to move without pain. He smiled when he saw me and said, 'I'm glad you have come to see me. I am getting along fine.'
"Then he told me how he brought his

ship into St. Lucia. He said: "'We had been only an hour at St Pierre and had just dropped anchor on the morning of Thursday, May 8, whin Mont Pelee began spouting fire and lava. I was standing near the nodation ladder talking to Mr. Plissoneu, the ship's agent, who had just come aboard, when a huge, black squall-like wall, with patches of fire in it, rose from the mountain and came out toward us with terrific speed wept before it a great tidal wave and

the air became as dark as midnight.

"There were forty-two persons on
the ship, including the crew. I yelled to them to stand clear as the ship plunged in total darkness.

THE DARKNESS FILLED WITH FLAMES. Big balls of fire fell on every part of

the ship, setting her afire in countless places. The crew and laborers rushed about frantically. The ship heeled and was nearly capsized by the wave from the beach. The water was boiling and was as thick as mud. Many of the laborers jumped into the sea to avoid the showers of fire, red-hot dust and reateu stones. The first shock lasted only a few minutes, but flaming matter kept falling more than an hour.

"'After I had shouted the warning to all hands I ran into the chartroom and shut the door; but the ports were open and fire came through them, burning my face and hands. As soon as the rain of fire slackened a little and I was able to get out of the chartroom to the bridge, I ran to the engine room telegraph, and, knowing that we had some steam up, having been at anchor only a short time, I signalled to the engineers to put the engines full

speed astern.
"'I thought the answer was a long time coming, but it was only a few seconds. When the ship began to move I found that she wouldn't steer. gear had been jammed by the falling lava. I kept the engineers busy working the engines first ahead and then astern, hoping that I might finally get her headed out to sea. While she was manoeuvring she came near colliding with the steamship Roraima, which was all ablaze.

"'We were so close to the Roraima that we could see men jumping from her into the sea, and others, with clothing afire, running about the deck swinging their hands. Those who jumped overboard must have died in stantly, because the water was seething like a mass of boiling mud. We cleared the Boraima by less than a ship's length and then the steering gear got in shipshape and we headed for the open.

"By this time there were only six men, including myself, who were able to work the ship, and every one of them except the third engineer was injured. A large number had been swept overboard by the first outpouring of wind, flame, lava and gas. All hands except the third engineer, the second engineer, the bo's'n, and two sailors were either killed on the ship or died of their injuries after reaching

"'After I had got the steering gear partly clear the sky became a little brighter and I could see about me. On my deck my men were lying on heaps of red hot ashes, writhing and screaming. I was in a sad way myself. I was unable to lift my hands, and the water from blisters on my forehead ran into my eyes, almost blinding me at times. A sailor stood by me wiping tained by runping ashore off the mouth my eyes so that I could see to keep of the Saco River.

the ship on her course for St. Lucia, orty-five miles away.

THE MEN WHO COULD GET ABOUT

were putting out fires, working at the furnaces, keeping up steam and doing what they could for their dying shipmates. The ship was hard to handle because the steering gear could not be made to work properly. When we reached Castries, St. Lucia, there were eighteen dead bodies lying on the deck and human limbs scattered about burned off the trunks.

"The chief engineer escaped the first shock from the volcanc. When we were trying to work the ship out, after the tidal wave had set her free by carrying away her anchor chain, the chief mate came on deck to look or men to help him in the stokehole. A mass of burning lava hit him like a red-hot shot, tearing off one side of his face and killing him instantly."

Capt. Cantell said: "I think the performance of Capt. Freeman, considering his pitiful condition, was remarkable. I do not understand how he kept up through that ordeal. When the Roddam got to St. Lucia and medical assistance came, he refused to be treated until the other survivors had been attended to. The surgeons had to cut off the clothing of most of the injured. Fifteen bodies from her were sent to sea on a lighter for burial on the day she put into St. Lucia. Capt. Freeman wondered why the third engineer escaped almost unhurt. His only injury was due to a fall from a ladder while he was closing a skylight that, if it had been kept open, might have filled the engine room with fire and gas. The Rodiam's machinery is all

"We on the Etona never knew any thing about the disaster until a pilot came aboard off St. Lucia and told us. We managed to coal up on May 11, although it was hard to get the negroes to work, they were so scared, and I decided to take a look at Martinique on my way north. We passed within p. m. on May 11. We could see nothing of the town of St. Pierre except a mass of bluish ruins. The formation of the land was altered. When we vere about eight miles off the north end of the island on the 11th great clouds of lava and smoke and fire shot up a tremendous distance into the air from Mont Pelee. Darkness came on and showers of dust, leaden in color and like sea sand to the touch, cover-ed the ship. There was

A STRONG SMELL OF SULPHUR, and I thought it was wise to get away from the place quickly. I sent Secon Officer Gibbs down to tell Chief En gineer Farrish to drive the ship. The chief came up and I told him that he would have to hustle. The electrical currents were playing pranks with our compass, the needle spinning around like a top."

Chief Engineer Farrish of the Etona ald: "I watched St. Pierre half an hour through marine glasses and saw the ruins of a few buildings. A wide stream of lava appeared to be running down the mountain and thick vaper rose from the town, which was nearly buried under lava. I went below in the afternoon, when the 'old man' called me, saying' as he pointed through the shower of dust at the black sky, Thomas officiating. His wife and Look at that! What do you think? eight children were at his bedside I told him I thought we had better get when the end came. Two of the way. I had good coal and plenty of it and soon had the safety valve on the jump. It was the quickest time druggist, and Mrs. Hurd of Elliott the old ship has ever made getting row.

Martinique hull down." The men of the steamship Horace knew of the volcanic outbursts before Thos. Keillor estate. A number of they reached St. Lucia, but didn't know where they had occurred. dust began falling in heavy showers. Capt. Byrne remarked that it looked as if Martinique had blown up. At St. Lucia he found out what had happened. The ignorant natives were wild with fear, believing that St. Lucia also would be visited by volcanic disturbances. On her way from St. Lucis to New York the Horace passed through eighty miles of falling dust It came sometimes in squalls and was warm and so stinging that the crev could not face it. The decks were covered with tons of it to a depth of thee or four inches. The ship had been painted at St. Lucia and some of the dust stuck to the new paint. Scrubbing of rails and a thunder shower failed

to remove the dust. The dust showers began when the ship was within forty miles o: Mt. Pierre and lasted until she was lorty miles this side of the ruined town. The wind on the surface of the sea was northeast, and the dust was coming from the west, or nearly against the wind. It had been projected above the influence of the northeast trade

into a high westerly current. Henry Chastenet of St. Lucia, a pas enger by the Horace, who is here to study electricity, said that pumice stone from Martinique was seen floating in the harbor of St. Lucia. strong electrical disturbance, felt at St. Lucia, accompanied the eruption of Pelee, all compasses indicating it. The men on both the Etona and the Horace filled all the spare bottles on the ships with the volcanic dust as a curiosity.

The Cause of Deafness.

Deafness and impaired hearing are due almost entirely to catarrhal in-flammation of the eustachian tubes. Permanent cure is guaranteed to all who inhale Catarrhozone as directed. This vegetable antiseptic is inhaled at the mouth, and after traversing all the air passages of the respiratory organs is exhaled through the nostrils; it completely eradicates catarrh from any part of the system, clears the ears, nose and throat, and allays inflammation, congestion and soreness For Deafness, Earache, Ringing in the Pars, Head Noises, Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis, medical science can devise nothing as beneficial as Catarrhozone. Complete outfit for two months' use, price \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co.,

Kingston, Ont. Hamilton's Pills are Effective.

Sch. Annie R. Lewis has been towed to Portland to repair damages sus

FISHERIES' CONFERENCE

Reached an Understanding That It is Possible to Reach an Agree-

OTTAWA, May 21.-The conference between representatives of the federal government and the provincial governments on jurisdiction over the fisheries terminated today. The meeting resulted in an understanding that it is possible to reach an agreement under which jurisdiction shall be satisfactorily divided. The conference adjourned to meet after the premiers have returned from the compnation conference.
It will then be decided how the admin istration of the fishery laws and the apportionment of reserves can be di-vided as between the federal and provincial authorities. But even wh this is settled it will still remain to be determined whether such compromise will require a further decision by the judicial committee of the privy counoil, or whether it can be legalized by concurrent dominion and provincial le gislation.

Premier Tweedie left for St. John to day, while Attorney General Pugsley went to Toronto tonight to take in the races.

NEW INVENTIONS. Following is a list of patents reently granted by the Canadian and American governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal Canada, and Washington, D. C .:

Information regarding any of these

patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm, 503 New York Life Building, Montreal: Canada. 75,842—Alexander Halliday Elliot Valleyfield, Quebec., folding packing

75,861—Messrs. Dupont & Sills, Man-hester, N. H., whiffletree connection. 75,881-Messrs. Ross & Bigney Bridgeville, N. S., nut lock. 75,886—James Innes, Montreal, Que, nethod of marbling the edges of

United States. 699,908—Wm. Brandon, Kingsmore, Man., band cutter and feeder for

699,965—Alexis Louis Mangin, Jeanne d'Arc (Aylmer Tast), P. Q., carburet-Write for a copy of "The Inventor's

DORCHESTER

DORCHESTER, N. B., May 20. Robert Buck, a wealthy and well known farmer of Upper Dorchester, cied this morning at three o'clock. No man in the parish commanded higher respec, or was better known. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday at one o'clock, Rev. B. H. Smith, wife of the well known St. John

The probate court is still in session here winding up the affairs of the late

barristers are in town. know where they had occurred. On the body of Mrs. Fillmere, who was the morning of May 8, when they were killed near Bloomfield, Kings Co., will the morning of May 8, when they were killed near Bloomfield, Kings Co., will be paged express toarrive here on the noon express to-morrow. The burial takes place at

HENRY MURRAY ALIVE, Though His Supposed Body Was

Buried in Truro. HALIFAX, N. S., May 21.-Recently the supposed remains of Henry Murray arrived here from Nevada. They were supposed to be remains of Henry Mur ray, brother of Prof. Murray of Dalesisnou The interment took place at Truro in the family lot. It was learned today that Professor Murray's brother is alive. The remains will be taken from the Murray lot. They were brought here from Nevada for burial at the expense of Professor Murray.

> SMALLPOX IN HALIFAX, (Recorder, Monday.)

This morning three smallpox pati ents were removed from the Veith street house, which was placed in quarantine a week ago. Two other residents of the same house, it is said, are showing symptoms of the diseas There are now six patients in the hospi tal, two of whom will be discharge this week.

One of the smallpox patients at Dartmouth, Chas. Brown, is out again, fully recovered. The other patients—the Glendennings—are all doing well. The two Glendenning men and N. Marvin, who were quarantined in a house of Cole Harbor road, were released yester

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

ST. ANDREWS, May 21. The cause of Mrs. Kierstead versus the insurance nies, was settled out of court last evening. Rumor says plaintiff gets amount of policy under single liability and costs. When court, pursuant to adjournment, was opened at ten o'clock this morning, the jury list was called. The judge dismissed them and formal ly adjourned the court.

ATLANTIC TIME. His worship has received the fol-lowing communication from Supt. ames Oborne of the C. P. R.: To His Worship the Mayor:

"At midnight, Saturday, June 14th, the Canadian Pacific clocks will be advanced one hour, after which our trains in and out of St. John will be operated on Atlantic standard time."

Children Cry for CASTORIA

Germs.

Germs. We hear a great deal about hem these days, and rightly too; for they are the direct

cause of whooping-cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and other diseases of childhood. When any of these are in the neigh borhood, you should use Vapo-Creso-lene. Every evening purify their sleeping rooms with this perfectly safe remedy. It is so easy to prevent the disease in this way. For whooping cough and croup, the doctors say

it is a perfect specific. Vapo-Cresolene is sold by drugglets everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vapor zer and Lamp, which should has a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing "bysicians" testimonials free upon request. Vapor ng physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONE) TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. H. H. PICKETT, Selicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John, N. B. 1807.

DR. J. GOLLIS BROWNE'S

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the limbs of the inventor— DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

Sold by all Chemists at is. 1%d., 2s. and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturer— J.T. DAVENPORT 22 Great Russell St., London, W. C:

Cent tepresents the increase in the avendance at the FREDERIOTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, for the fiscal year anding February 28th over that of the previous year. Good work, splendid results, elegant and well equipped school rooms, and law living arganess are largely ac-

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal,

Only vegetable oils-and no coarse animal fatsare used in making

Own

oap"

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing. Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Tollet use. Beware of Imitations. Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.



S3-a Day Sure Bure and the short of the sh

Pain-Killer Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints

> Two sizes, 25c. and 50c. SALVAGE AWARDED.

There's only one PAIN-KILLER

HALIFAX, May 21.—The admiralty court today awarded salvage damages to the officers and men of the German steamer Karlsruhe, which towed in the steamer Neckar into Halifax. The judge estimated the value of the steamer and her cargo at \$1,125,377, and made the award \$75,000, the largest ever given for salvage services in the admiralty court at Halifax. The judge commented favorably on the character, skill and efficiency of both ships, which belong to the North-