

MEETING OF KAISER AND CZAR.

Kaiser on European Politics--His Conceited Meddlesome Interference.

The brief conference held on the Imperial yacht off the Swedish coast, seems to have taken the political world by surprise says an eminent writer in the Scientific American. The purpose for which the Czar and the Kaiser met, and the subjects discussed, are not matter of conjecture. No effort was made to conceal the fact of the meeting. It might have been held without any one except the principals and their immediate entourage knowing anything about it. Emperor William, however, delights in dramatic performances and surprises. He has an itch for notoriety, as well as a talent for mischief making. His plans do not always work out as he would like, but they afford him the pleasure of a diplomatic tangle if not always of a diplomatic triumph.

It is not quite certain yet what will be the outcome of the Moroccan Conference which will convene at his instance, or whether he will accomplish by it what he wishes. In any case he will manage to keep himself very much in the minds of European statesmen until it has met, done its work, and adjourned. Its main purpose is quite evident, viz., to thwart French designs and French influences in Morocco and to drive a wedge into the Anglo-French entente cordiale. The former result he may accomplish, but his factious intervention has only strengthened the good relations between France and Great Britain. Great Britain will stand loyally by France in the Conference, and give her ally all the moral and material support necessary. He imagined that Great Britain having got all she wanted in Egypt would be indifferent to French interests in Morocco, might, indeed, prefer to see Germany block the efforts of France to deal with Morocco as she had dealt with Tunis, and by a process of "peaceful penetration" convert it into a dependency of the French Republic.

The collapse of Russia in the Far East, with the disturbed inland conditions of the Empire of the Czar, is the opportunity of the German Emperor. He did what he could to push the Czar into a life and death struggle with Japan. When the collision came, appalled by his success in precipitating hostilities, he appealed to America to limit the area of conflict. The late Secretary of State, John Hay, thereupon penned his famous State paper, inviting the great Powers to accept the American view set forth therein upon the administrative entity and integrity of China. Germany then had the satisfaction of having, in a friendly way, given her moral support to Russia, and of having induced America to unite the great Powers in a declaration which in an important sense guaranteed the neutrality of China during the war and her integrity after it was over. Hay's State papers, however, went far beyond what Germany intended, and his success in making the intervention of America was a bitter draught. The part played by Germany in bringing about this action on the part of the United States is not generally known, but it is true nevertheless.

The results of the war by land and by sea have been a great surprise. Every one expected that Japan would wage a stubborn warfare, but not one in a hundred could have anticipated taking into account the vast resources of Russia her millions of men, her splendid navy, and her advantages of position and of possession—that in an unbroken series of victories by land and by sea Japan would triumph over her colossal antagonist, and force her within a year and a half to sue for peace. To no one has the collapse of Russia been a greater surprise than to the Emperor of Germany, and to no one has it been a more sincere gratification. He no longer fears a strong Russia on his Eastern frontier. The apprehension excited by the Franco-Russian alliance no longer exists, and hence he feels at liberty to badger France and thwart her aspirations. Though he no longer fears Russia on the East and rejoices in her humiliation, he is yet diplomatically sympathetic in her misfortunes, and loses no opportunity to pose as the friend and adviser of the Czar.

The late conference was doubtless intended to pledge his personal efforts to obtain the best possible terms for his eastern neighbor in the negotiations, looking to the conclusion of the war and a treaty of peace. But his aims go far beyond these immediate results. He hopes to loosen the bonds of the Franco-Russian Alliance, already rudely shaken by Russian disasters on land and sea, and to throw Russia into the arms of the German Empire. He hopes to obtain Russian support in the near future to the project of placing a Hohenzollern on the vacant throne of Norway, to secure her acquiescence in the absorption of Holland, and, possibly, of Denmark. This would also pave the way for the ultimate disintegration of Austria and the annexation of the long alienated Duchies of Upper and Lower Austria to the German Empire. All these far-reaching schemes are shaping themselves in the fertile and busy brain of the Kaiser.

The Triple Alliance created more than thirty years ago by Prince Bismarck, in order to protect Germany against France on the west, and Russia on the east, has for years been gradually weakening. Austria derived a questionable advantage from it; Italy little or more. Bismarck endeavored to sow dissension between Italy and France, and between France and Great Britain. The tenure of office by Delcasse, the great foreign minister of France, wrought a mighty change. Italy and Great Britain

have reconciled, and adjusted their differences with the French Republic. The rapprochement of Germany and Russia means closer diplomatic relations between France and Italy, and between France and Great Britain. They recognize in the mischievous and unscrupulous and restless activity of the German Emperor a constant menace to the peace of Europe, and are drawn to make common cause against his insatiable ambition. Austria, too, realizes that she has much less to fear from Russia now than from Germany, and will in consequence allow the bonds of the Triple Alliance to become weaker. She has no longer any interest as a member of the Dreieck in guaranteeing Germany against the possible assaults of her western neighbor, and will, consequently, fall into line with France, Britain and Italy.

One may readily conjecture, therefore, that in the near future the grouping of the European Powers will in all probability be the following, viz.—The Triple Alliance will be renewed nor will the Dual Alliance between France and Russia; but a new Dual Alliance will be formed embracing Germany and Russia, and a Quadruple Alliance embracing Great Britain, France, Austria, and Italy. Spanish interests in this grouping of the great Powers are identical with those of France and Italy, and Portuguese interests have for two centuries been identical with those of Great Britain. They will, therefore, naturally fall in with the great Western Powers. In that case all of Western Europe will be united against Germany and Russia. Japan, already the ally of Great Britain, will be if not an active partner in European politics, a silent partner, and a potent factor in the affairs of the Far East.

It may then turn out that German diplomacy has overdone and outdone itself, and that the feverish activity of a fertile brain has, unconsciously and unintentionally, laid the foundations and built upon them a superstructure altogether alien to the intentions of the builder.

HOW CONSUMPTION STARTS.

Tired When You Waken--Languid All Day--Nerves Worn Out--Snap All Gone.

Your limbs feel "draggy" and excessively weak. A night's sleep seldom brings satisfying rest. Continuous headaches, and nervous sensations destroy your health. Soon every spark of vitality is used up. Then you catch tuberculosis.

Start today. Build up, get new nerve force, and overcome the process of decay. Use Ferrozone, which physicians consider the most vitalizing, uplifting tonic ever made.

Ferrozone cures because it can furnish the body with sufficient nutrient and building material. Think of the instant effect—at once the appetite increases, delightful color in the cheeks proves that rich red blood is being circulated. Tired muscles are invigorated, flesh and weight are added. Nerve force develops, and bounding, joyous health is firmly established.

This is certain—Ferrozone restores failing health from any cause. The experience of Mrs. Thos. Dowd, of Schrieber, Ont., proves this: "Household worries and cares had almost exhausted my strength. I was weak and miserable. My cheeks lacked the color of health. Occasionally I had spells of rheumatism. Then my appetite fell off, and nothing could tempt me to eat. Worn-out feelings, chills and despondency filled my very being. I became anemic, and dwindled down to a shadow. Consumption was very near. Ferrozone put strength in my body with a rush. It built me up, strong, virile and happy. I have been well ever since."

Ferrozone cures sickness by curing the real cause—lack of blood and nerve tone. It keeps people at their best—fit, ready and anxious for work. In 50c. boxes only, six for \$2.50, at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

AN APPENDICITIS PROBLEM.

Is it Over When the Appendix is in Your Pocket?

Washington, Aug. 8.—Consul-General Guenther reports to the State Department, from statements contained in German papers, that appendicitis, or inflammation of the vermiform appendix, has assumed the character of becoming more and more a fashionable disease. Surgery has achieved great triumphs in this sphere, and has cured innumerable cases of the disease. The French surgeon, Roux, however, has asked the question, "Is appendicitis over if one carries his appendix in his pocket?" and his answer was not entirely affirmative.

From the statements of Sir Frederick Treves, one of the foremost authorities and physician of King Edward, similar doubts appear. According to the experience of this great expert, failures may occur, which he treats in two groups. On the one hand, the operation may result only in relief or an incomplete cure; on the other hand, complications are to be feared which do not depend upon the surgical intervention. Only the surgeon is concerned to study the details of the deductions of Sir Frederick in order to more

fully learn of the eventual dangers which may follow an operation. For the patients, it must be stated that an operation remains the pre-eminent remedy, if not the only one, from which a complete cure is to be expected.

Dr. Pond of Liverpool has advanced a new theory with reference to the origin of appendicitis and other disturbance of the digestive organs. The Lancet. He calls attention to the fact that such ailments can often be attributed to antimonial poisoning, and the source of the antimony taken up by man is said to be the rubber rings, which are frequently used to close all sorts of bottles. Dr. Pond has established the fact that such rings consist of almost one third their weight of antimony. The antimony is not only dissolved by the mineral waters, containing alkalies and organic acids, but these rubber rings, as daily observation shows soon become brittle, and some of the compound falls into the contents of the vessels.

Dr. Pond claims to have found that a frequently repeated introduction of antimony can become the source of a series of disturbances, the nutritive and digestive system, especially through continued weakening of the muscles of the stomach and intestines.

DISHWASHING MACHINE.

A Great Labor Saver That is Bound to be Popular.

One of the trials of the housekeeper and domestic servant is the eternal round of dishwashing, and the invention of a dishwashing machine will be welcome news to those classes of people. The article is not yet come into general use, but it is already used on ocean liners and in big hotels and restaurants. They are, success from an economic point of view. Their use saves a great deal of labor, vast quantities of crockery and much sulphurous language consequent on smashed dishes. The smashing of tableware by untrained servants has long been one of the standbys of the stage, the comic writer and his confreres the caricaturist. On the housekeeper who does her own work and the man who at some time or another tries his hand at keeping "bachelor hall" properly appreciate the work that dishwashing entails in a small household, not to speak of establishments where hundreds and thousands of people have to be fed daily.

Dishwashing machinery, such as that installed on the Missouri appears to have been invented by a Brooklyn man, Mr. Low. The machines clean every form of tableware, with a celerity and efficiency that no human hands, no matter how well trained and careful, can equal. The problem was to design a machine that will not only wash, rinse and dry dishes quickly, carefully and well but also to assist the domestic action of the grinding and scouring of alkalies, marble dust and sand, which form the basis of nearly all the soap powders, as well as the metals brought in contact with these chemical and galvanic action of the substances.

The machines primarily consist of two, or sometimes three, upright cylinders or tanks, erected in a metal frame and base which raises them several inches from the floor. These tanks are made of copper or galvanized steel, riveted to the metal base and surrounded by a metal cap or lip at the open top. The left hand cylinder does the washing, the right hand one the rinsing. By the side of the latter is an iron drying table, removable when not in use. At the back is erected a rectangular frame of tubing upon which runs a trolley carrying a differential pulley, a six pound pull upon which raises thirty pounds. Inside the cylinder, or tank, is a second tank, and between the two is a series of ribs. Above the base is a peculiarly shaped propeller, which in motion throws the water upward against these ribs, and they again direct it downward, forming a confused vortex of water. The propellers are driven at a high rate of speed by belts passing directly from a small motor or miniature steam engine. There is no gearing whatever to increase friction as the belting directly operates the propeller shaft, which passes upward through the bottom of the tanks. The propellers are run at a high rate of speed and produce a powerful whirl in the tanks when in motion.

The dishes, or other articles, are placed in galvanized wire baskets, in which they are set up edgewise, but are kept apart by wooden rings. When ready the basket is raised by the differential hoist and lowered into the washing tank, where the basket is allowed to remain about twenty seconds. It is then raised and lowered into the scalding water of the rinsing tank, where a couple of plunges removes every trace of the soapy water, and it is then hoisted onto the draining table to dry while another basket is being lowered into the washing tank.

The dishes dry from their own heat and without the use of towels, the only handling that they receive being while in transit from the drying table. It is said that they acquire a greater degree of polish by this method than can be given by any amount of hand polishing. As the hands never come into contact with the utensils, strong alkalies can be used to neutralize the animal fats, and in the rinsing process boiling water is utilized which could not be done were the hands used, and in this way the utensils are hygienically cleaned and thoroughly deodorized. The water is noiselessly heated by a steam injector and it can be removed as frequently as necessary. When desired the machines are also operated with an automatic hoist and a one-horse power motor or steam engine. Where the latter is used a special type has been designed that can be operated by any woman, required no attention, oils itself, and is worked by an opening and closing valve. It

will run for months without any care and it requires placing the ear to the crank chamber to detect any sound of it.

One of these two tank machines occupies a floor space of five feet, six inches by thirty-eight inches, and as it sets right back to the wall, or bulkhead, it only takes up the space named, but one of this type has a capacity of 3,000 an hour. A three tank machine with a half horse power motor has a capacity of 6,000 pieces per hour. It is claimed for these machines that they save 40 per cent. in crockery bills, to say nothing of the saving of labor and temper.

A GREAT CONVENTION.

Liberals of Alberta Lay Down Their Platform.

The first convention of Alberta Liberals convened in Alexander Hall, Calgary, last week, and was one of the largest political gatherings in history of Alberta, more than 150 delegates being present. The representation was seven to each electoral district, while Red Deer and St. Albert sent two delegates each.

Mr. A. C. Rutherford, M. P. for Strathcona, is practically declared the leader of the new province, though Mr. P. Talbot, M. P., has been talked of to take the position. He has refused, and apparently Mr. Rutherford will have no opposition.

The platform adopted was lengthy, covering fourteen planks. The most notable feature is the declaration for a "common school system." The platform prominently declares that "we favor the strict enforcement of the criminal law." It declares confidence in the traditions of the Liberal party, stands for provincial rights, for municipal ownership of public utilities, development of agriculture, a business administration, bridges and rural improvements, a provincial university. The capital question is hinted at thus:—

"It is resolved that this convention hereby expresses its belief that in the establishment of all public buildings, due attention should be paid to the requirements of all parts of the province, and that in selecting locations the government should consider the public convenience and the quick despatch of business."

WHY THE JAPS WON.

Tokio, Aug. 8.—Commander Akiyama, who participated in the battle of the Sea of Japan, has prepared for publication an extended statement relating to the great conflict, and its weight is on the side of gunnery, the battleships and tactics, as against the destroyer and the torpedo.

He prefaces his statement by declaring that good gunnery depends mainly upon the division officers and asserts that the Russian officers were lamentably lacking in training. In the early part of the battle the Russians scored but one hit to three landed by the Japanese. Under those circumstances it may be said that the Japanese had three or four guns in action to every one of the Russians, and there was therefore, nothing very remarkable about the disparity of losses.

The commander insists that the great mistake of the Russians was in marshalling their vessels in double column line ahead. From the moment of going into action in that formation, the Japanese regarded victory as assured. Apart from the impossibility of maintaining an orderly formation when pursuing such tactics for defensive purposes, there was the fact that only a few of the ships could bring their guns into effective action against the Japanese fleet attacking end on. The latter ships were able to concentrate their whole fire upon the leading Russian ships and in return received only a limited fire. Had the Russians adopted the strategy of imposing the brunt of the action upon their battleships while the rest of the fleet broke through and steered direct for Vladivostok, the commander believes they would have achieved a partial success. Instead of doing that they followed the plan of mutually aiding one another and thus, when the head of the battleship column got into trouble, the others steamed up and thrust their heads into the lion's mouth without being able to accomplish anything compensatory.

Discussing the question of the sinking of the battleships and armored cruisers by gun fire the commander expressed the opinion that the fact that the Russian ships were exceptionally low in the water contributed materially to the result. The Russians carried large quantities of coal, stores and ammunition, and thus weighted down and in a rough sea, suffered badly from hits near the water line that ordinarily would not have been fatal.

The commander says that the battle did not, as some claim, prove the superiority of armor to armor. He points out that the newest armor on the Russian ships, and notably in the case of the Orel, was not pierced. The proper distribution of armor is another question and he says the Russian builders do not appear to have adopted the latest knowledge and principles on the subject.

Akiyama defends Negobatoff's surrender from criticism. Negobatoff was surrounded by twenty-seven ships, including the most powerful of Togo's fleet. Had the Russian refused to surrender his ships would have been sunk forthwith. Five or ten minutes would have sufficed to finish the unpleasant task. Any other course would have condemned to needless death two thousand officers and men.

Accurate estimates of the actual Russian casualties are impossible to obtain, but they are far under the first estimates. The rescued and surrendered exceed seven thousand, and making due allowance for those who escaped in the Almaz, Izumrud, Orel, Aurora, Jemtuchug and the auxiliaries, the number actually lost is somewhere between two and three thousand.

The "Only" Keystone Mat

THE BEST.

Keystone Wire Mats and Matting.

PRICE LIST OF DOOR MATS.			
No. 1, size 16x24 inches	\$1.50.	No. 5, size 30x48 inches	\$ 5.00.
" 2, " 18x30 " "	2.00.	" 6, " 36x54 " "	6.75.
" 3, " 22x36 " "	2.75.	" 7, " 40x60 " "	7.50.
" 4, " 24x42 " "	3.50.	" 8, " 48x72 " "	10.00.

For Sale by

JAMES S. NEILL,

THE BIG HARDWARE STORE.

Wholesale and retail, Queen st., F'lon, N. B.

Hot Weather This

Why not call and see about a nice light



SUMMER SUIT

The kind that keeps you cool these warm days.

We would like to talk this matter over with you at once, and can quote you prices that will astonish you.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 150 Queen St.

FOR A NEW SUIT TO SUIT YOU

CALL ON

SHEERY.

I have in stock all the latest in checks and stripes to choose from. Also a very fine line of Serges.

The Busy Corner LINDSAY

Wishes to inform the public that aq

LUCY & CO. Ice Cream Parlor

Have since May last given away fifteen dozen Watches. No other firm in the province has dealt so generously with their customers. This is why the corner is the busiest place in the city. They have lately received of those celebrated

In his new Restaurant has been opened for the season. It is located up stairs and is reached by a separate entrance. Lunches of all kinds will be served here in addition to the most delicious Ice Cream and temperance drinks.

Lindsay's Restaurant is located on King Street, and is the largest and best in the city. Anything you can't get at LINDSAY'S in the eatable line must be out of season.

Home-made Cooking fresh every day.

Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread always on hand.

Hot dinners served daily at eleven o'clock, a. m. Lunches at all hours day and night.

Cold Meats always on hand, sliced to order.

All kinds of Fruit in season. Parties forgetting to secure their groceries or meats from the regular dealer can always buy them at Lindsay's. Lindsay serves breakfast at six o'clock every morning.

Telephone No. 16

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER FOR QUAY WALL.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Quay Wall, Halifax, N. S.," will be received up to and including

THURSDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST.

1905, for the construction of a Quay Wall of Cribwork at Halifax, N. S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Terminal Agent at Halifax, N. S., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 24th July, 1905.

July 27, 1905.

COME TO US.

Don't send your Job Printing out, of town we'll do it for you at the

HERALD OFFICE



Wood's Phospholine. The Great English Remedy. A positive cure for all forms of Sexual Weakness, Mental and Nervous and After Brain Worry, Impotency, Excess, all of which lead to Consumption, Infertility, Insanity and an early grave. Price \$1 per pill, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. Write for Pamphlet. The Wood Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.