

# INSPECTOR SAY FRUIT MARKS ACT IS OBSERVED

## And if People Buy Poor Apples They Have Themselves to Blame --- Fruit Trade With England Increasing by Leaps and Bounds

Barton Gandy, who is inspector under the fruit marks act, for St. John, when asked regarding the item in last night's "Star" to the effect that the apples landing here were not marked as they should be, replied that the fruit marks act was very generally observed. "There are lots of apples come over here which are not marked at all, except as regards the address and variety," said Mr. Gandy; "These I always insist shall be marked as 'drops', 'culls' or No. 3, and they are generally sold at auction."

These are the class of goods which are sold at auction. The quality of the apples from the St. John river valley has much improved and the quantity has increased owing to the stimulus the winter port business has given to the trade. People who should know claim that there is a great future for this industry in New Brunswick and although apples have been raised in this province for over one hundred years, up to the present there have been no facilities for the shipment of winter fruit, consequently there was no encouragement for fruit growers to raise large quantities. Now, young orchards are being planted in many new districts, and farmers are being supplied with literature pertaining to fruit culture, and it is expected a great impetus will be given to the industry. At the present time large quantities of N. S. apples are being stored in this city; one firm alone having 40,000 barrels which are to be re-packed at St. John and shipped to England as the trade requires, 13 carloads of this lot arrived yesterday and are being stored. Five steamers have shipped full cargoes of apples from Bay of Fundy ports direct to England, and another is now loading at Annapolis Royal. The steamers of the Furness line are carrying large cargoes of the fruit from Halifax each trip. The trade with England is rapidly growing which is largely attributed to the strict observance of the fruit marks act. The new system has given the buyers in England much greater confidence in ordering larger blocks of apples than they have hitherto been accustomed to order. The packers are conforming to the law and are putting up a better class of goods since the "Act" went into force.

# HAS LARGE APPLE CROP.

## State of Maine Reports Extra Heavy Yield.

(Portland Express.) For the third successive year, Maine orchardist have gathered a heavy crop of apples. The crop of 1904 will rank fully up to those of 1903 and 1902 in quantity, although the quality runs somewhat below the standard of previous seasons, particularly in size. The consequence of this succession of crops is that many of the farmers in the State find themselves with well laden trees but with no profitable market for the fruit. "It used to be the case," said an apple dealer this morning, "that good years and bad years would succeed one another in the orchards, but cultivation has changed the conditions. The last three crops have all been heavy, and this year is fully up to those of the last two in amount and may be safely said to be as good as any since 1896. The quality is good, too, except that the fruit runs small in size. Prices are low in consequence of the big crop, and the fruit has been selling all the Fall at from \$1 to \$1.50 and \$1.75 a barrel. The export trade has not afforded much of an outlet for the farmers, as the conditions in the English market are changed from those of former years. The exports are not much over one half of those of last year, and the prices are about two thirds. Good Baldwins have not sold above 10 or 11 shillings in Liverpool, and yesterday's price there was 9s. 6d. There is no profit in such a figure after the cost of picking, packing and freight has been paid by the shipper. "As a general rule, the farmers are picking their apples in Maine. There is always some talk at this time of year about apples being allowed to rot on the trees or on the ground but there are few farmers in this State who do not pick their apples, as a matter of fact. They store them in cellars or in any available frost proof place and hold them for the better prices which usually run later in the season. Some of the growers sell at once, however, and take what prices they can get, and there have been some apples sold by these men at the ruling low prices but as a general thing the crop is being stored for winter markets. "Some of the surplus apples are being put into cider, although not so many as in New Hampshire, where the apple situation is much the same as in this State. One large cider manufacturer at Auburn is making more this year than ever before but I do not think that the cider output in the State on the whole is any greater than before. The present conditions will adjust themselves in the course of the winter and the talk of too many apples will not be heard after a few weeks."

# END NOW IN SIGHT.

## Navigation on Canadian Lakes Will Soon Close.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—The sailings of the C. P. R. steamers on Lake Huron will cease on December 2 for the season. This announcement was made yesterday by the passenger department. The steamer Athabasca will be the last to make the lake voyage. She will leave Owen Sound on November 29, and will begin her journey from Fort William on December 2. This is about the usual date of the closing of lake traffic. Insurance on vessels expires after December 3 and most steamers make it a point to reach port the previous day, so as to run no risks. When questioned on the matter by a reporter for The Telegram, C. E. McPherson, general passenger agent for the C. P. R., said: "The season has been a very successful one, and our steamers have carried full cargoes every trip. People who have time to spend are taking the lake route in preference to the tedious run by rail, and when the books are made up I think they will show that the steamers have been carrying 50 per cent. more passengers than last year."

# MODERN MEXICO.

## A Country Which is Advancing By Leaps and Bounds.

(Montreal Witness.) One of the most marvellous things in the world is the re-birth of Mexico. This country is now as modern as the United States. It seemed only yesterday that it was a land of the grossest superstitions. The native population—that is to say, the primordial Indians—had imbibed the lowest notions of life, the creation of man, and the duties which man should perform towards his fellows and the Divine Power. For hundreds of years this state of things was fostered. The Mexican people themselves were the most illiterate in the world. The church was supreme. The procession on the streets of Mexico means that all business, in the sunlight, should suspend. The church exerted an enormous power. "And all is gone," said Mr. Juan Fernandez, a capitalist in Mexico, who is touring Canada, and the United States for the purpose of attracting capital to silver and copper mining in the country, and who was seen yesterday at the office of the C. P. R. "The state and religion have been divorced, to the advantage of both. Religion is now confined to the church, where it belongs. It used to say that it belonged to the state, to politics, to the government; that it had a right to control the community, the life of the individual. All that is past. In the spiritual domain religion may exert in Mexico what power it pleases; but it cannot any longer coerce any creature. It cannot determine his vote; it cannot interfere with him in a single duty appertaining to citizenship. "Religion, in word," said Mr. Fernandez, "is kept in its place. The power of the Jesuits is absolutely broken. No priest in the whole of Mexico today—not even in the rural parts, where superstition dies hard—can appear in public in the garb of his office. That must be confined to the church. Mexico" according to Mr. Fernandez, "is progressing rapidly. Canadian capital; and I wish we had more of both," said Mr. Fernandez, smilingly; "but it is also due to the almost miraculous wisdom and foresight of our president. What will happen when he is gone, I do not like to think. Of course, he has long been training the vice-president, Don Diaz is unique. He is a genius. There is no man living that has greater magnetic power. His administration has been marked by the most wonderful genius. Here is a country in which there are mining propositions by the score; there is the large question of sanitation, of locomotion, of the electric car, of electricity, and the like, all of which should possess attractions for your capitalists."

# AS ORDERED.

Mr. Jackson, because that is not his name, recently engaged a new office boy. "Saying, 'Who took away my wastepaper basket?'" "It was Mr. Riley," said the boy. "Who is Mr. Riley?" "Mr. Jackson," the porter said, and hour later Mr. Jackson asked Jimmie, who opened that window?" "Mr. Peters, sir." "And who is Mr. Peters?" "The window cleaner, sir." Mr. Jackson wheeled about and looked at the boy. "Look here, Jimmie," he said, "I don't mean by that I mean here. We don't understand you in this office. Do you understand?" "Yes, sir." In ten minutes the door opened and a small shrill voice said: "There's a man here as wants to see you, John."

# What Sulphur Does

## For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us in the earlier days when our mothers and grand-mothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall. It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit. The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect. Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur. In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium Sulphide (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Waters. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form. Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material. Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Waters is undoubtedly the best and most widely used. They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike. Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Waters. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Waters is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so reliable for kidney troubles, constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases as this remedy." At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Waters, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

# TORONTO VIEW OF SITUATION.

## The World Contends That Chamberlainism is Gaining Ground.

(Toronto World.) Since May of last year, when Mr. Chamberlain declared himself in favor of preferential trade within the empire, there have been twenty-six by-elections in Great Britain. A comparison of the votes cast at those elections, with the votes cast at the previous election shows a liberal increase of 34,292, and a conservative decrease of 1402. In other words, Mr. Chamberlain's agitation so far from weakening the conservative cause in the constituencies has actually increased it above the high-water mark reached during the fever of the Boer war. From the close of the war in May 1902 down to May, 1903 when Mr. Chamberlain initiated his campaign, there were twelve by-elections in Great Britain. The votes cast showed a liberal increase of 23,768 and a conservative decrease of 5478. It is clear, therefore, that far from having exercised a prejudicial effect on the conservative party, the preferential movement has strengthened and consolidated it. In fact, the liberal victories at the by-elections have been won, not by secessions from the conservative rank and file but by the return to the party fold of liberal electors who had patriotically declined to support the pro-Boer section of the party during the dependence of the war. This analysis, therefore, confirms the conclusions drawn from the action of the conservative and liberal-Unionist associations, who have with almost absolute unanimity adopted the cause of preferential trade. Broadly it means that the conservative party is a unit in favor of it, and that the liberal-Unionist party is largely so. It is difficult to conclude that it must in the immediate future become a recognized plank in the platform of the present ministerial party. If it does, no reasonable man can doubt it will eventually become an established fact in Britain. Whatever the result of the next general election may be preferential trade cannot suffer from a verdict given on other directions. It is thus shown, too, how groundless are the complaints made by British liberal speakers and writers that the Canadian public are being misled on the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's agitation, which, it is asserted is really moribund. The real truth is that anything within the bounds of moderation, looking to the assumed strength of the free trade convictions of the British people, the fact that the doctrines of Richard Cobden were regarded in very much the same light as the Mosiac decalog and the blast of ridicule which had whittled up the few voices that were still raised against them, the pro-Boer made by Mr. Chamberlain is almost inconceivable to be realized. In eighteen months the hedge of superstition which had grown round the British fiscal system has been overthrown and the sacred citadel itself invaded. Mr. Chamberlain may well, indeed, be satisfied at the note of supreme confidence struck in his recent great speech at Luton cannot be otherwise than sincere.

# HARCOURT NEWS.

## A Successful Concert and Supper ...Personal Notes.

Harcourt, Nov. 68.—Kirby Wathen, teacher at Lake Stream, Kent Co., Miss Ruby Dunn, student at Sackville, and Bruce Buckenfeldt of Rotherham School, are home for the Thanksgiving vacation. At last meeting, Mrs. John Beattie became a member of Harcourt Division, S. of T. Mrs. Allen of Campbellton is visiting her mother, Mrs. Andrew Dunn. The ladies of the Methodist church, led by Miss Marion Wathen, gave an excellent concert of local talent, in the hall, last night, in aid of repairing the church. About 120 were present. The program consisted of music, instrumental and vocal selections, by a large number of children, and by J. A. D. Wathen and Messdames S. M. Dunn, Fairbank, and Froehner, and the Misses Marion Wathen, Trinda Wathen, Stella G. Wilson and Ruby Dunn; a recitation by Dorthea Dunn, a reading by Miss Marion Wathen; a recitation, "Song of the Mystic," exceptionally well rendered, by Miss Beatrice Saulnier; an exercise, "The History of a Bean," by five children. Several of the selections were heartily encored. After the concert came a supper. Total receipts, \$25.

# BASIS OF A NOVEL.

## Remarkable Story of Prison Life in France.

Here is a little tale that comes from France and suggests what might be the basis of a brand new detective story. A French thief was confined in prison awaiting trial when the jailer was one day visited by the culprit's sweetheart bearing an envelope which she asked should be delivered to him. The envelope, being opened, proved to contain nothing less romantic than a lock of hair done up in a page torn from a novel. The jailer was sadly unromantic and he threw away the token without delivering it to the prisoner. A third envelope with an enclosure of the same kind, however, aroused the suspicion of the governor of the prison. He examined it more carefully and was rewarded by the discovery that the lock of hair consisted of 26 hairs each of a different length and that the page in which the hair was tucked was not altogether a matter of chance. The governor carefully spread out the page on his study table and began critically examining the situation. Taking the 26 hairs, one after another, he carefully measured the lines of print; and here he was again rewarded by a discovery. After a number of trials he found a hair whose length exactly pointed to a single letter in the first line, another that picked out a single letter from the next line, in the same fashion, and so on until 26 letters had been neatly accounted for. Then the governor wrote the letters of the alphabet in the order in which they appeared in the French words, and the combination made a sentence; the sentence was the "argot" or slang that the French thieves use in their communications, and although brief, it was very much to the point. It told the prisoner that his friends outside had learned the date that had been set for his trial and warned him to hold himself in readiness for an attempted rescue, on his way to the court room. Needless to say, the cypher message wasn't delivered to the prisoner and the attempted rescue far exceeded a hair of the head, as was followed by the incarceration of several of his helpful friends and acquaintances.

# TORONTO IS WEARY.

## Full Text of Mayor's Message About the Street Railway.

(Toronto Globe.) Mayor Ureghart has submitted to the members of the Board of Control for their consideration the following resolution: "Whereas Mr. Justice Anglin in his judgment in the action of the City of Toronto v. Toronto Railway Company, has held that the City of Toronto is right with the approval of a two thirds vote of the City Council to lay out, designate and direct new lines of the proposed street railway shall be established in this city, and it was further decided that the City Engineer has the right to determine the routes upon which the cars shall run, as well as the speed and service necessary upon all lines; and whereas the Railway Company operating the railway has not conformed to the direction of the City Engineer, but has instead persistently refused to conform thereto, and whereas in the said judgment Mr. Justice Anglin has further found that it cannot order specific performance of the agreement between the Toronto Railway Company and the city, therefore, because of the persistent refusal of the company to conform to the direction of the City Engineer, and the City Council, in its session of the 10th day of November, 1904, passed a resolution to enable the city to take over or operate the Toronto Street Railway. "The board will deal with the resolution at their next meeting. Controller Hubbard has taken the view in favor of the proposal and also of prosecuting the legal fight with the company. Controller Spence wanted time to think about it before expressing an opinion. "The Mayor said he would favor taking over the property on an arbitrated valuation, but not upon any plan to purchase six millions of watered stock. Assistant Corporation Counsel Johnson said he thought an arbitration on the basis of arbitrating the value of the company's assets would be a fair and feasible method of securing the city's rights. The city, he said, had been fighting the company in the courts for thirteen years. One judgment had been obtained in its favor, which they had openly defied. He quoted an opinion expressed by the Master in Chambers that if the company had wanted to antagonize the citizens they could not have gone about it more thoroughly than they had during the past five years."

# A NEW JAG CURE.

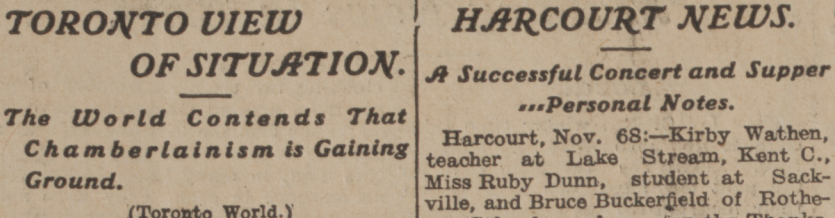
(From the Philadelphia Record.) "There should be less drunkenness at this season of the year than at any other time," said a specialist in nervous disorders who has a private sanatorium for the treatment of wealthy dipsomaniacs. "It is not generally known—in fact, I claim the honor of the discovery—that roasted chestnuts are a good antidote for liquor. The average man who drinks under high nervous pressure, for the sake of sociability, but because the alcohol stimulates him to greater effort, is the one whose nervous system is most quickly undermined. He may never get drunk, but there is the constant demand for over-stimulation that works damage in the end. No sooner does the effect of one drink wear off than there is the craving for another. Now, if that man would eat a few roasted chestnuts instead of taking another drink when the feeling comes on him, he would find that the substance of the nuts having quickly absorbed the liquor already in his system, had appreciably decreased his longing for more alcoholic stimulant. It isn't theory, I know it to be true."

# AGREAT DOCTOR'S OPINION.

## The Pope's Physician Endorses a Canadian Medicine.

### Dr. Lapponi Uses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in His Practice Because Results Meet His Expectations.

DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI.



DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI.

In the realm of medical science there is probably no better known or more respected name than that of Dr. Lapponi, the trusted physician of the Vatican. He is loved and esteemed throughout the entire Catholic world for his unwearied attention to His Holiness, the late Pope Leo XIII. He is the esteemed physician of the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X. But above all he is a man of commanding genius and a fearless professional of the category of anaemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neuropathia and the like.

"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of simple anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fall in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of anaemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neuropathia and the like."

(Signed) "DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI, Via dei Gracchi 331, Rome."

The "simple anaemia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is, of course, that tired, languid, bloodless condition of young girls, whose development to womanhood is tardy and whose health at that period is so often imperilled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the published cases which prove that these pills cure anaemia and other diseases of the blood and nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich, red blood, and the new blood goes right to the root of the trouble and cures such diseases as indigestion, rheumatism, kidney troubles, general weakness, nervousness, neuralgia, and the ailments which afflict women alone. But you must get the genuine pills which Dr. Lapponi praises, and these always have the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around each box.

# HEALTH AND COMFORT.

## and the very highest class of workmanship and material make the D. & A. corsets the favorites with all discerning women.

We never sacrifice health and comfort to style—we combine them. Our long hip, straight front models are ideal corsets—which accounts for their enormous sale. Long hip, \$1.00 to \$3.50 D. & A. No. 232, price \$1.50

DOMINION CORSET MFG. COMPANY QUEBEC TORONTO MONTREAL

# THE ALBATROSS.

(From the Ottawa Free Press.) Of all the strange creatures seen by travellers not the least interesting is the wandering albatross. This great feathered wanderer, sometimes measuring seventeen feet from tip to tip of his wings, will follow a ship for days at a time. Some travellers and sailors declare that they have seen a particular bird fly for weeks at a time without resting. The albatross has always been a bird of mystery, and in ancient times the people believed that these unwearied seabirds were the companions of the Greek warrior Diomedes, who were said to have been changed into birds at the death of their chief.

Though the superstition about the killing of an albatross bringing bad luck is only a foolish one, it has served a useful purpose for many years in preventing the slaughter of these beautiful and gallant birds—the sailors' friends and the landmen's wonder. On in dreary Kamchatka, that outlying part of Siberia which cuts into the North Pacific, the natives never having heard of the superstition about the albatross, catch him and eat him. But his flesh makes such poor food that, after all, the legend may be said to hold good, for he is indeed in bad luck who has to make a meal of it.

# NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first general meeting of The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co. (Limited) will be held at the office of the Evening Times on the corner of Canterbury and Church Streets, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick on THURSDAY, the 1st Day of December, A. D. 1904,

at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the organization of the said company, adoption of by-laws, election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated the twelfth day of November A. D. 1904.

JNO. RUSSELL, Jr. W. H. MURRAY, JOHN E. MOORE, JAMES V. RUSSELL, A. B. TROSBEL, Provisional Directors.

# EPPE'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fit to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

# COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

# UNITED STATES COAL.

(From Success.) It is estimated by experts that the area of American coal fields at present open to mining, is more than five times as great as that of the coal fields of England, France, Germany and Belgium; the great coal producing countries of Europe. While practically all the available coal areas of America are scarcely being mined, when we take into consideration the fact that coal is one of the great necessities in the manufacturing world, it is evident that the immense wealth of coal which is such an advantage to the United States as to be beyond any man's calculation.

# Health and Comfort

and the very highest class of workmanship and material make the D. & A. corsets the favorites with all discerning women.

We never sacrifice health and comfort to style—we combine them. Our long hip, straight front models are ideal corsets—which accounts for their enormous sale.

Long hip, \$1.00 to \$3.50 D. & A. No. 232, price \$1.50

DOMINION CORSET MFG. COMPANY QUEBEC TORONTO MONTREAL

# NORTHROP & CO.,

## Wholesale Grocers.

Let us have your orders, please. Our prices are right.

# 23 and 24 South Wharf.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first general meeting of The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co. (Limited) will be held at the office of the Evening Times on the corner of Canterbury and Church Streets, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick on THURSDAY, the 1st Day of December, A. D. 1904,

at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the organization of the said company, adoption of by-laws, election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated the twelfth day of November A. D. 1904.

JNO. RUSSELL, Jr. W. H. MURRAY, JOHN E. MOORE, JAMES V. RUSSELL, A. B. TROSBEL, Provisional Directors.