

The Daily Evening Telegraph

VOL. XXXVII. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1899. NO. 55.

THE TREATY SHORE

THE MATTER RAPIDLY APPROACHING A SERIOUS CRISIS.

A History of the Manner in Which the French Acquired the Rights—Hardships of Newfoundlanders—The French Continue to Exceed Their Authority.

New York, May 7.—The report upon the French treaty shore question in Newfoundland, presented to Parliament a few days ago, forms a most extraordinary chapter in the history of British colonial possession. In the light of its revelations as to the treatment the colonists have been subjected to in order to please the French, the correspondent of the Herald, from whom the following exclusive report is obtained, declares it is strange that Newfoundland has not long ago been revolted.

CONCLUSIONS IN THE REPORT.

The general conclusion of the commission is that the French cod fishing rights on the treaty coast are now valueless and should be extinguished by a cash payment or concessions of other value. The lobster industry is on the decline and should be settled on the same basis; that the colony should give the French free bait if they will abandon their bounties, which expire in July, 1901, and which Admiral Bevelere has declared are worthless in helping naval operations; that no French interference with the development of the treaty coast should be any longer tolerated, and the presence of a French consular agent at St. John's is urged as a reason for insisting on one at St. Pierre. The report concludes by stating that a series of confidential proposals had been discussed between the commissioners and the colonial ministry, dealing with certain courses of action in the future, which proposals are now before the British government with a view to negotiations with France for a settlement of the question in all respects.

THE TREATY SHORE DESCRIBED.

The "French shore," as it is commonly known, is divided into three sections for administrative purposes—the northeast coast, the straight shore and St. George's district. The former comprehends the seaboard from Cape John north to Cape Norman, the utmost point of the island; the straight shore included the corresponding coastline on the west as far south as Bonne Bay; the third comprises the portion from Bonne Bay to Cape St. Elizabeth, the foreshore, over which the French claim fishing rights, is about 800 miles in extent, with a resident population of 12,245, of whom but 45 are bona fide French. They are scattered among 231 fishing hamlets of four to 40 families, with four large settlements—Codyroy, St. George's, Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay. The northeast coast consists in the main of vast stretches of frowning cliffs, indented at intervals by coves, which form the fisherfolk's harbors. Catching cod is the main industry, but the fish have been so depleted of late years that the unfortunate settlers along these barren ridges can barely keep body and soul together. For five months of the year the coast is blocked with ice rendering fishing impossible, and during the short summer they must earn enough to keep them the remainder of the year. How possible a task this is can be realized by the fact that they yield a catch yields them about \$20 to \$40 per family, an infinitesimal sum in a region where a four dollar \$85 barrel, 10 k for \$18 a cask and tea 70 cents per pound. Every winter since 1887 the colonial government has had to provide provision depots along the shore to prevent wholesale starvation while the ice blockade lasts, and of late the removal of population, which is population to more promising sections has been advocated. The straight shore possesses not few harbors and is generally fertile. Its people flourish fairly on the salvage from liners wrecked while going through the Straits of Belle Isle in the ice. The St. George's district is the very opposite of the other divisions. It is the most fertile strip in the colony, and the people have practically abandoned the fishery for farming operations, while mining also prospers well, though its development is hampered by the French. The commissioners find that of late years the French have virtually abandoned the coast, so completely that the fishery failed.

DESPERATE OVER THE LOBSTER INDUSTRY.

The commissioners treat the question of lobster fishing as of great importance to France now than the original right to take cod. The lobster industry is on the decline, that causing them to not "very fish," that brick factories with corrugated iron roofs are not "necessary," as existed for carrying on the cod fishery two centuries ago, than the treaty was made. The report also states that in 1877 the settlers began packing lobsters; that the French did not then object nor claim the right for themselves until 1887, when they demanded the removal of those owned by the settlers, which the French contended were an interference with their own factories.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S PROMISE.

St. STEPHEN, May 8.—In the breach of promise suit of Miss Packane, of Eastport, against Frank Moranzy, of Baltimore, tried before the court in Calais, the jury awarded the young lady \$100. Although the water is quite high in the brooks yet, quite a number of fine catches of trout are being brought to town by our sportsmen.

CURE YOURSELF OF RHEUMATISM.

The application of Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—which possesses such marvellous power over all nerve pain, rheumatism and neuralgia. Nerviline acts on the nerves, soothes them, drives a pain away and gives relief. Try it and be convinced.

The Epworth League, says the Christian Endeavor Society, is the largest of the young people's religious organization in the country. The Unitarians and Universalists have very efficient young people's Christian unions.

STILL CRYING.

SIR CHARLES SAYS LORD ABERDEEN WAS TOO ROUGH ON HIM.

Appointments Should Have Been Confirmed—Papers Show That the Governor General Acted on Advice from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary.

OTTAWA, May 8.—Today was private members day in the house. Mr. Morrison was told by the premier that British Columbia had offered to pay one-fifth of the cost of the Pacific cable and that no other province had made a similar offer. Mr. Davies stated that Mr. Borden, Halifax, that he had written the Newfoundland premier asking for information concerning reports that Canadian vessels had been refused herring bait. Premier Laurier in reply to Mr. Foster said that no voters' lists for the following named electoral districts were received by the clerk of the crown in chancery, for the year 1898: Covington, Ontario; Cornwall and Stormont Dundas, Ontario; Greenville, (south riding), Leeds, (south riding); Quebec, Sennece, Bellefleur, Montserrat and the five divisions of Montreal; Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Cumberland; New Brunswick, Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, Kings, Northumberland, Restigouche, Southey, Queens, Victoria and Westmorland. No action has as yet been taken to have these lists sent in.

Perished by the Roadside.

WOODROCK, May 7.—Joseph Morey, aged 30, of Upper Woodstock, was found dead by the roadside near Ashland, Me. last night. He had been working last winter the woods near Ashland, and had remained since then with a Mr. Bean until 10 days ago, when he went to the mill to get some lumber. He was found by a man who was out for a drink, and it is supposed that he fell asleep and perished in the cold of Tuesday night. The body was brought home and buried.

Dead Man's Island Seized.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 8.—The Landgate syndicate of Chicago took possession of Dead Man's Island this morning with fifty men, and at noon great gangs while the island is in a perfect haze of smoke. The whole matter of possession brought was very quiet, and few knew what took place. Lodge says he will resist by force any attempt to take possession of the island, and any forcible proceedings or any attempt to arrest him would mean a serious riot. Last night Mayor Garden did not go near the island, but after consulting City Solicitor Hammett he left the water in the hands of the provincial government, whose inspectors are now awaiting instructions from Victoria.

You Can't Get Rested.

Because that tired feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy condition of your blood. This vital fluid should give nourishment to every organ, nerve and muscle. But it cannot do this unless it is rich and pure. That is what you want to cure that tired feeling—pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you "get rested." It will give you pure, rich blood, give you vigor and vitality and brace you up so that you may feel well all through the coming summer. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, do so now, and see how it energizes and vitalizes your whole system.

GRAIN SHOVELLERS STRIKE.

THE CHURCH TO BE CALLED UPON TO SETTLE THE TROUBLE.

Elevator Men Will Strike if Shovelers Show Greater Strength—Contractors Have Begun Importing New Men—Most of Them Enticed Away by the Strikers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—President Johnson, of the state board of mediation and arbitration, H. D. Gouldier, attorney for the Lake Carriers Association, and Mr. Douglas, representing the Western Elevating Association, called on Bishop Quigley of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo today and asked him to endeavor to induce the grain shovellers to accept the proposition made by Contractor Connors. The result of the conference could not be ascertained. It is understood, however, that Bishop Quigley requested time for consideration and consultation with the priests in whose parishes the trouble is centered. The fact that Mr. Gouldier intends to remain over in Buffalo until tomorrow night is believed to indicate that Bishop Quigley will make known his views some time tomorrow. Nearly all of the grain shovellers are Irishmen and attend the Catholic church. It is thought, therefore, that a suggestion coming from the bishop would carry with it great weight. The monthly men at the elevators held a big meeting this afternoon. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the cause of the grain shovellers, and it was unanimously voted that whenever there should be any sign of growing strength on the part of Contractor Connors a strike would be declared. The monthly men thought it would be best to stick to their elevators as long as Mr. Connors is unable to obtain a sufficient number of shovellers to unload the grain. A delegation from the grain shovellers' union was present at the meeting.

A Big Class Undertaking.

FREMONT, May 8.—Murray, the four-year-old son of Mr. James McAdam, was taken to the hospital at 10 o'clock at noon today. He was enjoying a ride on a sloop and accidentally fell between the wheels. The sloop which weighed 2,100 pounds, passed over his stomach. No bones were broken but the child is suffering great pain. The officers and men of the Infantry School are now hard at work practicing field training, topography, etc., and in a few weeks Major Hemming will commence a course of snailier trench exercises.

Deaths at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Kings county, May 8.—The funeral of the late Mr. John Chaloner, senior, took place in Kingston, recently. Mr. Chaloner was one of Kingston's oldest residents, and was 81 years of age. She was a sister of the late Samuel Foster. Mr. Robert Pickett, who is 84 years of age, is the last surviving member of the family. Mr. Charles Hoyt, another of the old inhabitants of Kingston, is very ill, and is not expected to live from one day to another. The death of Mr. Levast Cosman took place at his father's home in Kingston, on Saturday, after a severe illness. Mr. Cosman is the first member of Loyalist Lodge, No. 336, I. O. G. T., that has passed away in his final rest.

St. Andrews Notes.

St. ANDREWS, May 8.—Dr. N. G. D. Parker and his family, who have spent two years in Toronto, returned here on Friday last and have resumed house-keeping in their residence on Edward street. Mr. Wm. Snodgrass has again become a member of St. Andrew's and will re-open his store in a few days. Mr. George Lowry has gone to New York to meet her husband Captain Lowry, who has just returned from a long sea voyage. Avarice is the vice of declining years.—Bancroft.

Ninety-Per Cent.

Of the people are afflicted with some form of humor, and this causes a variety of diseases. The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail is found in the fact that it effectively expels the humor. Sarsaparilla, both and all eruptions are permanently cured by this great medicine. Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Get reliable, sure. "To scratch a match at the wrong end is a sure sign of disappoinment." "Yes, I never fail."—Detroit Free Press.

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

THE LEASE GRANTED.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY GIVEN A SITE IN LOWER COVE.

The Aldermen Who Were Present Were Unanimously in Favor of Giving the Company the Site Over Which There Has Been So Much Talk.

Friday there was a meeting of the board of works called by the chairman to deal with the application of the Sun Oil Company, for a lease of the plot of ground, south of the Exhibition building, and between the Intercolonial railway track and the water. The matter has been up before, and at the last meeting received some determined opposition from influential residents of the city...

Mr. S. E. DeForest was in favor of the lease being granted. He thought the greatest good would come to the greatest number of our citizens by the establishment of the works.

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BU LESS PROSPERITY.

COMMENTS OF DUN ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE.

Failures in the United States and Canada Fewer During the Week Than for the Same Week Last Year—All Lines of Business and Manufacture Healthy.

New York, May 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: The failures in April were 38 per cent smaller than in April of last year, and a third of the amount in 1897 and not half the amount in April of any previous year.

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THE KAISER SHOCKED.

THE CRITICISMS OF AMERICAN OFFICERS JAR ON HIS SENSIBILITIES.

The Incident, However, Will Tend to Strengthen Him With His People and Will Make Him Largely Increase the Size of the German Navy.

Berlin, May 4.—The Coghlin incident, it is said, worried his majesty the Kaiser not a little at first.

The Kaiser felt the affront all the more because he considers that he long made the amende honorable when he personally rebuked Admiral Von Diederichs, recalled him and placed Prince Hohenhausen in his place, with instructions to be especially conciliatory to Americans.

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LA GRIPPE VICTIMS

Will in Thousands of Cases Have to Fight Catarrh Unless Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is Used to Prevent the Bowing of the Seed.

The wife of a prominent physician of Toronto was a victim of Catarrh in her worst form. She tried almost every treatment known in the world of medicine without receiving lasting benefit.

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FREDERICTON NOTES.

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COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

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WHEN HOPE'S GONE

Lik's not Worth the Living, South American Nervine Restores Hope and Perfect Health.

Four years ago Annie Patterson of Sackville, N. B., had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left her with a very acute form of stomach trouble.

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Advertisement for 'S.H. & M.' Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding. It must fit—the famous original Natural Curve is produced by the brush edge being woven with a double heading, the S.H. & M. velvet cut on bias and inserted between sides of head.

Advertisement for 'A FLERY SKIN.' Dr. Agnew's Ointment Will Soothe, Cool and Heal It. With the skin fairly ablaze from itching, burning skin diseases, such as eczema, tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald, sunburn, etc., the relief is instantaneous.

Advertisement for 'HOTEL DAMAGED BY FIRE.' CAMPBELLTON, N. B., May 6.—A fire at the Commercial Hotel, of which Malcolm Patterson is proprietor, this morning, caused considerable excitement for a time, but the fire department soon had it under control.

THE PRESS AND FARM

THE DUTY EDITORS OWE TO THEIR RURAL READERS.

They Should Be as Prophets Who Stand in All Manner of Dry Bones' Valley to Quickened Dead Things Into Active, Useful, Beautiful, Glorious Life—A High Ideal.

The press can help the farmers very much by giving continuous prominence to the most of being good tradesmen from boyhood upwards, quick and capable in the handling of tools in the making of things in the doing of things, in the bringing of things to pass in the right way at the right time.

A WORD FOR JERSEY GRADES.

Dr. C. D. Smead Has an Encouraging Word for Beginners.

In the current issue of Hoard's Dairyman, Dr. C. D. Smead of Logan, N. Y., says: "I believe there are many cross-bred, or grade cows, of some of the dairy breeds, that if they were brought out and fed and cared for, along lines that have developed some of the best cows, they would, for practical purposes, be found but little inferior to the pedigreed animals."

The Press as a Prophet.

The surface of the earth is covered with the decaying remains of dead things. All sorts of forms of life that have had their day leave parts of organic matter to be resolved again into original elements.

Praise Is the Power.

By what method can that best be done in the present routine of life? A good beginning can be made by praising every good thing in the locality and making no mention of the ugly and unwholesome and undesirable occurrences in life.

The Young Man's Monitor.

The newspapers can play a great part through the influence they exert on young men when they are about to decide what course of life they will follow.

To Shape the Course.

Newspapers can do a good deal in shaping the general course of agriculture in a locality. I do not suppose they can be some instructors of the farmers in the specified details of any part of their business, but they can create a body of public opinion bearing on what, in a general way, the farmers in a locality should aim at.

PICKLE CUCUMBERS.

How a Successful Farmer Raises Them and Makes Them Pay From \$100 to \$200 an Acre.

Any well-drained soil, rich enough to produce good crop corn, will raise good cucumbers. If the soil to be used is loam or clayey loam, apply a coating of manure in winter or early spring, to be plowed under in April.

A Valuable New Apple.

One of the most remarkable apples introduced within recent years is the Bismarck, the origin of which is given herewith. It is a seedling raised in New Zealand, and from that far-off country was brought to Germany for propagation.

A Cheap Bagholder.

A cheap and convenient bagholder may be made as shown in the accompanying illustration. The device is so simple that anyone can see how it is made.

Deep Plowing is Profitable.

Land that is plowed deep endures the droughts better than shallow plowed land, as there is a greater absorption of moisture. In other words, the deeper the soil is plowed, the more capacity for holding water.

A PRICELESS RELIC.

THE FAMOUS BLACK STONE OF THE TEMPLE OF MECCA.

How This Treasure of Islam Appears at the Fairs of London and the Various Theories of its Origin—Guarded by Mohammedans.

So carefully is the black stone of the temple of Mecca guarded, even to this day, that the accounts given by different writers as to the nature and appearance of the black stone exhibit some considerable variations.

ENEMIES OF RATTLES.

Hogs and Black Snakes Kill the Venomous Reptiles With Impunity.

The two greatest enemies of the rattlesnake are the black snake and the hog. The rattlesnake is slow and sluggish in movement, while the black snake is intensely rapid.

Beady Countess.

Lord Bramwell, says the biographer of that jurist, used to tell a story illustrating the complete paralysis which may affect the human mind at trying moments.

Intemperance in Drugs.

There is a source of nervous ailments entirely special to this age and the unexpected outcome of our present day chemistry and advertising.

Women and Their Cats.

Louis Wain, the famous cat painter, professes to believe that a cat owned by a woman is the mirror of his mistress's temperment.

Plaster of Paris.

The setting of plaster of paris may be retarded by the addition of 5 to 10 per cent of powdered lithia rock.

A Disagreeable Neighbor.

"I notice a coolness between you and Mrs. Nixdorf. What is the trouble?" "She sent her little boy over yesterday for a step-ladder we borrowed of her two years ago.

In London no fewer than 185,000 people live four and more to the room.

Previous to the sixteenth century every physician in Europe wore a ring on his finger as an indication of his profession.

SPANISH INSOLENCE.

Masculine Manners as They Are Displayed in Madrid.

Smart life is very little seen in the streets of Madrid. Women never walk about unattended and seldom do more than descend from and enter their carriages. Men, as a rule, are gravely polite, the best of them genuinely so and the others with a varnish which does very well when not scratched.

UPSET BY AN UMBRELLA.

It Came Very Handy, but Made Three Men Miserable. "Talking about stealing umbrellas," said a New Orleans business man.

Song of the Tree Top.

My love is the wind, and his heart is mine. Here under the midnight sky. That afternoon I met it just outside my door.

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**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock every morning by the TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, Thomas Johnston, Business Manager, JAMES HAINES, Editor.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.  
Advertisements of Wills, For Sale, etc., at special rates for each insertion of three or more insertions.  
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths at special rates.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
Owing to the considerable number of communications to the telegraph office, we have to request our subscribers and agents to send their money for the telegraph office to the post office order or registered letter, so as to avoid any delay in the payment of the same.

**FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.  
Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, unless all arrears are paid. The telegraph office will not accept a newspaper subscription until all that is due is paid.

**LETTERS FOR CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Write plainly and take special pains with names.  
Write on one side of your paper only.  
Attach your name and your communications as an evidence of good faith.  
Write nothing for which you are not prepared to hold yourself responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.  
**Semi-Weekly Telegraph.**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 10, 1899.

**ADDITIONAL TERMINAL FACILITIES.**  
Thursday the common council passed a resolution to memorialize the provincial government to grant a subsidy of \$1,600 a year for twenty years in aid of the construction of berth No. 5 at Sand Point. There is very little doubt that the government will give a favorable answer to this request. That this berth will be needed soon is very evident from the rapid growth of our winter business. The original plan of the Sand Point improvements as made by Mr. Hurd Peters, contemplated the erection of four berths on the south side of the slip and of additional berths on the north side. The four berths on the south side are now in use, as our readers are all aware, but nothing has been done on the north side of the slip. The original plan of Mr. Peters contemplated a wharf 1,500 feet in length on the north side, with a wharf 500 feet in length at the head and at right angles to it. The idea of a wharf at the end has apparently been abandoned, and the present idea is to build a wharf 1,800 feet in length on the north side with three warehouses, thus providing accommodation for three steamships each 500 feet in length. The cost of this wharf with its warehouses and the necessary dredging will be about \$560,000, which is too large a sum for St. John to pay after the large addition to its debt which has been caused by the construction of the present berths at Sand Point. But it is possible to build this wharf in sections of 500 feet each, thus providing one berth at a time, and it is with this end in view that the government are being asked to contribute a subsidy.

The cost of berth No. 5, according to the estimate of Mr. Peters would be about \$155,000. This sum would include dredging and a warehouse. Without the dredging the cost would be about \$35,000 less. This proposed berth would be used as a discharging berth, and would greatly relieve the loading berths on the other side of the slip. The sum which the provincial government is asked to give would not pay more than one-fifth of the interest on the cost of the berth, but it would be a substantial recognition of the community of interests which exist between the province and the city. It has been stated that the Canada Pacific Railway Company would be prepared to lease this wharf if it were built, and no doubt its construction will be contingent on some such arrangement being made with that great railway corporation.

That this additional berth is needed and will be very soon must be evident to every person who looks into the figures of our winter trade for the past three years. It must be remembered in studying these figures that last winter we were deprived of the direct London service which carried more than a million bushels of grain from here the winter before, and that the Manchester line which was to have made ten trips only made six. Yet notwithstanding these drawbacks the outward tonnage of freight carried to Europe was 145,246 last winter, against 120,000 tons for the previous winter and 77,000 tons for the winter of 1896-97. If the 15,000 tons of grain which went to London the previous winter were added, it would bring the total tonnage outward last winter to 160,000 tons. We have already given the figures of last winter's exports in a

previous issue, and it only remains to recall the fact that the value of these exports last winter was \$7,200,000, so that there is a very probability of the exports of the coming winter reaching the value of \$10,000,000.

**CANADA'S FINANCIAL SHOWING.**  
Mr. Fielding's budget speech fully realized the bright expectations of those who knew something of the material at his disposal. It was, in fact, just what his friends had anticipated—the most inspiring budget since confederation. In all that appertains to the solid growth of the country, the strength of our financial position, the buoyancy of trade, and the outlook for the future, he was able to present an exceedingly satisfactory array of facts. It may not be out of place to touch upon the more prominent of these, although the speech covered so much ground and was so full of information that it must be read in its entirety to be properly appreciated.

The surplus for last year was given at \$1,722,000, in accordance with announcements already made. The figures for the current year are even more encouraging. The minister estimates the revenue at \$46,632,398, and with a probable expenditure of \$42,925,025, it will be seen that a surplus is likely to be realized of \$4,600,000. It will be observed that his outgo will be larger than in any previous year, and on this head Mr. Fielding had a good deal to say that cannot fail to commend itself to the judgment of all who are moved by a proper sense of patriotism, and who do not view the matter from narrow partisan standpoint.

The finance minister clearly proved that if the Conservatives had been continued in power their expenditure for the year 1896 would have reached \$42,000,000. Since, however, their estimates did not pass the house, they now choose to say that \$38,000,000 was the sum which they proposed to spend, and anything beyond that must be regarded as wasteful. This is an untenable position in view of their own experience during 18 years of office. Although committed to a reduced expenditure, they kept adding year by year to the outgo until it was run up from \$23,000,000 to practically \$40,000,000. The average increase for the six years preceding their defeat had been \$427,594. This being the case how could they reasonably claim that we had arrived in 1896 at a point beyond which a larger expenditure could not be defended.

The increase of the public debt had been \$1,700,000 during the last fiscal year. In this connection Mr. Fielding scored a good point by showing that during the eighteen years of Conservative rule the increase had averaged over \$60,000 a year as compared with \$2,500,000 during the Liberal regime now current. A fact like this absolutely shuts out reasonable criticism on the part of Conservatives with respect to the fiscal policy of the present administration. During the ten years the debt ran far ahead of the growth of population, which was an abnormal state of affairs, whereas since the advent of the Liberals to office the reverse has been true. Of course superficial tests are never entirely satisfactory, and some criticism should always be based upon considerations of actual need and the ability of the country to bear the contingent burden.

Coming to the figures relating to our trade, Mr. Fielding was able to make a showing that must be gratifying to every-day—far more than that of any other in the land, no matter how sombre his prophecies had been, who does not view with satisfaction the prosperity which the dominion is now enjoying. Without going into the general statement in this regard, one interesting comparison which the minister made will suffice. He pointed out that while the increase in our total trade during the 18 years of Conservative rule had been \$57,668,000, the increase since 1896, under the Liberal administration, had been \$68,200,000. This fact is a complete vindication of the commercial policy of the government.

An illustrating some of the more gratifying directions in which our business was expanding Mr. Fielding gave the figures relating to mineral products. From \$20,758,000 in 1895 these had grown to \$37,767,197 in 1898. It is unquestionable that during the current year these very promising figures will be far exceeded, since the means being taken to realize on the inchoate mineral resources of the country are upon a very large scale. The Klondike output alone will likely reach half that sum, and most extraordinary results are being achieved in the Kootenay country. It was in this connection that the minister was justified in saying that Canada is enjoying "marked prosperity and sound progress."

Referring to the bank returns, it was shown that these bore a direct relation to the expansion of trade generally. The savings on deposit in the chartered banks had grown from \$166,942,000 to \$227,483,000 in 1898, while \$1,000,000 had been added to the deposits in the government savings bank. The large bank notes had swollen during the same period from \$67,000,000 to \$96,000,000. Life insurance, which invariably responds sensitively to existing conditions, ran up from \$261,000,000 to \$368,000,000—which must be regarded as indicative of popular prudence and the capacity to pay. In the same way, there had been a marvellous expansion in the business of the railways, with an actual diminution in the number of commercial failures.

There is always more or less anxiety in industrial circles until the annual budget is over. This was particularly true during the Conservative regime, when a vast amount of unnecessary and disturbing tinkering was done to the tariff. It would not be reasonable to expect that the Liberals will not find adjustments both advisable and necessary in years to come, in order to meet altered conditions; but they have for the year set upon the principle of letting well alone. No changes whatever were proposed. The tariff seems to be giving general satisfaction. The scale of duties is lower than under the alleged national policy, and yet the industries of the country were never so generally active nor doing so well.

Mr. Foster pleaded for time to prepare his reply, and the Liberals, feeling good over the magnificent financial statement presented by Mr. Fielding, indulgently acceded. It was easy to anticipate some of the lines of criticism which Mr. Foster took; but criticism he never so ingeniously he cannot alter the splendid showing of national growth and material promise embodied in the budget. He may turn the Liberals with adding to the public expenditure, but he will fail to convince a discriminating public that genuine economy always consists in shortening the national outlay. In other words, the exceedingly happy circumstances in which the dominion is now placed, afford an absolute vindication of the course which the government is taking in respect of our finances.

**SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND ST. JOHN.**  
Sir Charles Tupper again appeared before the house of Commons on Friday evening in his true colors as an enemy of St. John. He attacked Mr. Blair and the government for building deep-water wharves and an elevator here for the purpose of carrying grain and other freight from the western provinces to Great Britain. In winter Sir Charles declared that the route by the Intercolonial was so long that it could not compete with other lines of railway. This is the same Sir Charles Tupper who stood on the Institute platform not long ago and declared himself to be the best friend that St. John ever had. Yet every person in Canada knows that if by the Intercolonial it is longer than the route through Halifax to Montreal, should have been the hibernian road, not Sir Charles Tupper and those who acted with him in carrying the Intercolonial round by the Bale Chaleur. The distance from St. John to Montreal by the route selected for the Intercolonial by Sir Charles Tupper is 750 miles. That is actually 168 miles longer than the direct route through Halifax to Montreal, and thence by the Grand Trunk railway to Montreal. Since Hon. Mr. Blair became minister of railways he has succeeded in shortening the distance from Montreal by 18 miles as a result of the purchase of the Drummond County railway. Yet Sir Charles Tupper if he had been willing to set fairly towards St. John could have built the Intercolonial railway by a route which would have made the distance about 300 miles less than it is now. At present the traveller can go over railways, passing wholly through Canadian territory, from St. John to Montreal by which the distance is only 590 miles, and this could have been greatly shortened if the Intercolonial had been built with a view to obtaining the most direct route between Montreal and Montreal. There can be no doubt that the distance from St. John to Montreal by a railway going up the St. John river valley could have been reduced to 540 miles, and this would have still left the distance from Montreal to Halifax considerably less than it now is by the Bale Chaleur route. Yet Sir Charles Tupper after forcing the Intercolonial by the largest possible route, has now the audacity to find fault with Mr. Blair and the government because the distance from St. John to Montreal by the Intercolonial is greater than it is by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

**AN AMERICAN TEMPEROR.**  
It is very easy for a nation which believes a policy of expansion and imperialism to fall into the ways of despotism. The newspapers of the United States have had a great deal to say, and very properly, too, in regard to the propositions instituted in Germany against persons who ventured to criticize the policy of the emperor. The Emperor William has become the laughing stock of Europe because of the base majesty prosecutions which have been carried on in his name, but the same fate appears likely to befall President McKinley and his cabinet in consequence of the orders given to print the pamphlets of Mr. Edward Atkinson being carried through the mails to the Philippine Islands. Mr. Atkinson, who is a resident of Boston, has been a writer on economic questions for a quarter of a century. He is opposed to the president's policy of expansion, and he has not hesitated to make his views on the subject

known to the world. He has written three pamphlets on the subject, the third of which appears to be the one aimed at by the order excluding the pamphlets from the mails. The New York Evening Post says it is entitled "Criminal Aggression, by Whom Committed." It is dated February 22, with an appendix dated March 8, 1899. It begins with an allusion to the phrase "criminal aggression" used hypothetically by President McKinley to describe forcible annexation of Cuba. It then reviews President McKinley's speech at the Home-Market Club in Boston in a temperate manner, but showing up his inconsistencies and his frequent changes of policy and of phraseology in dealing with the Philippines. After commenting on Mr. McKinley's frequent "dops," Mr. Atkinson publishes two letters written by Consul-General Pratt, of Singapore, and Consul Willman of Hong Kong, concerning their interviews with Aganaldy, a millionaire of the Philippines, and his frequent changes of policy and of phraseology in dealing with the Philippines. The remainder of the pamphlet is the plain argument of Mr. McKinley's speech at the Home-Market Club, and a few extracts from the speeches of Congressman Henry U. Johnson and Rice A. Pierce in the house of representatives.

President McKinley, through his postmaster general, has ordered that no copies of this pamphlet be permitted to go to the Philippine Islands. The president is that the utterances of Mr. Atkinson are treasonable and liable to excite mutiny among the soldiers. The logical sequel to this order would be another forbidding any newspapers being sent to the Philippines which are opposed to the policy of expansion, and of all letters written by parents to their sons in the field criticizing the president for continuing the war. Perhaps these orders will follow some of these days, and then there will be trouble.

**MORE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.**  
The school trustees of this city are taking steps to erect two new school buildings, one on their lot on Wentworth street and St. James, and the other in the North End. With regard to the latter named school building we have not sufficient information to enable us to judge whether it is absolutely needed or not, but with respect to the Wentworth street school it seems to us that a better arrangement might be made than the erection of a new building on that site. We understand that the school trustees expect to be able to erect a school there for about \$7,000, but it is more likely to cost three times that sum, judging from former experience in that kind of work. Close to the Wentworth street lot is a building that the school trustees might obtain for a very small sum, perhaps for nothing, and which might be made suitable for school purposes for considerably less than the sum proposed to be expended on the new building. We refer, of course, to the Marine Hospital building which stands on a 1 1/2 200 feet by 200 on one of the most beautiful sites in the city. This building was offered to the trustees some time ago by the government, and an examination of it was made by several members of the board, but we have never been able to learn what conclusions they came to in regard to its availability for school purposes. Our opinion is that it might be utilized for a comparatively small expenditure, so as to accommodate some six schools, and the lot upon which it stands is such a magnificent one that the chances of acquiring it ought not to be neglected. It is large enough to contain two more school buildings if they should ever be required, and in the meantime the scholars going to that school would have the finest playground in the city. We hope that the school trustees will give this matter their best consideration before proceeding farther in their proposed building operations.

Usually the worst of degenerates is the one who writes or talks about them.

**"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."**  
A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Rheumatism.—I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It medicine I have taken. Mrs. FARRER, Kessey, Brampton, Ont.

Bad Cough.—"After my long illness, I was very weak and thin. Different remedies did not help. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a few days I was able to attend to my work." MISS AGNES, Oshawa, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**LOCAL NEWS.**  
**FINANCIAL.**—The reports at the St. John branch of the Savings Bank and agency during April were \$62,235.21, and withdrawn \$1,094.43.

**TRAMPS.**—On Sunday night tramps broke into the Crothers, Inches, and Dobbs & Foster cottages at Westfield and carried off a few things.

**TO AGENTS.**—If agents will kindly remember to write their names on bundles of papers returned it will be a great convenience to the publishers and a benefit to themselves.

**THE GOVERNMENT DREDGE.**—The Cape Breton has been shifted from Rodney slip to Sand Point. Her screws have been repaired, and work on the northern side of the slip will begin today or tomorrow.

**MR. T. W. RAINFORD.**—Conveyancing and collecting agent for THE TELEGRAPH, is at present in Digby and Yarmouth counties, N. S., subscribers in these districts are asked to pay their subscription to him.

**PRESENTATION.**—On Saturday morning, the evening of the 7th, White & Co. presented an address and handsome traveling bag to Mr. Oscar B. White, the retiring manager. Mr. Harold Ferley made the presentation.

**TO BUILD FENCE.**—The Anchor Fence Company of Moncton, N. B., are engaged in manufacturing 70 miles of their wire fencing for use along the line of the Intercolonial railway in New Brunswick.—Industrial Advocate.

**WEDDED.**—On Thursday evening, at the Methodist parsonage, Carleton, Bay, W. Penna united in marriage Mr. Jar. Leahy, of Mirford, and Miss Mary Catherine, daughter of Councilor John C. Carleton, of Fairville. Mr. and Mrs. Leahy will reside in Fairville.

**WEDDED.**—At Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Wednesday, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Hunt and Miss Eleanor S. Van Buren were married. The bride formerly resided here and is a sister of Mr. Andrews was a long the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have gone to Europe on their wedding trip.

**COUNTY ESTIMATES.**—The finance committee of the municipal council was in session Friday afternoon preparing the estimates for the coming year. There will be little difference between the budget of this year and that of last. Contingencies will be recommended for about \$16,000 or a small reduction on the year just passed.

**HARD ON FISHERMEN.**—The fishing has been slack in the harbor during the past week on account of the freshets. The outside bank of the Gore pier on the Carleton flats has been damaged by the current. The drifters find it very difficult to land their nets on account of the currents and the great amount of drift wood.

**NEW TUGBOAT.**—Messrs. Riddock Bros are building a tugboat on Strait Shore and will have her ready for launching on Friday afternoon. The boat is about 65 feet long, 16 feet beam and will have 7 feet depth of hold. Her engines are being secured part in New York and part in Messrs. Riddock's yard on the river by Messrs. Riddock along with G. D. Hunter, which the firm now run.

**THELVING.**—Some person or persons paid a visit to Kelly's Cove, Indiantown, yesterday and took from his moorings a small boat belonging to Mr. Frank McInnes. The boat had just been repaired and Mr. McInnes is a loss to know just which way it has went. He will put the case into the hands of the police. A valuable fishing outfit was stolen from a packet schooner lying at the North wharf yesterday. The sully person is so far unknown.

**BURIALS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**—There were 10 males and 12 females born during the week. The marriages numbered seven and the deaths 22, being four from consumption, three from pneumonia, and one each from measles, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, meningitis, endocarditis, hydrocephalus, heart failure, softening of brain, neuralgia, and inflammation of spinal chord, enlargement of liver, inflammation of bowels, fatty degeneration of heart and injuries inflicted on head.

**NO LICENSES.**—The county liquor commissioners met Monday and decided that they could not issue liquor licenses in St. Martins. The applications came from Mrs. Ingraham and Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Mont McDonald was counsel in opposition to the granting of the license. The commissioners appointed George A. Mosher anti-inspector for St. Martins in place of Lewis Lewis, dismissed, and Policeman Barnett sub-inspector for Lancelier in place of Constable Taylor. The board considered applications for beer licenses and will grant them.

**A NEW INDUSTRY.**—The probabilities are that Nova Scotia will within a reasonable time have an establishment for the manufacture of calcium carbide. A number of Windsor, N. S., capitalists recently secured a charter for a company to conduct the industry at Windsor, and able one as the demand for the world is much in excess of the supply, and the use of this new source of power and illumination is but in its infancy.—Industrial Advocate.

**ON "CHANGE."**—At Chubb's corner, Monday, Auctioneer Lockhart sold a \$500 and a \$400 six per cent. city bond, due 1917 at 1.27; one \$500 six per cent. city, due 1915, at 1.25; a Centenary bond \$500 bond, due 1902, at 1.02. He also sold two Riverside lots at \$125 each to Mr. J. O. Sharp; also 210 shares G.I.I. King mining stock at 2.30 per share to Mr. W. A. Quinlan. He withdrew the Sparrow lot on Duke street at \$170. Auctioneer Lantian sold Mr. Geo. F. Beverley's leasehold property on Paradise Row, ground rent \$40, to Mr. E. J. Lawlor for \$325.

**CATHARTICS CANNOT CURE**  
**Chronic Constipation**  
(CATARRH OF THE LIVER.)

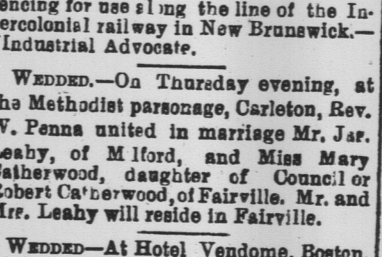
FIRST—Because Cathartics do not touch the cause—Catarrh of the Liver.

SECOND—Because they waste the Bile and thus drain the system.

THE BILE IS NATURE'S PURGATIVE. It is extracted from the food by the liver and poured into the bowels. But when the bile has done its work in the bowels it should go back into the blood to enrich it.

Cathartics prevent this. They irritate the bowels so that these organs, instead of re-absorbing the bile, throw it violently out. It passes away in the evacuations, often burning and smarting its way on. The blood becomes gradually impoverished from this drain. Each time it is harder for the liver to extract the bile from the food. This stronger and stronger cathartics have to be used.

As more and more bile is lost the blood grows poorer and poorer. It may not be this because it is clogged with impurities. But it lacks the rich life-giving properties. The sufferer, feeling the poor state of his blood, feels dull and heavy, without energy or ambition. His appetite is variable. He has a tendency to the "bites." And all the time the constipation grows steadily worse.



**THE LIVER.**  
With Dr. Sprole's treatment all this is changed. The liver is gently but surely cured of the cause of the trouble—the catarrh of the liver, which prevents it from doing its work. It begins to produce bile in small natural quantities. Easy regular movements are thus established. At the same time the bowels are toned up. As a result they no longer eject the bile. They re-absorb it. It goes back into the system. It carries with it new health and strength; NEW LIFE from the food with which it has come in contact.

The whole system feels the change. The dull heavy feelings disappear. The weakness vanishes. The circulation improves. The mind grows clear. The "bites" depart. The patient feels like a new man. But of all—the cure is permanent.

Dr. Sprole has done all this for thousands of others, who had suffered for years.

**HE CAN DO IT FOR YOU.**  
SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

This condition results from the liver being affected by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

1. Are you constipated?
2. Is your complexion bad?
3. Are you irritable in the daytime?
4. Are you irritable at night?
5. Are you nervous?
6. Do you get dizzy?
7. Have you no energy?
8. Do you have cold feet?
9. Do you feel miserable?
10. Do you get tired easily?
11. Do you have hot flashes?
12. Is eyesight blurred?
13. Have you a pain in the back?
14. Is your flesh soft and flabby?
15. Are your legs low and swollen?
16. Is there bloating after eating?
17. Have you a gurgling in bowels?
18. Is there throbbing in stomach?
19. Is there a general feeling of lassitude?
20. Do these feelings effect your memory?
21. Are you short of breath upon exertion?
22. Is the circulation of the blood sluggish?

If you have some of the above symptoms you have Catarrh of the Liver. Out on this slip and send it marked to Dr. Sprole, E. A., English Cathartics Specialist (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7, Doane street, Boston. He will advise you free.

**THE REFORMATORY.**—Attorney General White, Justice Barker, Magistrate Ritchie, Mayor Sears and Secretary John E. Irvine, members of the board of governors of the Boys' Industrial Home, visited the institution Saturday afternoon. They found the place very clean and orderly and were well pleased with it. Some improvements were decided on. Six additional rooms will be provided for class rooms. The snow making shop will be transferred to the general work room. Some sewerage pipes were shown to be broken and new ones will be laid. Some other matters of minor detail were also attended to.

**American Warship and Transport Arrive Home.**

**NEW YORK, May 7.**—The United States cruiser Batholomew arrived today from Manila after a very quick run of 44 days, which includes stops at Singapore, Port Said and Gibraltar. The Buffalo brought about 800 officers and men of Admiral Dewey's squadron. These men are mostly long term men, whose time has long run out and are to be landed at the navy yard, where they will be discharged. There are also on board Paymaster John B. Massey, Captain Dalton and Lieut. Robinson, of the marine corps, all from the cruiser Boston. John Strench, gunners mate, second class, died of cancer and was buried at Singapore.

There is much interest felt as to the question who will be Pope Leo's successor. The recent illness of the pope and his great age make it quite sure that he cannot long live. The next pope is likely to be, it is said, a politician rather than a religious pope.







SIR SANDFORD FLEMING

Condemns the Action of the British Government, and Says He Cannot Believe It Will Be Final—An Explanation of the Scheme.

Ottawa, May 7.—Sir Sandford Fleming has written a letter to the press, which will appear tomorrow, regarding the Pacific cable. He addresses his letter to the British people. After giving the history of the scheme, he says that it is impossible to believe that the full and final judgment of the British government will be found in its latest offer, which would be looked upon as a receding from a common understanding with Canada, Australia and New Zealand...

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BOOKKEEPER DISAPPEARS.

G. Fred Watson of the Woodstock Maritime Pure Food Company Has Been Missing Since Thursday Night—Fire in the Office Burns Journal and Ledger.

WOODSTOCK, May 7.—G. Fred Watson, a bookkeeper in the office of the Maritime Pure Food Company, disappeared last Thursday night and no trace of his whereabouts can be ascertained. When last seen he was in the company of a commercial traveler about 9:30 o'clock on the night in question. After that it is thought he went to the company's office and wrote two letters, one of which was found in the letter book and he then went down to the steamer Aberdeen to look after some freight. The mysterious part of the affair is that a fire occurred in the Pure Food Co.'s office on Thursday night, which burned two of the books, the journal and ledger, so that the bookkeeper who was now at the office cannot tell just how they stand. Mr. Watson is a young man of temperate and steady habits, and was indebted to nobody in town. The directors have every confidence in him and think the books are all right. The whole affair seems to have been shrouded in mystery. The young man's father and mother naturally feel badly over the matter and are anxious to have the trouble cleared up.

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DRIVING PARK BURNED.

Fifty Pounds of Dynamite in a Shed Exploded Demolishing Buildings and Breaking the Windows of a Farm House Half a Mile Away.

WOODSTOCK, R. I., May 7.—Not only were all the buildings connected with the Woodrocket driving park, but three miles outside the city, destroyed by fire this afternoon, but in the midst of the conflagration fifty pounds of dynamite stored in one of the stables, exploded and added considerably to the devastation, besides shaking up the country for miles around. At 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the stables, and the explosion of A. C. Stacy, the caretaker of the park, was in an adjoining building, only 20 feet away, but other than being thrown violently across the room, and receiving a few bruises, he sustained no ill effects, as the building remained intact, although a slight structure the same distance away on the other side of the dynamite was completely demolished. The building about the park consisted of a large grand stand, with a seating capacity of 2500, a stable which accommodated 60 horses; half a dozen private stables; one of which was the dynamite; a band stand, stables and several small buildings. The grand stand was 100 feet deep and twenty feet wide. On when the explosion occurred, it took fire from some brush that was burning in the vicinity. All three worked together to keep the flames from the buildings, but the strong breeze proved too much for them and one of the boys was sent into the city for help, while Stacy and the other boy turned their attention toward saving what they could from the other building. Eight horses, a number of wagons, sulky, gigs and harness were taken out in safety before the explosion occurred. The dynamite not only blew the building into the air, but it also blew out the windows of the farm house half a mile from the park, but fortunately a mile from the only habitation within two miles. The fire department arrived about half past seven and the explosion had ceased to roar no assistance, owing to the lack of water. The fire burned itself out in an hour and a half.

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PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM

Select Directors and Receive Annual Report—The Ladies' Committee.

At the Y. M. C. A. building at noon Monday the annual meeting of the contributors to the Protestant Orphan Asylum was held. The old board of directors were re-elected. Mr. Andrew Malcolm taking the place of Ver. Archdeacon Brigstocke. Votes of thanks were passed to the lady directors and to the Y. M. C. A. The directors' report, read by Secretary E. L. Whitaker, showed that during the year four boys and five girls have been placed out and two boys and four girls taken in, leaving in the institution eleven girls and twenty boys. The death of Ver. Archdeacon Brigstocke, recently deceased, has left a bequest of \$100 from the W. H. Howard estate and \$20 from the D. G. Smith estate were acknowledged. The report says the personal subscriptions amount to only \$204. Some measure would seem to be necessary to augment the income from the property. The treasurer, Mr. O. H. Warwick, reported total receipts of \$2,948.84, including a balance at the start of the year of \$238.89, the expenditures were \$2,594.69, leaving a balance of \$1,474.75 in bonds, mortgages, bank stock, etc., the investments are \$34,750.

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When the ground was cursed

for sinful Adam's sake, well knowing all the ills to which human kind would be subject, God made it to bear herbs of all-healing. Among these herbs none was more widely distributed, or more potent for good than the clover. The scientists of olden times found out the wonderful effect on the nervous system exercised by clover root, making it one of the chief ingredients in their most successful receipts for blood illness, sleeping draughts, and for the curing of diseases of the skin. Women in that olden time had clear, bright eyes and fine complexion, which lasted until late in life. Why? Because they did not dose themselves continually with medicines, nor use mineral poisons on their faces to try to cover up the effects of bad, impure blood. They had work to do, and must keep themselves well, and did so with these teas made from the herbs of the field. A German scientist, one of the leading physicians of the time, has revived the use of Clover in medicine. This is known as Karl's Clover Root Tea, and is a veritable elixir of life, gently stimulating the stomach and bowels, causing them to secrete naturally the various juices needed for the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, and by keeping the bowels open and regular, relieved the body of all waste, poisonous matter, which, if allowed to remain, taints the blood, frequently causing rheumatism. In other words, Karl's Clover Root Tea restores health by making pure blood, without which no one can have either strength or beauty. An absolute cure for sick-headache, backache and sleeplessness. Your money refunded if it fails to cure.

S. C. White Co., 25 Colburn St., Toronto, Ont. "Gentlemen: I am so well pleased with Karl's Clover Root Tea, and the good results derived from it, that I hardly know how to express my thanks. For years I have had indigestion and eruptions of the skin, and found no relief until I began using Karl's Clover Root Tea."—E. W. P. Wills, "Omaha, Neb." Sold at 25c. and 50c. throughout the United States and Canada, in England at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.

DROWNED HER CHILD.

Mary Summerville Says She Flooded It in the Water—Jury Bring in a Verdict that the Deed was done by an Insane Woman. New Glasgow, May 8.—At 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon Coroner Kennedy empanelled a jury to investigate the cause of the death of an infant found drowned in a gulley of East river. Several witnesses were examined and the arrest of a young woman named Mary Summerville, who arrived here from the county of Kings county, was made. Miss Summerville was seen at the railway station with a child in her arms and was seen by several parties on the street. After leaving the station Thursday she went up East River road and crossed the fields until she came to the gulley of East river, where she deposited the child in a gully. The woman was seen passing through the gulley on Friday with a child, and was seen by several parties on the street. After leaving the gulley she was seen by several parties on the street. The child was found in the gulley on Saturday morning. The jury this afternoon Mrs. Summerville's friends will most emphatically protest against her being held in custody. She returned to the express office about three o'clock on Friday and was seen by several parties on the street. After leaving the express office she was seen by several parties on the street. The child was found in the gulley on Saturday morning. The jury this afternoon Mrs. Summerville's friends will most emphatically protest against her being held in custody.

COL. DOWNVILLE'S CONSTITUENTS

Are Prepared to Back Him Up in His Trouble With the Militia Authorities—Object to Having the Camp in Harvest Time. Sussex, May 8.—Colonel Downville was here today and met, as usual, with a hearty greeting from everybody. The Liberal party in Kings county feel that their representative is being badly used by General Hutton and if the general's recommendation is carried out they will certainly back him up. They will certainly back him up in his recommendation. If the present state of affairs are allowed to remain it is stated that the officers of the regiment, with a few exceptions, will resign. Non-commissioned officers and men of the corps are taking the matter up and there is much indignation being expressed over the way Col. Downville is being treated. Thanks to Kings county popular representative will have to do something to get the world out of the grip of the past. Most every man has his enemies, and he has also his friends, and Colonel Downville's friends will most emphatically protest against her being held in custody.

QUEBEC GRANTS MORE LAND TO MENIER.

QUEBEC, May 8.—Letters patents for 5,000 square miles of shore lands at Bay Ellis, Anticosti Island, were delivered today to the attorney of Menier, proprietor of the island by the crown lands department for agricultural lands on the Gaspé Coast to transfer and settle there at his own cost the settlers of English Bay who have been the cause of trouble to him.

TO GURB A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug stores refund money if it fails to cure. —Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

MINISTER TOLD HER

TO USE CUTICURA FOR BABY'S NUNOR. My little baby broke out with a skin disease. Our family doctor attended the baby continually, but it did no good. I also tried a goodly number of remedies, but it only made the baby's face and body completely raw. While the child's sufferings were most intense, the Rev. Mr. Stockbridge told me about CUTICURA. I immediately tried it, and the result that our little daughter is now well of the disease. CUTICURA cures her. —Mrs. E. H. BLYTHE, Dulles, Va.

SERIOUS FIRE AT ST. STEPHEN.

St. Stephen, May 8.—The round houses of the U. P. R. and Shore Line were totally destroyed this afternoon by fire. The fire broke out in a round house at the lower part of the town. Halsey Brothers' mill and a number of dwelling houses were on fire at once, but through the hard work of the department the fire was finally controlled by above result.

FOR BELLEISLE.

Having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, the steamer Springfield is now ready to start on her regular route to Belleisle, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock. The steamer is a new one, and is well equipped with all the latest improvements. The fare is very low, and the service is excellent. The steamer is a fine one, and is well equipped with all the latest improvements. The fare is very low, and the service is excellent. The steamer is a fine one, and is well equipped with all the latest improvements. The fare is very low, and the service is excellent.