

THEY WANT THE POLE.

And Won't be Happy Till They Get It.

The New York Sun Gives Some Cogent Reasons Why Canada Should Not Claim the North Pole in Advance of Its Discovery.

New York, May 28.—You can never tell when the New York Sun is in a serious mood and when it is out for a good time. This on "Who Will Own the North Pole" from the editorial columns of the Sun sounds like an elaborate "gag" directed at Lieut. Perry, who declares that he will bag the pole on his coming trip north.

The knowledge that a new and resolute attempt is to be made by an American explorer to reach a point further north than any hitherto attained, says the Sun, is, doubtless, accountable for a statement made the other day in the Ottawa House of Commons by the Premier of the Dominion in the course of a debate on the organization of the far north lands. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had observed, he said, on recent maps that American names had been given to certain territories in the far north, which, in his judgment, are under British jurisdiction. That jurisdiction, he added, would be asserted and Americans would not be permitted to "take a position in those lands." In other words, Sir Wilfrid does not recognize the existence of a right by discovery. Are we to conclude that if the new American expedition which is to pursue its voyage northward through Baffin Bay and Smith Strait should achieve its coveted object, the north pole itself would be claimed at Ottawa as British property, and the Stars and Stripes would not be suffered to wave there without protest?

Admittedly, for the sake of argument, that a tract of land exists at and around the north pole, we can see that the question of its ultimate ownership is complicated by the further inquiry whether such land is an island encircled by the Polar Sea or connected by an isthmus with land previously known and claimed. We may take for granted that in the former event the validity of the discoverer's title to ownership would not be disputed. Even if the doctrine of "spheres of influence," which avowedly was formulated by the great powers in conference with reference to Africa alone, should be deemed applicable by analogy to the North American continent, it would not apply to territory separated from it by an ocean.

Let us suppose, then, that the region enveloping the geographical pole should be linked with Franz Josef Land, to which Austria has acquired a claim by discovery; or with Spitzbergen, which is claimed by Sweden, though it was known by the Russians long before its discovery by Barents; with Greenland, which belongs to Denmark; or with British North America, which, as we have seen, claims Grinnell Land and all the more northerly points yet discovered on

the coast bordering on the west the straits which have Greenland for their eastern boundary.

Under such circumstances would there be even any technical ground for the assumption that the north pole would belong not to the discoverer, or rather to the power of which he is a citizen or subject, but to the power with which the circum-polar region happened to prove connected?

It seems clear that in the absence of any international agreement regarding spheres of influence within the Arctic zone, and in the absence of any express treaty stipulations, the question would be answered in pursuance of the doctrine propounded and acted upon in the sixteenth century and later by England, France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Russia, the doctrine that discovery gives a valid title, though such title may be lost by non-use, and needs to be confirmed by occupation. That any treaty exists between England on the one hand and France, Sweden, Russia and Denmark on the other by which British North America is admitted to extend northward as far as the pole, we do not believe; for treaty framers would hardly choose for a terminus a geographical point which, conceivably, may be connected by land, not only with British North America, but also with Greenland, and, perhaps, also with territory to which Russia or Sweden might lay claim.

Even if there were any technical ground for the claim that the north pole will belong to Great Britain if the circum-polar tract shall prove to be linked by land with British North America, it would be mischievous and odious, from a scientific and moral point of view, to assert such a claim in advance, and thus discourage the aspirations and efforts of explorers.

It is in the interest of international science that the attempt to ascertain the precise location of the north pole is made, and it is the duty of enlightened countries to promote and not impede such high aiming endeavors. If ever, too, a moral right to ownership ought to be conceded to the exhibition of fortitude, daring and self-sacrifice, such a right must be held to vest in those who, in the cause of science, have confronted the hardships, the privations and the dangers of polar exploration. Dearly bought, at the expense of life, the honor of discovering the north pole; and he who accomplishes the feat should not be robbed by the privilege of planting there the flag of his own country.

Meanwhile it is quite possible that the north pole will prove to be surrounded by water. In that case, of course, there will be no land for anybody to claim.

"WHAT'S THE USE."

Important Mission of the Local Improvement Association.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—We have in our midst an association that is trying hard to get the people interested in beautifying and improving the city. It is uphill work, many discouragements are met with when you least expect it and we often wonder why does not the membership of the Local Improvement Association increase.

When the question is put to some of our citizens come and identify yourself with the association the answer is "What's the use?"

It seems almost incredible that any intelligent man would give such an answer in this age of enlightenment and progress, when so rapid are the changes and so numerous the improvements effected by such transitions in all the walks of life that it is an absolute necessity for every man to exercise his best efforts if he desires to maintain his position in the procession.

The man ambitious of success realizing how difficult, in fact how impossible, it is for any one, however well equipped he may be by nature, to accomplish much in the way of efficient progress by relying wholly on his own ideas and abilities, very naturally turns to others for help. It is by interchange of ideas that men become mutually helpful and progress makes its rapid strides.

Every reasonable man must admit that, with few exceptions, men acquire most of their knowledge from the experience of others, and largely govern their own conduct by following example. While it is undoubtedly true that some men of unusual ability may possess or acquire the requisite knowledge to in some measure successfully conduct their business by careful study of the methods suggested in the works of the best authorities, and by keeping in touch with the modern ideas as expressed in the current periodicals, and by intelligent and well applied experiments and close observations, yet, as universal is admitted, it is observation and explanation of the example of others that we the more rapidly and accurately acquire our practical knowledge.

How, therefore, to come in contact with such men as may be helpful, how to glean suggestions and profit by example most conveniently is one of the problems the business man is endeavoring to solve today, and so are we. As a result, the numerous societies, clubs, and city associations

embrace all lines of business and many of the social affairs of life.

Is there any reason why the Local Improvement Association should be an exception?

Is it not of sufficient importance to necessitate any special study, or apply to it the careful methods demanded by other lines of business?

Does it not require a man possessed of the ordinary degree of intelligence to manage the affairs of the Association, and would any effort to improve and widen the scope of the superintendent's knowledge be simply a waste of time, quite unwarranted by the requirements of his duties?

Or do we find among the association superintendents a greater proportion of men than in other professions who, while admitted capable when appointed of filling their position properly, are such consummate egotists that they permit themselves to fall into that, perhaps, happy, but deplorable state of mind by which they are persuaded that what they do not already know is not worth knowing? On the whole, are not all such questions simply absurd? It is quite unnecessary to enter into specific considerations of any of them for it is universally conceded that the position of an association superintendent is one of the greatest importance.

The duties are many and widely varied, demanding the exercise of man's best gifts. What is the use of the Local Improvement Association? Is it not one of the best, and certainly the most direct means, of bringing its members, the superintendent and other officials face to face that they may become acquainted, enjoy each other's society for a short time, seek for and give information on all subjects in which they are mutually interested affecting their profession, and endeavor by healthy and amicable question in the society's management.

The social side of these meetings, too, should not be underestimated or considered by any means frivolous and unprofitable. The opportunities afford to make acquaintances, many of which ripen into warm friendship, naturally creates a fraternal feeling and interest among the members, which encourages and promotes mutual helpfulness.

How much easier it is to apply to a friend or acquaintance than to a stranger for some needed information, and with how much more confidence you look for a favorable reply.

The expense of membership is trifling, not worthy of consideration in comparison with the good accomplished by the association, in which the members, directly or indirectly, whether able to attend the meetings or not, take part.

The association, properly supported, tends to the elevation of the

members, it is therefore worthy of the support of the citizens and every one should, without prejudice, investigate its aims and achievements. It is safe to say we would never again hear the question "What's the use?" We want help, we want money. Will you help?

Yours truly,
C. H.
Fredericton, May 20, 1905.

IT'S WHEN YOU HAVE TOOTH-ACHE

That the power of Nerviline quickly makes itself felt. Any aching tooth can be relieved by Nerviline in a few moments by filling the cavity with batting soaked in Nerviline. A good plan is to rub the gums with Nerviline. There isn't a single remedy that has one-fourth the pain-relieving power of Nerviline which acts like magic. Nerviline kills the pain outright and prevents it from returning. You can't beat Nerviline for tooth-ache or neuralgia; it's the best pain cure made. Price 25c.

Today.
Today is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand, but we are here to play it, and now is our time. This we know, it is a cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other source of life leads toward decay and waste.—David Starr Jordan.

His Diagnosis.
Mrs. Green—William, what objection have you to that young man who is calling on our daughter? Green—He is silly, Mary. Mrs. Green—Oh, that's because he is in love! I remember the time when you were a very silly young man. Green—Silly isn't the proper name for it, Mary. I was a measly idiot—that's what I was!

"Not Found."
A letter arrived at the New York postoffice the other day bearing the following address: "To Any Respectable Lawyer, New York City, N. Y." The carrier into whose hands it fell for delivery returned it marked in blue pencil, "Not Found."

Maintaining His Record.
Amateur Sportsman—I say, did I hit anything that time? Gamekeeper—I think not, sir. There wasn't nothing in sight but the birds, sir.

Tact.
George (nervously)—I'd like ever so much to marry you, Kitty, but I don't know how to propose. Kitty (promptly and practically)—That's all right, George. You've finished with me; now go to papa.

Afflicted with Erysipelas For Ten Years.

Cured by Four Bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. N. Peister, of Brighton, Ont., was Cured Two Years Ago and Has Had No Return Of It Since.

Read what she says:—"It is now about two years since I was cured of a terrible attack of Erysipelas, with which I had been afflicted for about ten years. I had tried almost everything, including medicine from several doctors, but could get no relief. I had given my case up as hopeless, but I procured five bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and it completely cured me. In fact, the cure has been permanent. It is now two years since I took Burdock Blood Bitters, and I have not had the slightest sign of the disease returning. I fully believe that your wonderful remedy has taken it so completely out of my system that I shall never be bothered again with it. I have the greatest of faith in Burdock Blood Bitters."

COUGH NO MORE
SPRUCINE
THE REMEDY OF THE DAY
A definite preparation of Spruce Gum, Wild Cherry, Hoarhound and Tar.
Scientifically combined in the form of agreeable and palatable Syrup.
One of the most reliable preparations yet introduced to the public for the immediate Relief and Cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
Taken with Cod Liver Oil in the first stages of Consumption, it will be found invaluable.
For sale everywhere. Price 25 cts. or by mail on receipt of price.
Sole Proprietors, THE WINDSOR CHEMICAL CO. Limited, Montreal, Canada.
MCGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS FOR YOUR LIVER AND BOWELS.

A SERENELY HAPPY MAN
Is Mr. Thos. McGlashan of North Pelham, who was cured of muscular rheumatism by Nerviline, the most rheumatic remedy in the world. "I suffered all manner of pain for years," he writes, "and Nerviline was the only thing that did me any good. I can heartily recommend Nerviline for all forms of rheumatism; it goes to the very core of the pain and brings aching relief. Let every sufferer from lame back, aching joints and swollen limbs use Nerviline." It's sure to cure and costs only 25c. for a large bottle.

Two women can live sumptuously off a piece of toast and the memory of last Sunday's dinner.

LINDSAY

Wishes to inform the public that the

Ice Cream Parlor

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS

To the Canadian Northwest.

Second-Class Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Fredericton, N. B.

To Winnipeg, - \$30.00
Moosomin, - 32.25
Regina, - 34.75
Lipton, - 37.00
Moose Jaw, - 39.00
Prince Albert, 36.00
McLeod, - 38.00
Calgary, - 40.50
Red Deer, - 39.50
Strathcona, 40.50

Equally Low Rates to Other Points

Tickets good going June 14th and 28th and July 12th.

Good to return two months from date of issue.

For particulars and Tickets call on F. B. Edgecombe or write to

F. R. PERRY

Acting D.P.A., C.P.R., John, N. B.

Penitentiary Supplies.

SEALED TENDERS addressed "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until Monday, 5th June, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1905-1906, for the following institutions, namely:

- Kingston Penitentiary.
 - St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
 - Dorchester Penitentiary.
 - Manitoba Penitentiary.
 - British Columbia Penitentiary.
 - Regina Jail.
 - Prince Albert Jail.
- Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:—
1. Flour (Canadian Strong Baker's).
 2. Beef and Mutton (fresh).
 3. Forage.
 4. Coal (anthracite and bituminous).
 5. Cordwood.
 6. Groceries.
 7. Coal oil (in barrels).
 8. Dry Goods.
 9. Drugs and Medicines.
 10. Leather and Findings.
 11. Hardware, Tinware, Paints, &c.
 12. Lumber.

Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the various institutions.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden or Jailor.

All tenders submitted must specify clearly the institution, or institutions, which it is proposed to supply and must bear the endorsement of at least two responsible sureties.

Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid for.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
GEO. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors of Penitentiaries
Department of Justice,
Ottawa, May 10, 1905.
May 13, 1905.

CURE
Use the 34 for urinary discharges, inflammation of mucous membrane, gonorrhea, and all other ailments of the urinary tract, and not subject to relapse.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

SEEDS

Wholesale and Retail.

Timothy Seeds,
Clover Seeds,
Garden Seeds,

Just stored one carload

FEED.

Victor Feed, Banner Feed and Cracked Corn and Oats
Ontario Heavy White Oats,
Carleton County Oats.

G. T. WHELPLEY
310 Queen St., F'ton.


GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED
LYE
Ready for Use in Any Quantity.
Forming SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.


Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
The only safe effectual monthly medicine on which women can depend. Sold in two degrees of strength—No. 1, for ordinary cases, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger for Special Cases, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound; take no substitute.
The Cook Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.
Nos. 1 and 2 are sold in Fredericton by all Druggists.

...NEW...
Lace Curtains
New Roller Blinds from 25c. to 50c. each.
Window Poles with wood trimmings in oak, cherry and walnut at 25c.
Floor Oilcloths, all widths at 25c. per yd.
DEVERBROS.

JOHN G. ADAMS,
The Leading Undertaker.
FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT. LOW RATES.
Down Town, Next above Queen Hotel. 'Phone 26

Every Opinion is Favorable
... TO ...
EDDY'S
"Silent" Parlor Match
"The best match I have ever used," is the universal expression. All grocers stock them.
SCHOFIELD BROS.,
Selling Agents, - - - St John, N. B.

A Wedding in the family
THEN GET YOUR
INVITATIONS
PRINTED AT
THE HERALD OFFICE.
At Home Cards,
Dance Programmes,
Visiting Cards, etc., etc.
are specialties with us. Come to
The Herald Office.