

# A Croup Cure

is what many a mother is looking for; something absolutely safe and reliable, that will disarm her terror of that dread rattling, strangling cough, so fearful to the mother, so fatal to the child. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a croup cure that can be relied on. Thousands say so.

Mrs. W. J. DICKSON ("Stanford Eveleth") writes from Truro, N.S.:-

"That terror of mothers, the startling, croupy cough, never alarmed me so long as I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house."

"We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family for years. Once when our boy had a severe attack of croup, we thought that he would die. But we broke up the attack by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

R. H. COX, Plauscheville, La.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

No charge for consultation by letter with our physician. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

### PREMIER EMMERSON SPEAKS.

To the Electors of New Brunswick:

It is due, to you, gentlemen, that I should, at this stage of the political history of New Brunswick, venture to address you on the political situation, and my discharge of the duty established by custom needs no apology.

In October, 1897, upon the resignation, because of ill-health, of the late lamented Hon. James Mitchell, whose subsequent sad death was sincerely mourned by us all I was, in accordance with the constitutional usage, entrusted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor with the formation of a new government. This duty I successfully discharged, having the benefit and counsel of my former colleague and leader, Mr. Mitchell, who consented to remain a member of the administration, which he did until his death in December of the same year. The new government thus formed continued the same line of policy as respects neutrality in Dominion federal politics as had been pursued by my immediate predecessors, the late Hon. Mr. Mitchell, and the Hon. Mr. Blair, the present Minister of Railways and Canals in the Dominion Cabinet, and which policy had been, as I believe, a guiding principle in Provincial administrations almost uninterruptedly since we became a province of the Dominion of Canada. At the session of the Legislature then following the same hearty support which had been accorded to the administration of the late Hon. Mr. Mitchell was freely extended to the new administration, not only in this particular but as well to the strong agricultural policy which had been adopted, and which was being vigorously promoted by us in the Legislature and throughout the province. A successful session of the Legislature was held, and as a result of the strong support of your representatives therein, a determined and earnest effort was put forth, and has since been continued, to develop and advance the agricultural, industrial, mining and other varied interests of our province.

This support of the government thus generously given continued unbroken until the month of July last past, when a so-called convention of the Conservative party of this province met in the city of Moncton, attended very largely, it is true, by the long-time opponents of the administrations respectively and successfully led by the Hon. Mr. Blair, the late Hon. Mr. Mitchell and myself, but was attended as well by some who until then had given the present and two previous governments their hearty and unwavering support. At that meeting it was declared in effect that the policy long pursued by successive governments since Confederation, and still followed by the present government, of studying and promoting provincial interests, irrespective of federal party lines, was inimical to the best interests of our province, thus raising a new and direct issue as against the present administration whose policy had been declared to be that provincial interests should be paramount, and that there should be pursued a neutrality as respects issues which belong to the domain of Dominion party politics. This declaration was accompanied by a demand on the part of very many of its supporters that an opportunity should be given for the initiation of the new order of things, and the press of the province supporting the opposition have since repeatedly called upon the government to adopt the course thus marked out. The change thus proposed is one fraught with vital results for good or ill to provincial interests, and charged as I am with responsibility to the whole people for the conduct of governmental affairs, I have been led to the conclusion that the arbi-

trament of such an issue could be referred to one tribunal only—that of the people by constitutional methods. To do this with the fullest measure of justice and of deliberation it was necessary to await the completion of the new electoral lists, taking effect at the beginning of the present year, in order that all now having an interest in our provincial affairs, especially the young men now acquiring or the first time the right of franchise, should have the privilege of exercising their judgment and voicing their opinion on a question having so important a bearing on the future of our province.

Consonant with this idea, and with a view to submitting to the voice of the people the measures of agricultural, mining and industrial advancement adopted and pursued by the government which I have the honor, by your sanction, to lead—measures which are apparently considered by our opponents as merely secondary to the one principle of Dominion party interests first, which they advance and support—I have, with my colleagues, deemed it consistent with our public duty to tender to His Honor the advice which has resulted in a dissolution of the Legislature and a submission to the people of all the questions involved in the issues raised. We do this with an unflinching confidence as to the result of that appeal. It is true that as a government we call upon you for the first time; although in a sense a re-organized government, it is distinctively a new government, prepared to act, as I have already had occasion to say, at all times and upon every question as may appear to us to be most in furtherance of the public interest, and determined that in the policy we shall pursue and the measures we shall adopt we shall be unfettered and untrammelled by any considerations other than the determination, so far as in us lies, to do that and only that which will best serve to advance the interests of our province and the people whose agents and servants we are. We have strong faith that the key to our progress is to be found in agriculture, and that such progress can only be attained by an awakened and educated interest in agricultural pursuits. It has been well said that "When tilling begins, other arts follow; the farmers, therefore, are the founders of our human civilization." Ours, in view of our faith in these principles, will be, as it has been, essentially a farmer's policy, the vigorous and faithful pursuit of which will, we believe, insure progress and contentment to those now within our borders, keeping them from lands beyond—and that is greatly to be desired—and attracting to us those from other lands. The position of our province to-day is not to be despised; new life is being infused among our agriculturists, as evidenced by the successful meetings in the farming districts; large pulp and other industrial establishments are being promoted; our metropolitan city is being built up as an European maritime gateway, and everywhere are to be seen signs and tokens of the new spirit that is being aroused among our people. It will be our aim, as it is our bounden duty, to contribute to the growth of all industries. We have strong assurances that there will be commenced in the near future a development of our mining resources such as has never before been attempted. Reports of competent experts have led us to believe that there is to be found in our province vast oil deposits, and negotiations are pending which, if satisfactorily concluded, and I have strong reasons for believing they will be, will insure the expenditure in the very near future by capitalists of at least one hundred thousand dollars in prospecting and development of this one resource of our country's undeveloped wealth, and at the same time incidentally prospecting for other dormant mineral wealth, with which there are indications our province abounds. I am justified indeed, in saying that the government has received pledges from enterprising business capitalists that this large expenditure will be made by them without costing the province one cent, providing that such legislation will be promoted as will insure to those who engage in the venture and risk their means, the fruits of their efforts should oil be located. As the administrator of the public works department, I can refer with pride to the improvement of our public highways by the careful expenditure of public moneys and the use of road-machines. I take great pride in the improvement that is being constantly made in the character of our public bridges. In this respect, in my judgment and with a full knowledge of the facts, I can confidently assert wise economy has been exercised. The extreme and unbridled criticism of our opponents in this regard will prove to have been baseless and unfounded, as I shall show the people by other means and in another way, and it will be seen that the province has received full consideration for every dollar of the public funds expended by my department in the construction of permanent structures, as well as of all others.

I am pleased to be able to announce that the Eastern Extension claim against the Dominion government, the payment of which provincial governments have for many years persistently pressed, and which now amounts, with accumulated interest, to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, is, I am warranted in stating, in a fair way to a successful settlement. I have the assurance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the memorial presented by myself and col-

leagues has been submitted to a sub-committee of council to do one of two things: First, to ascertain the facts with respect to the claim, and to report directly in favor of payment if they feel justified under the facts in so doing; or, second, in case they shall not feel justified under the facts to report immediate payment, to recommend an early reference of the claim to a commission of arbitration. Although this matter has been pressed to the notice of Dominion governments in previous years, this is the first tangible recognition of the existence of a just claim that the Provincial government has been able to secure, and I have an unquenchable faith in the prosecution of the claim to a successful issue.

By reason of the recent decision of the Privy Council regarding the federal and provincial rights as to our fisheries, important questions had been raised, which must be determined by the several provinces. It appears to be quite clear by such decision that the proprietary rights to the fisheries in the rivers and bays of the different provinces are in the provinces, and that they have the power to impose and collect a license fee for the right of fishing, while under the British North America Act, the exclusive right regarding such fisheries is in the Dominion. Another question arises: Does the decision go as far as to decide that the provinces have control to the extent of the three-mile limit? If it does, then the sum awarded to the Dominion by the Halifax Fishery Award, amounting to five and one-half millions of dollars would belong to the several provinces interested. This matter has received the careful attention of the government, and while not in a position to state that a final determination has been arrived at, I may say that the government's policy will be such that the interests and rights of the province will be safeguarded, and no departure will be made whereby the rights of those interested in this great industry will be prejudicially affected.

Our effort to protect the wild game of the province, and to advertise our country as a resort for tourists and sportsmen, have been highly successful. Yearly the number of such is increasing materially, benefiting the railways and steamship lines and our people generally. The receipts to the province from game licenses alone have grown from \$112 in 1895 to nearly six thousand dollars last year. These receipts are now treble the amount received in 1897 from the same source.

I shall not here recount all the reasons for a claim to your support on the part of the government by means of its legislative as well as administrative acts, as I do not deem such within the aims of this address. Other opportunities will be afforded me for giving, not only an account of my stewardship, but, as well, reasons for the faith that is in me. We claim the honor of having inaugurated a new and prosperous policy of respects the agricultural interests of the province, and of entering upon a more vigorous development of our agricultural resources, whose products are finding new and profitable markets in the mother land, by means of the improved and near-at-home facilities for transportation; of legislating in the interests of and promoting other industrial advancement, and of contributing towards awakening in the minds of capitalists and men endowed with business enterprise an interest that will surely ensure to the benefit of the whole people and of all sections of the province. To all this we ask with assurance your overwhelming approval, not only that the work now initiated may grow and prosper but that we may, in your interests, and for the good of our land, have a greater incentive to renewed and increased efforts. We have honestly and faithfully conserved the public resources, and in our expenditures have been guided by the needs of the people, consistent with a strict regard to economy. Other provinces may be more wisely governed, but none more economically.

I have no desire to ask too much of you, whom it has been our effort to serve, but it will, I am sure, be readily acknowledged that we are entitled to a fair and reasonable time and opportunity to prove the wisdom of our policy and to mature and improve the efforts to advance the conditions of the province in all lines of industry, and this we ask at your hands.

I am conscious of my limitations in my ability to serve and conserve your interests, but will yield to none in a sincere and intense desire to promote them, and therefore feel warranted in subscribing myself,



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I am conscious of my limitations in my ability to serve and conserve your interests, but will yield to none in a sincere and intense desire to promote them, and therefore feel warranted in subscribing myself,

Your devoted and obedient servant,  
H. R. EMMERSON,  
Fredericton, January 28th, 1899.

### A VANISHING ISLAND.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAVE BOTH ANNEXED IT, BUT THEY CAN'T KEEP IT.  
(New York World.)

Out in the Pacific is a strip of land which has a will of its own and will not undergo allegiance to any power. They call it Falcon Island.

In 1889 the British corvette Egeria noted a prominent island in the South sea. Palm trees were growing on its southern extremity, a commanding bluff rising 150 feet above the sea.

On landing the commander was struck with the beauty of the island. It was not more than a mile in length and half a mile broad. As there was no sign of the island having been noticed, the captain, after having christened it Falcon Island, planted the Union Jack on its topmost pinnacle.

The results of his voyage were reported and next year a transport ship was sent with orders to make further reports. The captain of the Egeria, who happened to be in command of the transport, on arriving at the place where he had left the island was surprised to find that it had disappeared. Nothing was left but a low and dangerous coral reef, with the sea beating against it.

Two years later the French government sent the cruiser Dacheffault to the Pacific. She found her way to Falcon. There was an island nearly the exact counterpart of the one discovered by the English corvette in 1889, except that the southern promontory was 25 feet high instead of 153, as reported by the Egeria. The palm trees had gone, but the island was still verdant.

The resurrected island was formally annexed in the name of the French republic, and the French flag was left flying.

Two years later a brig sent out by France to revisit her possessions found that Falcon Island had again disappeared, and was simply a reef, dangerous to navigation.

Next the home government of Tonga Island, hearing of the disappearing piece of land, sent an expedition to Falcon. The island was once again in evidence, the southern promontory being now 40 feet high, and the northern end now standing out as a commanding bluff. The vessel took possession in the name of King George of Tonga.

And now the island is once more disappearing. The latest reports state that in all probability it is again submerged.

### ACROSS THE BIG POND.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Queen does not start for Cimiez until March 9th, but preparations are already being made for her trip to the south of France.

### VISITING IN ITALY.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are spending the winter in Italy. They are now staying in Rome where they had an audience with the Pope.

LORD CURZON'S SISTER MARRIED.  
The sister of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Hon. Margaret Georgina Curzon, was married Thursday to an Irish gentleman named Walter in Pictures' Norman church at Kedleston. Among the presents was a grand piano from Lord Curzon.

### RITUALISTIC CONTROVERSY.

Queen Victoria is taking keen interest in the recent developments of the ritualistic controversy, which is approaching a crisis. She is much concerned about the dissensions in the church and has expressed a strong desire that an understanding be arrived at between the government and Bishops before proposed legislation places a check upon the ritualistic practices introduced. While it is a noteworthy fact the Queen never contributed to any foreign missionary society, her occasional attendance at the Catholic Presbyterian Church, which she helped to build, gave offence to High Church papers, one of which characterized her broad religious spirit thus implied as "Deadly Schism" and "Unconstitutional."

### THE LATE EARL POULETT.

The remains of the late Earl Poulett were buried in the family vault in the parish church of Brinton, St. George, on Thursday. A great crowd was present, in view of the expected presence of the so-called "organ grinder claimant." But people were disappointed. The claimant who now styles himself Earl Poulett did not attend, being seriously ill, as the result of an attack of acute rheumatism. Great excitement prevails in the little Somerset village of Brinton, St. George, where his estates lie. There is a report that the claimant will take forcible possession.

### THE AMERICAN YACHT CLUB.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the American Cup Challenger arranged with Peter Donaldson, owner of the yacht Isolda to represent him on board the yacht which will defend the cup.

### BRITISH WAR VESSEL.

The record number of British warships is now building, amounting to 119 vessels, ranging from the heaviest battleships to tiny torpedo boat destroyers, the figures being 16 first class ironclads, 36 cruisers, 14 sloops and gunboats, and 53 torpedo boat destroyers.

Cook's Penetrating Plasters.

**Nature's Own Dyspepsia Cure**

Nature's remedies are not like man's—they never fail. Of the many remedies intended to cure dyspepsia, sour stomach, distress after eating, weight in the stomach, wind on the stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, nausea, impoverished blood, catarrh of the stomach, sick headache, and similar results of indigestion, only one is uniformly and unfailingly successful—that is nature's own remedy, found only in

**DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS.**

The pineapple contains a large amount of Vegetable Pepsin—nature's most potent aid in digesting food. Mix meat and pineapple and agitate the mixture at a temperature of 103°, and the pineapple will completely digest the meat.

Take two of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets after your meals and they will digest your food without aid from the stomach. This of course rests, strengthens and heals the stomach. The tablets will cure the most chronic cases of dyspepsia. They give immediate relief. Take them for a short time and your stomach will be as strong and hearty as that of a farmer's boy. They are as pleasant to the palate as candy. At all druggists.—35c. a box—or direct from

**THE VON STAN MEDICINE CO.,**  
Toronto, Can., and Buffalo, N.Y. 1

SOLD BY W. W. SHORT.

### WERE EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

FRIGHTFUL FATE OF ELEVEN SAILORS IN NEW GUINEA

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 27.—After escaping death by drowning, eleven of the crew of the ship Manbaru were captured and eaten by cannibals of New Guinea.

The Manbaru was bound for Sydney, Australia, when it was caught in the terrible gale of December. Soon the vessel commenced to sink. The crew, 18 altogether, left the vessel in two boats and became separated. One boat, containing 12 men, was finally thrown ashore ten miles from the cape.

The sailors were seized by natives from the interior and hurried off to the village of the chief. One man, Jas. Greene, escaped.

The sailors were stripped and bound and killed, one each day. A wild orgie was participated in by at least a hundred savages who had gathered for the feast. In several cases the sailors were tortured by the old women and children of the tribe. The eyes of one were gouged out.

The doomed men stoically watched the elaborate preparations for their death. A huge pot filled with boiling water was used for the feast—which on the first day was prolonged away into the night.

In most cases the men were beheaded, their heads being placed on poles and paraded before the men who were to suffer the same fate.

Greene was rescued by a steamer after tramping without food a day and a night to reach the coast. The scenes of horror he had witnessed turned his hair snowy white.

### WORTH TRYING IF SICK

A verified record—1,016 persons cured in one month by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies. All dealers sell and recommend them.

To be too far-seeing, and to have a mind so nicely adjusted that it can weigh and balance all conditions for and against, is often the greatest of misfortunes. To such a man there are usually about as many reasons for not doing a certain thing as for doing it. While it can scarcely be called indecision which results, it is a form of indifference, which is really worse.

## BAD BLOOD.

You can't be healthy if your blood is impure or watery,—if poison is circulating through your arteries instead of rich, pure, life-giving blood.

If you feel drowsy, languid,—are constipated, have pimples or blotches breaking out on your body the remedy for you is Burdock Blood Bitters.

"I have been using B.B.B., also my brother and sister-in-law, and we find it a most reliable and efficacious blood purifier, and most cordially recommend it. We purchased it from J. R. Ault & Sons of this town." MISS C. M. WATSON, Aultsville, Ont.

B.B.B. is a highly concentrated blood purifying vegetable remedy,—only 1 teaspoonful at a dose,—you add the water yourself.

**B.B.B.**

Which brings us to a definition of Business: The theory of business is, of course, to provide others with what they want in exchange for the things which you want, or their equivalent, but as different individuals have different ideas of value, according to needs or natures, the real practice of business comes down to this: Get all you can for all you've got, and get all the other fellow has got for the least you can. That Business—and Business is Business.

Three Years Old Rye	6.50 per Doz.
Eight Years Old Rye	8.50 "
Dekuyper Gin	6.50 "
Three Years Old Scotch	8.00 "
Eight Years Old Scotch	10.50 "
"Vanguard Green" Scotch	10.50 "
Four Years Old Irish	8.50 "
Extra Old Irish, 8 years old	10.50 "
Old Kentucky Bourbon	8.50 "
Extra Old Kentucky Bourbon	10.50 "
(Seven Years Old)	
Old Tom Gin	8.50 "
London Dry Gin	8.50 "
Three Years Old Cognac Brandy	9.50 "
Five Years Old Cognac Brandy	10.50 "
Ten Years Old Cognac Brandy	13.50 "
Vintage 1865 Brandy	22.00 "
Old Jamaica Ginger	8.50 "
Very Old Jamaica Rum	10.00 "
Demerara Rum	8.00 "
Old Demerara Rum	8.50 "
Scotch Ginger Wine	6.50 "

All orders packed with care, and shipped by first opportunity after receipt.  
Send remittance by Post Office Order, Express Order, or enclose money in Registered Letter.

**M. A. FINN,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
110 & 112 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Send for samples of those papers, also for our Business and Shorthand Catalogues.

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Oddfellows' Hall.

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AND GET  
THE MOST OF THE BEST  
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LEAST MONEY  
PROPORTIONATELY.