POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

IN THE TOMBS.

TERRIBLE VICE PREVAILS AMONG OFFICIALS AND INMATES.

An Investigation to be Held by the Mazet Committee—The Condition Learned From the Evidence of Mrs. Howard, Who Spent Three Months in Prison.

NEW YORK, May 26—The New York Herald this morning prints a startling statement as to conditions in the Toombs made before the Mazet committee. It is as follows:—

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, will direct the attention of that body at its next session to the condition of affairs existing in the Toombs prison.

Mrs. Ruth Howard, whose revelations to the police after her arrest as an accomplice of the "W. B. Deming & Co." band of swindlers, led to their arrest and imprisonment, and gained for her a suspension of sentence on Monday last, was subpoenaed last night by Mr. Moss to appear before the Mazet committee on May 31 at 10 o'clock in the morning.

She will tell the story of what she saw, heard and experienced during the three months she was imprisoned in the Tombs awaiting trial. Her story she told at length to Mr. Moss yesterday. He said when he had heard it that its recital before the legislative investigators would stir the people of this city as few cities have been stirred since Charles Dickens revealed the shames and outrages suffered in London's prisons.

There are conditions, he said, perhaps, not blamable to any political party or set of men, which need only to be told to arouse a sense of public shame that they exist. Action is bound to follow, he added, that will remove this blot.

Mrs. Howard, whose story held the interest of the Mazet counsel and his associate until long after their usual hour of leaving the work of preparing for the sessions of the committee, subsequently told me something of what she will be asked to relate to the legislative committee on Wednesday next.

"To begin with," said Mrs. Howard, "let me say this:—Whatever my mistakes and my faults may have been, whatever I may have been charged with—all that could have no bearing on the matter of what conditions I could rightly be asked to meet while awaiting trial.

"Innocent until proved guilty, I should have been given all the rights of innocence—at least within just and proper limits. Moreover, what I have to say is obviously not for myself. For me it is over and gone."

"Mere womanhood is excuse enough—without pleading education and refinement in any degree—to make me reveal to the men and women of New York what the conditions really are in an institution which is not, in theory, a place of punishment, nor a place for the degradation of the unfortunates."

"I will simply tell what I saw and some of my personal experiences. And right here I want it understood that I fared better there and found and made more friends than any one else I saw about me. A sweeping denunciation would do injustice to many of those in official positions who are all that could be expected.

"There are others there, men whose instincts are as criminal as those of the most degraded persons behind the bars. When I go before the Mazet committee I will give their names. What they did I will tell you in part.

"First I want to tell you of the 'pen'—the general assembly room. I found myself thrown among a crowd of women, charged with varying degrees of crime, bearing the stamp of vice and degradation.

"There were colored women of the streets, women drunken and besotted mingling with young girls whose career of vice was obviously but begun. There were women smoking cigarettes, others icing what I never saw before—eating snuff. There was many a woman either drunk with opium or delirious for lack of it.

"Some of these the Tombs doctor had to give opium in small quantities. Others got it smuggled in in various ingenious ways. Once it was sent in baked in a cake.

"There seemed no attempt to curb the talk or actions of the utterly depraved ones. They fought and dragged at each other's hair. They sang parodies of songs with words so shameless and low that many of even those women would cry, 'For shame!'

"There were no attempt to stop the dancers. They danced with one another, and the way they seemed to revel in everything once could have brought a blush to their cheeks.

"I pleaded with the matron and with the warden to leave me locked in my cell—put me anywhere to get away from it all. They said they could not. I had reached the verge of insanity when Commissioner Langtry came to the door, on my third day in the pen, saw my condition and ordered me given the liberty of the gallery. That freed me from one environment, but revealed in a short time another danger.

"In spite of the vigilance of the matrons, who try to protect those in their care, I was subjected to insult by no less than three of the men supposed to be there as the upholders of law and virtue. When they learned their mistake fear of being exposed made them show me every consideration, and led two of them to often renew their apologies, especially on the day I was discharged.

"Of what those insults were there will be no doubt in the mind of any one when I tell them to the Mazet committee. Lesser insults, but no less humiliating, I received and saw given to others by officials who conducted prisoners across the 'Bridge of Sighs' into courts.

"Twice court officers rebuked the men whose insulting familiarities they witnessed. At other times they took them as a matter of course. They justified their conduct by 'Oh, the women don't mind.' That they placed themselves on the level in many respects with the criminals in their charge was not left for an instant in doubt.

"Toward myself these insults were soon discontinued. The same general attitude is, and I suppose always will be, characteristic of the men who offered them.

"The requirements of personal cleanliness are supposed to be met there by a bath once in two weeks. You can get warm water only by paying the 'stripes' to bring it to you. You can buy suitable food from the restaurant if you have money. If not, your breakfast is a can of coffee and a piece of bread, your dinner a soup made of meat of poor quality, with some vegetables and another piece of bread. You have a spoon, but no knife or fork. The theory is that the women would injure themselves on each other if knife and fork were given.

"Various diseases come to many of the prisoners as a result of this unchanging diet. Physically, as well as morally, every one of them is inevitably lower when discharged or sent to prison than when she came under the care of the law, as displayed in the Toombs.

COMMISSIONERS DIVIDED.

Cannot Agree Upon What is Best for the Filipinos—Civilian Members on One Side and Military Members on the Other.

WASHINGTON, May 23—The indication clearly set out in the news despatches from Manila of a division of opinion among the United States commissioners as to the best method of dealing with the insurgents at this critical stage has aroused deep interest here. Nothing was received at the state department today from President Schurman of the commission, and in Gen. Otis' despatches to Secretary Alger, or at least all of them made public, there is no reference to any dissatisfaction on his part with the attitude of the civilian members of the commission. It is regarded as perhaps a misfortune that this phase of the situation was not reached before Admiral Dewey left Manila for home, thus depriving the commission of the benefit of his experience and sound judgment. It is realized here that much tact is required at this juncture in order, while avoiding extreme measures with the Filipinos not to fall into the much graver error of losing the expensively bought fruits of the victories of the American army and navy. The war department is inclined to support General Otis, not only because of his connection with the war, but also on the ground that his longer experience with the insurgents better fits him to understand the native character However, the president is giving the matter his close personal attention, assisted not only by Secretary Hay, who is directly responsible for the instructions given to the commission, but by all of the members of the cabinet, and a proper outcome of the little difference may be expected.

THE LIBERAL WINS.

L. J. Breithaupt Beats Dr. Lackner in North Waterloo—Lackner was Returned in the General Election but Unseated.

BERLIN, Ont., May 23—After the hottest contest in the history of North Waterloo the bye-election today for the Ontario legislature resulted in the return of L. J. Breithaupt, Liberal candidate, over Dr. Lackner, Conservative, by 116 majority. Dr. Lackner was elected in the last general election but unseated for bribery. The Liberals held an immense demonstration here tonight as soon as the result was definitely known. Breithaupt being serenaded by the 19th Battalion band and a great crowd of enthusiastic citizens filling the streets surrounding the residence of the popular member-elect until a late hour.

A Big Mortgage.

NEW YORK, May 23—The largest mortgage recorded in the history of Suffolk county was filed today in the office of the county clerk at Riverhead, L. I. It is for $45,000,000, given by the Long Island Railroad in favor of the U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company as trustees. Attached to the mortgage are 450 $50 revenue stamps, making a total of $22,500. The mortgage covers all the property of the railroad. The railroad intends to make extensive improvements and cancel outstanding bonds. The mortgage is given to protect the new bonds issued for these improvements.

Canadian Murderers.

OTTAWA, May 26—Donald Perier who slashed and butchered his sweetheart at New Westminster, B. C., in a most brutal way, and who was supposed to have done it in a fit of jealousy was sentenced to be hanged on the 30th inst. His counsel has asked for a commission to inquire into his sanity, and this has been conceded. To permit of medical examination respite of one month or until 30th June has been granted.

An order-in-council has been passed allowing the law to take its course in the case of the Indian, Casmir, who shot and killed Walter Phillips, at Kamloops, B. C. Casmir will be hanged on June 2.

Subscriptions for Dewey's Home

WASHINGTON, May 23—The subscriptions for the Dewey home fund so far received by the national committee amount to $3,709. Among those received today was one of $100 from Vice-President Hobart.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

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

A TEA DRUNKARD.

PETER PHELAN, ACCUSTOMED TO TAKING AT LEAST THIRTY CUPS.

Now Lies at Death's Door in Bellevue Hospital, New York—He Is Waxen Hued and Helpless, While Physicians Battle for His Life—Tea Was Food and Drink to Him.

NEW YORK, May 26—Excessive tea drinking is the cause of the pitiable condition of Peter Phelan, who, as he lies in Bellevue Hospital, resembles a wax manikin. Thirty cups of tea a day was the least Phelan used at the time he was prostrated. Now the doctors are battling to save him from death from anaemia. They say it is one of the most interesting cases, from a medical point of view, that ever came under their observation.

Phelan, who is 40 years old, was an assistant stage carpenter at the Broadway Theatre until four weeks ago, when he suffered a nervous collapse. The tea drinking habit with him had been growing steadily, until tea was his food as well as his drink. His cravings for tea were as fierce as any that ever beset an alcoholic victim. As often as he could slip away from his work he was brewing and drinking the beverage. Quality made no difference to him. All he demanded was that the beverage be strong.

He did not know the seriousness of his illness when he found himself unable to leave his bed one day. He tried to doctor himself and drank more tea—food he could not digest.

His mother, who lives at No 455 West Sixteenth street, heard he was ill and had him taken to her house. Physicians who visited him were puzzled. They were at a loss for a diagnosis. On their advice he was taken to Bellevue Hospital on May 12. Here it was discovered that Phelan had been a tea drunkard.

Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, visiting physician, and Dr. Herman Ritter, house physician, of the Third division, had treated a tea drunkard a few months before. This patient had been a young woman, but she had not been in nearly so serious a condition as is Phelan. His face and body were saffron hued and his lips, gums and eyelids white. He was scarcely able to move, and when he did his respiration was like that of one who had run up a steep hill. The lifting of his hand made his breath come fast.

It was several days before he was able to give any of his history. The physicians have not yet been able to learn all they wish concerning him. He is such an interesting case that they have been anxious to ascertain everything possible regarding his life. They did learn that he was born in New York and had always lived here.

As a child he was fond of tea and had been allowed to drink as much of it as he liked. He grew to like it more and more. He drank it without milk or sugar. When he was a young man he was accustomed to drink six and eight cups a day. He finally required 12 cups of strong tea a day to enable him to work. So the habit grew until at the age of forty years 30 cups a day was his minimum.

One of the most serious effects of the excessive tea drinking has been the great reduction of the red blood corpuscles. An examination by the physicians at the hospital showed only 648,000 red blood cells and 17 per cent haemoglobin per cubic millimetre of his blood. The normal blood shows 5,000,000 red blood cells and nearly 100 per cent haemoglobine per cubic millimetre.

Haemoglobine, which is the coloring matter of the blood, contains, intimately united with organic matter, a certain proportion of iron. The quantity of iron is small, but very important. Simple anemia is almost always relieved in a short time by the administration of iron.

In the case of Phelan very delicate treatment is required, as he is so close to death's door. He is being given small quantities of nutritive food and iron.

Dr. Ritter said yesterday that he thought Phelan's condition was slightly improved, although he was hovering between life and death. It would require the most careful treatment to bring him through.

Phelan sleeps much of the time, but it is not difficult to awaken him. At times he talks naturally and other times he wanders. He does not realize how dangerous his position is. He told Dr. Ritter yesterday that he wanted to go back to work next week. He said he was receiving very good treatment, except that he could get no tea and he had to lie in bed.

The young woman tea drinker that Dr. Ritter and Dr. Le Febre treated several months ago had been a carekeeper of a country house. She had used tea in Ireland, but did not become a slave to the habit until she had gone to the country house. Here she was very lonesome and she said she drank tea "to cheer her up." Her case was not nearly so serious as that of Phelan.

Dr. Ritter said that tea drinking in moderation, if the tea be properly made, is absolutely harmless and that tea drunkards were comparatively few in this country.

MILITARY REVIEW.

The Sixty-Second Fusiliers Reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen in Market Square.

The march-out of the 62nd Battalion, took place Friday evening. At 8 o'clock Col. MacLean called the battalion to order and marched it from the drill shed, headed by the brass, and fife and drum bands. All the companies were pretty nearly up to full strength and the men dresented a neat and smart appearance on the line of march, which was by way of Broad street to Charlotte, to Britain, to Prince William, as far as Market square.

When the battalion had arrived about opposite the Globe office, the various companies were put in position, and marched past the City building, where his worship Mayor Sears and Aldermen Robinson, White, Macrae and Colwell were seated on the verandah. Mrs. Sears and Mrs. White were also present.

The battalion marched back in quarter column, and again passed at the double. It is not saying too much that the various movements were done almost perfectly. The battalion was then formed into line on the Market square, and was inspected by his worship and the aldermen accompanying him.

Mayor Sears then presented to the officers and men who attended the school of instruction during the winter and passed the examination, the certificates which were granted to them. Sergt. Charlton then put the battalion through the bayonet exercise and physical drill, and on all hands among the large mass of people assembled were heard expressions of admiration at the excellent manner in which everything was done.

The mayor was very much pleased indeed, and expressed himself as highly gratified that the 62nd Battalion made such a creditable review. He was especially pleased at the exhibition of physical drill and the fine appearance of the men. He complimented the colonel highly on the efficiency of the battalion and congratulated him on having such a superior staff of officers. His worship also said the music supplied by the bands was most flattering to Band Master Jones, and exhibited well the proficiency the band has attained under him. He also wished to acknowledge the courtesy of the St. John Railway Company in supplying an electric light for the occasion and for so arranging the car service as to permit of the review. The numbers who witnessed the military manoeuvres showed the high esteem in which the citizens hold the corps.

The corps was then marched back to the drill shed by way of King, Germain and St. James streets.

Next week the tournament class will be engaged in final preparation for the entertainment to be given on Thursday and Friday evenings next, in the Queen's Rink. Judging from the large number of citizens who attended the tournament last given there should be a large audience to greet the men of the 62nd who have expended so much time and study in working up this class of drill to the high standard they have attained. Full particulars will appear in the daily papers in the early part of the week.

LOOKING FOR PEACE.

Aguinaldo's Commissary General and an Insurgent Captain Surrender Their Persons and Property to the Americans.

MANILA, May 23, 6.15 p. m.—Rosario, a Filipino congressman, wealthy resident of Manila and formerly Aguinaldo's commissary general, accompanied by an insurgent captain, called upon Major General Otis today and announced that "We desire to surrender our persons and property into the hands of the Americans." The surrender was arranged by Chaplain Pierce of the Fourteenth regiment, who knew Rosario before the war. Before the latter corresponded in cipher with General Luna, so he has been closely watched by the officials at Tarlac since the insurrection has been weakening. Rosario only escaped by persuading General Luna to send him on a secret mission to Manila for the purpose of collecting funds. With the captain, 10 men and their families, Rosario travelled at night through the swamps and mountains, passed the lines of both armies and entered Manila yesterday evening. He has been liberated on parole.

According to the story told by Rosario General Luna is absolute dictator and Aguinaldo fears him. Every Filipino leader, it is added, suspects the others of treachery.

The recent meeting of the Filipino congress was to secure a new cabinet and the question of peace was not formally considered, as the members feared Gen. Luna's displeasure. The Filipino government was unable to secure a secretary of the treasury. All those who were offered the portfolio declined to accept it.

Major Bell, with two companies of the Fourth cavalry, has been reconnoitering in the direction of Santa Arita. He found a hundred Filipinos there and was driving them away when large reinforcements of rebels arrived, and he was obliged to withdraw with four men wounded.

A raft loaded with soldiers of the 14th regiment has been sunk at the Pasig ferry. One man was drowned.

The wet season has finally begun, and another week's rain will make the rice fields thick with mud.

TROUBLE AT CHATHAM.

The Pilots Out On a Strike and Ships Coming to Grief Daily—Capt. Douglas Leaves Halifax for the Scene.

CHATHAM, May 25—Barque Mark Twain, which grounded yesterday on Gordon's flats, though drawing only 16 feet, has succeeded in getting safely out of the river without further disaster.

The Norwegian barque McDuff came inside the Horse Shoe without a pilot and came to Chatham in tow of the St. George.

Barques Havre, Fieldstadt and another have been waiting outside the horseshoe since yesterday without pilots to bring them in.

The commissioners have appointed four new pilots.

The barque Norman is aground on the flats opposite Douglastown.

Three large steamers are loaded ready for sea in port awaiting pilots. The captains protest against having to take inexperienced pilots.

Government steamer Curlew lies at the public wharf having taken the new lightship to Newcastle.

HALIFAX, May 26—Captain Bloomfield Douglas leaves in the morning for Newcastle, N. B., having been ordered there by the dominion government to adjust the Miramichi pilot trouble.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

FAILURES IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR.

Business Apparently Prosperous In All Its Branches and All Over the Continent—An Astounding Demand for Iron Prevails and Prices Advance.

NEW YORK, May 26—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say:—

The week's payments through the chief clearing houses are 62.1 per cent larger than last year and 68.0 per cent larger than in 1892. For the month thus far the daily average is 57.9 per cent larger than last year and 66.4 per cent larger than in 1892. Moreover this week and every other brings larger wages to many and increasing purchasing power and the demand for products is consequently expanding in all branches of consumption.

The rise in Bessemer pig iron to $17.65 at Pittsburg, $2 in two weeks, in grey forge to $15 25, in Anthracite No. 1 here to $16 75 and in local and Southern iron at Chicago, results directly from the fact that supplies are for the time less than the demand. The largest and best works are catching up with their orders, though much behind and obliged to refuse many, while others are entering the field. It is proof of an astonishing demand that after nearly five months this congestion continues and the rise in prices, including advances of $2 per ton in plates and bars, and not forced or unnatural.

Boot and shoe shipments are 21.0 per cent larger than last year for three weeks of May. The demand is smaller since the rise in prices, which now extends to women's shoes, but most works have orders as far ahead as they desire. Leather is half a cent higher for union backs, and several purchases of 20,000 sides hemlock sole, with one of 40,000 are noted, but hides are one half per cent lower at Chicago.

The heavy sales of wool, 30,954,000 pounds at the three chief markets in three weeks against 20,780,300 for the same weeks in 1897 are mostly to speculators, as manufacturers are doing scarcely anything. Weeks ago they held that prices were too high, even after some decline, for the prices at which goods could be sold. But western and eastern speculators have settled it that the manufacture will be forced to buy at such prices as they may fix, and are taking large quantities. The cotton mills have a fairly good demand after a considerable advance in prices of goods, and are producing largely. The material has been steady at 6⅞ cents with no ground to expect much change, and the best reports indicate a decrease in acreage of 4 per cent.

Wheat advanced two cents but lost nearly all the gain on Friday. Western receipts have fallen to about half last year's, and exports in four weeks from Atlantic and Pacific ports have been 10,590,168 bushels, flour included, against 13,691,882 last year, while from Northern lake ports 7,926,037 bushels have gone out this year. But men forget that the foreign demand, if not as large as it was last year with famine impending is much larger than the same weeks of 1897, when wheat exports were only 5,704,334 bushels, and also forget that the Leiter speculation caused a wholly unnatural May movement last year. Corn exports, though only 10,267,662 bushels against 20,284,097 last year, were also but 9,360,091 in 1897.

Failures for the week have been 142 in the United States, against 245 last year, and 16 in Canada, against 21 last year.

NEW YORK, May 26—The stock market opened with a continuance of the upward movement which was in force yesterday. Yesterday's sharp advance brought in a moderate volume of buying orders to the commission houses which were put in at the opening. The feverish and erratic tendency of Consolidated Gas helped to unsettle the market. As a rule the prominent high priced specialties were weak. The extreme decline in gas was 10 points and it closed only a quarter above that. Sugar lost six points, but rallied three and closed with a net loss of 3¾. When the selling movement had spent its force in the afternoon heavy buying orders appeared for Atchison preferred and St. Paul, which wiped out for the most part the few slight losses in the railroad list. The market eased off slightly with the final break in the specialties, but many railroads show fractional gains on the day. It was expected that the demand for loans, which are made today to carry over Wednesday, would stiffen the money market, but no disturbance was perceptible there. The market for bonds continued relatively more active and stronger than that for stocks, a number of new high record prices being made. Total sales, $4,302,000. U. S. threes registered advanced ½ and the old fours coupon ¼ in the bid price, while the threes coupon and the fives coupon declined ½.

THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

The Common Council Have the Matter in Hand—Several Appropriations Made—More Promised.

The common council Friday took up the matter of furnishing relief for the sufferers. At a meeting of the council Friday $2,500 was appropriated, and the mayor and council formed into a relief committee. A subscription list was also opened in the mayor's office, and the Victoria and Montreal Insurance Company donated $200, while the agent, Mr. George Anderson gave $25.

The council also decided to request the Relief and Aid Society to help the sufferers as was done with those of the big fire of 1877. In connection with this the act of incorporation of the society is quoted as preventing the distribution of its monies, except to sufferers by the big fire. It is pointed out that those afflicted by other fires since have sought relief from this fund, but it could not be given. Were the money used in any direction other than that set out in the act of incorporation, it is felt by the society that they would be, to some extent, liable.

A special committee to deal with the requests of men who were burned out, to erect temporary structures, was appointed and visited Indiantown Friday afternoon. They will recommend that Mr. Leonard Nase have a license to build an extension to the ferry building and use it till November 1. It is not probable that Messrs. J. W. McAlary & Co.'s request to build on Bridge street will be accorded, but the firm will probably arrange with the lessee of the place where they were before to rebuild there, or they will take the Cunard place farther down the wharf.

The mayor has received the following telegram:—

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.

Edward Sears, Esq., Mayor of the City.

The sufferers from the recent fire in your city have my deepest sympathy.

JOHN COSTIGAN.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.

His Worship Mayor Sears, St. John, N. B.:—

May I express through you my sincere and deep sympathy with the sufferers by the dreadful calamity which has overtaken your city and so many citizens. If there is any direction in which you think I can be of service toward relieving the widespread distress do not hesitate to command me.

A. G. BLAIR.

OTTAWA, May 26, 1899.

To His Worship the Mayor, St. John:—

The members of the provincial government join me in expressing deep sympathy with your citizens in their serious disaster and we tender substantial aid from the province if it should be necessary.

H. R. EMMERSON.

The W. C. T. U. of St. John have set aside the sum of $50 for the relief of destitute female sufferers through the Indiantown fire. References required from Rev. R. P. McKim, Rev. Mr. Gordon or other reliable authorities. Applications for relief to be made to Mrs. W. J. Davidson, 7 Elliott Row, or Mrs. Allan, 173 Charlotte street.

The mayor, talking to THE TELEGRAPH Friday night, expressed his opinion that the fire district should extend to include the North End.

PARIS PROBABLY A WRECK.

A Diver Says She will Never be Floated and if Taken Off the Rocks Would Sink—Officials of the Line More Hopeful.

FALMOUTH, May 23.—The weather continues favorable to the stranded ship. A light wind is blowing and there is no serious amount of wash. Soundings, which have been taken, show the Paris to be resting more favorably owing to the fact that she has been considerably lightered. She is not striking at all and there is a perceptible movement of the ship as the swells roll beneath her, showing there is a clear passage, free from the rocks. Should the steamer show signs of sinking when in tow it is proposed to run her on a flat sandy beach adjoining the place where she stranded.

A high official of the American line says the prospects of saving the Paris are more hopeful than ever.

Powerful pumps belonging to the Liverpool Salvage association are expected to arrive at the scene of the wreck this evening, and the divers believe the additional pumps will clear the first four holds. The fifth is so badly pierced that no amount of pumping will clear it. The remaining six holds are secure.

Later in the day a diver reported that the Paris has sustained heavy damages from her bow to a point 70 feet aft. But he thinks the principal damage is inside the double bottom.

A leading Cornish diver who returned here tonight from the Paris takes a very pessimistic view of the prospects of saving the liner. To the correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

"I do not anticipate that the Paris will ever be re-floated. She is pierced by rocks amidships, her foreholds are badly damaged; the bulkheads are practically useless, and, even if she got off the rocks I believe she would sink.

"In my opinion the only remedy is a false bottom which it would take a month to complete, and I believe that even moderately rough weather in the meantime would break up the ship."

Everything is in readiness for tomorrow's effort to refloat the vessel if the weather continues favorable.

Tobacco Regulations Changed.

OTTAWA, May 26—An order-in-council has been passed providing that section of the regulations respecting the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes from foreign and domestic leaf tobacco and in combination established by the order-in-council of the 21st July, 1897, is amended by reducing the percentage of both foreign and domestic leaf tobacco that shall be used in each description of manufactured tobacco, cigars or cigarettes produced from 25 to 10 per cent.

CHAPTER VII.

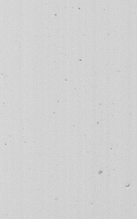
1. Let not thy stomach offend thee with rumbling, growling or gurgling noises.

2. Nor with those belchings of gases that arise from over-eating or from ill-digested food.

3. Take heed of these warnings as signs that presage the approach of dyspepsia.

4 Take Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, which correct all derangements of stomach at once. They relieve distress, give comfort, and cure—and they cost only 35 cents a box—sixty tablets in a box—at all druggists.

Sold by E. C. Brown, Geo. W. Hoben, H. J. Dick and all druggists.



FREE—This beautiful Gold-Shell Solitaire Ring, in exquisite Plush-lined case, for selling 1 doz. dainty packets of Heliotrope, Rose and Violet perfume. No brass or scandal. Sell at 10c. each. Return us $1.30 and receive ring FREE by return mail. Liberal commission, if preferred. Unsold goods returnable.

HOME SUPPLY CO., Dept. 49 Toronto, Ont.