

The St. John Mercury

NO. 69.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904.

OL. XLII.

EMPLOYEES FORTY YEARS AGO

of European and North American Railway.

ALL KNOWN PEOPLE.

Are Still in the Company's employ; Others Are Filling Reputable Positions Outside the Service -- Many Dead or Superannuated.

The first list of employees of the railway commission... The railway commission's report for the year 1902...

For the first time since the railway was opened... The railway commission's report for the year 1902...

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BOSTON RED HOT FOR RECIPROcity

Business Men Pass Unanimous Resolutions for Better Trade Relations With Canada.

Boston, Mass., May 17.—The following resolutions were passed in reference to Canadian reciprocity by the mass meeting at Faneuil Hall last night...

The business men of Massachusetts assembled in Faneuil Hall at a meeting called at the request of 3,000 citizens of this state...

We believe that the market extensions which offer to New England and all other sections of this country the best, because the most natural and profitable, opportunity for trade increase...

Finally, we believe that if this sought for trade treaty with our nearest neighbors can be made which will, directly and indirectly, from the Arctic ocean to the Gulf of Mexico...

Resolved, that the president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce be requested to form a committee of 100 on reciprocal trade...

Resolved, that this committee do all in its power to have those who are to represent New England in congress and in the Massachusetts legislature to pledge themselves to earnestly endeavor to bring about a reciprocal trade treaty...

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SINKING OF JAP BATTLESHIP AND CRUISER IS CONFIRMED.

Tokyo, May 19, 9:30 p. m.—Vice-Admiral Togo has reported as follows:—

"A report from Rear Admiral Dewa says that the cruisers Yoshino collided during a fog off Port Arthur on May 15. The Yoshino sank, only ninety of her crew being saved."

"On the same day the battleship Hatsuse struck a Russian mine and sank."

Giving details of the disaster, Vice-Admiral Togo says: "At fourteen minutes past one on the afternoon of May 15, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasagi rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved."

"The same morning the Hatsuse, while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance. She snatched for help and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats."

The Hatsuse was one of the three largest of the Mikado class ships. She was launched in 1896, was 15,240 tons displacement, and had nine extreme armor belt guns of 12 inch caliber...

Port Arthur Waters Strewn With Mines. Chicago, May 19.—A special to the Daily News from Chefoo says:—

While cruising off Dalay this morning, the Daily News' dispatch boat Fawn was stopped and examined by the Japanese cruiser Kasagi. The Japanese officers informed us that two Russian destroyers were lying in wait for the Fawn...

Russian Squadron Repulsed from Hatsuse Wreck. Washington, May 19.—Advices received at the Japanese legation from Tokyo, confirming the Associated Press accounts of the sinking of the cruiser Yoshino and the battleship Hatsuse, state that after the Hatsuse had been struck by Russian mechanical mines, a Russian flotilla of sixteen torpedo boats and destroyers appeared...

Russian Cruiser on the Rocks at Vladivostok. Paris, May 20.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo De Paris says:—

The Russian cruiser Bogaty grounded during the night on the rocks near the entrance to Vladivostok. Her position is critical. The crew was saved."

Kuroki's Army Driven Back? New Chungking, May 19.—(Evening)—It is reported here from reliable source that the Japanese army from the Yalu river has received a heavy blow, and been driven back to Feng Wang Cheng.

British Warship Off to Newchwang. Wei Hai Wei, May 20.—The British ship of war Espiegle has started for New Chungking to protect British interests.

Japs Hot After Port Arthur. London, May 20.—A. G. Hales, correspondent of the Daily News, cables from Tsin as follows, under date of May 19:—

WILL REVOLUTIONIZE OCEAN TRAVEL

Steamer to Be Built That Will Go 40 Miles an Hour and Cross in Three Days—Electricity the Power

New York, May 17.—The World this morning says: Preliminary steps were taken yesterday for the organization of a company that will build a ship that will cross the ocean in three days...

The steamer will be built at present in the United States Navy, twelve propellers would be necessary, six on each side. In addition, single or twin screws would be used...

The address was read by A. B. Connell, K. C., president of the New Brunswick Barriesters' Society.

Honoring Judge Stevens. Barristers Present Him With Loving Cup and Address Yesterday.

St. Stephen, May 19.—A large representation of the barristers of Charlotte, Carolina, and Madras, met at the residence of Judge Stevens here this afternoon at 3 o'clock to present him with an address and a beautiful silver loving cup...

Will Test Salted Dogfish for Bait. Ottawa, May 18.—(Special)—In reply to Mr. Sinclair (Guysboro), Hon. Mr. Prentiss in parliament today, said he had directed the government cruisers to make tests and ascertain whether salted dogfish can be used for bait instead of salted serring.

To Be Finest Special Hospital in World. New York, May 19.—Discouraged by their inability to raise sufficient funds for their projected new hospital building, and on the eve of renouncing \$125,000 in contributions...

Drowned in Sight of Family and Home. Lobster Fisherman of Ecum Secum Fell Overboard While Setting Lobster Traps.

Truro, N. S., May 17.—(Special)—Intelligence has just been received of the drowning at Ecum Secum of William Mason, the 18-year-old son of John Mason. He was setting lobster traps near his home when the family heard screams and saw him floundering in the water...

Maine Girl Killed in Mill. Fairfield, Me., May 19.—Miriam Probert, aged seventeen, was instantly killed at the mill of the United Box Board and Paper Company, in this town, at 4:15 this afternoon, by being caught in the gearing of the mill.

NORDICA'S HUSBAND: The Man Up in a Balloon Down Again.

Side Light on Recent Divorce Proceedings Which Show How Uncertain It is to Bank on Death of a Missing Man.

A Chicago dispatch says: When Lillian Nordica sang there last in concert, about a month ago, rumors of her reconciliation to her husband, Zoltan Doehme, were set at rest by the admission that the divorce proceedings which had been partly passed upon in New York would be pressed to a conclusion...

The divorce case reached a climax that promised to make it celebrated. It was reported, in brief, that Mrs. Nordica had obtained the divorce from Herr Doehme in order to be free to meet certain contingencies that might result from the reappearance of her husband...

That he was seen in Paris is on the authority of a lawyer who was retained in disbursing the Gower \$500,000 estate. Her counsel declined to affirm or deny that the possibility of F. A. Gower being alive prompted the recent divorce proceedings...

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LITTLE CHANCE OF SAVING ALLAN LINER.

The Hibernian is Lying Full Length on a Reef—Most of the Cargo Will Probably Be Saved.

North Sydney, N. S., May 19.—(Special)—The Reid-Newfoundland railway steamer Bruce, which has just arrived from Port Aux Basques, reports the Allan liner steamer Hibernian probably a total wreck, on Stormy Point, near Codroy, about nine miles from where the steamer Norwegian, of the same line, was wrecked on June 12 last year.

The Bruce further reports that the steamer's propeller is clear above water at low tide, the vessel lying at full length on a reef some distance from the land.

The steamers Baines Hawkins and Harlow, and several schooners have gone to the assistance of the stranded vessel, and will probably succeed in saving all the cargo. An effort will be made, however, to get the steamer off after being lightened of her cargo.

The Hibernian went ashore early in the morning during a dense fog. St. John's, Nfld., May 19.—The Allan liner steamer Hibernian, which went ashore at midnight May 17, during a dense fog at Stormy Point, a shoal near Codroy, thirty miles north of Cape Ray, at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is foundering heavily on the rocks today.

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TANGIER BRIGANDS KIDNAP AN AMERICAN AND BRITISH SUBJECTS.

United States Orders Warship to the Scene, and Satisfaction and Release Demanded.

Washington, May 19.—The state department has received a cablegram from U. S. Consul Gummere, dated Tangier today, saying:—

"Mr. Penland, a prominent American citizen, long a resident of Tangier and rich and well known, and his stepson, Mr. Varley, a British subject, were carried off last night from their country house, three miles from Tangier, by a large band of native brigands headed by Rasely, the bandit who carried off Mr. Harris last year. The Perdicans' house was broken into about half past eight last evening while the family were in the drawing room and the two men were carried away. Mr. Gummere and the British minister are acting with energy in the matter. They have sent a special carrier to the court to inform the Sultan's deputy to comply with all requests they make in this matter and to insist that the terms demanded by Rasely shall be granted in order to obtain the release of the captives."

Orders were sent to Rear Admiral Chadwick today, which he will receive when his command, the South Atlantic squadron, reaches Tenerife, Canary Islands, directing him as soon as he arrives there to coal one of his ships and send it to Tangier. He has the Brooklyn and Atlanta, and two gunboats, either one of the former being available for the service.

Hard Blow to New York Pool Rooms. Western Union Orders All Wires Into Suspected Places Taken Out.

New York, May 19.—President Olmury, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, today ordered the removal of all Western Union wires running to places supposed to be pool rooms. He said he had issued directions to the company's workmen to remove every wire over which horse racing news exclusively had formerly been furnished to private subscribers, and to turn in every instrument used in this service.

The pool rooms are now likely to be thrown entirely on their own resources, for the police commission has announced that the New York Telephone Company is arranging to co-operate with him in stripping the pool rooms of their wire service.

It was said today that the men who operate the larger pool rooms are forming a company to obtain for themselves news they need.

Ver. The first bet...

Ver. The first bet...

Ver. The first bet...

Ver. The first bet...

Ver. The first bet...

Ver. The first bet...

Ver. The first bet...

DIFFICULTIES MET WERE OVERCOME TO GAIN BAPTIST UNION.

Committees Bridge Doctrinal Differences Regarding Persistence and the Lord's Supper—They Evolve a Basis of Union Between Baptists and Free Baptists—Government Bodies to Act, Then Mass Meeting to Unite.

Union of the Baptists and Free Baptists of New Brunswick is recommended by the joint committee of the two bodies, which has been in session here. The committee members have agreed on a basis of union and have determined, moreover, how the plan can be worked out most satisfactorily.

While the committee members will not speak of the details of their meetings yet, the Telegraph has learned interesting facts in connection with the work, and it would not be surprising if before the close of 1904 there should be called a large meeting of Baptist and Free Baptists of the province to tie the knot which will make the two bodies one.

The committee will report to their respective bodies—the Baptist convention in August and the Free Baptist conference in October—and such a meeting as referred to would follow on the action taken by the convention and conference.

In 1886 the Baptists drew up and agreed to a basis of union. This they submitted to the Free Baptists but the latter did not then accept the union project.

Last year the Free Baptists revived the idea and appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee, which they asked the Baptists to name. They also at this conference considered the Baptist basis of union which had been drawn up in 1887 and adopted it with some modifications.

The differences which were overcome in these modifications were in but sections 12 and 19, two out of five sections. Section 12 was as follows:—

Sec. 12 preference—We believe that persevering attachment to Christ is necessary for the work which distinguishes real Christians.

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NICE PRESENTATION TO AMHERST CLERGYMAN

Friends of Rev. D. A. Steele Met Tuesday Evening and Handed Him a Purse of \$485.

Amherst, N. S., May 18.—A large number of the citizens of Amherst met at the residence of James Moffat, Church street, last evening, to do honor to Rev. D. A. Steele, D. D., one of the most highly respected citizens of the town. A good musical programme opened the evening, after which Mr. Moffat was called to the chair. Rev. W. E. Bates, pastor of the Amherst Baptist church, on behalf of those present and others, presented to Doctor Steele a purse of \$485. In presenting the purse, Mr. Bates spoke of the very high esteem in which Doctor Steele was held in the community, and that tonight's gathering and the generous expression was most gratifying to his many friends.

Doctor Steele feelingly replied and spoke of the many kindnesses during his forty years residence in the town. Remarks were also made by C. R. Smith, K. C.; T. S. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Chapman and Rev. M. S. Richardson, M. D. Pride and W. M. Read.

SECRETARY CORTELYOU TO RUN CAMPAIGN. Young Cabinet Officer Selected by President for Chairman National Committee—Will Resign Commerce Portfolio.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—President Roosevelt has at last picked the man who will manage his campaign next fall, and George B. Cortelyou, secretary of commerce and labor, is his choice. Mr. Cortelyou will resign from his present position and be formally elected chairman of the Republican national committee, and the vacancy thus created will be filled at the same time.

It is figured the united churches would make a body of some 30,000 in New Brunswick. The committee having finished its work, will await convention and conference to submit their report, but meantime, though they can not say what the convention or conference may do, they do not see any reason why union of the churches should not soon be brought about.

THIBETANS GETTING AID. BETTER GUNS FOR BRITISH FOES.

Campaign Will Be in Cloudland Lhasa Can Be Taken Easily, But Grand Lama Can Retire to Impregnable Region.

(London Times Special Cable Despatch.) Gyantse, Tibet, May 16.—There has been a change of censorship from political to military. All messages are now stopped and re-examined at headquarters. The Chinese daily postal escort was fired on yesterday. The convoy arriving tomorrow probably will secure a thoroughfare, but communication subsequently may be less certain.

The Thibetans have received heavier ordnance from Lhasa and considerable reinforcements from the east and north. The rumors that they are receiving white assistance are becoming more frequent. This refers probably to Urisats.

Campaign in Cloudland. London, May 16.—That strange force which has so often driven the English forward against the Thibetians, and which is operation once more.

This characteristic advance is connected to all the explanation necessary of the expedition which is developing into a war against Thibet. It is used by the Spectator to justify the so-called unwilling subjugation of this mysterious land against which a small army is now being sent.

It is quite true that the expedition embarked on a policy of making a detour to fight the way into Lhasa itself, and such is virtually the government's decision. It will not be child's play, although the enemy to be feared is not the Thibetians, but nature's almost impregnable defences in that wild, almost inaccessible land.

It proves that the Dalai Lama is really a strong, clever man, despite his ignorance of civilization and its resources. It has been the custom of the Thibetians for ages to poison the Dalai Lama, who is regarded as the incarnation of Buddha, before he reaches manhood.

The present incumbent was able to secure an abrogation of this ancient custom, and he is now a man of 30, possessing absolute power. He recently removed his four principal ministers, under the advice of M. Doreff, whom Russia employed as her agent, and decided to resist the advance of the British expedition.

LEFT HER MINISTER HALF A MILLION.

Relatives of Mrs. Dodge Claim Rev. Angus McDonald, a Native of P. E. Island, Used Undue Influence.

Bath, Me., May 17.—Bath people feel particular interest in the announcement that the late Mrs. Abbie R. Dodge, of Jacksonville (Fla.), is to be contested to prevent the Rev. Angus McDonald, who was named as the executor, from receiving the entire estate, which is conservatively estimated at \$500,000.

The Rev. Angus McDonald was born on Prince Edward Island 36 years ago, but came here with his parents at the age of 11 years, and he still lives here. His father became superintendent of a large lumber plant and the boy was educated in the public schools, graduating with high rank in 1884 from the high school. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1890 and from Andover Theological Institute in 1893. He was soon called to the Union Congregational church, Jacksonville (Fla.), where he remained for nine years.

Soon after going there he decided a new and modern church was necessary, and he set about to raise the funds himself. He then received aid from Mrs. Abbie R. Dodge, but during the great Jacksonville fire his church was destroyed. Nothing dented, he set about to rebuild, and again he received financial assistance from Mrs. Dodge. He was young and full of new ideas and a hard worker, which made him very popular and successful.

Seven years ago he married Annie, the daughter of Angus McLeod, of Boston, whom he took to Jacksonville. Mrs. Dodge was their most frequent caller, displaying a remarkable interest in the young preacher, and twice when he came north on his vacations she also managed to visit relatives at Bucksport, but she always managed to visit the clergyman's parents before returning.

Whitney in Another CAPE BRETON DEAL. Sydney, N. S., May 18.—(Special)—It is learned here from authentic sources that a company has been formed by H. M. Whitney, of Boston, and B. P. Pearson, of Halifax, whereby they have secured control of the coal properties at Inverness Mines, Port Hood and Chimney Corner in the county of Inverness, together with the railroads now being operated there in connection with these mines.

Mackenzie & Mann are heavily interested in the Inverness properties, and the general manager there, Mr. Brass, has been called to Montreal in connection with the deal. These collieries are much more extensive than the Montserrat collieries in Cape Breton and the new company will likely seek to capture that trade. Very extensive developments are anticipated.

SUSSEX DECIDES ON INCORPORATION

Sussex, N. B., May 18.—The election on the question of incorporation passed off quietly today. The total vote for incorporation was 140, and ninety against.

Suffering Reached Limit of Endurance.

The Experience of a Well Known Young Lady Who Was Cured of Piles by Using That Never Failing Remedy, Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Cured Her Piles After Everything Else Failed.

From all quarters of the country letters like the following are daily received by Dr. Hamilton's Pills:—

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MANY PEOPLE SUFFER WITH CATARRH OF KIDNEYS.

Pe-ru-na is Invaluable in Such Cases.



Beckache is Often the First Symptom of Catarrh of the Kidneys.

DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED. Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys.

Fred R. Pennell, Pianist, Grand Opera House, Hot Springs, Ark., writes: "Two years ago I came to Hot Springs to take the baths and to be treated for bladder and kidney trouble."

Thomas M. Hicks, 1131 1/2 St. Louisville, Ky., writes: "Neglected cold, irregular habits and overwork brought on serious kidney and bladder trouble. My blood seemed"

ALL CANADIAN ROADS MUST BE CONTROLLED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Announces an Amendment to Railway Act to That Effect—Premier Explains Why Hon. Mr. Emmerson Has Been Silent on G. T. P. Bill—Franco-Canadian Line Falls Through.

Ottawa, May 18.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the house today, made the important statement that the general railway act would be amended so that all railways in Canada should be operated by British subjects.

This proposition of Sir Wilfrid was not satisfactory to the opposition. What they wanted was to single out this one company and let the others go free. Mr. Fielding explained that the law would not only apply to the Grand Trunk Pacific but to all railway companies in Canada, so that if the opposition were in earnest they should accept the premier's proposition, but they refused to do so, and the amendment was voted down.

Mr. Fielding (Leeds and Grenville) moved an amendment providing that the government might take over whatever branch of the eastern division it might think desirable. This was rejected.

Mr. Casgrain (Montmorency) moved that the committee rise and report progress to the minister in charge of a department to enlighten the committee with his views on the subject. Mr. Casgrain argued that the British system made it imperative that the minister in charge of a department should be the one who would introduce and take charge of legislation arising from that department. Mr. Emmerson had signed the contract and therefore he should defend it. If he was in sympathy with it, Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that as Mr. Blair did not approve of the bill last year (Sir Wilfrid) took charge of the measure. Mr. Emmerson was not appointed until after the opening of parliament. The minister of railways had a large department to look after, and it would not be fair to hand him over the amendments to the bill of last year. As to what Mr. Casgrain said, applied to departmental matters and not to legislation which was approved by the cabinet before it was introduced in parliament. A minister did not, of his own motion, introduce legislation.

Mr. Ganong (Charlotte) thought the province of New Brunswick was being slighted because Mr. Emmerson was not contributing to the flood of oratory which has filled the chamber for weeks on the G. T. P. Mr. Casgrain's amendment was lost. The government decided to accept the amendment of the opposition that it

leased until the lease has been approved of by the governor general-in-council. An amendment of the opposition to insure equality of a division of proceeds between the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific on freight handled by both was not accepted by the government, but the general railway law would be amended to provide that the eastern division should be operated by British subjects.

An opposition amendment giving the railway commission instructions to investigate any charge of diversion of freight from Canadian channels was not accepted. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said the amendment would be made to the general railway act. The minister of justice said he would ask the house to vote down an amendment giving the government fifty years running rights over the western division and the branches of the eastern division if the government at the end of the fifty years lease undertook the operation of the eastern division. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said it was possible he would move that or something like it upon the third reading. He had not made up his mind upon it now. With this understanding the amendment was laid to rest in the committee stage.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick moved a general amendment providing that a simultaneous construction work be begun west from Winnipeg, east and west from Quebec, east and west from a point north of North Bay and east from Winnipeg. The various sections are to be completed as nearly as possible at the same time. Mr. Morin (Con.) asked that the G. T. P. be run through his constituency, Dorchester, and the minister of justice said that this was the intention. Mr. Monk (Con.) wanted a date fixed for the eastern division and Mr. Fitzpatrick replied that Messrs. Oiler and Norbury prayed to heaven that this part would never be built. Mr. Fitzpatrick moved that the commissioners for the construction of the eastern division be four instead of three. This was carried although Mr. Borden held that three were sufficient. The bill was then reported for committee.

Franco-Canadian Line Falls Through. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the house that the contract for establishing a line of steamers between France and Canada had not been carried out. It was said that one steamer made a trip in April but the government had no information on the subject. This trip was claimed to have been made between St. Malo and Halifax via St. Pierre (Mis). The contract was the Columbian Bros., who transferred it to one Carboneau. There was indirect communication with Carboneau and no money was paid to any one on the subsidy. In reply to Mr. Tolton (Wellington) Mr. Emmerson said that three additional private boats were built for the International since 1896, two of these were to replace old ones and the third was built for the use of the royal party in 1898. In the senate today, Senator Templeman, who was leading the house, referred to the death of Senators Dever and Reid. He spoke of both in terms of high appreciation and did so of Mr. Reid from personal knowledge. These two members, he said, in a western expression, crossed the "great divide." He extended to relatives sincere expressions of sympathy and appreciation.

ANCIENT MARINER, BORN AT FREDERICTON, DEAD

George Bailey, Probably the Oldest Ship Captain in New England, Passes Away at Brighton, Mass.

Boston, May 18.—Capt. George Bailey, probably the oldest ship captain in New England, is dead at the age of ninety-five, at the residence of his daughter in Brighton, and today his body will be taken to Gloucester for burial, the port from which the old mariner sailed many a ship. After giving up the sea faring life he engaged in the fishery business in Gloucester, and then removed to Brighton.

He was a conspicuous type of rugged old shipmaster, and up to two days before his death his health was apparently as good as it was a score of years ago. He read the newspapers without the aid of glasses, and his mind was keen.

Born in Fredericton (N. B.), he took to the sea at an early age and had visited nearly all the important ports of the world. After giving up the sea he felt that he wanted "one more voyage" and a few years ago took it in one of the swift moving coast steamers. It wasn't the right kind of a ship for the old master. He wanted the spars and sails that had no more about another voyage.

He is survived by two daughters, two sons, Capt. George H. Bailey of Gloucester, and Robert H. Bailey of West Fallmouth (Me.), and several grand and great-grandchildren.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Castoria is a gentle laxative for infants and children. It is made from the finest Castor Oil, and is perfectly safe and reliable. It is sold in all drug stores.

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, N. B., May 18—(Special)—Latest reports from St. John head waters indicate that unless heavy rains occur very soon between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of lumber is likely to be hung up for the season. The water in the brooks is said to be very low. The snow has all gone from the woods, and the portage roads are almost as dry as in midsummer.

Wm. J. Scott, of the Scott Lumber Company, returned this afternoon from a visit to the scene of his concern's operations in Quebec. He reports that the drive on Little Black river reached safe water on Saturday night. The Wild Cat drive is also out, with the exception of 500,000 feet, which was left on the landings.

Thomas Crockett finished driving operations on Blue River several days ago, but he was obliged to abandon a portion of his drive. Morrison Bros. also found it necessary to abandon about 2,000,000 feet.

Kilburn, who has 6,000,000 on Northwest Branch of the St. John for W. H. Murray, is reported to be having a hard time of it, and it is very doubtful if he will get out.

Edgcomb's drive of 2,500,000 on Smoky River is making slow progress, and it is thought that about half of it will be hung up.

narrow building adjoining it on the lower side, occupied upstairs as a dwelling by Daniel Collins and down stairs by T. W. Gregory, engraving, caught fire from a defective fire upstairs and was quite badly gutted. The building is owned by Miss Segoe, and was insured. Both tenants saved most of their effects.

A telegram from Boston this morning announced the death there last night of Mrs. Fenwick, widow of William Fenwick, of St. John. Deceased was ninety years of age.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, N. B., May 17—S. A. Fowler, of St. John, arrived here today with a string of four horses and will use the track preparing for the season's races. David Watson, of St. John, is here today buying horses.

Burpee, Frenze and G. W. Stockton, of Penobscot, and W. A. Jeffries, of Sussex, left here yesterday by C. P. R. for the west. They expect to settle in the vicinity of Calgary.

The body of Patrick Wanley, a former resident of Kings county, was brought from St. John this morning and conveyed to White's Mountain for burial. The deceased moved to St. John about thirty years ago.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Lawson, who died at Amherst on the 13th inst., took place yesterday afternoon. She was buried at Kirk Hill cemetery. The Rev. B. F. Nobles officiated.

HAMPTON.

Hampton, N. B., May 17—E. G. Evans, superintendent of the N. B. Coal & Railway Company, has tendered his resignation to take effect June 1.

The funeral of the late Edward McCarron was held this morning and was very largely attended. Interment took place in the Catholic cemetery, Lower Norton.

The repairs on the L. C. R. station which were begun last fall have not yet been completed. Meanwhile the building does not present a very creditable appearance.

The Misses Fulton, of St. John west, who have been spending a few days with their brother, Rev. R. G. Fulton, returned home yesterday.

MONCTON.

Moncton, N. B., May 17—In the police court yesterday, Police Magistrate Kay, in giving his judgment in the Scott Act case against J. M. Bigelow, dismissed it. He said it was something that he could not understand that "there were open barrooms all along the streets in Moncton and that the police could not get evidence of selling." Notwithstanding that the lockup was full of drunken men, Indians and squaws, still the officers cannot find the liquor in sold or whether it is intoxicating or not.

Prosecutors for the Scott Act, said Magistrate Kay, have virtually set aside and introduced an act of their own for the purpose of making money out of fines. The lawyer for the prosecution and the lawyer for the defence knew that what he was

saying was a fact, and the police officers also knew the same.

James McCleave's automobile met with a serious accident at noon today and as a result the woodwork is practically demolished. Mr. McCleave and E. Hammond, formerly of St. John, were taking a spin at the east end of Main street, when the machine struck a lump on the road. The weight of the machine carried it down the incline and it turned over. McCleave and Hammond were thrown out. The latter was rendered unconscious, in which condition he remained some time. Both were badly shaken up and McCleave was cut about the face.

Moncton, N. B., May 17—(Special)—Some prominent citizens are mourning the sudden departure from the city of a young man who had been in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company here for the past year or more. The agent in question formerly belonged to Truro and while here was a member of one of the leading church choirs and was teacher in the Sunday school. His unpaid bills included his board and at least one or two accommodation notes.

At the annual meeting of the board of trade tonight F. W. Sumner was elected President; Senator McSwiney, vice; D. I. Welch, secretary-treasurer. A discussion on legislation taxing outdoor workmen took place and the matter will be further dealt with at a meeting on the 27th inst. The feeling was against such legislation.

Moncton, May 18—(Special)—Another movement is on foot to erect a large stone block in Moncton to include an up-to-date hotel, opera house, stores, etc.

An option has been secured on the site of Victoria block, and the adjoining land at the corner of Main and Robinson streets, and some outside capitalists have lent encouragement to the project.

H. A. Peters is promoting the scheme, and it depends largely upon local capitalists, and will shortly sound local capitalists, and assistance whether the scheme will go through.

The proposed block would be 156x180, and three stories high. There was some talk last summer about Boston capitalists erecting such a block, but it did not materialize.

Moncton, N. B., May 19—(Special)—Mrs. John England, of Adamsville, was brought to Moncton suffering from a terrible gunshot wound on the left leg, the result of an accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her seventeen-year-old son, about 10 o'clock this morning.

Young England was handling the gun and got a cartridge loaded with double B shot stuck in the breach, and in attempting to get it out, it was discharged and started the kitchen door at the time, received the full charge in the left leg, just above the ankle. Doctor Fairbanks, who attended the injured woman, called Doctor Botford of Moncton, in consultation, and after dressing the wound the best possible, it was decided to remove the patient to the Moncton hospital.

The leg is so badly shattered that it will have to be amputated above the ankle. Bentley Horman, while attending a barn raising at Stilleville yesterday, had a narrow escape from death. A man on the

frame twenty feet above him accidentally let fall an axe, the corner of which struck Horman a glancing blow on the head, inflicting a severe wound.

The Moncton cricketers have received word from the Everett (Mass.) cricket team to the effect that they will visit Moncton in August.

ST. MARTINS.

St. Martins, May 17—The passenger car for the St. Martins railroad is expected to reach the village this evening. This will make traveling to St. Martins more comfortable, and tend to increase the revenue of both the Intercolonial and the St. Martins railways.

P. M. Cochran, J. P., issued papers in a peculiar case this week. It is claimed that William Lair, of Bains Corner, presented an order to W. A. Campbell, of West Quaco, storekeeper, who cashed it and then found he was out \$12. Mr. Campbell took legal proceedings.

On Friday night last some evil disposed person or persons made an attack on the residence of John Bain, Bains Corner, and smashed in the front windows of the house, using bricks and clubs. As the occupants of the building were asleep at the time, there is no clue to the parties who committed the act.

Captain Gough is moving the Fowns & White portable mill from St. Martins to Musquash by water. They expect to sail in the morning.

HOPWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, May 17—The body of the late Mrs. Jas. W. Reid, of New Horton, Albert county, whose death recently occurred in St. John, came down by yesterday's train, and was interred in the family lot in the afternoon.

Miss Ida Peck is recovering from an attack of grippe.

Mrs. Clarissa Hoar is quite ill. Dr. J. T. Lewis was called to see her last night. C. Allison Peck, druggist, of Hillsboro, visited his old home here this week.

McClan Bros' steam mill has finished sawing at the Russell Brook, and been moved to Lower Cape, to saw a cut there. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peck returned yesterday from a trip to St. John.

Mrs. Alice Peck has returned from a quite lengthy visit in Moncton.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester, N. B., May 17—(Special)—The escaped convict, Gordon, who has been at large since Friday last, was captured this morning at Fairview about three miles from Dorchester.

The arrest was made by Gilbert Milton, a farmer, who was in a very weak condition and offered no resistance. They will be placed in the farm gang tomorrow as usual, and made to wear the iron boots.

Edward Cole, the ferryman at Cole's Point, met with a most serious accident by being thrown violently from a heavy truck wagon on Saturday evening. The doctors examination revealed an injured spine, the muscles of the neck are also badly strained, leaving the sufferer in a practically helpless condition.

BLISSVILLE.

Blissville, Sanbury county, N. B.—Harry W. French, of LeLac, has the contract for the building of the Baptist parsonage.

The cost will be about \$1,200. It will be completed during the present summer. As the freshest is high and is over the highway in several places, communication is difficult, between different places.

One of John Moores drives is within four or five days driving of safe water. The other drive is still in Shin Creek, but with time and rain. J. Howe may succeed in bringing it.

Smith Bros' lumber is in safe water. T. B. Roberts and family have here to reside at Welsford. He has purchased a residence from Alex. Stephenson, of that place. Mr. Roberts has had a long and successful business career here. His departure will be much regretted by the community at large.

INDIAN ISLAND.

Indian Island, May 16—Owing to the strong wind Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Lawson did not get over from Deer Island.

Lloyd Calder left here this morning for North Lanes (Me.), where he will work in a cannery plant.

Miss Helen Dixon spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at this place.

Miss Aggie J. Cummings, who has been confined to the house with a severe cold, is again able to attend her duties at the schoolroom.

HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Station, York Co., May 17—The continued wet weather is causing some anxiety among the farmers. The land is very wet and very little seed has been got into the ground yet.

Joseph Robison has returned home from a three weeks' trip to Manitoba and the northwest. Mr. Robison went as far as Edmonton and is much pleased with the appearance of the country.

W. S. Brown has gone to Fredericton, where he has been engaged for the summer as traveling salesman for R. Chester & Sons.

Thomas Barrell, who recently moved to Madam, has sold his farm at Manners, Sutton to Thomas Coburn, of that place, and a meadow lot to Alexander Swan. It is expected that Mr. Coburn will move on to the farm in a short time.

Thomas Robison has got most of his lumber out of Cranberry stream into the Magaguadavic lake and will begin loading on the cars at Magaguadavic station this week.

NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, N. B., May 17—Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Kent Northern Railway by an American syndicate, and there is every likelihood that the deal will be consummated in a few days. It is the intention of the new company to extend the road eighteen miles through to the beach and establish a new route to Prince Edward Island.

Fast steamers will be employed both summer and winter. The company also have in contemplation the extension of the road to Chipman. The present manager, Mr. Murray, will be retained. The Kent Northern was the only branch line in the maritime provinces kept open during last winter.

It is learned here that the Bell Telephone Company proposes to enter the New Brunswick field by way of the North Shore. The company is now extending its

lines in Quebec and hope to reach Dalhousie this summer, and from this point the company hopes to reach St. John by the I. C. R. route, and then into the state of Maine, thus completing an eastern American circuit.

Allan A. Davidson has been appointed police magistrate here in succession to the late John Niven.

ST. GEORGE.

St. George, N. B., May 17—The pleasure steamer built by J. Newman for a number of local gentlemen was successfully launched on Saturday last.

Captain John McLeod, assisted by Pilot Baldwin, broke the bottle of wine over her bow and a neat little sign nailed on forward as the wine poured down her front proclaimed her christened "Jessie M."

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Milne are receiving congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The employees of the Bay of Fundy granite works presented Mr. and Mrs. Milne with an elegant silver tea set.

On account of the high water in the lakes, due to the heavy rains, the fishing is not yet at its best. Several fine strings of trout caught by local sports give promise of "better doings" when the water falls.

Three schooner loads of pulp have already been shipped from here since the river opened and another schooner is on her way to be loaded.

A dog killed three sheep on Sunday last and his owner decided that he had fared long enough. Procuring a bag he weighted it down with stones, secured his dog's canine friend inside and threw him over the upper bridge, a stone's throw from the falls. It is not Niagara but men have been known to go over and no trace or vestige of them ever been found. However, the dog was home before his master.

Father Doyle and Father Nolan, R. C. missionaries from New York, are giving a mission here in the Roman Catholic church. Both are gifted, eloquent gentlemen.

Dr. Dick is being welcomed by his many friends after a prolonged stay in St. John.

GAGETOWN.

Gagetown, May 17—Arbor day was observed at both grammar and primary schools in the district. At the grammar school the fence which was becoming dilapidated and was not now a necessity, was removed and several trees planted. The results of the zealous labor of teachers and pupils is a much improved school ground.

Tree planting and flour bed making occupied the time and attention of the primary department.

Fred James was in the village last week coming to accompany his mother, Mrs. Silas James, and his sisters to his home at Middle Sackville, where they will for the present reside. The removal of the family is much regretted, they having made themselves valuable members of society, being especially interested in all church work.

Queens county circuit court opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock, Judge Gregory presiding. One case only was entered and disposed of, that of the King vs. James Jolliffe, of Colles Island, for setting fire and destroying a quantity of boom poles. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and after due deliberation was sentenced

to six months in the Queens county jail. H. A. McKeown appeared for the crown and J. R. Duann for the prisoner.

Dr. A. A. Stockton, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Gandy, Mr. M. J. Isaacs were here this week.

A party of about thirty went to Queens town on the Springfield Monday evening to attend service in the new Episcopal church at that place. The farewell sermon by Rev. H. A. Cody was preached on that occasion. Mr. Cody leaves shortly for the Northwest, much to the regret of his parishioners.

CHATHAM.

Chatham, May 18—The funeral of Jean, only daughter of William Scott, was held yesterday afternoon and was very largely attended. The service was conducted by Rev. D. Henderson, assisted by Rev. J. Morris McLean. The choir of St. Andrew's church sang the hymns The Sands of Time are Sinking and Safely, Safely, Gathered in. Among the beautiful flowers were a wreath from pupils of school department deceased attended, calls lilies from Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Snowball, roses from Mrs. Ellis, calls lilies from Miss Alice Johnson, carnations from Miss Bertha Edgar.

Ben Lockhart had the ends of three fingers cut off yesterday while working at one of the barbers in the Dominion Pulp Mill.

Ambrose McGraw died on Sunday after an illness of several months. He was 40 years old, and leaves a wife and one son. The funeral was held Tuesday, the interment being in St. Michael's cemetery.

The Migration of Birds was discussed at the Miramichi Natural History meeting last evening by Dr. Cox. Dr. Baxter and Captain Anthony Adams.

P. H. C. Benson left last night on a trip to Bathurst.

Captain Marshall, D. S. A. of St. John, has been in town the last few days.

Father Doyle and Father Nolan, R. C. missionaries from New York, are giving a mission here in the Roman Catholic church. Both are gifted, eloquent gentlemen.

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THE MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE.

(Opera House Block), 207 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

By the rush we had on our opening day, Saturday last, one would have thought we had the whole Clothing trade of the city, which only goes to prove that our large stock of up-to-date clothing at such low prices cannot be competed with in the city. People seem to have taken full advantage of this fact, as our store was crowded with purchasers both day and night.

We are still prepared to receive the patronage of the many thousands of people in this celebrated city of ours and throughout the country, and all will be promptly waited upon, as we spare no expense in procuring ample help. Shrewd buyers will be interested in our window display.

Gentlemen, you cannot help walking gracefully in one of our up-to-date suits. Give us a trial, and you will then be satisfied or your money will be cheerfully refunded. We will still offer these wonderfully low prices:—

- Men's Department--Specials.**
- Men's Suits in fancy stripes at \$3 50, 5 00, 6 50, 8 00, 9 00 to 12 00
 - Men's Suits in fancy tweeds at 5 00, 6 00, 7 50, 8 00 to 12 00
 - Men's Suits in blue and black serges at 6 00, 8 00, 9 00 and 10 00
 - Men's Suits in clay worsteds at 9 00 and 12 00
 - Men's Suits in West of England cloths at 12 00 and 14 00



- Boys' Department--Specials,**
- Boys' 3-Piece Suits in fancy tweeds at \$2 50, 3 50, 4 75, 5 00 and 7 00
 - Boys' 3-Piece Suits in serges at 3 00, 5 00 and 7 00
 - Boys' 3-Piece Suits in fancy stripes at 4 50, 5 50 and 7 50
 - Boys' 2-Piece Suits in fancy tweeds at 1 25
 - Boys' 2-Piece Suits in serges at 2 50 and 3 50
 - Boys' 2-Piece Suits in fancy stripes at 2 40 and 2 75
 - Boys' Norfolk Suits at 1 90, 2 40 and 2 75

- Youths' Department--Specials.**
- Youths' Suits in fancy stripes at \$3 50, 4 75, 5 00 and 7 50
 - Youths' Suits in fancy tweeds at 5 00, 6 00, 6 50 and 7 50
 - Youths' Suits in blue and black serges at 5 50, 7 00 and 9 00

One Price is strictly adhered to with us, And all goods marked in plain figures.

We have not only the stock but we have the clothes to suit your fancies. We have Men's Pants in abundance, and the prices range from 75c a pair up to \$3.50. Youths' Pants from 90c up. Boys' Pants from 25c up. The swellest assortment of Gents' Furnishings can be had here. A dollar saved is a dollar earned, and one can save many dollars by purchasing from us. Give us a call and be convinced for yourself.

THE MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE, Opera House Block, 207 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M. by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, N. B., a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, N. B.: Wm. Somerville, W. A. Ferris.

Subscriptions are asked to pay their subscriptions to the office when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 21, 1914.

A MIGHTY STRUGGLE.

That the struggle between employers and employed in the United States will become a national fight instead of a series of local struggles is more evident daily. Employers, like employees, are uniting everywhere. Each of these powerful opponents is forming a machine of immense strength for offensive or defensive warfare and when the unions act, not locally or by separate trades, but nationally, and the employers follow their example, the class war becomes a national struggle. The answer to the sympathetic lock-out will be a sympathetic strike, or vice versa. The employers may use a national blacklist. It will be met by a national strike. Such events would shake the United States as never before, and the short of civil war.

Today both sides are storing up ammunition for the supreme test which they regard as inevitable. In an article dealing with the labor situation Mr. William English Walling, in the Independent, says the "open shop" is the question about which the fight will take on national proportions. His estimate of the situation is striking and alarming, yet it cannot be said that he exaggerates.

"The whole employing class of the United States is lining up for a new campaign against the unions. In this fight it is backed by the press, the middle classes, public opinion generally and the highest legislative tribunals in the country. The struggle is tremendous. It will decide not only the industrial, but the social and political future of the United States. The employer's campaign is successful, it means the elimination of trade unions as a factor in American industry. If it fails, nothing short of direct government control can prevent the unions' steady progress toward industrial domination."

Among some changes there has been of late a strong growth of sentiment in favor of the "open shop." Organized labor, on the other hand, sees in the "open shop" a menace to its power and is fighting it more strongly than ever. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in rendering a decision under the anthracite coal commission award, spoke strongly and authoritatively in favor of the open shop, and strengthened in no small measure the position of those who will be content with nothing less when he said:

"There can be no doubt that the employer has a perfect right to employ and discharge men in accordance with the conditions of his industry; that he is not obliged to give any reason for discharge. This right of discharge must be maintained. Any other view of the case would compel employers to employ men whether they had work for them or not, and would thus stultify business and work injury to all other employees."

Union-leaders feel that the right to discharge without cause would be ultimately fatal to unionism. That right, they say, could be used to discriminate against union men, and to weaken the union forces "in times of peace." Mr. Walling says such discrimination is already general, and that employers' associations are everywhere installing employment bureaus by which they can assist one another. He sees a time coming when employers will act as a unit toward labor, when the blacklist will be practiced on a national scale, and when the unions too will act nationally. Then will come a national deadlock and trouble.

The Wall Street Journal believes Mr. Walling's view is not unduly pessimistic, and offers this somewhat curious comment:

"It is certain that sooner or later the fight for domination of the labor market will reach national proportions, regrettable as any such development will be. Remembering that labor unionism is the strongest material obstacle to socialism at the present day, and that its defeat in a national fight will assuredly bring a tremendous social force into existence, conservative employers may well wonder a little whether in conducting a struggle against labor unionism they are seeking their best interests. Calm at the present time seems very largely a rule in the industrial world, but it begins to look as if it were the calm before the storm."

For many reasons the situation in Canada presents no such immediate dangers. The desire to live and live is stronger here than in the United States, and concessions by both sides are more frequent. Unionism does not go to such extremes here as in the Republic, and the sympathetic strike—that dangerous weapon of the walking delegate—is not recognized as an advisable measure. There are in Canada, were at the end of last year, 1,651 unions of all kinds. Of these New Brunswick had fifty-six,

Nova Scotia ninety-three, P. E. Island fourteen, Ontario had 538, Quebec 202 and British Columbia 216. Compared with the total number of workers in Canada, the total force under union control is small. That force will grow rapidly. Its leaders will increase the power of their organization more rapidly and derive greater benefits from union the more they avoid the attempts at tyrannical dictation which are so frequent, so costly and so troublesome in the United States.

THE BOSTON MEETING.

The Boston meeting held to advocate reciprocity with Canada and Newfoundland was representative and earnest and proved the existence of a powerful and determined element in New England which will make trouble for such Massachusetts politicians as refuse to recognize its wishes and forward them. The surprise of the meeting lay not so much in the resolutions, whose complexion was foreseen, as in the direct attack upon United States Senator Lodge, our old friend of the Alaska boundary tribunal, who was formally recognized by the meeting as the principal anti-reciprocity force in the Bay State. The Boston Herald, in an editorial dealing with the meeting, serves notice upon this Republican boss that he must mend his ways or give place to another. The Herald says on this head:

"Annexation is for a number of obvious reasons practically impossible, but what our business men do believe is that in the absence of annexation it is possible by wise international agreements to obtain for the people, both north and south of this long border line, many and perhaps most of the trade benefits which would be obtained through annexation. They are not in this developing chemical theories; they are not chasing rainbows; they are simply treating a practical business question in a practical business manner, and they now intend to insist that those who represent Massachusetts in Congress, and by extension of organized business activity, those who represent other New England states in Congress, shall be brought to realize that the merchants and manufacturers of this group of states believe that an extension of their trade northward and eastward is vital to their future welfare, and that unless senators and representatives can put their shoulders to the wheel and by earnest and honest effort bring about the required international agreements, then others must be found to take their places who will earnestly work toward this end."

This is all very pretty, but it is not likely to cause the Senator to seek an immediate divorce from protection and defy the all powerful influence of protected interests at Washington. The Massachusetts reciprocity men have infinite mission-work before them in their own state and their own country.

And, what is more to the point, they have yet to realize that the kind of reciprocity they are talking about is not the kind which would be considered at Ottawa, by either Liberals or Conservatives. To enlarge the market for American manufactures is commendable and necessary from the American standpoint, but Canada must see some measure of safety for her own varied interests, and some definite prospect of large profit from reciprocal trade, before she will bargain set toward reciprocal trade with the United States, and there is, as yet, no sign that the Americans think of offering terms which Canadians would regard as warranting consideration. Our neighbors have yet to learn the extent to which Canada has become independent of their market within the last ten years. For all that real reciprocal trade may come when they have learned their lesson.

A STRANGE NATION.

It is not strange that enthusiasm over the war and confidence in the future are the ruling features of the public spirit in Japan today. The Japanese desired war. The Japanese had been preparing for war for ten years. And the Japanese have been winning signal successes. The crippling of Russian sea power in the East was in itself enough to raise the fighting spirit of the nation to an unparalleled pitch. And it was already high.

But what of Russia? What would have been the feeling in England, or the United States, or Germany, had the national armistice with a series of reverses so grave and so significant as that series Russia has encountered in Manchuria? What would have been the attitude of British, Americans or Germans had the ruling authorities committed them to an unjust war and the first weeks had brought appalling evidence of unpreparedness, bungling and ineptitude in the face of a brave, resourceful and tireless enemy? In any of the three countries named such events as have occurred in the Far East would have elicited a universal roar of rage and grief and a determination to do something. The country would have been impossible to repress, any it would have resulted inevitably in attempts at reform in the very presence of the enemy, and in that swamping of horses while crossing a stream which is said to be so inadvisable. These changes would have been insisted upon on the plea that since they were necessary they could not be made too soon, to prevent greater disasters. Convinced that honesty of purpose and efficiency in high places had been secured British, Americans or Germans would be ready to support the war as long as any reasonable man could be convinced that success was still possible.

But in Russia the staggering blows which the nation has received in rapid succession are followed by no national outcry, and

adequate sprinkler apparatus. Violation of the proposed act is to be punished by a fine of \$500. The preparation of this legislation, which is generally commended in Massachusetts, goes to show that the alarm created there by the Chicago disaster, and the discovery that many public buildings were extremely unsafe, did not end in talk. In some of the smaller cities of the state, it is certain, objection will be made that the improvements outlined are too costly. The reply to that objection has been made in advance. It is that the improvements are necessary, and that enterprises which cannot afford to pay for the changes required by such safety would better be abandoned.

BAPTIST UNION.

Baptists and Christians generally will hear with pleasure that at yesterday's meeting of the clergymen representing the several Baptist bodies comprising the progress toward union was made, and it was agreed that an agreement would be reached. Union of the Baptists will mean greater strength, as it did for the Methodists and Presbyterians. Writing of this question before the result of Tuesday's conference was known, the editor of the Religious Intelligencer said in part:

"Very few are found who question the desirability of union. Some do not clearly see its feasibility. The adjustment of differences seems to them difficult. They are not sure it can be done without hurt and loss. Many had like fears when Presbyterian union was proposed; and when Methodist union was proposed. But nobody now questions the wisdom of those unions. A quarter of a century of a united Presbyterianism in Canada has demonstrated its wisdom; and twenty years of Methodist consolidation has proven that it was the right thing to do. Both these bodies have a strength and an influence that would have been quite impossible in their divided condition. And very soon after the union those who had feared most were glad to testify that their fears were not realized. And as the years have gone on, it has become more and more manifest that the consolidation was of God, for the extension of his kingdom and glory. Following the line of least common resistance, as union movements naturally do, there are no bodies that ought to be able more easily to get together than the Baptists. Their present differences are fewer than were those of the Presbyterians when they became one, or of the Methodists when their union was effected. We commend the question of the careful thought of all our people; and to their prayers. Let us all seek unto God for his guidance, and be glad to follow where he leads."

THE RECORD BREAKERS.

The Hamburg-American steamship line is to build a mammoth vessel far exceeding even the giants launched recently by the White Star company. The new vessel will be more than an eighth of a mile in length and her tonnage will be 35,000. A writer who tells of the builder's plans says these ships "placed short of to stowport, would fall 215 feet short of a full mile. The weight of the new ship is just two and a half times that of the greatest battleship in the world. Freight weighing 14,000 tons, or just the tonnage of the largest battleship, will be carried by the new marine monster, as well as a cityful of passengers. Never in the history of ship-building has such a jump in tonnage been made as in this case, when an increase will be made from 21,400 tons to 35,000. The Celtic advanced 500 tons over the Celtic; the new ship will have a tonnage of 14,000 tons over the Celtic. It is the greatest of the present freight carriers; and they are tremendous—will look small alongside this leviathan. Moderate speed, wonderful cargo capacity and small coal consumption will be her most remarkable features. She will represent the extreme of one type. Of another type is the racing mail and passenger ship where great sacrifices are made to engine and bunker space in order to develop the driving power necessary for express speed. The turbine may modify these racing ships, giving more speed with less waste of space. And of late there is mention of an electrically driven vessel which is 'out of the duration of the present ocean voyage as a rule. Mr. Kipling's McAndrew was a true prophet when he said 'There'll be the loco-boiler next, and thirty knots an hour.' The best of the liners are seven knots slower than thirty today, but the new Cunarders will better them by a knot or two; and there is much evidence that the greatest things in ship-building will come very soon.

LOSSES AND GAINS.

The latest despatches confirm the report that Japan has suffered fearful loss at sea, a cruiser and a battleship having been destroyed. One was rammed by a sloop during a dense fog, and the other ran upon mines ten miles off Port Arthur. Whether these floating infernal machines were Russian or Japanese does not appear, and is not of great consequence. The despatches give only the number of men rescued from the sinking vessels, and the loss is left to estimate the number lost. It is likely that 500 men were sacrificed, or nearly as many as sank with Admiral Makarov off Port Arthur.

The weakening of Japanese naval power by these disasters is very great, yet it will be conceded that the Islanders can bear the loss much better now than they could have borne it six weeks ago, since the Russian fleet in Eastern waters is no longer formidable. Whatever happens at Port Arthur, Admiral Togo has abundant strength left to deal with either of the crippled Russian squadrons should one of them seek the open sea. It may be said, also, that considering the amount of damage inflicted upon the enemy, Japan's losses thus far have been small.

A report which still lacks definite confirmation this morning credits the second Japanese army with a victory in which the Russians lost 2,000 in killed and wounded, a casualty list which might well be correct if considerable forces were engaged, for the Japanese have shown a determination to drive home their attacks at any cost. Official reports of a reliable nature concerning the fighting at the Yalu are at length received. The Japanese lost about 1,000 killed and wounded. They buried 1,383 Russians and captured 583. If the Russian wounded were three times as numerous as their killed, which is about the usual proportion, and which was the case of the Japanese, the Russian losses in killed and injured would total more than 5,900. This with the loss of their guns and the invaluable position from which they were driven gives us some idea of the gravity of the first blow dealt by General Kuroki. Port Arthur evidently will be under the fire of Japanese siege guns within a short time. The latest news indicates that a sufficient force has been assembled there to hammer the fortress into submission without interfering with the more important plan of bringing General Kuroki to a stand south of Mukden or driving him north to Harbin.

must be guaranteed by an American concern. Several American guarantee companies have Canadian offices, and in some instances the bonds of officials holding office under the Dominion government had American securities behind them. The Dominion government has now decided that only bonds of British or Canadian companies will be accepted. If the American discrimination was proper, that which the Canadian government has now decided to pursue is both proper and natural. Canadian or British security bonds will do very well.

This incident, of no very great importance in itself, affords an example of protective and retaliatory policy which may be greatly expanded some day. Reference is not made to the adoption of a high protective tariff, but to a policy whereby business shall be kept more and more in the hands of Canadians and British except in cases where foreign competitors agree to deal on equitable and mutually profitable terms.

The adoption of the Chamberlain preferential plan, if it comes, would create a tremendous stir in the United States. The growing party across the line which now favors reciprocity and which has little chance of obtaining the kind of reciprocity it has in mind, would be in a pretty plight were the preference adopted. Yet because of the high tariff system maintained by the United States, the Americans would have no just cause for complaint. Their only course would be to ask for terms. Before they adopted that course they might try other and bolder in considerable bluster, but in the end self-interest would cause them to try to make the best of what for them would be a bad bargain.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Victoria (B. C.) is talking about spending \$280,000 to improve its water supply.

Chefoo hears that Japan has lost two more ships. Thus far Chefoo has had a most unreliable witness.

The evening newspaper which attempted to explain the local political situation yesterday will know more about it later on. Not one of its guesses was correct.

The firemen will turn out and provide an interesting feature of the Champlain celebration. They show the right spirit, and there will be no lack of men like them.

Col. Henry Waterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who was frequently criticized, Mr. Grover Cleveland

CANADIAN BONDS WILL DO.

Some time ago the United States government decided to strike the British guarantee companies doing business on this side of the Atlantic, and throw all possible business in the way of American companies. A law was passed by which bonds given by a United States official

nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For this reason, medicine is practically helpless in any disease.

Liquozone is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetable and animal in nature, and the very life of an animal is made up of germs. Liquozone is a certain infection to germs, yet it is human and it is the most helpful thing in the world. There is no other way to end the life of an animal disease.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—large oxygen gas—by a process which requires immense apparatus and long time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone represents the virtues of 100 cubic inches of the gas. The process by which the virtues are concentrated into liquid form, has been constant subject of scientific and chemical research for more than 20 years.

The result is a product which does not oxidize, and is not affected by heat, cold, or the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. But oxygen is a gas, and unstable; while Liquozone is fixed and concentrated. It gets an use of oxygen virtues into the blood, go wherever the blood goes. The result is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the great virtue of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is

not announces that he will support him if developments indicate that he can win.

Baptist union may almost be regarded as an accomplished fact. The committee whose work seems certain to be crowned with success is to be congratulated upon its wisdom in council.

Sussex has decided to incorporate. It will progress here. Already a centre of considerable importance, and the home of some most promising industries, Sussex should grow rapidly in the future.

A Boston woman who is suing for a divorce told the court her husband said he could not support her because he was taking violin lessons and could not spare the money. In some communities the violin lessons alone would be regarded as sufficient cause for a separation.

Halifax is laying a water pipe in place of the old one which has become corroded. The city engineer is to estimate the cost of a new fire main through the congested district. It may be necessary to tap a greater source of water supply.

The end of the G. T. P. discussion, in parliament at least, is in sight. The length of the session now depends upon the nature of Mr. Fielding's budget speech. If the government decides to let the tariff alone entirely the session will not last very long. If the tariff is tinkered Ottawa opinion is that the House will sit into August.

Even newspaper men cannot play base ball and lose with "knocking" the umpire. In Ottawa the men who write for the Free Press played those who get out the Journal. The Free Press men won. Hear now the outcry of the losers:

The Free Press had a ring—Mr. Michael J. Shea, Harvard coach, football and lacrosse player, and all around athlete. He had a whole lot to do in getting the game for the Free Press. But the man who should have been the laurel wreath is Willie Cameron. Grant, the sporting editor of the afternoon Free Press, Archie Priest, who acted as captain, decided that he did not know enough about the game to play. But he was recommended as referee, and he has such a look of rational ignorance that the Journal boys offered no objections. They were sorry after. Willie Cameron Grant had a hallucination that a ball over the plate, no matter how low, was a strike. Then he had some busy ideas as to balls and putting men out on bases. Needless to say the Journal, therefore, got some raw deals in the way of decisions.

MEN'S SUITS, \$2.98 to \$15. We are showing nearly double the stock of Men's Suits than we have shown at previous season. Think of the variety in styles, patterns and colors in the range between \$2.98 and \$15.00. A comparison of these suits and prices will show that you can save from \$2 to \$8 by buying your spring suit here.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 201 Union Street, WAUKEGAN Barbed Wire Fencing. Costs about 10 per cent more but runs 20 per cent further than any other brand and is therefore cheapest for farmers to use. Strong as the strongest. If your dealers cannot supply you write to W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

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Cut Out This Coupon. For the offer may not appear again, fill out the blank and mail it to the Liquozone Co., 463-465 Wabash Ave., Chicago. My disease is: Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, Abcesses—Anorexia, La Grippe, Leucorrhoea, Liver Troubles, Malaria—Neuralgia, Many Heart Troubles, Piles—Pneumonia, Pleurisy—Quinsy, Rheumatism, Scurvy—Scabies, Scrofula—Syphilis, Stomach Troubles, Throat Troubles, Tuberculosis, Tumors—Ulcers.

Dr. Silex.
A STIRRING TALE OF ADVENTURE.

By Harris Burland, author of "Dacour's."
Dr. Silex is the latest fiction.

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CHAPTER XVI—(Continued).

She handed the scroll to the herald, who had listened to the words with a scornful smile on his face. He bowed, and casting his eye carelessly over the writing, as though to assure himself of the substance of the message, began to roll it up, looking slowly round at the rough faces of the captains. Then Sir Thule de Brie, who during all this had been in the shadow of the curtain, came out into the light, and the two men looked each other squarely in the face.

"You," stammered the herald, "Sir Thule de Brie? How many more dead have come to life?"

"Ask rather, Sir Herald, how many that are living shall die. And tell your master, that if he respects my lady's wishes, she takes his life out of my hands; but that if he thwarts them, neither castle, nor armour, nor armies shall keep him safe. I have lived for four years alone, starved, and frozen in a wilderness of ice, and I have only struggled to live that Count Guy of Marmoros may die."

The herald did not answer him, but turned to the Lady Thora.

"I take it, my lady," he said, "that this country and somewhat ambiguous document is, in effect, a declaration of war, seeing that no man with the blood of our race in his veins would be likely to comply with its demands."

"You are at liberty to read it as you will," Sir Herald said, "but I only ask that which is my own. Gentlemen, have you any objection to this message?"

"Only one," cried Captain Balmain, who had proper sense of dignity of diplomatic language. "That if this Count Guy doesn't turn out of the place by tomorrow morning, we will blow him out of it by tomorrow night."

"Are you," cried the others.

The Princess smiled, and then turning to the herald, said sweetly:

"My friends agree with all I have said, and desire an answer by noon tomorrow. We shall not require your presence any longer, Sir Herald."

The man stepped forward a pace, and his dark eyes glittered coldly. "I will take upon myself to give you my master's answer," he said; "both to you, and to Sir Thule de Brie, and to those poor fellows who have been like wretches from the sea, and who know not the hopelessness of your cause. My answer is this: He drew his steel gauntlet from his left hand, and threw it ringing on the floor. Sir Thule de Brie sprang forward, and picking it up, handed it on his knees to the Princess Thora. She rose indignantly to her feet, imperious with flashing eyes. We all rose, too, and more than one of us laid his hand on the hilt of his sword.

"Sir Herald," she said sternly, "you exceed your authority. You master's naught of us as yet, and you were sent with a message of welcome. We will receive his answer, not yours, by noon tomorrow."

"I have my master's confidence," he replied, turning to leave the room, "and I can assure you, my lady, that your answer tomorrow will not be spoken with the lips."

"And our reply may speak louder than you think, Sir Herald," the Princess replied. "The audience is ended. Sir Thule de Brie, conduct the knight to his boat."

The glittering steel of embroidered silk and polished steel passed out of our sight through the cabin doors, and Sir Thule de Brie followed with his hand upon his sword.

Before three hours had passed we had our answer. It came in the form of a mass of rock which went singing over our heads with incredible velocity, and buried itself in the sea, about a quarter of a mile beyond us.

wine or some sort of liquor, and in one of them a small dog of the Pomeranian type, with a silver collar round his neck. These towers had probably been occupied by the officers of the guard.

We distributed our small force along the whole length of the wall, and as we were now to be a military body, divided into small sections of about forty men, each under the command of their own captain. Each section had a maxim and a fifteen-pounder. Captain Thoraassen was in command; and Sir Thule de Brie, an ex-gunnery lieutenant, and two ex-sergeants of marines, constituted his whole staff. His own military knowledge was not great, but he was a man who was well able to assimilate and make use of the knowledge of others.

Before twenty-four hours had elapsed we were comfortably settled in our new home. The guns were mounted on the towers, the provisions distributed, and the whole system of guards and military routine marked. The place appeared absolutely impregnable, and it was a marvel to me why it had been evacuated. Not a single man was left in the castle, and I am sure that if any had been, they would have been carried off by their comrades. I could only suppose that the defenders had understood that the castle would be taken, and that they would be killed or captured. I wondered what Count Guy of Marmoros, the finest soldier and strongest warrior of the kingdom, would say to them when they arrived at the castle gate. I think we could have held the place a year against all the forces of Asturia. But it was our intention to leave it at the earliest opportunity. It was only the end of the wedge, resting upon a base where we could form our plan, and from which we could conduct our operations.

Our plan of campaign was a simple one, and dictated by circumstances. A map of the castle, roughly drawn by Sir Thule de Brie, lay before us, and we studied it carefully. It was obviously useless to fight the castle, and we were quite unable to storm it. It was also a waste of time to wait for the enemy to come into the open to be shot at, and we were to adopt the Fabian system, and to force them to wait for us. We resolved, therefore, to blow in the gates of the castle with dynamite, and to force our way into the heart of the fortress. It was a plan which the advantage would lie with an enemy trained in the art of war, and in the art of combat, but it was the only likely one that suggested itself to us. Perhaps you will smile, Cordoux, when you read of this, but I am sure that you will remember that we had no trained staff or commander in our ranks, and that our ideas were only those of men who had never fought without having been taught how to do so.

We rested ourselves for two days, for we had gone through a long and hard day that lay before us. The men should be absolutely fresh in body and spirits. Hour after hour I sat in the top of one of the towers, and I looked through a telescope. The people and buildings were most interesting to me as an antiquarian. How was it possible that a people so advanced in the arts of war should be so backward in the arts of peace? The great castle itself, grim and silent in the dark-ground, was a symbol of a conservatism. A fresh and equally gorgeous flag floated from the top of the tower, and there was no other sign of life on its walls. It watched us like a gigantic eagle perched on a rocky crag, never stirring, but with keen and penetrating eyes.

Behind the castle lay the unknown kingdom of Asturia, and somewhere, not more than twenty miles away, there was a city of our ambitions. We were now in lat. 80 deg. 40 min. The ground sloped so steeply from the shore that it was impossible to see the city. The walls of the bay and the sharp angles of the castle towered. We gathered, however, from various conversations with the Princess Thora, that the city was the capital of the kingdom. If that were the case, it was still quite possible that we might ever see the city.

It was now August 29th, and we already had several hours of darkness behind us. What was to be done would have to be done quickly. The thermometer, however, was no lower than 45 deg., and it was quite possible that the night would be a quiet one, which afterwards turned out to be the case, that this comparative warmth was due to some peculiar and internal heat of the town, and that the whole land was in fact the centre of intense volcanic activity.

On the night of August 31st we decided to make our first attempt to drive the enemy from their stronghold. In making our plans, we had received considerable assistance from the merchants and common people of the town, who were still at heart the enemies of their king, and who had already sent us a secret deputation composed of darkies. We could not count on their open assistance in the attack, as they were too deeply saturated with feelings of hatred, but they gave us such valuable information as to the position of the enemy's troops, and as to the state of the town, that it is hard to doubt that if things went all in our favor, they would swear out to fight with us and avenge themselves for five years of slavery and oppression. We could not respect their sympathy was practical. We had decided that the success of this attack would depend more on the affair being carried out by stealth than by any open display of force; and they supplied us with five hundred costumes such as were worn by the ordinary mechanics in the city.

Arrived in these garments, we sallied out after dark in parties of five and six, and hid ourselves unobtrusively in the town. Two men were unlimbered and packed on a rule sort of a wagon in such a way as to suggest a party of merchandise. The ammunition and gun cartridges were covered over and placed in a similar vehicle, and both were drawn by a line of men pulling on ropes. This rather peculiar sight would occasion no particular comment in the town, as the horses in this country are limited in number and exclusively owned by the knights and noblemen.

It was nearly midnight before the whole

five hundred of us had passed out into the town. It was a dangerous enterprise, and would have been impossible if we had not been able to rely on the silence and passive assistance of the people. We agreed to meet at the north end of the town close to the gates of the castle, but not in such a way as to attract attention, remaining scattered in small groups in the neighboring streets until the signal was given. Each man was armed with a rifle, muffled up to resemble a bundle of sticks or reeds, and at a preconcerted signal, the men on the forts had instructions to open a heavy and fire the east end of the castle to create a diversion in that quarter. We also detailed one hundred of our men to make a feint on the eastern gate from a safe distance. The main point of our attack was to be the Great West Gate.

I, Sir Thule de Brie, Captain Thoraassen and two other men made our way through a narrow alley which led into the open space round the castle. We narrowly escaped detection, for no sooner did we appear in the shadows of an archway, than we heard the clink of steel, and six tall soldiers fell past us and disappeared into the darkness. It was now about a heavy and fire the east end of the castle to create a diversion in that quarter. We also detailed one hundred of our men to make a feint on the eastern gate from a safe distance. The main point of our attack was to be the Great West Gate.

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WEAKNESS
Foe of the Aged.

With Enervated Strength and Impoverished Blood Springtime is a Season of Danger to Old People.

TO GET STRONG AND BE ALWAYS HEALTHY USE THE GREAT FOOD-TONIC, **FERRO-ZONE.**

Revitalizes, Invigorates, Tones Up the Feeble and Weak.

Years run their burden on our shoulders, seasons come and go, always taking some of our vitality with them. Though the dead and dying surround us, we cheerfully confront the spectacle, imagining ourselves, endowed with some unquenchable element that defies the ravages of those diseases to which our friends have bowed.

Thousands of us emerge from winter more dead than alive. This is because we have not recovered from fresh air, exercise, and sunshine. We forget that the maintenance of health must be made a pursuit, and sought with as much persistence as wealth, knowledge, or fame. Yet only when the great destroyer, Physical Weakness, has gnawed deeply into our vitality do we recognize the need of action.

Right now, today, is the time to look for better health. If you use Ferrozone you'll find it, and quickly, too. Ferrozone is a grand blood renovator, makes the vital fluid rich, red, and nutritious. By strengthening the blood, a current of life is sent into every nook and corner of the body that puts stammering and staying power into all weak organs.

A complete restoration to the health and spirits of youth is within the reach of everyone that uses the food tonic Ferrozone. You can hardly afford to miss the benefit of such a strength-giving medicine. Hold it, you better try it! Price 50c. per box, or six bottles for \$2.50. At all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

CHAPTER XVII.
The Siege of Sancta Maria.

It was quite evident that the siege of Sancta Maria was to be no child's play. We were rather over two miles from the shore, and yet this huge mass of stone had been hurled at us with marvellous accuracy and force. The manufacture of mangonels had evidently improved since the days of William the Conqueror. We examined the castle carefully through telescopes, and saw a great engine of some sort perched upon the highest tower, and fifty men straining at a long lever. Then they suddenly stepped back, the lever whirled round like a wheel of mist, and another dark object flew towards us. We could distinguish its flight the whole distance, and saw it swing down on our main top

CHAPTER XVIII.
The Trap.

As we made our way into the square to join the others, we came upon an outpost of the Royal Guard. They were lying dead on the pavement, their faces shivered with bullets, and four of our own brave fellows were lying in a pool of blood near their feet. One of our men, who had been with his body literally cut into two pieces.

I myself had obtained permission to be one of the three men told off to place the bomb in the tower of the Western Gate, and to fire the fuse. It was not a very glorious post of honor, as the danger was slight, but I was a young man, and I could not resist the temptation.

We crept forward across the square without much fear of being observed, for the men on the ship were using their flash-light beams to search the water, and the castle was left in utter darkness. Our soft leather shoes made no sound on the smooth rock. A single yellow torch flared in a niche of the building, and its light was lit in the blackness before it reached the earth. Our elementary sense had apparently been successful. We could hear the rattling of the cartridges in the eastern side—the rattle of rifles, and the cries of men. But here the walls seemed to be deserted. No light came from the windows, and the sentries were nowhere to be seen.

We reached the castle without mishap, and felt cautiously along it until we came to the Great Gate. Then we sank on our knees, and the grip relaxed on my revolver, and it was now too late to repair the error. Taking my matchbox from my pocket, I carefully struck a wax vesta, and, holding it up to the fuse, I was agreed that the others should run directly this was done, and my companions were ten yards across the square before I was struck by my mortar and hand me back tight against the gate. I was not struck, but before they saw they were under a shower of spluttering sparks, and I was only timed for one minute. I writhed my head round for an instant, and then, as the sentry in the eastern side, and against the light a bearded face and black hairy arm. Then there was the sound of some steel weapon being loosened in its sheath, and quick as thought, I reached under my jerkin, whipped out my revolver, and discharged its five chambers over my shoulder through the grating. There was a groan, the grip relaxed on my collar, and, stumbling forward, I struggled to my feet and flew for my life across the square, with the ringing of arrows about my ears and the ring of their steel on the rock beneath my feet. I heard cries of pain from my comrades, and knew that some of the random shots had found their mark.

There was a fearful roar, and a shock that threw me to my feet, and for a moment the whole darkness seemed to burst into flame. At the same instant my hand struck the ring of the sentry's sword, and I fell hollowed out from the rock, and beyond a large courtyard, illuminated with half-dozen small torches, but absolutely empty.

Our men raised a cheer, and gripped their rifles more firmly in their hands. The two guns were trained on the shattered tower, and the sentry was seen. There was absolute silence—the silence of expectation. Then like a storm of hail came the arrows, whizzing over our heads, striking the stone and the sentry, and hissing past us into the darkness beyond. In reply, we fired wildly at the castle wall, and deluged the courtyard with spluttering bullets and burning shells. But the superiority of modern weapons was useless

who has for some years been stationed in the West Indies, but who was retired on account of her failing health, is now on her way with the contingent to the congress in London, and in charge of the children. She sang a solo in a very acceptable manner. The children, who are excellent singers and well trained, will leave for Toronto tonight on the C. P. R.

PRISONER PROVES AN OLD OFFENDER.

Man Who Gave Name as John King, Turns Out to Be Samuel Chisholm of Kings County.

The police yesterday found out who in reality is "John King," who was arrested on May 11 on suspicion of stealing the overcoat of Mail Clerk Gross from the I. C. R. depot. There was something familiar to the police in King's appearance, but they did not recognize him up till yesterday. Acting Chief Jenkins took a look through the rogues' gallery, and there found the counterpart of "King" in the photograph of Samuel J. Chisholm, who, on Oct. 20, 1899, was sentenced by Judge Forbes to two years imprisonment for stealing Chisholm's coat and four charges of larceny. He belongs to Kings county, about eleven miles from Norton.

The acting chief confronted "King" with the statement that he was really Chisholm, and the prisoner admitted that the statement was correct.

He was before the court yesterday afternoon on the coat-stealing charge, and said he took the garment in mistake for his own. He was sent up for trial at the court to open next Tuesday.

Frederick Gray was also committed for trial. Gray was arrested on May 9, on suspicion of stealing a number of articles from the room of Chief Engineer Norman A. Currie, of the steamship Yarmouth, also on suspicion of stealing a left-hand bicycle from the residence of Wm. Green, Duke street, and also with being a frequent visitor of houses of ill fame in Sheffield street. To all these charges Gray pleaded not guilty. He was sent up.

Jeremiah Marr, arrested Wednesday night on charge of striking Daniel O'Leary on the head with a bottle, cutting him badly, was before the court. He pleaded not guilty, the evidence of O'Leary was taken, and Marr was remanded until this morning.

WOODSTOCK TO HAVE MIDSUMMER CARNIVAL.

Dates Are July 13 and 14—Attractive Programme Promised, Including Horse Races.

Woodstock, May 16—A large number of representative citizens attended the meeting held in the council chamber to make arrangements for the annual midsummer carnival. Mayor Lindsay was elected chairman of the meeting and N. Foster Thorne, secretary. J. S. Creighton, the treasurer for last year, was re-appointed. He announced that the surplus from last year's carnival was \$80.65.

On motion of J. D. Carey, seconded by W. B. Nicholson, it was unanimously decided to hold the midsummer carnival on July 13 and 14.

On motion of N. F. Thorne, seconded by P. B. Carvell, a committee of three consisting of Mayor Lindsay, Nicholson and Siesgreen was appointed to draft a list of self-committees for the annual midsummer carnival. The report was read and a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The general opinion expressed was that the carnival would be in every way superior to the one held last year. All last year's attractions would be carried out. The provincial circuit horse races will be held in the park on the days of carnival. Gallagher Bros. the lessees of park, have hung out notices of \$1,000. The leading trotting horses in the maritime provinces and the state of Maine will compete.

Enough Coal in England to Last 571 Years.

It appears that there is coal in the United Kingdom to a depth of 4,000 feet, sufficient, at about the present rate of output, to suffice for 371 years, but that this period will be considerably extended, seeing that there is every probability that mining can be carried on to a depth of 7,000 feet, though at this depth there will not be any think like the area of coal that there is at the former limit. It is also reasonable to expect that this period of supply will be still further extended by a more economical use of fuel, due to the establishment of central electrical supply stations and the utilization of Mond and other gas-producing processes and of gas-driven engines, as well as other means of obtaining a higher percentage of the heat value of the fuel.—St. James Gazette.

"Stone"—"What a man Gygis! He makes light of everything."
"Clay"—"But always without brilliancy."

Dora—"Is your college up-to-date?"
Cora—"I think so; we've got a shorthand chair."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Why did mamma spank you today?"
Cora—"You was bad, mamma."—Boston Post.

DR. PARKIN HERE.

Rhodes Scholarship Man Passed Through on Way to Newfoundland.

Dr. George R. Parkin, who is superintending the Rhodes scholarship arrangements, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Newfoundland. He was accompanied by Mrs. Parkin. At the depot, Doctor and Mrs. Parkin were met by W. S. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, Chester Martin, New Brunswick's Rhodes scholar, was present, and was greeted by Doctor Parkin.

After completing arrangements for the examinations throughout Canada and the United States, said Doctor Parkin, "I went to Newfoundland, and thence to Jamaica, to both of which colonies scholarships are awarded. These cases presented peculiarly, as the children are sent away at

BLACK LITTLE SOLDIERS OF CROSS

Twelve Ebony-colored Lads and Lasses Arrive from Bermuda on Way to Salvation Army Congress.

A dozen black little, black little soldiers of the cross, all the way from the isles of salubrity and bliss—the Bermudas—arrived in the late morning train yesterday. They were in the care of Mrs. Sharp, wife of Col. Sharp, commanding the local Salvation Army forces, who was on the same train, he having been to Halifax to meet Mrs. Sharp on her arrival from Bermuda, where she has been for several weeks on matters connected with the army.

Her ebony charges are becoming much traveled individuals. Their main objective point is the Salvation Army international congress, to be held in London next month, but before they sail they will undergo in Toronto, special preparation for a series of musical drills.

The "naughty" crowd at the station. They were black and white, and supremely happy looking. The boys were trim in man-of-war uniforms; the girls' frocks blazed with color, and how they all smiled and laughed, and how they all waved their little hands. They were all of one piece and tendered. He gurgled his gratitude and held high the coin that all might see.

There was a very large meeting in the army barracks, Charlotte street, last night. Colonel Sharp, in command, and the twelve colored children from Bermuda sang choruses and quartets and gave exhibitions of drill and musical drills, to the great delight of all present.

Colonel Sharp briefly outlined the work of the Salvation Army in the seven years that had been there. Ensign Martin told of impressions of Bermuda when she was sent there when the army first began work there. They had done excellent work in the island. Recently they concluded their annual self denial effort with the result that almost 800 had been raised, which is a good work when it is considered the army is in touch with only about 7,600 of the population.

Captain Bennett, a native of Bermuda,

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It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never breaks—does not rot—does not warp over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Wainville, Ont., Montreal, Que., St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man.

In Kings county our agents are: S. Goldie, Wicliam; J. Titus Barnes, Sussex; Byron McLeod, Pelly; Joshua B. Alaby, Salt Springs; James Gurnist, Central Norton; Fred Alward, Havelock; J. Henry DeForest, Waterford; John H. Urquhart, Springdale; L. T. O'Connell, Kingston, N. B.

Dan Patch 1.56 1/4

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IT'S GOOD FOR DAN IT'S GOOD FOR YOUR STOCK

Fattest Harness Horse in the World

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A \$3,000 Stock Book Free

CONTAINS 187 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

This book is a beautiful stock picture with 187 large engravings of the best stock of the world. It is a valuable reference work for all stock raisers and breeders. It is sold for \$3.00, but we will send it free to you if you will send us your name and address.

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CONSOLIDATION IN FAIRVILLE

School Assessment Under the New Plan 34 1 3 Cents on \$100.

DETAILED REPORT.

Statement of Committee Which Investigated the Conditions in Districts It is Proposed to Consolidate—Estimate of Cost, Number Pupils, Salaries, Etc.

During the month of April, the school trustees and teachers of Beauséjour, Fairville, Mahogany, Milford, Randolph and South Bay convened at Fairville in the school room, to discuss the adoption of a new plan...

Table with columns for Districts, Grades (I-IV, V-VIII, IX, X, XI, XII), and Total. Lists various districts like No. 1, No. 2, etc., and their respective pupil counts.

Had to Give up and go to Bed. Several Doctors Attended But Did No Good.

Advertisement for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Includes a testimonial from Miss L. L. Sasse, Waterbury, N.B., who claims to be cured of heart and nerve ailments.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

There was but little fluctuation in the produce market last week. The quotations on butter are unchanged, but there is a decided...

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Flour, Groceries, and Fish. Items include Standard Flour, Cornmeal, and various types of fish.

Table listing market prices for various types of Groceries. Items include Cheese, Butter, and various oils.

Table listing market prices for various types of Fish. Items include Cod, Haddock, and various other fish species.

Table listing market prices for various types of Canned Goods. Items include Beans, Tomatoes, and various other canned products.

Table listing market prices for various types of Oils. Items include Olive Oil, Linseed Oil, and various other oil products.

Table listing market prices for various types of Fruits. Items include Apples, Peaches, and various other fruit products.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Those who don't pay their money often take their choice. Love at first sight supplies a lot of work for divorce judges.

Another Point of View. 'What's the matter with supper?' he asked. 'There isn't any,' she answered.

Reflections of a Bachelor. It is a long love that has no cooling. A folding bed is as sure to slum up unexpectedly as a woman is.

Yarmouth and the Maid. During the last visit of the Earl of Yarmouth to America the titled visitor attended a dinner given in his honor in Pittsburgh.

With Crisp in the Back. You are up against a whole lot of trouble unless you have a remedy like Nervine to set you right.

Temperance Legislation. The grand scribe then read an extended report of the efforts made to obtain temperance legislation.

Met in St. Martins. St. Martins, N. B., May 18—Some eighteen or twenty members of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance met here last night in the semi-annual meeting of the division.

TEMPERANCE MEN IN SESSION

Interesting Questions Before Grand Division, Sons of Temperance. Matter of Appointing Rev. C. W. Hamilton Not Determined—Project of Prohibition Convention Here Backed Up—C. A. Everett 57 Years in the Order.

St. Martins, N. B., May 18—Some eighteen or twenty members of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance met here last night in the semi-annual meeting of the division.

For the quarter ended March 31, Hamilton, G. W. P., presided, and the grand scribe was also among the grand officers present.

The report for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1903, and March 31, 1904. Mr. Hamilton, G. W. P., presided, and the grand scribe was also among the grand officers present.

October 28 the cash on hand amounted to \$108.38. He had received up to date \$308.38. The expenditure was \$201.51, also balance now on hand \$291.78.

From the Korean 'Courier'. Sergt. Stitschky is putting a new flap on his coat. The smiling face of Wajah Nipponji the well-known Japanese scout, was seen in our midst Wednesday.

The G. W. P.'s Address. The grand worthy patriarch, Rev. C. W. Hamilton, at the outset of his annual report, took occasion to pay a high compliment to the grand scribe, E. A. Everett.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL GOLD MINE (LIMITED)

Company's Mineral Areas on Princess Royal Island, British Columbia, Consisting of 83.9 Acres—Crown Granted. STOCK FOR SALE--DIVIDENDS GUARANTEED

There are two remarkably fine lodes or veins, parallel to one another, and about 200 feet apart, running right through all the Company's mineral claims.

We have delayed offering this stock to the public until the mine had passed the experimental stage, and the cash returns from the smelter gave positive assurance of its being a sound business proposition.

Our answer is two-fold: 1st, we own in the City of St. John freehold land with office buildings upon it, well rented, worth upwards of \$60,000; 2nd, we will, as the promoters received, deposit in a chartered Bank, as a security, the amount needed to pay dividends, and a copy of the Bank's receipt will be sent each purchaser of stock.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 11, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Table listing train schedules for the Intercolonial Railway. Includes train numbers, destinations, and departure times.

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Advertisement for Charley's Balm. Includes a testimonial from Isaac Pitman's Shorthand, describing the balm's effectiveness for various ailments.