

GREAT NAVAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Monster Battleship The Dreadnaught, Launched by the King.

Portsmouth, Eng., Feb. 10.—The monster battleship Dreadnaught which when finished will have cost \$7,500,000, was launched here to-day by King Edward. The ceremony was the most simple possible, his Majesty having vetoed all decorations and pageantry on account of the death of his father-in-law, King Christian. There was a moment of suspense after the King touched the electric button removing the last block, as the huge ship hesitated and appeared to be reluctant to take the water. But, ultimately, she glided down the ways in safety. Among the occupants of the royal stand were the foreign attaches, the Admiralty officials and a few privileged persons.

The launch of the Dreadnaught, the largest and most powerful battleship of the world's navies, marks the first stage in what the British Admiralty claim as the greatest achievement in naval construction. On October 2nd 1905, only a few days over four months ago, work was commenced at Portsmouth on the vessel, the first of what is to be known as the Dreadnaught class. The promise was made then that she would be launched within six months. The Admiralty has more than made good their boats, and Britishers have another cause for pride in their navy. Another twelve months, all going well, the Dreadnaught will be commissioned and join the Atlantic fleet, thus beating all previous records in battleship building by six months.

There are two reasons why work is being rushed on the Dreadnaught. One is the great saving in cost, but the chief reason is that the ship is to some extent an experiment, and it is desired to give her a good trial before commencing construction of any more of her class. Great Britain, it will be remembered, was the only power having attaches or observers on Japanese ships during the Russo-Japanese war, while expert British constructors were given every opportunity of learning wherein the ships of Japan proved weak or strong as the case might be. These men were busy from start to finish of the war, and immediately after the battle of the Sea of Japan came home with their data, which was submitted with suggestions to a special committee, on which sat not only the most experienced naval experts, but the director of naval construction, Lord Kelvin, and a number of the leading private shipbuilders.

TREMENDOUS GUN POWER.
The Dreadnaught is the outcome of their deliberations, an embodiment of the lessons of the late war in the far east, a ship apparently invincible, capable at one discharge of her guns of throwing with unparalleled force twice as much metal as any foreign man-of-war now afloat, while her armor will render her immune from attacks by any enemy's guns, and, some claim, even against torpedoes, fired at the usual battle range. The details of the Dreadnaught's construction remain a secret, so well has the Admiralty guarded the plans. Efforts of naval attaches to gather information for their governments have been fruitless. No information is forthcoming, the answer to all enquiries being the candid one that Great Britain intends to maintain secrecy as to what her experts learned on her part, and, by rushing to completion, the Dreadnaught, will gain a year, if not more, in naval construction over all other powers, except her ally.

EVERY DETAIL A PROFOUND SECRET.
Usually when ships are building a board is placed at the head of the ship, giving her name, displacement, principal dimensions, horse power and speed. In the case of the Dreadnaught, not an item in the design is

revealed, the board containing the simple sentence, "His Majesty's Ship Dreadnaught, commenced October 2nd, 1905." When ready for sea, the ship will displace 18,500 tons, but this is the least remarkable thing about her, for besides the ideas introduced as a result of the far eastern war, Britain is placing on her new fighting machine the heaviest armament ever carried by a ship. In the past British vessels have carried four 12-inch guns throwing 850-pound shells; the Dreadnaught will have ten of these weapons of a new type, with a muzzle energy of 49,568, as compared with the 32,632 of the guns carried in as recent battleships as the Majestic class, an increase in power of 50 per cent.

A RANGE OF TWENTY-FIVE.
In a great sea fight the Dreadnaught will be able to discharge every minute ten projectiles weighing altogether about 8,500 pounds with sufficient velocity to send them twenty-five miles, or to penetrate about sixteen inches of the hardest armor at a range of about two miles. Unlike all British and foreign battleships built in the past thirty years, the new addition to the fleet will carry no weapon smaller than the great twelve-inch piece, except eighteen three-inch quick firers for repelling attacks by torpedo craft. She will mount neither 9-2 inch, 7.5 inch, nor 6-inch guns, and she will be the biggest warship afloat, and she will have only the biggest and most powerful guns. The secrets which will be incorporated in the huge hull are still hidden, but it is known that they tend to economy as well as efficiency.

UNIQUE IN EVERY POINT.
The Dreadnaught will cost ten per cent. per ton less than recent battleships British built, although she will represent the last word in all details of her construction. In another respect the Dreadnaught will be unique. As will be the first battleship in the world to be driven by turbines. These engines will supply the power for four propellers, two more than any previously built battleship, which should make her the fastest ship of her class afloat.

Another advantage of the turbines as shown by the performances of the Germania, is that the gunners will have a steadier deck from which to handle the guns. The guns, armor, machinery, boilers, etc., are ready to be placed in the Dreadnaught, so there should be no difficulty in having her ready for sea in twelve months, when she will join the Atlantic fleet, based on Gibraltar, thus being placed midway between the Channel and the Mediterranean fleets. As trouble threatens on the one side or the other, the ships of the Atlantic fleet are moved, making them of the greatest use in the time of war, no matter who the enemy might be.

Writing of this fleet, as it will be when the Dreadnaught joins, a naval expert said: "Nothing so devastating as this concentrated destruction has ever been conceived in the brain of man. It is impossible to picture the result of one minute's well-directed fire at an enemy's ships, and when one minute is followed by others, the effect would be too terrible for words. Presuming the gunners got the range and fire as at target practice. To this length and this is not the end, for the time is not far distant when the British ensign will fly over fleets and squadrons of Dreadnaughts, vessels costing a million and a half sterling or more, each with ten of twelve 12-inch guns, which will engage an antagonist when three or four miles distant, and will pour in a succession of shells, each weighing 850 pounds, carrying wholesale destruction in their wake."

THE HERALDS FASHION PLATE.



FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL.

At least one sailor blouse in some one or other of its variations is found in every school girl's wardrobe. Just at present fashion turns again to the flannel blouse, and many and delightful are the patterns of lace flannels. Indeed, that heavy woven term "chiffon" is now applied even to the flannel weaves. The simpler

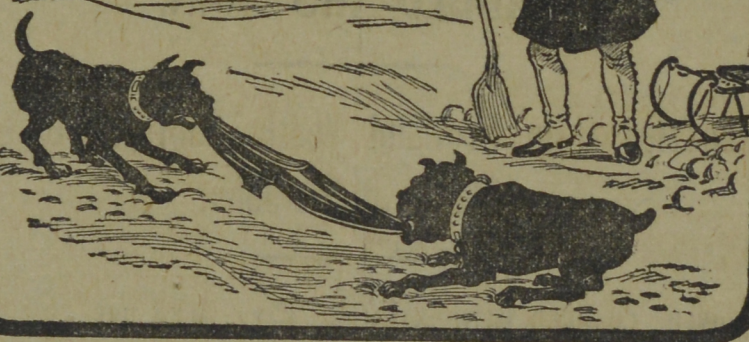
the blouse is cut the better the young miss likes it, and the better style it is pronounced. One point is essential; it should be amply roomy. The cream white flannel blouse is much affected for tennis and like sports. Its big sailor collar, shield and cuffs may be ornamented with one of the attractive patterns of lace braid in white or black, and a smart four-in-hand tie of black silk completes the effect.

Granbys are tough as carriage tires, and almost as elastic as rubber bands. That means more than wear. It means that—

GRANBY RUBBERS

hold their shape as long as you wear them.

GRANBY RUBBERS
"WEAR LIKE IRON"



"What I want," said the earnest citizen, "is to see a state of affairs which will give every man a chance to work."

"Yes," answered the cheerless person, "but that won't give entire satisfaction. What nearly everybody is looking for is a chance to do nothing and make somebody else work."

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food—medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

MORE DEADLY THAN FAMINE.

Neglected catarrh sooner or later causes consumption which destroys more human beings than famine and war combined. The way "Catarrh" cures catarrh is very simple. It first kills the germs that cause the irritation; then by soothing away the congestion and inflammation it cures the discharge, hawking and dropping in the throat. "I suffered so continually from nasal catarrh" writes Ernest R. Dakin of Rosemont, "that I scarcely knew what it was to be free from headache and pain over the eyes. Catarrh relieved me at once and made a thorough cure." No other remedy cures like "Catarrh" try it for your next cold.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that the Fredericton Boom Company will cause to be introduced at the next session of the legislature of New Brunswick a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the said Company, and among other things to provide for an increase of the Tolls and Charges for securing and rafting logs and lumber as follows: Pine Timber, from thirty-five cents to fifty cents per ton; Hemlock Timber from sixty cents to seventy-five cents per ton; Spruce and Pine logs and other lumber, excepting Cedar, from eighty-five cents to one dollar per thousand superficial feet; Cedar of all kinds, from one dollar and thirty cents (\$1.30) to one dollar and forty cents (\$1.40) per thousand superficial feet; Spruce and Pine logs belonging to any one owner averaging less than seventy cents each.

Dated at Fredericton, November 9, A. D. 1905.
A. H. F. RANDOLPH, President.
Jan. 29,—dtf.

Read This Aloud!

3 DAYS SPECIAL SALE

Thurs. Fri. and Sat. Sale

The Reduction is Sweeping.

35c to 50c Ladies' good heavy Hose for 25c only.
35c to 50c Ladies' black Silk Belts for 25c only.
\$1.65 Ladies' black Sateen Waists for 75c only.
65c good heavy Ladies' Undervest and Drawers for 44c only.
35c good heavy Ladies' Undervest and Drawers for 23c only.
50c Dresden Ribbons, special for 25c only.
50 per cent. discount of balance left in Ladies' and Girls' Coats.
Whatever we have left must go.
50c Men's Soft Front Shirts, special for 34c only.
75c Men's Hard Front Shirts, special for 49c only.
Extra special bargains now offered in good heavy Underwear, Sweaters, Working Shirts, Overcoats, Suits, Pants, etc.
Come, see how much a little money will buy.

S. KERNER,

The Store of Satisfaction

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1905 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON

No. 303 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, Chatham and Loggieville, 5.45
No. 301 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville, 18.30
No. 317 Suburban for Marysville, 6.15
No. 321 Suburban for Marysville, 11.15
No. 327 Suburban for Marysville, 18.25
No. 328 Suburban for Marysville, 21.00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

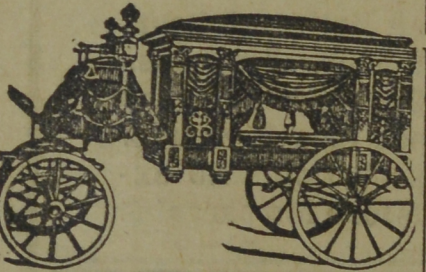
No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville, 13.06
No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville, 18.35
No. 318 Suburban from Marysville, 8.15
No. 322 Suburban from Marysville, 18.25
No. 328 Suburban from Marysville, 19.15

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24.00
Clock is midnight.
Moncton, N. B., Oct. 12th, 1905

FREE



R. B. ADAMS
ROBT. B. ADAMS
Above the Herald Office. Tel. 130.



Wood's Phosphodine

The Great English Remedy.
A positive cure for all forms of Sexual Weakness, Mental and Nervous Exhaustion, Impotency, Emission, Spermatorrhea, Excess, all of which lead to Consumption, Infertility, Insanity and an early grave. Price 4¢ per pkg., 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.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Fredericton by all druggists.

TO LET.

To rent in the Howard & Crangle building on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets, in this city, the hall formerly occupied by the Knights of Pythias; also the offices occupied by F. H. Peters. Apply to

JAS. FARRELL, Executive.
Fredericton, June 16, 1905.
June 17, D.T.T. & S. lmo.

J. J. Winslow, B.A., F. H. Peters, B.A., C. H. Allen

Winslow, Peters & Allen

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law.
Notaries Public, etc.

Offices, Colter Building, opposite Normal School, Queen st., F'ron.
Tel. 125

E. U. Wah!

Follow the crowd and buy your

Oysters

—AT—

LINDSAY'S

Restaurant

The largest and choicest stock of Bivalves in the city.

Fresh shelled only 50 cents per quart, delivered to all parts of the city. Will also take orders by the barrel, bushel or peck.

Turkey Dressing will be offered at special rate during the Christmas season.

W. A. Lindsay

King street. Phone 16

25 Per Cent. Off

.. ALL OUR ..

DRESS GOODS

From now to the 1st February.

A lot of Golfers at a bargain.
Skating Toques from 25c. to 50c.
A few pieces of Colored Silk Velvets at 60 cents to clear.

DEVERBROS.

JOHN G. ADAMS,

The Leading Undertaker

FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT. LOW RATES.

Down Town, Next above Queen Hotel. Phone 62

The Baird Company's

Wine of Tar

Honey and

Wild Cherry

A Lubricant to the Throat
A Tonic to the Vocal Chords

KEEP THE BOWELS REGULAR.

If your bowels didn't move for a week you would be prostrated. If more than one day goes by, you become languid, blood gets bad, breath horribly offensive, you feel sick all over. To remedy this take Dr. Hamilton's Pills which regulate the bowels and cure constipation. Taken at night you are well by morning. They purify and cleanse the system, prevent headache, biliousness and sick stomach. Prompt and certain are Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butterbur, 25c. per box or five for \$1.00 at all dealers.

HELP FOR INDIANS.

London, Feb. 15.—Lord Strathcona recently assisted seventeen Canadian Indians to return to Canada. A number were from the Caughnawaga reserve, near Montreal. Others were from the Garden River reserve, near the Soo. They were brought over some months ago for commercial purposes. They were exhibited in London and other places, but without success and the Indians were left stranded in London. Hence they requested the commissioner to assist them to return home.

Detained behind the others is Montour, whose name as an Iroquois chief is American Horse. He met a Dutch lady of good family while at The Hague. Their courtship was carried on by an interpreter and the marriage ceremony will be performed in London.

The others went on the Lake Champlain, but the bride and groom go via New York.

NATIVES SEND WARNINGS.

London, Feb. 15.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Times cables: "I have just returned from Natal, where the censorship of press telegrams has made it difficult to sum up the situation adequately. The latest official bulletins describe everything as quiet, but such a statement gives a wholly erroneous idea of the condition of things. The Byretown incident, however local in its immediate effects, is an unmistakable symptom of the native feeling. On all sides are warnings from friendly natives that trouble is coming, although it is generally agreed that the Kaffirs have no wish to try conclusions with the whites before April or May, when the crops will have been gathered."

"I do not view the Kaffir rising with undue alarm, but, however local it may be, it always implies the same thing—the massacre of whites at the beginning and the butchery of the blacks at the end. It is the duty of the government to avoid both and my plea for vigorous action at the present juncture is due to my desire to save the lives of both whites and blacks."