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Should any subscriber notice that the date is not changed on the first, second or third paper after the money is sent, he should at once send a postal card to the Sun Office, stating when he sent the money and how it was sent, by registered letter, post office order or Express order—SUN PRINTING CO

NOTICE.

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Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

JOHN S. LEIGHTON, JR.

Manager.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 23, 1906.

THE PROGRESS OF PEACE.

With the approach of the day for the opening of the second Hague conference the hopes of those who are looking and working for universal peace are heightened. And indeed there is more ground for their hope than there has ever been.

The world is not only at peace but in a peaceful mood. The horrors of the last war have not been forgotten, and the subsequent internal troubles of both the victorious and the vanquished countries have driven home with trip-hammer force the awful lessons learned from the actual conflict. That overworked phrase, "the psychological moment," applies aptly to the cause of peace at this time. And there is evidence that the advocates of national arbitration will take full advantage of the occasion.

As the most practical step toward the desired consummation it is planned to transform the second Hague conference into an international congress, having autonomous and periodical meetings, and this congress is to appoint a permanent council to codify international law and to insure a continuity of the influence of the congress. The inter-parliamentary union is to be reorganized so as to give it a representative character which would cause it to be regarded as a real international parliament whose resolutions would influence and indeed fashion the action of the permanent congress. In other words, the delegates of the union are to form a quasi legislative adjunct to the congress, or a lower house. This plan will insure to the world, in the simplest and most practical manner possible, exactly what the peace-makers have striven for, namely, an international legislature of two houses, one to be created and controlled by the executives and the other by the parliaments or the people.

In a powerful speech before the Boston Peace Society last week, Representative Bartholdt thus forcibly summed up the gospel of those who are endeavoring to beat the swords of the nations into ploughshares:

"We say, if it is right, if it is good ethics and good law, that courts should settle all disputes between individuals, then it must also be right, good ethics and good law for courts to settle all disputes between nations. What is law for an individual, we claim, should be law for a nation. The history of arbitration teaches, if anything, the absolute needlessness of physical force. Since 1815 more than two hundred international disputes, to be exact, 240, have been settled by arbitration. In each of those cases the contending parties accepted the verdict without protest, and in no instance did the losing party resort to force to evade the verdict, or was there need of force to compel submission to it. And so it is with all the arguments advanced to prop up the tottering cause of brutal war. All melt like snow in the sun of reason. It is safe to say that in this enlightened age the sword will never again be drawn unless both disputing parties believe themselves to be in the right, and our contention even in such cases is that the employment of force, while it may decide the strength of a nation, can never determine the righteousness of its cause. But, say our friends, submission to the decrees of a tribunal involves the surrender of sovereignty. Of course it does, but no surrender of authority can ever be made for a nobler cause. It is not made for peace alone, but for justice besides. Each one of us must surrender natural rights for the boon of living in a community of individuals. Governments, we say, must do the same for the boon of being part of the community of nations."

A strong presentation this, and unanswerable. And if this world were a reasonable world, it would at once prevail. Even as the world is, this gospel is growing daily in its acceptance, and to doubt that it will one day be universal is to doubt that our evolution is upward.

THE CZAR'S MADNESS.

The Czar is possessed by the madness the gods give to those they are about to destroy. A more insanely indiscreet action, for a monarch in his position, than his refusal to receive the address of parliament except through the strangling channels of court officialdom could not be imagined. At the one moment above all others when tact and concillation were needed he bristles with defiant authority and in one breath insults and challenges the elected representatives of the people whom only a week ago he invited to join with him in the work of reform.

No wonder that parliament yesterday seethed with rage. No wonder that the cautious leaders were strained to the utmost to prevent an open declaration of revolution in the caucus. Remarkable it will be if they can restrain the wildly indignant members from some outburst at the special session today that will immediately sever diplomatic relations between the emperor and the Duma and prove the first step of a revolution that probably will mean the bloody overthrow of the autocracy and the establishment of a republic.

Even if cooler counsels prevail for a time the end of despotism in Russia is in sight. The Czar's attitude was the one thing needed to unite the forces against him. He has sealed his fate as an autocrat, and his only escape from dethronement now is a swift retreat from his perilous position, a frank and sudden abandonment of the bureaucracy to its fate and an alliance with the liberals who, in such a contingency, may allow him to remain as a crowned figure-head.

We are witnessing the premonitions of one of the most tremendous upheavals the world ever saw. Readers of history a few generations hence will wonder how we could look upon these things and not be stricken with awe.

THE WINTER PORT.

There is not a man in America better informed on transportation and more far-seeing in business than Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and this city needs no stronger assurance of a great future than his authoritive declaration that it has no rival as a Canadian winter port, if only it can provide the necessary facilities. At present, he said, it is not a modern port. But it has the situation and the harbor. It is for us to see that all these other things are added unto it.

The ultimate solution of the problem of providing the facilities, as Sir Thomas intimated, is federal action in the direction of national ports. And there can be no doubt that this is the policy of the not far future. Meanwhile it is the duty and the business of St. John people to back their faith in their city with works, to see to it that this port is equal if not superior to all demands that will be made upon it during the next few years and never to relax their efforts to hasten the coming of the day when the national port policy will take the burden off their hands and place it where it belongs.

It looks as if either Lord Strathcona or Mr. W. T. R. Preston is a liar. Mr. Preston has declared that certain letters in connection with the North Atlantic Trading Company contract were stolen from his office by a clerk of Lord Strathcona's and that the high commissioner knew about it. He also asserts that the high commissioner sanctioned and approved the contract itself. Lord Strathcona, on the other hand, denies all knowledge of the alleged stolen papers and says he did not approve the contract. Unfortunately for Mr. Preston, when it comes to a question of credibility, Lord Strathcona's reputation gives him something of an advantage.

In his notable speech in the senate last week Sir Richard Cartwright expressed regret that a popular feeling was growing that neither political party was as good as it should be. But it is worthy of remark that he did not definitely declare that the feeling was not justified. And it is just as well for the position of high respect he holds in the popular mind that he did not, especially as he himself admitted there was need for reform in several directions. If both parties in Canada were as good as they should be, this country would occupy a unique and enviable position among the nations.

If the British premier will take a hint from the Canadian parliament and pass a law making voting compulsory he won't have so much trouble with these insistent women suffragists. Once persuade the fair sex that if they get the franchise they will have to use it their desire for it will notably diminish.

MR. BAILEY'S PET STORY.

(New York Times.)

From a farmer lad serving a brutal was the range of the career of the late James A. Bailey. Forty years of circus life were productive of a varied store of anecdotes, which his death has recalled to his former associates.

"I remember once he went to bid for a tiger," said Hamilton, "and there were a lot of other circus men all bidding, too. But one little man outbid them all. He wasn't a showman. He wasn't going to make a present to anyone of that tiger. Mr. Bailey was puzzled. He wanted that tiger himself, so he asked the little man if he would sell it back for what he paid for it. He wouldn't. Mr. Bailey asked him why, if he wasn't a showman or anything in that line, he was anxious to keep that tiger.

"'My wife died last month,' said the little man, 'and I'm lonely.'

"That was Mr. Bailey's pet story," continued Bailey, "and you should have heard him tell it."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Toronto Star.)

Already the conservative papers are giving prominence to the sugars and tobacco, the wines and liquors, the playing cards and checker boards of the Arctic expedition, and the government may expect to hear of them for many a long day. They are comparatively little things, but it is against the little things that a government needs to be on its guard; things easily understood, and easily lending themselves to ridicule. A case of champagne may be more deadly than many millions of dollars expended in some manner that is not easily grasped by the average careless citizen. The premier has promised thorough inquiry and severe punishment, and the government cannot afford to despise little things.

A government must also take warning when the spirit of "graft" displays itself in a department, and the notion that little perquisites and extras are lying about ready to be picked up by those who have an eye for such opportunities. In the case of the department of marine, there have been frequent changes of headship, which may have interfered with discipline, and Mr. Brodeur may have before him the task of tying up the loose ends.

SENATE REFORM.

(Toronto News.)

Senator David's opinion that the senate is likely to be a defender of provincial rights and a bulwark against the "extreme socialism" which is making so much headway in the world must be based on the supposition that the method of appointment to that honorable body will be reformed. He himself suggests that one-third of the members be named by the government, one-third by the provincial legislatures, and the rest by public bodies such as universities. We are not sure whether such a hybrid system would work out in practice, but it might be worth a trial on the basis that any change in the present arrangement would be for the better. Just so long as the appointments are made by the government, just so long will the senate be an echo of the majority in the house of commons. If political exigencies demanded that the present government adopt an advanced socialistic programme, we are not sure that the senate would be a bulwark. It must be remembered that senators are politicians, most of them of particularly virulent type. If they thought "the party" needed their support we fancy it would be forthcoming no matter how socialistic the programme was.

I. C. R. TRAIN SERVICE.

(Moncton Transcript.)

The St. John Globe on Friday night stated that the Boston Express, so called, between St. John, Moncton and Point du Chene, and vice versa, would not be placed on the I. C. R. this summer, and the Globe gives as a reason that the trains were of little service in handling local traffic along the line, as they made few stops. The reporter evidently misunderstands the reason why the trains were put on. They were not put on to do the local traffic, but for two reasons: first, to relieve the C. P. R. express from the west, which could not accommodate the through Boston and New England business landing at St. John by steamer and otherwise, and secondly, because it was desirable to establish from St. John a direct connection with the Ocean Limited, west and east bound, which connection could be dependable. It is well known that the C. P. R. from the west is very unreliable so far as her schedule time is concerned. Respecting the suburban trains from St. John: On the first of June, a suburban for Hampton, leaving St. John at 13.15 and leaving Hampton for St. John at 15.00, will probably be put on. The Transcript further understands that on May 23rd Nos. 85 and 86, the through fast day expresses between Halifax and Sydney and vice versa, will be restored to the time table on about last year's running time.

WHEN EARTH'S A-RUNNIN' WRONG.

We try to be a-feelin' right when
earth's a-runnin' wrong,
But it's hard, in tribulation, for to
tune up for a song;
The thunder growlin' at you, an' the
tide a-tuggin' strong,
An' the dark never driftin' to the mornin'!

Gettin' mighty dusty from the hills we
have to climb;
Limpin' on the life-way in the steady
march with Time;
The bells of everlastin' rest—we're
wantin' 'em to chime
In the bloom an' the beauty o' the
mornin'!

Yet we'll reach the land we look for
where the many mansions be,
An' the bell'll ring sweet welcome to
the hearts o' you an' me;
The stars'll light the ship home; we'll
hear the bells at sea
In the great, unshadowed glory o' the
mornin!

—Frank L. Stanton.

Today advertising is becoming a definite fixed factor in the building up and maintaining of trade.—Shoe and Leather Gazette.

LISTENERS TOUCHED BY STORY OF JOSEPHINE TERRANOVA'S WRONGS

Her Husband has Forgiven Her and it is Believed Her Punishment Will Not be Heavy---Tewksbury Case Proves Interesting.

Lewis G. Tewksbury.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The picture of a young girl—especially when she happens to be possessed of more than the average share of good looks—standing trial for her life, must always be a sad scene, and one that is calculated to stir the "milk of human kindness" to its uttermost extent.

A few weeks ago saw the young Frenchwoman, Bertha Claiche, who was a victim of the "white slave traffic," fighting desperately for her life, with the aid of Abe Levy—who defended Nan Patterson—on a charge of killing her cowardly paramour, Emil Gendron.

Those unfortunate enough to have been present during the whole of the trial, with its unexpected ending of the acceptance of a plea of manslaughter in the first degree, noticed the foremost feature of the trial was the remarkable self restraint with which this frail young waif of the gutter was able to face a body of legal men, who, in the majority of cases, did not hesitate to unflinchingly denounce—it almost seems in unnecessarily plain language—the poor weakling battling for her life.

And now comes a second similar case within a few weks of the Claiche trial. This time the prisoner is a Sicilian—a young girl who under her awakening of the awful conditions in which she had been living for five years with a human monster, who answered to the name of "Uncle," with the connivance of his wife, in the hour of her despair at being cast off by her newly wed husband, went back to the "home" of her relatives, and with a deliberate and terrible calmness stabbed both of them repeatedly until they fell dead at her feet.

And then with that peculiar southern code of honor she left them, happier than she had been since the discovery of her shame, feeling that by the death of the two persons responsible for her condition, she had cleansed herself in the eyes of her God, and, what was more dear to her still, her husband.

After the commission of the crime she stole out into the night, and wandered about until daylight, when she returned to her mother's home to find the police awaiting her.

Josephine Terranove has played an important part in the selection of the twelve men who are to decide whether she is to die in the electric chair, or whether her act was justifiable. She closely scrutinized the face of each of the one hundred and seven talesmen it was necessary to examine before the twelve that suited her could be sworn in. In each case she had former Judge Palmieri find out whether the talesman, if married, had daughters, and in every instance where the reply was in the negative, the girl wife shook her head, and Judge Palmiera peremptorily challenged the talesman. All the jurors are elderly men, in good circumstances, and it is certain that Josephine will get a "square deal" by them.

Assistant District Attorney Ely, who is prosecuting the case in behalf of the people, is notoriously a lawyer of the "bully" type. He is not a brilliant lawyer, but at the same time, with a strong case, and weak witnesses, his cross-examination is relentless, and it was this that so frightened Bertha Claiche, who up to he last moment had been determined to go on the stand in her own behalf, that she accepted the plea of manslaughter offered to her by the district attorney.

As a direct contrast to his style, Mr. Ely's twenty minutes presentation of the present case to the jury was as mild as mother's milk. He forgot to storm, and forbore up to the killing, and the incidents of the double tragedy, which were precisely, point for point, the story Josephine has told over and over again. The only exception was that he did not mention the wrongs the girl alleges and which drove her to take so bloody a revenge upon those who stood to her in the relationship of parents. It was a remarkable confirmation of the defense's side of the case that appealed to every listener.

Her husband, who is a contractor in a small way of business, has forgiven her, and in fact applauds her crime, saying that it was the only possible thing she could have done to save his and her own honor.

The defense of temporary insanity is pretty certain to be accepted by the jury, and the accompanying result will in all probability be a year or two's confinement in some home until a lenient governor restores her to the arms of her forgiving husband.

The special insurance grand jury is still engrossed in the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and has not yet got beyond the supplies department. Some startling results are looked for in the course of a few days, as it is said that the books which "Andy" Fields is believed to have given up to District Attorney Jerome show transactions that, at least, will require a deal of explaining away on the part of some prominent old officials of the company.

There can be no doubt but that "Andy" Fields, the former legislative agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and head of its supply department, has had a conference with Mr. Jerome, and that the grand jury will shortly have him before them as a voluntary witness.

This is considered proved by the fact that the special grand jury is progressing rapidly with its investigations through being able to get the missing books of the company from "Andy" Fields.

The street cleaning department investigation is doing some excellent work in the unearthing of the "graft" which has permeated this and other city departments to a scandalous extent in recent years.

The allegation against Senator P. H. McCarren, that he had received $25,000 for promoting political legislation for the benefit of the American Railway Traffic Company, still remains without a denial from Mr. McCarren.

On Wednesday he 'phoned the chairman of the investigating committee asking if he would be allowed to take the stand and be questioned on the matter. The reply was that as a favor to Mr. McCarren, the committee would hear him on the subject. An appointment was made for the following morning, but after waiting half an hour for the senator he again 'phoned that he had changed his mind and would not attend.

This caused keen disappointment to a large crowd of spectators present, and they felt that Wm. M. Ivins would have given McCarren a very uncomfortable time while he occupied the witness chair.

It was also charged that Senator McCarren in company with two other worthies have constructed in Gravesend Bay one hundred acres of made land, now valued at $1,000,000, which they filled in with refuse which the city paid two cents a load to remove.

A case which has involved in it an interesting and important legal question was that of Lewis G. Tewksbury, a former Wall street broker and owner of fast trotting horses, who has been on trial before Recorder Goff in the court of general sessions during the past week, charged with stealing $10,000 worth of bonds from his former wife. Tewksbury alleged that his wife gave him the bonds after he had failed in business, for the purpose of starting him again in a similar line. Recorder Goff said the whole point at issue was whether a husband could be charged with stealing anything belonging to his wife. The point had never satisfactorily be settled, and should a verdict be given against Tewksbury, he would arrest judgment, to allow of the matter being finally settled by the appellate division.

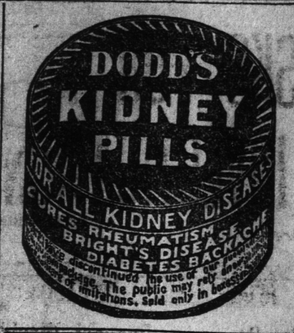
The case has created a lot of public interest, owing to the fact that after obtaining a divore from the wife who is now suing, and who was formerly an actress, Tewksbury married again in London, Eng., and his second wife was arrested there recently and after being kept in prison some time was discharged.

Tewksbury went to Paris, where the police put him in prison on the charge of passing "flash" checks, but he "skipped" his bail, came to this country, and was located in Philadelphia, where he was arrested by the police there on the requisition of the New York police. Placed under $5,000 bail, to await the requisition papers, Tewksbury again "skipped" his bail, but two days later walked into District Attorney Jerome's office and surrendered himself to that official.

The weather here during the past week has been alternated with frequent rains and prodigious heat. It has now cleared somewhat, and the various outdoor places of amusement are opening up for the summer season. Coney Island will be in full swing commencing tomorrow (Saturday) and bids fair to once again secure first position for itself in the hearts of the amusement loving summer public of Gotham City.

BLEEDING PILES.

"For two years I suffered from bleeding piles and lost each day about a cup of blood. Last summer I went to the Ottawa General Hospital to be operated on, but my old trouble returned, and again I lost much blood. My father advised me to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and two boxes cured me. I have every reason to believe that the cure is a permanent one."—Mr. Arthur Lepine, School Teacher, Granite Hill, Muskoka, Ont.



SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

May 21—Str Ocamo, 1,228, Buchanan, from West Indies, etc, via Halifax, Schofield and Co, general.

Sch Rebecca W Huddell 210, Scott, from Salem, D J Purdy, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Levuka, 75, George, from Parrsboro; Viola Pearl, 23, from St Andrews, and cld; C J Colwell, 80, Gordon, from St Martins, and cld; Hains Brothers, 46, Hains, from Freeport and cld; Bess, 25, Melanson, from Thorne's Cove; Helen M 62, Miller, from Advocate Harbor; Lizzie B, 81, Shields, from Alma, and cld.

Cleared.

May 21—Sch Georgia E, Morrell, for Salem fo.

Sch Georgia Pearl, Barton, for New Bedford.

Sch Mineola, Forsyth, for New York.

Sch Temperance Bell, Wilcox, for Boston.

Str Micmac, Fraser, for Brow Head fo.

Coastwise—Schs Murray B, Baker, for Margaretville; Sarah E Ellis, Houghton, for Harborville; Fred and Norman, Cheney, for Grand Harbor.

Sailed.

May 21—Str St Croix, Mitchell, for Boston via Maine ports.

Sch Annie A Booth, French, for Vineyard Haven fo.

Sch Georgia, Barton, for City Island fo.

Sch Mineola, Forsyth, for New York.

Shipping Notes.

MATANZAS, May 12—Steamer Jupiter, Garrett, from Norfolk for Cardenas, with coal (before reported), ran on the rocky ledge outside the bay, named Cabore di la Pota, about 8 miles to the eastward of Cape Piedra lighthouse. Hold No 1 became full of water. The wrecking company's str Premier, from Jamaica, started to the vessel's aid, but on the 11th, the wind blowing a gale and very heavy seas, the master and crew abandoned the vessel and came to Cardenas. The Jupiter ran on the rocks at 7.30 a m of the 8th inst. It is feared she will be a total loss. (Reports of May 14 state the steamer is considered a total loss).

MOBILE, Ala., May 15.—A telegram was received yesterday saying that schr. Bartholdi (Br.), Scott, loaded with railroad iron from a wrecked steamer, was anchored at Port Eads, La., with loss of sanls. A tug has been sent to tow her to Mobile. (The Bartholdi arrived at Mobile May 17.)

LONDON, May 18—Str. Elise Maris (Ger.), Stege, from New York May 1 for Flushing, when passing Scilly today signalled that she had received deck damages.

Port Said telegraphs that str. Baron Innerdale (Br.), Crocker, from Bombay for Baltimore, got ashore at south entrance of canal and afterward got off with rudder damaged.

Moji cables that str. Roon (Ger.), from Hamburg March 29 for Yokohama, ran ashore in a fog today near Oki Island. Her passengers and crew were saved by the Japanese str. Riuhi Maru and landed at Moji. The Roon's bows are stove in and it is believed the steamer will be a total wreck. One of the crew is missing.

SYDNEY, C. B., May 17.—The seized American schr. Raymah was released under bonds this afternoon. It is understood that papers relative to a similar release of the Parthia are now on their way from Ottawa.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 18.—Brig Ohio (Br.), Port Reading for Halifax, stopped here today to take on board anchor and chain lost here last March, afterward recovered.

Hugh Cann & Son will endeavor to raise the sunken La Have schooner Victoria, at the entrance of Yarmouth. The cargo of sand will be pumped out by powerful pumps, and casks placed in the hold. The vessel lies easy outside of the beacon light.

The new schooner being built by G. M. Cochrane at Port Greville is about completed, but the date of her launching is not yet announced. She will be named the Earl Grey. She is a three-masted schooner classed for twelve years American records; iron kneed and fitted with steam. She is 144 feet lonf, 34 feet wide and 12.1 feet deep, and is 379 tons register. She is owned by a number of people at Port Greville and along the Parrsboro shore, and will be commanded by Capt. Jas. E. Pettis.

The bark Santa Maria, after discharging salt here, goes to Digby to load.

Chartered: Ship S Amalia, Sheet Harbor to Bristol Channel, deals, 35s; sch Laura C, Mayaguez to Halifax, molasses, 30c pe rbbl.

Among other charters are Norwegian bark, 546 tons, lumber, Bridgewater, NS, to Bahia Blanca, $9.75; steamer, 1,000 standards capacity deals, Miramichi to West Britain or East Ireland, about 42s, May.

The Battle liner Cunaxa, Capt Starrett, sailed yesterday from St Michaels. She is bound from Huelva for Baltimore.

The str Platea, Capt Parker, arrived at Leith yesterday from Horsens and is bound for Narvick and Baltimore.

Dangers to Navigation.

GALVESTON, May 15.—Capt. Ravn, of str. Nor (Nor.), reports April 29, 6 p. m., lat. 25.26 N., lon. 96.32 W., sighted a floating wreck bottom up, appeared to be a fishing schooner.

BOSTON, May 19. — Str. Sylvania (Br.), from Liverpool, reports saw an iceberg 1,100 feet long and 250 feet high off Grand Banks, in lat 41.28, lon. 50.46.

VESSELS BOUND FOR ST. JOHN.

Steamers—

Brattinsborg, 1991, at Halifax, May 5

Cheronea, 2060, Philadelphia, May 18.

Etolia, 2078, St. Kitts, May 7, at Halifax, May 18.

Evangeline, London, May 11.

Eretria, 2255, at Liverpool May 5.

Gena, 1795, at Barry April 16.

Hestia, 2434, Glasgow, April 28, at Shelburne, NS, May 12.

John Bright, 1782, Tampico March 27, via Cuba and New York or Philadelphia.

Mantines, 1736, August loading.

Manchester Shipper, Manchester, May 15.

Pydna, 1835, Odessa, March 29, for Copenhagen.

Storfond, 2256, Antwerp, April 22.

Barks—

Enterprise, 499, New York, May 17,

Vineyard Haven, May18.

Undal, 1096, at Mobile April 21.

SEVERE FORM OF ASTHMA.

"I first used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with my daughter, who suffered from a severe form af asthma. The least exposure to cold would lay her up and she would nearly suffocate for want of breath. I must say I found it to be a most satisfactory treatment and it has entirely cured her."—Mrs. A. A. Van Buskirk, Robinson Street, Moncton, N. B.

BIRTHS.

McALLISTER—On May 11th, to the wife of Ronald McAllister, a son.

ROBERTS—On May 17, to Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Robrts, North End, a boy.

BELL—To the wife of Howard H. Bell, a daughter.

DEATHS.

KERR—At Denver, Col., May 19th, Frederick G. Kerr, aged 45 years, leaving a wife and one daughter, one brother, James M. Kerr, of Amherst, N. S., and a sister, Mrs. Charles Gallant, of Portland street North End.

MUIRHEAD.—At Chatham, N.B., May 19th, of paralysis, William Muirhead, eldest son of the late Senator Muirhead, aged 58 years.

GAULT.—Suddenly, at South Bay, Friday evening, May 18th, Samuel Gault, aged 52 years.

CORBETT—At Petersville, Queens Co., on May 18th, Walter S. Corbett, son of Samuel and the late Frances Corbett, in the 34th year of his age.—(Montreal and Boston papers please copy).

HAY—On Friday, May 18th, Jennie R., wife of Albert S. Hay, and daughter of the late Leonard Weeks.

McPEAKE—In this city, on May 18th, Agnes, the fourth daughter of Katharine and the late Hugh McPeake, leaving a mother, four sisters and two brothers to mourn their loss.

LEARY. — Suddenly at Dorchester, Mass., Melville J. Leary, leaving a wife (nee McLaughlin), of this city and one child.

WENN.—At South Musquash, N. B., May 17th, Mrs. Eliza Wenn, widow of the late James Wenn, aged 8 years.

BREAD DYSPEPSIA

The Digesting Element Left Out

Bread dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper.

Up under the shell of the wheat berry Nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

The diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grape-sugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that Nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation, and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to Nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape-sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food therefore is naturally pre-digested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race today.

The effect of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread, is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physicial and mental health.

"There's a reason."