

THE MAYOR'S INAUGURAL, ETC.

St. Ann's Ward Discusses the Cry About Typhoid Fever in This City.

Fredericton, N. B., April 8th.
To the Editor of The Herald:—

Sir—In reading over the mayor's comprehensive (because it takes in everything pertaining to the city) address, I was much pleased and gratified to think that we had a new element in the chair, and if he continues as he has commenced, we will have no reason to regret that he occupies the position.

I am rather inclined to take exception to part of his last clause, that is in reference to the sanitary condition of the city. I agree with him that a filter is most satisfactory, this has proved effectual in other places, but I do not think the delay of it is the loss of valuable lives. As a doctor, he, like the profession, takes extreme views, there is too much talk about the river water and taking typhoid fever. The people are warned against the river water and eating ice cream as a source of typhoid fever, but a good deal of this is all fudge. There is little or nothing in it. People do not get typhoid fever in such ways. Typhoid fever results from long continued hot weather, during which there is low water, and much decaying of vegetable and other matters as it is along the bank of the river below Estey's mill. To be sure, all drinking water ought to be pure. To drink dirty water helps to weaken the system, and fill the blood with contaminating material.

While a healthy person may drink dirty water without fear of producing disease, yet it is not advisable to do so. Ice cream ought to be made of clean materials.

People ought to be clean in the selection of their food, in the care of their bodies, and in their daily habits.

But all this scare about typhoid fever is groundless.

There is no danger of getting typhoid fever from drinking water, or from eating ice cream. Ice cream as a rule is very unwholesome. The fever patient is constantly calling for something cold, and at the same time requires nourishment, and will take ice cream with great relish and benefit. But as a rule ice cream ought not to be used as a food, especially it should not be taken after a full meal, as it lowers the temperature of the contents of the stomach, delays digestion, and is apt to seriously weaken the digestive powers.

But when anybody begins to talk about catching typhoid fever from

drinking water or eating ice cream the suspicion is that he has some object in making such talk. There is some job behind his pretended anxiety. He is either mistaken himself, or trying to fool someone else. There is no harm in quietly discussing this subject, and it may be that I am writing about a subject I know very little about, but it touches every home and locality.

I believe in clean streets, clean cesspools, clean back yards, ventilated houses, ventilated cellars; I believe it is from these sources that disease comes, and not from some imaginary microbe. A discussion of this sort, in which the health board should take part, would do great good in this city. If they will only visit some of the yards, sheds and barns in town, they would be surprised and disgusted; these people should be compelled to clean up and keep clean places, no wonder there is sickness and death, the only wonder is that there is not more of it. I could point out in two blocks if I dared, where there is dirt and filth enough to sicken a town twice our size, and fill half a dozen hospitals the size of Victoria Hospital.

I believe that the way to stop consumption is to see to it that poor families are not allowed to herd in miserable unventilated rooms, there to live night and day, acquiring the condition of the body known as consumption. The subject is very important. I may be wrong, but am convinced by observation that the opinions set forth are correct, they are of more importance than a theoretical or open political discussion. The health of the home, the health of the country, the health of the city, are all very vital points. I do not pretend to know it all. I am simply raising the questions and not trying dogmatically to settle them for the people.

His Worship's address is an able one, it was well conceived, well put, and very creditable to him, and it is to be hoped with the able men that he has surrounding him, the city will be benefited, a better state of affairs put into practice, and all the back taxes collected, and this particular microbe removed at once, and we who pay will be relieved from this type of typhoid fever that is sapping our life as a city and unless removed will cremate us.

Yours faithfully,

ST. ANN'S WARD.

ed until the Lyons railway station was reached. Outside the station the crowd was held back by cordons of police. During the half hour at the station King Edward continued to talk with President Loubet and held an extended conference with the British Ambassador to France, Sir Francis Levison Bertie.

WILL JOIN QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

King Edward left Paris at 7.10 o'clock for Marseilles, where he will join Queen Alexandra on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

The semi-official communication relative to the meeting of King Edward and President Loubet says:—"It is natural to suppose the conversation between the King and President led to an exchange of views on diplomatic questions of the day, but as neither has divulged the confidence it is necessary to receive with reserve the more or less ingenious versions which will be placed in circulation. Judging, however, from external appearances, one cannot but remark that the meeting today was marked not only by less reserve than that of last year, but notably by the greater freedom of confidence exchanged."

Famous Vine in Royal Gardens.

While, in these days of widely diffused knowledge in relation to the production of grapes, many persons find it difficult to obtain well ripened clusters from comparatively young vines, it is extremely interesting to refer to a great vine planted 129 years ago and bearing a crop of some 1,000 bunches, the berries finely developed and as black as sloe.

This grand old vine is growing in the Cumberland Lodge portion of the royal gardens at Windsor, and is known as the Cumberland Lodge vine. It is one of the descendants of the famous vine at Hampton Court, which was planted 139 years ago, and it has outdistanced its venerable parent in dimensions, in vigor and in productiveness. Occupying a great glass structure 120 feet long by 20 feet wide, it spreads its luxuriant branches over a roof area of 2,400 feet, which is fully one-third greater than the area of the house occupied by its venerable parent at Hampton Court.

For so large a vine 1,000 bunches, weighing in the aggregate 1,500 lbs., is not a heavy crop, but the grapes are in every way befitting the royal table, and to overtax the strength of so old a vine would be unwise.—Gardener's Magazine.

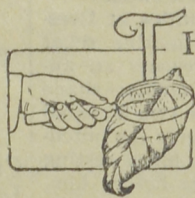
Plants for the Window.

Petunias and other border plants should be dug up and potted just before frost for the winter window garden. Keep them cool and shaded for about two weeks; then cut down the tops, and they will soon send up a new and thrifty growth.

Yours faithfully,

ST. ANN'S WARD.

THE GUM REMOVED



THE microscope shows each leaf of tobacco is covered with long soft hairs

which exude a viscid juice.

This is called the gum, and it covers the surface with a moist glutinous exudation.

Tobacco, to be good, must have all this gum driven out.

In Manicaragua I procure tobacco that has all this gum "sweated" by the natural heat of the climate.

Only the dry, well matured leaf remains—the leaf that when I age for three years will give a cool, fragrant smoke—odorous and aromatic—that's the characteristic odor of my Pharaoh.

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Circumstances are beyond the control of man, but his conduct is in his own power.

KING AND PRESIDENT MEET.

Rulers of Great Britain and France at Paris.

Meeting Looked Upon as an Affirmation of the Anglo-French Entente, and a Response to the Attitude Germany Has Taken Towards France.

Paris, April 8.—The arrival of King Edward in Paris today was the occasion for a notable manifestation of Anglo-French cordiality which is being interpreted tonight as a conspicuous response to Germany's attitude regarding Morocco, although the King remained but a short time. He was met outside the city by President Loubet, who held a private conversation with His Majesty, lasting nearly an hour. Beyond this private conversation, King Edward confined himself to the usual

public expressions of good-will. He spoke at the station of the pleasure a visit to France always gave him.

THE RULERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS.

President Loubet joined the Royal train at Pierrefitte Station, where, surrounded by distinguished officials of both governments, the two rulers exchanged greetings. The King conducted President Loubet to his private car, where conversation continued

ATTEMPTED LIFE OF KING.

Sipido, the Anarchist, Will Soon be Released.

New York, April 10.—The Tribune publishes the following from London: King Edward's would-be assassin, the young Anarchist Sipido, who fired a revolver point blank at him at the Brussels railroad in the early stages of the Boer war, the bullet boring a hole through the window of the car in which the then Prince of Wales was seated, passing within a couple of inches of his head and smashing the mirror on the opposite side of the carriage, is still confined in the reformatory at Namur, in which he has been imprisoned ever since, despite the verdict of the Brussels jury acquitting him.

About a year ago, thanks to some powerful and mysterious influences exercised in his behalf, he was drawn for service in the Belgian army. On the strength of this directions were

given or his release from the reformatory to join the infantry regiment stationed at Hasselt as a bandsman. His marching orders and railroad ticket had already been made out, when, at the last moment, the English Envoy at Brussels, hearing of the matter, protested both to the King and to the Belgian government, with the result that the Minister of War telegraphed orders cancelling the arrangements which had been made for the young Anarchist's release, and at the same time announcing by command of Leopold II that Sipido was unworthy of serving in the Belgian army.

Now, however, he is about to attain his majority at the end of the month and he will have to be released.

Burdock Blood Bitters

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

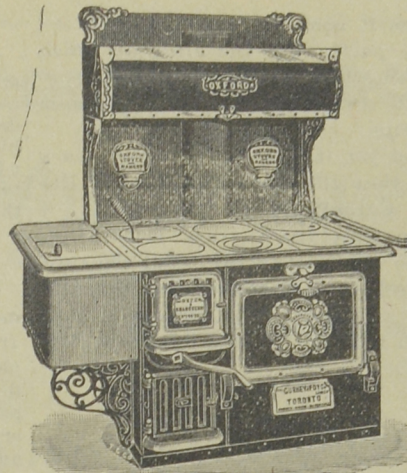
Banishes Bad Blood

At this time of the year the system is clogged with waste and poisonous matter, the blood becomes thick and sluggish, and causes that tired, listless, dull, all-gone-no-ambition-don't-care-to-work-feeling. The cleansing, blood-purifying action of **B. B. B.** will drive out all this poisonous matter from the system, and make you feel yourself again.

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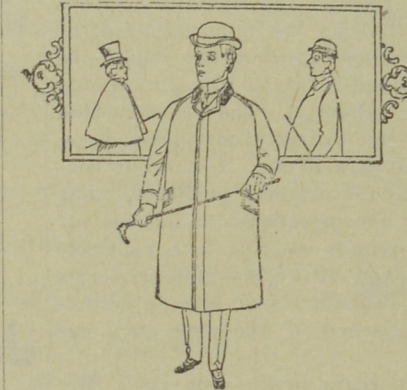


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