

LORD GURZON'S RESIGNATION.

Causes That Led Up to it—A Triumph for Kitchener.

Appreciation of Lord Minto's Appointment.

London, Aug. 22.—Supplementary despatches, after the receipt of the resignation of the viceroy of India, show firstly that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener were unable to agree over the details of the reorganization and secondly that Lord Curzon, at the time he left England, expressed his entire disagreement with the scheme.

"But," says he, "I loyally commenced the undertaking and only resigned when I realized that conflicts were certain to arise between the commander-in-chief and the rest of the Government of India."

His concluding sentences reads: "I reflect with sorrow how little justification there has been for the claim you make of having rendered me your constant support."

Relations between Viceroy Curzon and General Lord Kitchener have been strained for some time. Lord Curzon has not been in good health, his indisposition having been increased by his worry over Indian affairs.

As commander-in-chief of the forces India, Lord Kitchener made plans to put the army on a war footing. He suggested an increase of the forces from 80,000 to 140,000 men, with a corresponding increase of expenditures. He based his scheme on considerations of danger from a Russian attack. Viceroy Curzon and the viceregal council opposed him, but the home Government decided in his favor, and gave him a free hand.

A TRIUMPH FOR KITCHENER.

London, Aug. 22.—Viceroy Curzon's resignation is really General Lord Kitchener's triumph, for it is between these two strong men that the quarrel has really been. When the friction started the home government, recognizing that there were rights on both sides, arranged a scheme for dealing with the Indian army, which was a compromise, but neither Kitchener nor Curzon is man to be satisfied with a compromise. One or the other had to win outright, and Kitchener has proved to be the victor. The battle thus terminating has raged around the administrative relationship of the viceroy and the commander-in-chief and the military members of the viceroy's advisory council, which in the Indian Government corresponds roughly to the British Cabinet or ministry. When Kitchener had taken over the job of commander-in-chief of the Indian army, one of the first things he ran foul of was the military member of the council, not as an individual, but as an institution. The commander-in-chief, of course, is subordinate to the viceroy and must get his consent in various matters, especially all matters concerned with the expenditure of money. Kitchener's first work on reaching India was a thorough reorganization in accordance with his own ideas, not as an individual, but as an institution. The commander-in-chief, of course, is subordinate to the viceroy and must get his consent in various matters, especially all matters concerned with the expenditure of money. Kitchener's first work on reaching India was a thorough reorganization in accordance with his own ideas, not as an individual, but as an institution.

CHAFED UNDER CONTROL.

On February 2, 1904, he asked for a reserve of 1,000 rounds of ammunition per arm of small arms, and it was not until December 22 that his demand was settled, and it was then cut down to 750 rounds. Apart from actual instances such as this, it might only have been expected that a man of Kitchener's type not long brook a system under which the commander-in-chief received instructions through an officer of inferior rank, as a military adviser must be, who is also entitled to criticize all of the commander-in-chief's proposals from a military standpoint.

BROTHERS OF PERIL.

An Appreciative Notice of Mr. Theodore Roberts' Latest Popular Novel.

"Brothers of Peril," a story of old Newfoundland, by Theodore Roberts, is a historical romance that has the merit of absolute novelty, both in background and in the theme of the story. Not very many folk, we fancy, are familiar with the history of Newfoundland, or have anything more than a vague knowledge of what followed after the discovery of the island by the Cabots, and the exploitation of the fact of its availability for a great fishing industry. It is a chapter of history which has been passed over by most readers and yet there are many features of interest about it. Theodore Roberts, the author of the romance, is more widely known, perhaps, as a poet than as a writer of fiction, the principal work in prose standing to his credit being "Hemming the Adventurer," issued by the above named publishers. He is a brother of Charles G. D. Roberts, whose delightful romances of Acadian life are widely known. The brothers have a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts McDonald, who is also known as a writer of grace and power, so the family has achieved something more than an ordinary reputation for literary ability. For some years Theodore Roberts resided at St. John's, Newfoundland, and it is this fact probably that led him to select the early history of the province as the theme for his romance.

Kitchener soon made this plain. The system must be altered or he would resign. The friction was renewed on the question of replacing the military members of the council by an officer who was to be called the military supply member. General Elles, the last military member of the council, was at the end of his career and resigned. His office was abolished for the one just mentioned. Curzon, although objecting, accepted the newly instituted office, and strongly recommended for the first holder of the job a certain General Barrow. The appointment, of course, rests exclusively with the Secretary of State for India. Barrow, when he was recommended by cable by the viceroy, was on his way to England on leave of absence. After he had been interviewed by the home authorities they rejected the viceroy's request for his appointment. Lord Curzon persisted and on August five intimated that if his recommendation was not accepted he would resign. Premier Balfour intervened, pointing out to Lord Curzon that the duty of advising the Crown as to the choice of members of the council rested solely with the Secretary of State, saying: "No greater violation of the constitution can well be imagined than that this duty should degenerate into a merely formal submission to His Majesty of the views and recommendations of the viceroy." Mr. Balfour then proceeded to point out the fact that, as Barrow had no great liking for the new system which he would have to administer, his appointment would not tend to its smooth working. This was on August eight, but after a further exchange of telegrams, the viceroy resigned, at the same time acknowledging the Government's rightness in regard to the constitutional point, and requesting the publication of the correspondence in order to explain the circumstances leading to his resignation.

All of the editorial articles praise Lord Curzon's administration unstintingly and credit him with having done as great service in India as any of his predecessors, if not greater. It is conceded that the Earl of Minto takes the reins at a difficult stage, but he is credited with ability equal to that of any man in England to quickly grasp and master difficult and ministrative work.

VIEWS ON MINTO APPOINTMENT.

London, Aug. 22.—Commenting on the appointment of Lord Minto as Viceroy of India The Daily Mail says:—"The smoothness and pleasantness of his relations with the Ministers in Canada augur well for his future in India."

The Chronicle says:—"He is a man of first rate ability, but has none of the brilliance of Lord Curzon. From the point of view of free trade the appointment is disappointing, as he is an avowed Chamberlainite."

The Morning Post says:—"Lord Minto's appointment to India follows on a period when somewhat irritating relations have existed between the superior military and civil authorities. Lord Minto had a similar experience in Canada when there was an infusion of consideration personal feeling. He was then able to hold a just balance between the two and to allay the irritation."

The Times says that to find a statesman to succeed a Viceroy of the calibre of Curzon is no easy matter, and the Government may be congratulated on having had the right man at hand the moment when most wanted.

Because of the unhackneyed nature of its scenes and the little known history that he has worked into the tale, "Brothers of Peril" is worthy of more attention than is usually accorded at this day to the romance of colonial times. Newfoundland's value as a centre of the fishing industry was discerned very soon after its discovery by the Cabots, and it is upon the earlier incidents of the fishing business that the story turns. Every summer fleets of ships came from England, France, Spain and Holland for the cod fishery, and it was the custom of the trade that the skipper of the first vessel to locate in any particular bay because the 'admiral' of that bay for the season and directed the portioning out of the beach for curing grounds, the location of anchorages and other matters that else might have become subjects of dispute. According to our author, these 'fishing admirals' were important personages in that day. The seventeenth century is the period in which the events occurring in this story are placed. At that time the aboriginal inhabitants of the island were the Beothic tribe of Indians, who have since vanished utterly from their old home. They play an important part in the story. They are described by the chroniclers of that time as a robust and vigorous race, kindly dis-

posed toward the whites, until their kindness was turned to distrust by the treatment they too often received at the hands of the settlers and fishermen. It was simply another version of the old story.

Mr. Roberts begins his tale in an Indian encampment, where an aged chief, the head of the tribe, comes to visit the village, accompanied by his grandson, who figures largely in the tale. Later this young chief comes in contact with a young Englishman, the hero of the story, who has accompanied one of his mother's vessels on a fishing trip for the sake of adventure. Later, the young chief accompanies the Englishman on a voyage of discovery along the coast, in the course of which they learn of the death of his grandfather at the instigation of an ambitious rival, so the young Indian definitely casts in his lot with the Englishman. The ship sails without the young owner, who finds shelter with his men and his young Indian friend in a small fort that had been erected by a wandering Englishman of good family, who has fled to the new land to escape the consequences of his mispent life. He has a fair daughter who is sought by a Frenchman who is the commander of a buccannering crew, afloat somewhere to the southward, and whom he has temporarily abandoned while he presses his suit for the fair English girl. The coming of the young Bristol trader, whose father was a wealthy merchant, interferes with the Frenchman's plans, and matters are further complicated by an attack on the fort by the Beothic Indians, under the leadership of the usurping chief.

How the Frenchman tries to circumvent the Englishman, and then works for revenge, and how his adventure fared and came to his own undoing is best set forth in the story. Mr. Roberts has full mastery of the art of the romance writer, and has made skilful use of the material at his command. He has written a stirring tale, which would be full of interest and attractiveness for the reader even if it were not given an unusual setting. "Brothers of Peril" should please a wide circle of readers.

"Brothers in Peril." By Theodore Roberts, I. C. Page & Co., Boston. The Copp. Clarke Co., Toronto, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

BEAR ISLAND.

Aug. 22.—The farmers are through with haying, which they found a much lighter crop than they have had for years, and owing to the very dry weather the last half of the season were able to get it housed in first class condition. They are now busy harvesting, and in most sections the grain is in the field. The crop is going to be light, owing to the very hot weather and the drought. Rain is very much needed just now, the mowed fields are becoming very brown, no after grass, everything being all dried up. Buckwheat will be a slim crop, also potatoes. The crop will be much lighter than last year.

The people of Bear Island are in the midst of quite a religious revival. Rev. Mr. Parker has been preaching in the Union meeting house here for some time. He baptized six last Sunday, and is to baptize as many or more next Sunday.

Win. Hagerman of this place is making extensive repairs and alterations to his house. When he gets through he expects to have as fine a looking house as any in this part of the country.

The trustees of Bear Island school have also been making repairs to their school house. Mr. Harry Parent of Fredericton, is at work now. He has celled it overhead with ceiling boards, also painted it. They are also putting on a new roof, and talking of stripping off the old clapboards and putting on siding and painting the whole.

Heavy frost Friday damaged the buckwheat. Mrs. William Jordan, an aged lady of this place met with a very serious accident last Thursday. In carrying a large jar from the kitchen to the cellar she stumbled and fell, the jar cutting some of the arteries of her arm, and bruising her head and face badly. They carried her into the house and got Dr. McKenzie, who rendered the necessary medical requirements, and she is resting quite easy, and it is hoped she will be around all right again.

Geo. L. Slipp, a leading farmer of Lower Queensbury, while cutting grain this week with a reaper, was driving under an apple tree, when one of the rakes of the reaper caught in a limb of the tree, which springing back struck him in the eye, knocking him off his seat. His son and another man, who was helping them, happened to be near and stopped the team, picked him up in a dazed condition, and summoned Dr. McNeill, in the meantime doing all they could to relieve his suffering. He is now much better and able to be around again.

A reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Archibald Moore, of Lower Queensbury on Saturday evening, Aug. 19th, in honor of the arrival of her son James, and bride, nee Miss Sanesbury, both residents of Providence, R. I. Upwards of fifty guests assembled in the early evening, and a very enjoyable time was spent by all, in games and music. Refreshments were served during the evening, and all too soon the hour arrived for them to take their departure for their respective homes. Miss Lottie Burden, of Presque Isle, and nephew, City Guion, of Houlton, are visiting Mrs. S. P. Burden.

Mrs. W. Burden, accompanied by her niece, Miss Jessie Burden, of Lowell, Mass., has arrived from Boston, where she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Jas. Shinnott.

Mr. Thos. Shinnott, who has charge of a large lumbering concern in Quebec, is visiting his old home after an absence of several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rossborough are being congratulated on the arrival of a little stranger, a boy.

The woman who continually wears an accordion-plaited face is the one who is continually borrowing trouble

WEALTH.

Robust Health More Valuable Than a Gold Mine.

Everyone desires to be wealthy. What is wealth? A hoard of gold or bank stocks? No, not by any means. A Croesus, facing death, would freely give all for health. A healthy, strong man or woman is wealthy. Analyse this and see. To be healthy, all the functions of the body must work well. The bowels must move daily, the kidneys must act regularly and the skin must do its work. Constipation brings headaches, backaches, sallow or grey complexion, because the kidneys and skin have to do the work of the bowels, which they cannot do. The body is poisoned. Fruit acts on the bowels, kidneys and skin—it cures constipation, biliousness, liver and kidney disease—purifies the blood—and makes the complexion clear. To get the full benefit of ordinary fruit, you must take a lot of it. A physician in Ottawa has discovered a method of combining the juices of oranges, apples, prunes and figs and forcing into the united juices one more atom of bitter from the orange peels. This makes a stronger and more condensed fruit, with tonic effect. It is put up into tablets under the name of "Fruit-a-tives." "Fruit-a-tives" are invaluable, protecting the system against changes of climate, diet and water. The sale of these tablets all over Canada is simply enormous. Use them and become healthy which means wealth. At druggists, 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

AVERY'S PORTAGE.

Aug. 19.—Haying is the order of the day, which is nearly finished. The weather has been everything that could be desired.

Mr. John Fairly has done a big finished three men's hay, and is at the fourth farm, which is his own. Of course he had some hired help.

We are glad to report the success of Dr. King with the care of Master Fairley Duncan. He is doing well and will soon be around again.

Mrs. Len. Palmer has been very sick, but we are glad to say she is convalescent.

Mr. James Woodcock and daughters Winnie and Olive spent the afternoon of July 30th with A. Duncan.

Sergt. Major Macauley spent a short vacation in this place, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Brown.

Raspberries are drawing tourists to this place, the greater number of sports come from Ludlow.

Miss Georgie L. Brown is home again from her trip in Milbrooke and Bridgewater, Maine.

Mrs. G. Astle and Miss Bertie have returned to their homes in Houlton.

HEALTH FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Emma Daigle of Moncton, N. B.

Sends an Open Letter to all

Sufferers.

Most women are tired when they wake up. Household drags along, with great difficulty. Nervousness is always present, headaches seldom depart, tears are ever ready to flow. But there is a cure, a true specific for women's ills that restored a prominent lady in Moncton, Mrs. Daigle, who tells the following experience:

"About a year ago I had a serious sickness, a sort of general breakdown. My digestion failed and I was unable to eat, but very little. I took violent stomach pains and suffered terribly from headache. My doctor said that it was 'nervous exhaustion,' and that I might never get well. My troubles increased, for as I grew fainter I was subject to neuralgia and rheumatism. Sleep finally forsook me and I nearly lost heart. Different medicines didn't help. Doctors couldn't do me any good. I was desperate when I heard of Ferrozone. It toned up my stomach, gave me a splendid appetite, and then my recovery seemed easier. Ferrozone increased my weight several pounds, has restored my nerves, given me a good color, and strength such as I never had before. For the weak and sickly I can truly recommend Ferrozone." (Signed), Emma Daigle.

REMEMBER—No mere stimulant or alcoholic concoction can take the place of the nerve and blood nourishment contained in Ferrozone. This true tonic always does what is claimed for it. Sold everywhere in 50c. boxes or six for \$2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

All in the Family.

Mrs. Cloak—I'm so sorry the dressmaker I recommended to your wife did not give her a fit. Mr. Soak—Never mind. Her bill gave me one.

Something Coming to Him.

Maisie—Funny, isn't it, that Algeron doesn't smoke? Daisie—Well, he will soon. I overheard papa say that he was going to fire him.

The way to be nothing is to do nothing.

Sold Again. Jeshier: "I noticed you had on your three-ninety-eight raincoat in yesterday's storm. Do you still think it a great bargain?" Buncoode: "No, I got soaked."

TERRIBLE BACK PAINS.

They fairly agonize your life. Something powerful and penetrating is needed. Doctors know nothing so swift to relieve as Nerviline, a strong, penetrating liniment made to cure just such pains as yours. Nerviline is very concentrated, about four times more powerful than ordinary liniments. In the worst cases Polson's Nerviline is extraordinarily good. All muscular pain flows from it. Nearly fifty years in use—a good recommendation, surely.



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THE KEYSTONE WIRE MAT is made of crimped, flat galvanized steel strips, three-eighths of an inch deep by one-sixteenth of an inch thick, binged together with galvanized steel rods, admitting of it being rolled up like an ordinary piece of straw matting. It is the most durable mat made. It is reversible, cannot warp or coil at the side or edges, and adapts itself to unequal surfaces. It always lies flat. No danger of slipping on this mat; it resists in every direction; can be left out in every weather. It is self-cleaning. A good sized house mat can be rolled into so small a compass as to be easily carried.

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And during the month of August I am offering a Fine Black Worsted Suit made to your order and to fit you

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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

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