

# P. E. I. RAILWAY

Beginning Wednesday, April 15th, 1903, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows—

Trains Outward		Trains Inward	
Read Down	Stations	Read Up	Stations
No. No. No.		No. No. No.	
1	5	1	5
7:15 P.M.	Ch'town ar.	7:15 P.M.	Ch'town ar.
8:15 P.M.	Royal Junc.	8:15 P.M.	Royal Junc.
9:15 P.M.	Wiltshire	9:15 P.M.	Wiltshire
10:15 P.M.	Hunter River	10:15 P.M.	Hunter River
11:15 P.M.	Emerald Junc.	11:15 P.M.	Emerald Junc.

Could Not Sleep At Night.

Was All Run Down.

Had No Appetite.

FOOD WOULD NOT DIGEST.

Mrs. I. W. Warner, Riverdale, N.S., is glad there is such a remedy as

## Burdock Blood Bitters.

IT CURED HER AND WILL CURE YOU.

She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the many others who have spoken so highly as to the unflinching virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was all run down, had no appetite, lost all ambition, could not sleep much and had terrible headache and backache, and my food did not digest properly. I saw H.B.B. advertised, so concluded to give it a trial, thinking if it did no good it could do no harm. But after using one bottle I began to feel better, and by the time I had used three bottles I was feeling like a new person. I am so glad there is such a remedy provided for suffering humanity, and cannot praise it enough for I think there is no medicine like it on the market."

## ON LIFE IN JAMAICA

CULTURED COLORED RACE OF LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Crown Colony Which is the Gem of the Caribbean Sea—Has the Finest Roads in the World—These Belong to the Government, as Does the Island's Only Railway Line.

Jamaica is one of the most fertile spots in the tropics—the gem of the Caribbean Sea, and is only five days' sail from Boston.

Market days present many interesting spectacles to the tourist visiting the larger towns of Jamaica. One of the things that will attract the stranger is the universal practice the people have of carrying parcels on their heads. It may be a seventy-five pound basket of fruit or vegetables; it may be a pound of beefsteak or it may be an empty tin can or glass jar; it will be carried on the head—never in the hand. Every bunch of bananas has been carried on someone's head either on the plantation or at the ship's side. Some have to walk twenty miles to market and will carry heavy burdens the whole distance on their heads. Women do most of the work and the result is they are very strong and of fine, straight figure.

Bananas require a great deal of moisture and irrigation. The island resorted to in some parts of the island with good results. Coconuts grow on the hills and thrive in the most inaccessible places. They are usually found near the sea, as they require sea air to do well. It takes ten years for a tree to bear profitably. Then a tree will produce from one to two hundred nuts per year. The pimento tree, from which allspice is made, also flourishes here, and is a valuable product.

The interior of the island is very suitable for cattle-raising and there may be seen here, for instance, a fine herd of Hereford cattle on the estate of Lord Malcolm, of Scotland, and large herds of Indian cattle, as well as thoroughbreds, on the estate of the Hon. Mr. Ellis of Montpelier.

Along the north shore, in the district contiguous to Montego Bay, large areas of sugar may be found. Sugar and rum are among the staple products of the island. Cereals are very little grown, but vegetables and small fruits, known as "hoe crops," do well in many parts, particularly the elevated sections.

Jamaica is beginning to see better times. The people of the island are getting their share of the prosperity which seems to be enjoyed by many lands to-day. This is, no doubt, owing, largely to the business carried on by the United Fruit Company. One planter, formerly a sailor, who, twenty years ago, did not possess a dollar in ready cash worth \$250,000. Many other examples of prosperity could be cited.

The best roads in the world are to be found in Jamaica. They are built by the Government, which spends about eighteen thousand pounds a year on their principal branch of public works. In the construction of these roads a kind of limestone is used. When broken up fine and properly packed this stone soon forms a kind of cement and makes a smooth and very durable road. The stone can be taken off any one's property for this purpose. It is mostly broken by women, who like the occupation very much as it gives them a splendid chance to get together and talk. They are paid a shilling a day and would rather work at this job than almost anything else.

The peace of the island is guarded by a force of military police. These are drilled and officered by English inspectors, a station being provided in every village of a hundred and fifty inhabitants and the whole force being under the commanding officer of His Majesty's forces, whose headquarters are at Spanish Town. The police are all colored, carry rifles, with sword bayonets, and batons as well. They are a splendid lot of fellows.

There is very little serious crime committed in Jamaica, the greater number of offences being known as petty larceny. There is a class of blacks too lazy to work. It takes but a few cents a day to keep them, but they often would rather steal than earn even this. There is little quarrelling or profanity and almost no drunkenness.

Many of the rum shops through the country are kept by Chinese. Some say the reason there is not more drunkenness in that country is that the blacks have not money enough to buy much rum with. Others say the fine police system they have is responsible for the good order, and that without them things would soon "go to the dogs." Certain it is that the law is administered swiftly and justice is meted out with impartiality and often with wholesome severity.

The population of Jamaica is almost entirely colored, as we would say, but the people of the island make quite a distinction in the matter of color. A native who has no strain of white in his composition is called a plain "black." One who has the least strain of white ancestry in him, which is a most common circumstance, prides himself on being "colored" and would be highly insulted if called a "black."

The ancestors of these interesting people were slaves previous to 1834, when they were liberated by the British Government. They are proud to be British subjects and have developed to be a self-respecting, intelligent, ambitious and cultured people. There is an entire absence of that covering, cringing mien shown in the negro of the Southern States. There is no color line, as the term is understood, in the neighboring republic. The great majority of the inhabitants are what we call mulattoes, says a recently returned Canadian tourist to the Island. Features that are generally

considered objectionable in persons of negro extraction are entirely absent in their case. They are extremely clean, polite and respectful. They consider themselves, and are considered, the equal of the white man in every respect. There are whole cities in which no white residents have their permanent abode. The Government officials, excise officers, postmasters, college professors, ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, railway agents, manufacturers, merchants, traders and planters—all are "colored."

Jamaica is a Crown colony, and, of course, it follows that the governor, the solicitor-general, the minister of public works, the colonial secretary, the commander of the military forces, and the judges are white and British. Fourteen representatives, mostly colored, are elected by the people, but the representatives of the Crown are in the majority in the governing body, and the governor, who presides, has the casting vote. The constituency of one black representative includes 500,000 voters. Four of the richest planters in all Jamaica are colored.

They are all intensely loyal and proud of the flag that stands for freedom. When questioned as to the extent of sentiment existing among the populace regarding annexation to the United States a very well informed gentleman said it would be hard to find one native or other resident in favor of annexation. "We know," he added, "what that would mean. We know how colored people are regarded in the United States. Here we have no color line, no ostracism, no 'Jim Crow' cars. We stand on an equality with our fellow subjects and we know who to thank for our privileges."

The school system of Jamaica is a very liberal and efficient one. Children are allowed to go to school free of all charge until they are fourteen years of age, after which a nominal fee is charged. Children there appear to be as intelligent and well informed as our own children of the same ages. They all speak English, although with a somewhat peculiar accent.

The Church of England is the strongest religious body in Jamaica. The Salvation Army has a firm footing and is doing a good work. There are a few Baptists and Methodists, and probably members of other denominations on the island. The ministers, who are, for the greater part, colored, are highly respected, educated, influential and well supported. Several churches may be seen which were built and their congregations established in the seventeenth century. Many of the Anglican churches are endowed or partially supported by funds contributed by friends in England or other places.

In the matter of sanitation great improvements have been made in the past few years. Yellow fever, once the scourge of the island, has almost entirely disappeared. There are two daily papers published in Kingston, the capital of the island, and weeklies in several of the smaller towns.

Among the attractions which draw the attention of all tourists, may be mentioned the old homesteads and estates whose mansions are perhaps partly in ruins, but filled with the most interesting relics of former days—days of slavery for the negro and princely magnificence for the owners of the rich and vast estates they have long since left behind. There are also the churches with tablets bearing inscriptions as when the most noted people appear to have died in early life, no doubt carried off by the yellow fever.

There is one line of railway which is operated by the Government. It is about a hundred and sixty miles long. The cars have three compartments, known as the first, class, the refreshment, and the third, class sections. A young woman serves iced drinks in the centre, or refreshment, compartment. The first class fare is two pence and the first class compartment is usually crowded with tourists making their first trip. Experience shows that there is more comfort in riding third class, as a rule. White and black mix without offence or discomfort to any of the senses or sentiments.

Jamaica oranges are much sweeter than those grown in Florida, and practically grow wild in the western portion of the island. Sweet and Tangerine oranges are sold at three pence per dozen at railway stations. One young grove, five years planted, covers 190 square acres. More Jamaica oranges are exported to England than to America.

Coffee growing is a very important industry, and the Blue Mountain coffee, which bears best at an altitude of about 4,000 feet, is considered the best in the world. It brings about three times the price of other coffee, and is mostly bought up by the Russians. It is scarcely ever seen in the United States or in Canada.

Logwood and several hard woods are plentiful, and form an important article of trade.

The pure whites form only a little more than one per cent. of the total population.

NO KNIFE NECESSARY.

Reuben Draper Proves by Experience that Dodd's Kidney Pills will Cure Gravel.

Dodd's Kidney Pills will Cure Gravel.

Reuben Draper, F. Q., April 20.—(Special)—Reuben Draper of this place is spreading broadcast the good news that the operating knife is no longer necessary to cure that once dreaded disease, Gravel. Mr. Draper was taken ill with Gravel and two doctors consulted failed to give him relief. He was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. He did so and of the result he says: "Just one week after starting to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, I passed a stone as small as a bean and four days later as large as an after I passed one about the size of a grain of barley. This gave me relief and I began to feel better and gain strength. That happened four years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since."

## Father and Son BOTH CURED OF KIDNEY TROUBLE BY Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Benjamin Brooks, a well-known farmer of West Cape, P.E.I., tells of how his son was cured of Kidney Disease, and how he was cured of Backache.

The First Sign of Kidney Trouble.

He says: "Our little boy was troubled with kidney disease. We had tried many kinds of kidney pills but they only helped for a time. We got Doan's Kidney Pills and one box effected a perfect cure. About six weeks after this I caught a very bad cold that settled in my kidneys. My back was so sore I could hardly walk. I went to the drug store and got a box, took them according to directions and the result was that my back was completely cured. I believe they are the best kidney pill on the market to-day."

There is not a kidney trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve and cure. The price is 50 cts. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 and may be procured at all dealers or from

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO. TORONTO, ONT.

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Sales exceed that of any other in the Lower Provinces. Choicest growth of India and Ceylon.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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Jno. Powell's Son & Co. No. 9 Fulton Fish Market

NEW YORK CITY Commission Dealers in all kinds of Fresh Fish, including Smelts, Salmon, Mackerel, etc.

For further information and directions write to the above firm who have been established in business for 75 YEARS.

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Are prepared from the choicest ingredients and flavored with ripe fruit juices. One package makes ONE PINT of delicious jelly.

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10c. per package.

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Cor. Queen and Grafton Sts.

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An assistant surgeon in the British East Indian Army says a native, swallowed 15 roubles worth \$7.50, one of which is shown in the museum of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of London. Now we are going to give a reduction of 50 per cent off for three or four weeks as we want money on account of having a dull trade the past winter, and we are going to make better of it than allowing it or putting it on exhibition or museums. We want the money to pay for our new goods just arrived and also to pay other bills, so come along, and help us. We have some very nice Brooches, rings, sleeve links, watches and chains, ladies' guard chains, stick pins, clocks, silverware, spectacles, etc.

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Are open to buy at any time, all the good milling wheat offered. Correspondence solicited.

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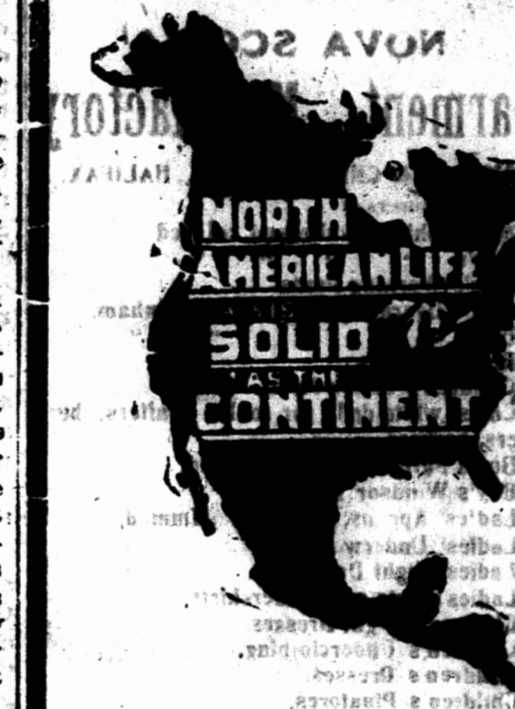
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Year	Cash Income	Assets	Policies in Force
1881	\$ 86,613	\$ 88,763	1,221,712
1888	263,691	666,919	7,087,564
1895	581,478	2,300,518	15,779,383
1902	1,270,840	5,010,813	30,927,961

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