

WANT ENQUIRY LIMITED.

Meeting of Waterways Commission May Result in Deadlock.

Senator Hale of Maine, Objects to St. John River Trouble Being Submitted to a General Tribunal.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—The first meeting of the International Waterways Commission took place yesterday afternoon in the Department of War and Navy building. The commissioners on both sides were all present, as well as Secretary Cote. The American section has no secretary as yet, but an engineer of the United States army will soon be appointed to that position. The commission first called in a body on Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, who received the Canadian representatives with great cordiality.

The subject of discussion was the scope of work covered by the commission. As matters stand at present, the American section has instructions to limit the work to investigating questions relative to the Great Lakes and to the rivers whose natural outlet is by the St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic. An act of congress of 1902 states: "The duty of the commission is to investigate and report upon the condition and uses of waters adjacent to the boundary line between United States and Canada, including all of the waters and lakes and rivers, whose natural outlet is by the River St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean."

The attorney general of the United States has given his final opinion that the words "including all of the waters of the lakes and rivers, etc." never intended to go beyond that in asking Great Britain to join in the appointment of the commission.

Joseph H. Choate, American ambassador to London, in transmitting to Lord Lansdown on July 15, 1902, the request of his government for the appointment of a joint commission, had not put such narrow construction to the act of congress, as he states: "The duty of the commissioners would be to investigate in the general waters adjacent to boundary line."

It was under these terms and conditions that Mr. Chamberlain, then secretary for the colonies, transmitted

ed the request of the United States government to Canada and the request was favorably considered by the Ottawa authorities. This would not only cover the St. John River case, but also various other questions in which both countries are interested.

The general opinion among legal authorities here, including those directly connected with the Commission on the American side, is that Canada's contention is absolutely correct, and that no lawyer or jurist, with an unprejudiced mind can seriously arrive at a different conclusion. But politics is at the bottom of the whole affair. Senator Hale, of Maine, has a big influence, and he is opposed to the investigation of St. John's river affair by the present Commission. He wants that to be dealt with by a special Commission of his own, composed of the American side of local Maine politicians, and the authorities here are afraid of displeasing him. This is the whole thing in a nutshell.

Though the Attorney-General of the United States has given his final opinion limiting the scope of the Commission, the question is still open and will not be finally settled before Acting Secretary of State Taft, returns from Ohio, on Monday.

It is expected a compromise will be arrived at, and that Canada's contention will practically be supported.

It is even said that it is the desire of Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt that the scope of the commission should be as broad as possible in view of establishing it permanently later on. For that further legislation would be required from congress and from the Canadian parliament. The commission would then be constituted as a permanent tribunal to which all questions relative to boundary waters would be referred and settled by it. But, in the meantime, it appears the feelings of Senator Hale, of Maine, must be considered.

Mr. Cockshutt, Brantford, gave some interesting information about our Indian Wards in The House of Commons the other day. He assured the House that the money voted for the Mohawk Institute had been wisely and well expended, and if all the money voted for Indian education had been as well expended no fault could be found with the administration of the fund. With respect to the progress made by the Indians as a result of educational efforts, Mr. Cockshutt regarded it as satisfactory. As to the future of the Indian race, Mr. Cockshutt was of the opinion that the Six Nations will ultimately become absorbed into the Canadian nation. White blood is now so completely infused into the race that there are comparatively few of pure Indian blood left. Within probably three generations, or five at the most, the process of absorption will have been completed at the rate it is now proceeding. Young Indians who were educated at the Mohawk Institute have been very successful, and he mentioned by way of illustration several who occupy important positions in commercial and other walks of life. The result of the adoption of the Provincial franchise had been to deprive the Indians of the Six Nations, in common with those of other tribes, of the franchise. This he regarded as a step in the wrong direction, inasmuch as the Indians were to be advanced in civilization largely by placing upon them the full responsibility of citizenship. They should be given the franchise, and, although he was not in a position to ask for that to-day, that should be the ideal kept in view. No nation in the world had progressed more rapidly than the Six Nations, who a century and a half ago were in a wild and savage state. At the Mohawk Institute technical and manual instruction were embraced in the curriculum, and that was the only practical and effective method of imparting education. Although pagan rites were practiced to a very limited extent upon the reserve, it was largely the result of the demands of white visitors, but for whom these rites would have long since become extinct so far as any significance they might have formerly possessed for the Indians.

INDIANS MIX WITH WHITES.

In Five Generations Two Races Will Be Fused Together.

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PRIMITIVE BOOKS.

How They Were Made by the Ancient Battaks of Sumatra.

A near approach to the form of a modern book was made by an obscure people called the Battaks, who in olden days inhabited the island of Sumatra. They invented, or adopted from some unknown source, a form of book consisting of a long strip of bark five or six inches wide and closely resembling a piece of Egyptian papyrus. They seem to have taken a distinct step forward in the bookmaking art, for instead of rolling their strips of bark in Egyptian fashion they folded them into accordion plaits, so that they took exactly the form of modern books with uncut leaves.

Wooden covers were then put on either side, and the whole was sometimes bound together with a piece of snakeskin. Had the Battak scribe gone one step further by cutting the leaves and writing on both sides the result would have been an exact prototype of a modern book.

The Hindoos used a palm leaf two or three inches wide, cut in sections and dried. Each section may be compared with the leaf of a book, and they were piled up in sequence or perforated and strung together like a Venetian blind.

He—I can never think of the right thing to say at the right time. She—Why don't you try saying the right thing sometimes even if you get in the wrong place?

When a bride is being given away it is hard for her to look self possessed.—Philadelphia Record.

MARRIAGE IN MEXICO.

How the Engagement and Wedding Ceremonies Are Celebrated.

The Mexican people are hospitable to a fault, always welcoming their friends even though they have not enough to eat themselves. And they religiously visit the sick, including those who have contagious diseases. They are also addicted to public social functions, the invariable mode of entertainment being the dance. They are fond of music, though not proficient in the art of making it, probably more from lack of opportunity than from lack of capacity. The violin and guitar are the usual instruments of music, the repertory of the local musicians being usually limited to a few tunes which are in equal demand for the dance and for the funeral.

One of the most interesting and beautiful of the social functions is the pre-dinner. When a young man wishes to marry he asks for the girl of his choice of the parents, not of the girl herself, and if she is given the pre-dinner at once follows, ushered in by shooting and demonstrations of joy. The bride and bridegroom are publicly presented to their future parents-in-law, after which the company pass in procession in front of the couple, each one dropping a piece of money into the hands of the bride. Then follows the inevitable dance. This public betrothal is considered almost as binding as marriage, and I have heard of but one instance in which the compact was not kept, the recalcitrant bridegroom in that case being visited with ostracism. The betrothal is usually followed by marriage just as soon as the services of the priest can be secured. The marriage ceremony is followed by a feast more notable for the abundance of things to drink than for things to eat and by the usual dance. Indeed the festivities are often prolonged for several nights after the wedding.

A HORRIBLE IDEA.

The Thought That Made One Man a Temperance Advocate.

An easterner, riding on a mail stage in northern Colorado, was entertained by a dialogue which was sustained upon the one side by the driver and upon the other by an elderly passenger, evidently a native of the region.

"I understand you're temperance," began the driver.

"Yes, I'm pretty strong against liquor," returned the other. "I've been set against it now for thirty-five years."

"Scared it will ruin your health?"

"Yes, but that isn't the main thing."

"Perhaps it don't agree with you?" ventured the driver.

"Well, it really don't agree with anybody. But that ain't it either. The thing that sets me against it is a horrible idea."

"A horrible idea! What is it?"

"Well, thirty-five years ago I was sitting in a hotel in Denver with a friend of mine, and I says, 'Let's order a bottle of something.' And he says: 'No, sir, I'm saving my money to buy government land at \$1.25 an acre. I'm going to buy tomorrow, and you'd better let me take the money you would have spent for the liquor and buy a couple of acres along with mine.' I says, 'All right.' So we didn't drink, and he bought me two acres."

"Well, sir, today those two acres are right in the middle of a flourishing town, and if I'd taken that drink I'd have swallowed a city block, a grocery store, an apothecary's, four lawyers' offices and it's hard to say what else. That's the idea. Ain't it horrible?"—Youth's Companion.

THE GERMAN APPETITE.

It Is Expensive and Calls For a Generous Bill of Fare.

Wherever there is a German there you will find enough to eat. It may not always be to your taste, but it is there in wholesome quality and generous quantity, and usually his wife and children are also there to enjoy it with him. It is not unusual to see the entire family, even down to the smallest child, at a festive gathering, and, however queer this may appear to American eyes, it is a custom of the fatherland. When the husband takes a glass of wine or beer he is quite willing that his wife should have an equal amount and to give the baby a sip if it so pleases her. The entire code of ethics in Germany is more on an equal plane for men and women than in any other country in the world, and it is no doubt due to this phase of domestic felicity that Germany is practically a divorceless country. At the annual Metzel-suppe the men do not come alone, but bring their wives with them. No man of any other nationality in the world can boast the gastronomic capability of the German. The number of glasses of beer that he can consume with ease is something astonishing, and the mixture of soups, sweet and sour pickles, sausage and cheeses dear to the Teutonic palate is enough to give the ordinary mortal indigestion by merely thinking of it.—Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly.

Flying Powers of the Swallow.

Not only do swallows capture their insect food while on the wing; they also invariably drink while flying, and they even feed their young on the wing, especially the house martins, although it is very difficult to observe them performing the feat, so quickly is it done. As the young birds arrive at full growth they soon become impatient of confinement and sit all day with their heads out of the entrance to the nest, where the dams, by clinging to the nest, supply them with food from morning till night, and it is during this period that the young are fed on the wing by the parents. Then, again, the house swallow will itself, by dropping into the water as it

One Cold and Another

The season's first cold may be slight—may yield to early treatment, but the next cold will hang on longer; it will be more troublesome, too. Unnecessary to take chances on that second one. Scott's Emulsion is a preventive as well as a cure. Take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

when colds abound and you'll have no cold. Take it when the cold is contracted and it checks inflammation, heals the membranes of the throat and lungs and drives the cold out.

Send for free sample.

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50c. and \$1.00 - - - All druggists

TALKS FOR 317 COLUMNS.

Premier Balfour the Most Eloquent Man in Parliament.

Who are the greatest Parliamentary talkers in England is shown by a booklet compiled in the press gallery of the House of Commons. Prime Minister Balfour heads the list at present.

In the whole Parliament there are only a half dozen men who have talked half as much as Balfour. He spoke 317 newspaper columns during the last session. Austin Chamberlain filled 237, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, 200, the Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, 180, and Arnold Forster, 169. D. Lloyd George's record was 166 columns, and T. Gibson Bowles was nearly as talkative, filling four columns less.

Next in order come Sir Charles Dilke with 157 columns, Winston Churchill with 143, and the Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith with 125. Only three others spoke more than 100 columns, even Lord Hugh Cecil contributing but fifty-two columns of talk.

Then there are many members of the House of Commons whose voices are never heard at all. Henry James Tollenache of Eddisbury declared the other day that he has not spoken once in twenty-four years, and there are others whose voices are heard so seldom that they are not recognized when they do speak.

Could Not Walk Ten Yards Without Resting.

Mrs. D. Herkimer, Hall's Bridge, Ont., was Troubled with Weak Heart and Sleeplessness.

How many women are troubled with a weak heart? How many lie, night after night, trying to sleep, and can't? Perhaps you are one of them? If so, read what Mrs. Herkimer says. It may save you years of suffering if you take her advice—

"I am now enjoying the best of health, after having used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was troubled with a weak heart, and was afraid to draw a long breath, for the pain it would cause me. I could not sleep at night, and it was impossible for me to walk ten yards without resting myself. I cannot speak too highly of your Heart and Nerve Pills; they are the greatest pill I have ever used, and can recommend them to all sufferers."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 60 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale by all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

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To Boston, etc. To Montreal.

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TO THE PACIFIC COAST

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect, October 9th, 1904

Atlantic Time. Trains daily except Sunday unless otherwise stated.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

6:25 a.m.—Express from St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points north; Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Pullman Parlor Car, Fredericton Jet to Boston.

7:30 a.m.—Mixed, via Gibson Branch, for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston and intermediate stations. Leaves St. Mary's 8:10 a.m.

9:50 a.m.—For St. John and East.

5:50 p.m.—For St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Boston, etc. Montreal and West. Palace Sleeper Fredericton Jet to Montreal. Pullman Sleeper Fredericton Jet to Boston.

9:00 p.m.—For St. John and East.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

9:25 a.m.—From St. John and points east
11:45 a.m.—From Boston, Montreal, St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock, etc.

5:40 p.m.—From Woodstock and all points north as far as Perth and Plaster Rock via Gibson Branch. Arrives at St. Mary's 5:07 p.m.

8:10 p.m.—From St. John and east.

10:40 p.m.—From Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, etc.

F. R. PERRY,
Acting Dist. Pass Agent, St. John, N. B.
C. E. E. UNSHER,
G. P. A., Montreal, P. Q.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, November 20th, 1904 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON

No. 303 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, Chatham and Loggieville. 5:45
No. 304 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville. 10:20
No. 317 Suburban for Marysville. 6:15
No. 318 Suburban for Marysville. 10:00
No. 319 Suburban for Marysville. 11:15
No. 320 Suburban for Marysville. 15:00
No. 321 Suburban for Marysville. 17:10
No. 322 Suburban for Marysville. 18:25
No. 323 Suburban for Marysville. 21:00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville. 13:05
No. 303 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville. 18:25
No. 318 Suburban from Marysville. 8:15
No. 319 Suburban from Marysville. 11:00
No. 320 Suburban from Marysville. 15:25
No. 321 Suburban from Marysville. 17:05
No. 322 Suburban from Marysville. 18:20
No. 323 Suburban from Marysville. 19:15
All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24:00 clock is midnight.
Moncton, N. B., November 18th, 1904.

Miss Williams

Wish to announce that her Spring Stock of

READY-TO-WEAR HATS.

Includes some very pretty and stylish designs.

Ordered work specially attended to

Ladies are invited to call and inspect for themselves.

MISS WILLIAMS.
Sherkey Block.

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For 25 years the most popular hotel in Fredericton. This hotel is now under the management of Johnson and Dewar. The House been thoroughly renovated and repaired throughout. The owners thank the public for past patronage and promise for the future an excellent table, light, airy and clean rooms and every accommodation for the comfort of guests.

Terms: \$1.00 per day.

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Managers.

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With our many years experience as managers of the Waverley House and our knowledge of the travelling public we confidently assure patrons of the Lorne of every satisfaction. We take this opportunity of thanking our friends for past favors and bespeak a continuation of public patronage.

McDonald & Feeney

A. T. McMurRAY, D. M. D.

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Patients living outside the city can make appointments by mail, and thus do away with an unnecessary delay.

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