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FREDERICTON'S BIG HARDWARE STORE.

NICE SUIT or OVERCOAT

You will find just what you would like in the stock Suits, Trousers and Overcoats that I am now showing. Call and look them over.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 150 Queen St.

Ladies' Tailoring attended to promptly and satisfaction assured

You Want a New Spring Suit

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Swifts Fertilizer

This Fertilizer is manufactured by Swift & Co., one of the largest packing firms in America, and is unexcelled as a general Fertilizer.

F. H. Everett, Telephone 116. P. O. Box 83.

SANTAL-MIDY Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings in 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Wood's Phosphorine, The Great English Remedy. A positive cure for all forms of Scurvy, Weakness, Mental and Nervous Disorders, Emissions, Spontaneous Emissions, etc. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain packages on receipt of price. Write for Pamphlet. The Wood Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.

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

High Constable of Quebec

After Suffering For 10 Years With Pain In The Back He Was Completely Cured By "Fruit-a-tives."

"Fruit-a-tives" cures diseased and irritated kidneys when all other treatment fails.

The proof that "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest kidney cure known to science is demonstrated by these tablets removing all pain in the back—making the kidneys healthy—and curing chronic constipation.

St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., June 10th, 1905.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the great good which "Fruit-a-tives" have done me. I was a constant sufferer from severe constipation and severe pain in the back for the last ten years. I tried many kinds of pills and tablets and physician's medicines but the relief was only temporary. Not long ago



I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and now I am entirely well, no pain, no constipation and my stomach and bowels act naturally. I cannot say enough in praise of "Fruit-a-tives"—they are a grand medicine, mild as fruit in their action and easy to take. (Signed) H. MARCEAU, High Constable.

Do you know that every drop of blood in your body goes to the kidneys to get rid of some of the impurities? When the bowels don't move regularly, the blood takes up poisons in the bowels and carries them to the kidneys. Then the kidneys get overworked—inflamed. Then comes the pain in the back—headaches—constant desire to urinate—nervousness—sleeplessness.

"Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the Kidneys—cleans, heals and strengthens them—makes the liver give up more bile to move the bowels regularly—and stimulates the glands of the skin to increased action. These rid the system of all poisons and every trace of Kidney Disease disappears.

Fruit-a-tives have cured hundreds of cases of Kidney Disease by stimulating and healing the Kidneys. At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—\$1.00 a box or 6 boxes for \$5.00.



WOMAN PLEADED HER OWN CASE.

And the Jury Believed What She Told Them.

Cornwall, Ont., April 6.—At the spring assizes here yesterday before Mr. Justice Clute, Miss Josephine Smith, formerly of Menziesville, was acquitted of the charge of retaining and reverting to her own use a Roman Catholic prayer book, which was printed in Paris, France in 1500, and believed to have been at one time the property of Mary, Queen of Scots. Miss Smith is a well known Canadian and has been compiling facts about the history of Eastern Ontario. The book was entrusted to her in 1904 by A. G. F. Drew of Morrisburg, for the purpose of having its value ascertained, as it was returned, though asked for, Miss Smith was arrested at Vankleek Hill in December, 1905, and was committed for trial by Mr. Farlinger and Mr. McDonald, two Morrisburg judges. At the January assizes, Justice Anglin presiding, the case was sent over to give Miss Smith a chance to return the book. She has been out on bail. Yesterday she conducted her own case and addressed the jury. She testified that the book was among other things sent to a friend in Philadelphia, which was still in the possession of the express company. She denied any intention of retaining the book and the jury evidently believed her.

Cured her Father's Drunkenness by a Simple Remedy.

Saves her father from a drunkard's grave. Free sample of Samaria's Tonic Prescribed checks his drinking and leads to a complete cure.

"It seemed hopeless to keep father from drinking, and we were all suffering. When things were at their worst a friend advised me to try Samaria's Tonic. I saw that you offered a free sample treatment, and that the remedy was simple and could be given secretly. I determined to try it, and have been glad every day since. The full treatment, which I gave him in his tea, cured him, and I am pleased to say he never touches whisky now. How glad I am that I wrote you and how happy we all are together. Father says that he could never have stopped drinking if he had not been helped by Samaria's Tonic."

Free Package. Particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 100 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

DENTISTRY.

Maritime Dental Parlors.

J. B. CROCKER, D.D.S.

All Dental Work done by latest and improved methods. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain. Special attention given to treating and saving natural teeth. Work done at reasonable prices. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Office—KITCHEN BUILDING Queen St., opp. Post Office.

MR. CARVELL'S SPEECH.

Popular M.P. for Carleton Strongly Urged

New Brunswick's Claim in Representation Case.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the resolution protesting against the reduction of maritime province representation in parliament, Mr. F. B. Carvell, the Liberal M. P. for Carleton, New Brunswick, said: "I consider this matter, Mr. Speaker, of so much importance to the province of New Brunswick, that I do not feel justified in allowing it to go by without giving my views on the question. It was considered so important in the province of New Brunswick that our provincial government undertook to pay the expenses of laying this matter before the Supreme Court of Canada as the adverse decision of that court to the Privy Council of England, unfortunately—and I use the word advisedly because I think it was a great misfortune—the Privy Council upheld the decision of the Supreme Court, and the best means that could be set forth by my hon. friend from Pictou (Mr. MacDonald), I need not refer to the legal side of the question, but there is another side which I think is within the knowledge of many hon. members of this House, it is in fact a matter of history, that many serious objections were raised by the maritime provinces against entering confederation. It is of course a matter of history that insuperable difficulties had arisen between the old united provinces of Canada, consisting then of the two provinces now known as Quebec and Ontario, which rendered it impossible to carry on government in these united provinces, and the best means that could be devised to get rid of the deadlock was to confederate all the British American provinces. For that reason mainly was confederation brought about. It is also known that the province of Prince Edward Island at first absolutely refused to take any part in confederation. It is equally of record that the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia at first refused and in fact it was only after considerable discussion and perhaps enlightenment that these two provinces were induced to join with the others, but I would like to ask the right hon. the leader of the government and every hon. gentleman in this House if at that time any one supposed that these provinces could have been induced to join confederation had they ever imagined that the representation which they were given by the last draft of the Quebec resolutions would eventually become reduced below that number. I admit that the basis of representation from the different provinces was to be governed by population. There is no escaping from that proposition. I also admit that that is the stumbling block against which we are face to face. But I submit that the principle of representation by population is not something which cannot be changed and which we need have no scruples about asking the imperial parliament to change.

Unfortunately the courts have decided that the legal construction of the sections in the British North America Act compels us to submit to a decrease in our representation, but as has been ably pointed out by hon. member for St. John (Mr. Stockton) and also by the hon. member for Pictou (Mr. MacDonald), the great difficulty arose from the fact that the unit has been changed, that the boundaries of the province of Quebec have been increased very largely, and the question is not now so much what took place in the past when confederation was framed. It is not such a serious matter that I am not sure that should have lost two members, Nova Scotia one, and Prince Edward Island two. That could pass. While serious enough, that is not so very serious. It is not so serious that we could not get along if no further changes took place. But the thing I am afraid of is the thing which looks unavoidable, that is on account of the increase of territory of the province of Quebec, it is probable that within a few years the representation of the maritime provinces will be so materially reduced that we shall no longer occupy anything like the position we expected we would, and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario and the British government expected we would, when confederation was consummated. We have only to remember that not only are the boundaries of the maritime provinces circumscribed, but the chances for increase in population, the prospects of maintaining our own, are not nearly as satisfactory as are those in the province of Quebec. We have not in the interior of New Brunswick any large quantity of land fit for settlement such as there is in the province of Quebec. We have very large quantities of land immensely valuable as timber property, but unfortunately, while worth untold dollars almost, that does not increase our population. Nova Scotia fortunately is in a better position. That province

has valuable mines and fisheries, but as an agricultural country can never hope to compare with the province of Quebec. On the other hand, while the province of Prince Edward Island possesses every advantage from an agricultural standpoint, its boundaries are so circumscribed that in these days, when by means of machinery one man can cultivate as much land as four or five could thirty or forty years ago, we can expect no possible increase in the population of that province to compare with the growth in the province of Quebec. Therefore the natural possibilities of increase in population in the three maritime provinces are very much circumscribed compared with those in the provinces of Quebec. We all know that an immense territory has been opened up in the northern portion of Quebec. This territory which has been added to that province since confederation is going to be traversed by the Transcontinental Railway. Lands have been opened up upon the headwaters of the rivers entering the St. Lawrence, which were heretofore considered unfit for settlement. Lands are being opened up today in that province which in 1896 were supposed to be barren and unfit for cultivation or the support of any reasonable amount of population. For these reasons it seems to me a great injustice to the maritime provinces that they should be compelled to submit to any decrease in their representation. Unfortunately the Act of Confederation has been construed against us by the courts but it seems to me that we can, with every right and claim to justice, ask this parliament to go to the imperial parliament and there have a strong righted which has resulted from the British North America Act of 1866.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Rich, Pure Blood Will Drive Out the Most Obsolete Case of Rheumatism.

Growing pains, aching joints, stiffened muscles, tender, swollen limbs—that's rheumatism—a blood disease that causes countless agony and cripples thousands. It is acid in the blood that causes rheumatism. Liniments may ease the pain temporarily—but they never cure. To cure rheumatism you must remove the acid from the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills positively cure rheumatism, acute or chronic. They act directly on the blood, driving the acid out. They make new, warm, pure blood, and send it throbbing through the heart, lungs and limbs. This new blood banishes every ache and pain, brings good health and full activity. Mr. T. H. Smith, Caledonia, Ont., says: "For a number of years I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled up I could scarcely do any work. I tried quite a number of medicines, but they did not help me. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised for this trouble and I got a number of boxes. Before the third box was used I found myself improving. I continued to use the pills throughout the winter and they have completely cured me. I got so that I could work on the coldest day without a coat and not feel a twinge of the trouble. I have told quite a few of my neighbors about the pills and they are a popular medicine here."

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills made new pure, warm blood that they have such great power to cure disease. They positively cure rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, kidney and liver troubles, anaemia and the ailments which women alone suffer from. The purchaser must be careful to see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

L. O. Howard, chief of the division of entomology at Washington, felt somewhat flattered by receiving one day a letter from a gentleman, asking him to send him a copy of his report.

Mr. Howard replied promptly, and asked to what particular report his correspondent referred. The answer came: "Am not particular which one you send. I want it for a scrap book."

IT HEALS THE LUNGS.

When the antiseptic vapor of "Catarrhose" is inhaled it spreads through the breathing organs, carrying healing and health to the sore spots. An irritable throat, "Catarrhose" cures in five minutes, bronchitis it soothes instantly, weak lungs are fed and quickly nourished back to health. To be free from colds and coughs, to avoid catarrh and bronchitis—use Catarrhose: it is prescribed by more than twenty thousand physicians in America alone, and used by the people of nine nations.

BENEFITS FROM EARL GREY'S VISIT.

Americans Hope Old Differences Will Be Settled—Reciprocity is Abandoned.

Americans seem to look with more than ordinary interest upon the visit of Earl Grey, the Governor General to Washington, and they are of the opinion it will result in more amicable relations being formed between Canada and the Republic than even now exist.

Mr. Robert L. Bertram, a well known lawyer and financier of Boston who is in Ottawa, in conversation with a Free Press reporter in the Russell House, referring to the Earl Grey's visit across the border, stated that it would likely mean the settlement of many of the vital interests to Canada and the United States, which would no doubt have been dealt with by the joint high commission some years ago had the Klondike gold strike not caused the negotiations to be broken off suddenly.

"Congress at this session," remarked Mr. Bertram, "will not consider the question of reciprocity treaties. The demand for such does not exist in the degree that it did when the joint high commission began the consideration of the subject in 1898. Canadians have cooled in their ardor, and do not show any great desire to have American manufactured articles at a low rate in exchange for Canadian raw materials. Secretary Root, however, feels that it is time to take up the broken strands where the commission left them."

"What do you consider the principal international differences which need settling?" Mr. Bertram was asked.

"The preservation of Niagara Falls," he replied, "is perhaps the most interesting of the new international problems which have developed since 1898. It is not likely that any effort will be made to revive the joint high commission or to bring a similar one into existence for the consideration of American and Canadian affairs. Negotiations, if they take place, will likely be conducted by Secretary Root, Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, and a representative of the Canadian government."

"In spite of the friendly relations existing between the United States and Great Britain, international disputes like the recent trouble between American and Canadian Corporations as to the control of the St. John river between New Brunswick and Maine, and the fisheries dispute along the east coast of Canada, remain our statesmen the most serious necessary for a more satisfactory definition of water rights and the regulation of fisheries in the Atlantic and Pacific and in the waters of the common frontier. Notwithstanding numerous treaties, it has always been charged by American fishermen that they do not enjoy the privileges in waters adjacent to the British land which are assured them by the law of nations, regardless of treaties."

Mr. Bertram considers the seal fishing in Behring Sea and the North Pacific as another subject of dispute between Canada and the United States which demands settlement. Other subjects which he considers should be dealt with are: Provisions for the transit of merchandise and transportation to or from either country across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water; transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier; alien labor laws applied to a number of citizens of the United States and of Canada, mining rights of the subjects or citizens of each country within the territory of the other; a revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting navigation on the Great Lakes provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other; reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

PRINCE ARTHUR HAS A GOOD TIME.

On a Hunt for Mountain Sheep in the West. Winnipeg, April 1.—His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur of Connaught and party left Field yesterday. At the foot of Castle Mountain, two miles west of the station of that name, the train stopped, and the Prince, Capt. Wyndham, and Mr. Lamson started on a hunt for mountain sheep. Indians from the Stoney tribe at Morley acted as the guides. The party travelled up the mountain trail about three miles, and secured one sheep, which fell to Mr. Lamson's rifle. His Royal Highness, although not successful in bringing down the big game of the mountains, was so pleased with the sport that he will make another attempt to Sawbuck Mountain today. The weather is excellent, and all the members of the party praise the arrangements made for their enjoyment, and express admiration of the grand view of the mountain scenery. Banff will be visited this afternoon.

They were talking about a friend of hers who had married a Bishop stationed in Kamchatka or some other heathen land. "I never could understand why she married him," said the young woman. "She seemed the last girl on earth to marry a Bishop. She cared so much more for the theatres and concerts than she did for church work and sewing circles."

"Girls are pretty wise nowadays," said the young man, "and they generally have a good reason for marrying the way they do. A girl friend of mine married a doctor so that she could always be well for nothing, and maybe this girl married a Bishop so that she could be good for nothing."