Dr. Briggs' Compound Blackberry Syrup or Dysentery and Diarrhœa Cordial.

This is the Most Certain Cure for Looseness of the Bowels of Whatever Name or Nature, Chronic or Acute, in Man, Woman or Child.

It is a Purely Vegetable Compound, Free From All Mineral Salts, Dangerous or Otherwise; and While Being Moderate and Not Sudden in Its Action, is Yet Invariably Sure in Its Results.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS; AND PROPRIETORS.

Results Already Apparent from Work of Mr. W. A. Hickman, New Brunswick Government's Commissioner--What " D is Thought of Our Land and Some Suggestions Based on Close Observations.

London, Eng., 30th June, 1900.

To the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John:

Dear sir—"As you very kindly offered to publish anything relative to my work which I might send, I wish below to give the high moral tone of the communities; a short precis of the work since arriving in England. It would be difficult to realise from the other side of the water just how hard it is to bring into prominence in Great Britain a province that is as unknown as is New Brunswick. The most unknown as is New Brunswick. The most logical method of proceeding would be to give some conception of why the province is unknown. I, of course, have reasons that I have evolved through personal knowledge of some of the conditions, which are rather long, and would take up a good deal of space in giving. One of the chief reasons that New Brunswick is not known as it descripes in Great Britain lies. known as it deserves in Great Britain lies in the fact that it has been smothered practically by the tremendous advertisements given to the middle and extreme west, and, for that matter, to the province of Ontario. The Canadian Pacific Railway's advertisement of the west has done much, of course, to bring that whole section into prominence, while in the case of all east-ern Canada very little has been said in-deed. In fact

The Development of the Country has been somewhat peculiar. When wooden shipbuilding was at its height, we all know the very important position held by the maritime provinces of Canada in that industry, and we know the large number of ships that were owned in these provinces. With the replacement of wood-en ships by iron and steel steamers came an era of heavier capitalization, with which the moderate capital of the mar which the moderate capital of the mari-time provinces could not and did not at-tempt to cope. The enormous capital of Great Britain, of course, then came more strongly to the fore than ever, and The Era of Prosperity-

in the shipping trade of New Brunswick and the other maritime provinces ceased more suddenly than it had risen. So much had depended on this shipping trade, all the other walks of life being more or that the coultry in which that the collarse less thoroughly involved, that the collapse was felt much more than the collapse of any single industry should be felt in a part of the world as resourceful as east-

"Up to this time, again, we know that agriculture had been carried on unscientifically at best throughout the eastern country, and when Agriculture Became the Strong Point

of the west, it was another blow for the "Then came certain political conditions. which still further accentuated the low ebb of business, and the whole, as we know, was accompanied by an apathy and lack of enterprise that has not died out

"Among the moderate number of students of Canadian affairs one meets in England, independent of people directly connected with the colonies, these developments seem to be thoroughly realized, and I am glad to say that these few people at least have felt that it is through

No Fault of the Country Itself that more rapid advances have not been "The next phase of the development has been that which has gone on in the last few years, the slowly improving indus-trial conditions which, however, have moved ahead more or less steadily, and the most valuable type of development which should have come long before, the

Encouragement of Scientific Agriculture. There was nothing to lead one, from any practical results that had been obtained to the inference that the position of the maritime provinces with relation to Eng-land would ever be a source of their ultimate wealth, but there is no reason why this should not have much to do with the development of a trade which the position itself should make much more easy of accomplishment than in any other part of Canada. However, the result of the vertisement of the west has been that land, it seems to bring up to the average Englishman only prairie lands and gold fields. Every type of misconception that

Have a Wrong Idea of Our Land. could well exist about any country has existed with regard to eastern Canada as a whole. One class of people would, per-haps, believe it nothing but a howling wilderness, others would think that its comparatively ancient settlement did not leave the chances for new men that were to be found further west. Still others, that the country consisted of small settle-ments, isolated, having but few advantages of modern civilization, on poor soil, and in a climate somewhat resembling that of Newfoundland or Labrador.

"There is one sentence that I have made a text in connection with bringing New Brunswick to the fore as far as lay in my power. It is this: 'The largest and most resourceful of the wonderfully fertile maritime provinces, which lie very much nearer Great Britain than any other important food producing area of the empire. It has been striking to notice the absolute novel-ty of the idea that this part of Canada actually presents the many favorable con-ditions that it does. Studying them in comparison with those of other portions of the empire, there are many things that

come prominently up In Favor of the Maritime Provinces. The climate is one of these. Everything considered, but few portions of the empire, or the world, have climates that

the high moral tone of the communities the freedom from foreign blood; in fact, the thousand and one things that give the provinces their many advantages of today.

"I published a small pamphlet, which you have already seen, embodying an outline of the conditions as found in the province, and stating the advantages. It was illustrated with half a dozen tones of typical scenes in New Brunswick, and

Most Favorable Reception Everywhere. From it much inquiry has resulted. An edition of 25,000 of these pamphlets was issued and they have been used in a variety of ways. They have been distributed at lectures, sent to all the different libraries, co-operative societies, and mechanics institutes throughout the united kingdom and have been mailed to every inquirer for Canadian information at the Canadian office since January 1st. Then great numbers have been sent out on application. Mr. Hickman's Pictures.

"When I arrived in England about the niddle of February, there was a great deal of work to be done in getting the lantern slides made from the numerous photographs taken in New Brunswick during the latter part of last summer. In coloring these slides the best artists were employed, and the work took between six taken and the work took between six weeks and two months. I rejected every-thing that had the slightest defect in coloring or otherwise, the rejections in all amounting to perhaps £20 worth. The esult was that the province has really got a very creditable set of slides indeed fact, it has been stated many time that they are the finest slides representa tive of life in a colony ever brought to Great Britain. "As was announced in an interview it

The Telegraph, the original intention was to give

throughout the United Kingdom using the lantern slides as illustrations. As the work involved in the preparation of the slides and material took much longer than was anticpated at first, the season wa well advanced before any lectures were given, so far advanced, in fact, that decided it would be wise, in the part of this season left during which lecture could be given economically, to confine myself to one portion of England. Mr Duff-Miller suggested that the west of England, with Bristol as a centre, would

probably be as Productive of Good Results as anywhere, so I decided to give number of lectures in that part of the country throughout April and May. The citizens of Br.stol themselves were moskind in every way. Sir Herbert Ashman he lord mayor, consented to take the chair at the introductory lecture, and the members of the chamber of comme vere always courteous, and did everything in their power to make the lectures a cess. The introductory lecture was given before members of the chamber of com given a chance to speak at the annu-meeting of the chamber, and arrangemen were made for a popular lecture later of

Visited a Number of Towns and villages, typical farming centre Bristol, and gave a number of lecture which, with one or two exceptions, were plendidly attended. The illustration were apparently much appreciated, and everywhere I found the same surprise in the fact that the eastern provinces Canada offered any advantages to the Englishman who might wish to make hi home in the colonies. I forgot to mention that the first lecture in England was given London lecture was given during th stitute at New Cross. In every case who giving a lecture I found the civic author ies most kind. In every town I visited without exception the mayor took chair at the lecture. Among the last lectures given were two very satisfactory ones in Bristol and Taunton. By this time the correspondence, which had been steadthe year, and one day as many as thirty six letters were posted. Several time ince then, however, we have passed the twenty mark in a single day. The ma

jority of these letters are in answer to People Making Enquiries with a view to sooner or later going t New Brunswick, and from this one should be led to infer that if the scheme is pur ued with vigor during the coming sea son, the correspondence should very me erially increase, and the good results be thoroughly felt by the early part of next summer. As soon as it can be brought home to people that a country, lying as son with Manitoba, for instance, and resembling England so much, offers the many attractions that it does, I feel quite certain that we should see a decided change in the stream of emigration, and a decided awakening of intelligent interest be not less valuable.

People Reached in Other Ways. "Besides the lectures, I thought it wis to use a number of other methods of ge ing at people through channels that would not be directly accessible through compare with that of eastern Canada. Then there are many other points that I have brought as prominently forward as possible. Among these are the free school system, holding, as it does a prominent position in the world's educational systems; the transportation facilities, New Brunswick having a greater number of miles of railway per head of population than any country in the world, besides the internal waterway transportation; the

ceived a scheme of sending to the dif-ferent enquiries at the Canadian office opies of the pamphlets, and nothing ha peen productive of more good result. Some time after this was done, the codence increased still more.

Effect of War Was Felt. "These, then, have been the chief fea tures of the campaign as conducted ar, and the results would have been much eore practical had it not been for th remendous interest taken in the wa and the large number of people out of the one would expect to wish to emigrate. Some Cases in Point.

"A number of secondary schemes have volved. I have had a considerable num ber of applications from people who ha ive their sons a fair amount of capit with which to start. The boys themselves are not fond of indoor life, and wish to go to some colony. They would like to farm, but know nothing of farming, to go to some colony. They would like to farm, but know nothing of farming, and wish to find some method of getting a good deal of practical instruction in the country itself before starting out independently. Two or three months ago, I led a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a Mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. of Tamilian the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a letter from a mr. Pratt. On the country is a mr. Pratt. On the countr and wish to find some included of geometric a good deal of practical instruction in the country itself before starting out independently. Two or three months ago, I had a letter from a Mr. Pratt, of Tamber of the country of the cou worth, at present the head master of the grammar school there, in which he ask-

Training Farm in New Brunswick. ed my opinion on the feasibleness of start ing a training farm for young Englishme in New Brunswick. He said that he did not propose asking any premium, but simply enough to cover the cost of board and lodging. He is a graduate of the Royal Agricultural College, and a thorough agriculturist himself, and takes a great interest in New Brunswick. He wishes the provincial government to give him some encouragement in the matter, and proposes going out in July if his conditions are met by the government. He is the utmost value to the province in this way, and I feel certain that he would solve the difficulty for me at once, masmuch as now when people such as those way, has done but little in connection your boy to a farmer in New Brunswick,

and let him get his experience in that but now the government have taken the the average New Brunswick farmer, as he would get in Engand under the same conditions; in fact, we can eide the 'might' for he would not get anything like the same class of training. Just here let me throw in a word aside, the force of which connect he resistant unit has been greatly as the country but resources of the country but resources. In the magnificant building of the institute, in some respects the finest in England, are slowly being gathered together representative exhibits from every portion of the empire. of which cannot be realised until one has travelled through a considerable part of the best farming country in England. It is this. If New Brunswick farmers cul-What Could be Done.

tivated their lands as carefully as do English farmers, their crops should be half as keep his hay crop up to two tons per acre, and we know that this is far from being the case in New Brun-wick. I had never seen farming, that is tillage and cultiva-tion, until I came to Great Britain, and seeing what can be done, I quite realise to return to the last subject, however, if avorable cituation in the province, I think it should be productive of the utmost good, and that it needs every encourage-

"Another scheme that I have suggested

to the surveyor general is that anyone requiring farm help should file an applica-tion with him at St. John, stating the class of help required, how long the posi-tion could be held by the proper type of man, what wage would be given, and anything elese of interest to a young man seking a position. The reason I have done this is because I have received a great number of letters from young men who are really well educated, and in the great ajority of cases and steady (perhaps all, as far as I know) and perfectly willing to work their way along. If these young men could feel sure of getting posi-tions on farms they would not hesitate in leaving, but if they feel that they are to land with little or no money in a strange country, without a certain prospect of any work, they necessarily heatate. When travelling through New Brunswick in the latter part of last surfmer, from the farmers in different parts of the country I always heard the same story, leading to the inference that nothing was required more than farm help. The principal of the men who have writ-Farmers Interested.

ten have been farmers. Still others are young men of rather good position with-out having had farming experience, and others yet are men who are simply labor-ing men who may have had little farming experience, or who may not. They are all a very good type of citizen, and if they should be of no end of service. So in this connection one must feel the value of having some means of giving them a knowledge of positions which are open. Not infrequently applications for informa-tion come in from whole families which have but little means, but which are willing to work their way up. If these ap plications increase, as they should during the coming year, I shall feel that they will demand the most hearty co-operation in the province itself. Up to the present there have not been probably more than a hundred people who have directly stated their intention of sooner or later going to New Brunswick, but under the Practical Results are Showing.

onditions, and considering the correspond ence, I think that even this is encourag-

two things have been brought strikingly forward, and both are connected with most economical and efficient advertise-ment of the province. There is a constant

blets for distribution. Later on, I con- and villages with relation to both these valleys and the internal waterways.

"Another thing that is needed is a hand-"Another thing that is needed is a handbook which will give some idea of the
natural resources of the province and the
condition of their development at present.
This need will be, I hope, in part satisfied at any rate by the hand-book which
I dictated before leaving the province.
Imperfect though this must necessarily be,
I feel that it should give the salient points
of interest in a much more perfect way
than could be done by any number of
letters to the different applicants. A great
number of requests for this hand-book
have come to hand in the last few weeks,
the majority being from people who acthe majority being from people who ac

> Wish to Go to the Province, or think of going if they find that it compares favorably with other portions of Canada or the empire. Among the many requests that have come in for maps and hand-hooks, a large proportion have been from school teachers wishing to teach the recognitive of the empire in a very practice. tion that is constantly coming in, especial y from the Imperial Institute. Manager f exhibitions of every variety write for

Exhibitions Want Provincial Exhibits. mall representative exhibits to shown throughout the United King-dom. These exhibits may con-tain samples of products, pictures, in fact anything that would be instructive, as to the capabilities of the province. tions are met by the government. He is a young man who, I think, should be of is but poorly reimbursed, to knitting to

> The Imperial Institute, matter in hand, propose carrying it through as it deserves. In the magnifigo to the Imperial Institute to see dis-plays of the kind of thing he wishes in various colonies, and there he may obtain

samples for testing purposes. The Canadian Section wick sub-section is situated on the lower to the upper; thus it may be said to be at the gateway of the whole Canadian New Brunswick is Prominent.

section, and in probably the best situation that could be chosen, but the New Brunswick exhibit is far from being a credit to the province, much of the space being filled up with products of other provinces. The exhibit comprises a fair display of native woods, not fully representative, however, a tan bark extract exhibit, put there through the enterprise of the agent general, and with the exception of one or two little things of no value, there the New Brunswick exhibit ends. If, as is the case with so many people, I went to the Imperial Institute to get some knowledge of Canada and its products, and found that one province had an exhibit of spruce logs and tanning extract, I should not be

Should be Improved. inclined to expect much from it as an agricultural country, especially when to its right stood Manitoba's magnificent grain lisplay, and just upstairs a wealth every variety of product from Ontario, and below, again, on the left, a display that does credit to the Northwest Territory. However, the government this year has determined to put in an exhibit that will be of value and I hope that the heartiest co-operation will be given by private firms, and, for that matter, by private individuals. I have already had placed a number of photographic enlargements of agricultural land, farming scenes, and sporting scenes, which I think compare most favorably with those of any other province or portion of the empire. The big game exhibit should attract much attention, as the space for its display is well situated. Let me impress one fact and that is, I have seen the exhibits of every province in

We Can Equal Any of Them. that of New Brunswick should not be equal, in every respect to any of them, and with a little co-operation this can all be done without very much expense.

"With regard to the type of exhibits that are needed, the whole thing may be epitomised in saying that good specimens of every product, natural and artificial should be sent, everything from granite to can blueberries, from spruce pulp to drie codfish. It is only in this way that the exhibit becomes representative, and very often things that in New Brunswick seem lmost useless, are ultimately most service able. For instance, take eel grass, the well-known sea-weed that is thrown up in such quantities along the Gulf of St. Lawrence shore, the greatest amount of this now comes from Holland, and brings about 42s. per ton, f. o. b., at Amsterdam. No sooner did a Montreal firm send an exhibit re-addressed to Mr. Watson, than tive to it. It is being used extensively as packing. There should be a first class exhibit of all the minerals in the province, with each specimen a description of the quantity available, occurrence and distri-

ution being given.
"Time, and probably your space, does not permit of my writing at further length at present, but I hope to give you same fur-ther and more practical particulars later. Thanking you for your valuable space, I

"W. ALBERT HICKMAN, 'New Brunswick Government Commis

HAYING TOOLS.

For this season we have Waterville Manufacturing Company's Celebrated Hay Forks, with the very finest selected ash handles. 12 different styles of Hay Rakes, with the very finest handles

SCYTHES.

Waterville Mfg. Co's. American Clipper. .
Do. do. Double Beaded Dunn Edge Tool Co's. Clipper. These Scythes have been very carefully selected and we can confidently recommend them as the very best on the market.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., St. John.

HEADQUARTERS Wall Paper and Window Blinds.

All the latest spring patterns in Wall Paper. Window Blinds at a big bargain. Special attenion given to out of town orders, A. McARTHUR,

Private McLeod Heartily Welcomed to St. Stephen.

St. Stephen, July 17-(Special)-Today this town had a gala appearance, flags wer ome coming of Private John McLeod, who arrived over the Shore Line from South Africa via England where he has been in hospital. Although the train arrived at noontime when every one is busy with business and dinner, a large named Pollard were in the boiler room busy with business and the crowd asembled at the station to greet the playing with the hose which had no reguweldt of South Africa for Queen and embrave boy who had risked his life on the pire. Alighting from the train he was met by Mayor Murchie who gave him a warm welcome home and invited him to a seat in a landau where was seated Hon. G. W. Ganong and Capt. J. D. Chipman. Captain Stuart of the Victoria Rifles presented Mr. Wel good with a handsome. Captain Stuart of the Victoria Rifles presented Mr. McLeod with a handsome bouquet of red roses. Three hearty cheers were then given the returned soldier by the people present who formed a processing the property of the people present who formed a processing the property of the people present who formed a processing summoned, who did everything in their power to relieve his sufferings, but he died at 7 o'clock this sufferings, but he died at 7 o'clock this summoned. the people present who formed a procession, headed by the Maple Leaf band, morning. Rumwell was a single man, 38 followed by the Victoria R.fles, the landau, with Mayor Murchie, McLeed, G. ity for the past 12 years. Superintendent W. Ganong, J. D. Chipman. A second or, a third contained Hon. Speaker Hill, W. F. Todd, M. P. P., Lieut G. P. Ryder and Mr. J. T. Whitlock. Those were followed by citizens in carriages and on foot. The procession, tangel at the Window. Hotel where three cheers were heartify given by a large number of citizens who

were awaiting the guest.

Private McLeod asked for three cheers for the mayor, which was given with a will. All entered the hotel office, where McLeod became the central figure of reception, his friends and townsmen crowding around him, each anxious to clasp his hand and say a few words of velcome. Ile was then escorted by the mayor to the dining room where he was seated in the place of honor next the mayor and with a party of twenty prom inent citizens, enjoyed a splendid dinner goten up in Landlord McDonald's best

As the business men present were anx ous to return to work speeches were to brood, excepting a short one by Mayor Murchie, extending a welcome on behalf of the town to the solder boy—the first St. Stephen man to return from the front The mayor proposed the health of the Queen, which was responded to by singing the National Anthem. He then gave Our Cluest, who was again cheered to the echo by those present when he arose to reply Mr. McLeod being a modest young man took place. When he said that while it in the hospital in South Africa he became reduced to 90 pounds, those looking on his robust form could now realize some of the sufferings this young man with so many others had to undergo in Africa. Mr. Me-Leod stated that he and the other boy eturning with him were in hopes of quiet performed only what he considered his duty to his Queen and country. The party dispersed after again singing God Save the Queen.

A Row Which Resulted in the Knifing of

Clinton, Mass., July 17 .- Early this evening, Charles Nolan, an Irishman, went into a saloon, picked up a glass of beer which an Italian named Abraham Benedella was about to drink and drank it himself. The Italian objected and Nolan struck him, blacking his eye. The men were put out of the saloon and Benedella renewed the trouble, stabbing Nolan seve ral times in the breast. Benedella was arrested and a warrant was issued for Nolan, but up to a late hour the latter had not been arrested. It is believed

that he was badly wounded.

Young Man With Many Names Say That Beer Did It All .- The Other Could Raise Only \$20 for His Relative's Steed -- Boy's Leg Taken Off by a Train.

Moncton, July 17—(Special)—A stranger named John Doyle is under arrest here charged with stealing a horse. Doyle hired a rig from McCuaig's livery stable a day or two ago and as he did not return search was made for him. with the result that he was arrested last night by the Moncton police at Buctouche, where he was trying to sel lthe horse and carriage. When he hired the rig, Doyle gave the name of Glassey, saying he was the son of Mr. Glassey, saying he was the son of Mr. Glassey, of the firm of Glassey & Kelly, of Halifax.

At Buctouche he registered under the name of H. C. Carter. He denies having

name of H. C. Carter. He denies having intention of doing anything wrong, but alleges his actions were due to drinking. alleges his actions were due to drinking.

A telephone message was received from Hillsboro this afternoon asking the police to apprehend one Charles Thomas, who skipped from there with his brother-in-law's rig. Thomas came to Moneton and sold the horse for \$20 to Abram Wilbur, but up to 11 o'clock tonight the police have not been able to find their man.

James Allen, aged 14, son of R. K. Allen, Buctouche, had one of his legs taken off just below the knee by a train on the B. & M. Railway at Buctouche yesterday. Young Allen worked in a butter factory and was' in the habit of riding back and forth on the train. Yesterday he missed his footing while attemptay he missed his footing while attempting to board the train and fell under the

Nozzle of a Hose Blown Off and Struck a Man in the Head.

KILLED AT GARDINER.

Gardiner, Me., July 17-Calvin Rumwell, tive of Seal Cove, Me., an employe was sailed today. Ya of the International Paper Company mill at South Gardiner, met with an accident Monday afternoon which had a fatal termination this morning. As near as can years of age and has been about this vicin Martin, of the International Paper Com

Mayor Hamilton and City Enginer Doane of Halifax, are in the city. They are at Royal.

wheels, with the serious 70-Flooters Race.

Newport, R. I., July 17 .- The first race of a series of ten for 70-foot yachts, held by Newport Yacht Racing Association, man B. Duryea, won by the narrow margin of 23 seconds over Mineola in spite of two accidents. Virginia was third and Rainbow last.

Scott-Howson.

Toronto, July 17-The chapel of Victoria University was the scene of a somewhat unusual ceremony this afternoon, when Chancellor Burwash celebrated the nuptials of two former graduates of the university, Dr. A. M. Scott, professor of physics in Fredericton. New Brunswick University, and Miss Bertha Howson, B. A., daughter of Mrs. Rebecca A. Howson, of Toronto.

William Berwick.

Montreal, July 17-(Special)-William Berwick, marine superintendent of the Elder-Dempster line of steamships, died was formerly connected with the Beaver

Meeting Postponed.

Hampton, July 17.—(Special)—The shareholders' meeting of the Central Railwayway has been postponed until August

Bolivian Andes Diamonds

JEWELRY THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME. Diamonds that will not wear glassy.

Settings that will not wear brassy.

Bolivian Andes Diamonds are cut from Diamond Topaz Quartz, mined in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia, South America. Equal in every way to the genuine diamond—the same finish, the same lustre, the same brilliancy, and the same fiery, blue-white color—the only perfect substitute ever discovered. We import, cut, polish and mount them ourselves, and have the exclusive sale in the United States and Canada.



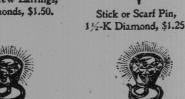
always send a narrow







Ladies' Screw Earrings, 1-K Diamonds, \$1.50. Stick or Scarf Pin. 1-K Diamond, \$1.00.





Gentlemen's Stud. 11/2-K Diamond. \$1.25.



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