

Despaired of Life at 50 Strong and Well at 70

Mr. Jacob H. Mackay, 336 Midland Ave., Midland, Ont. writes—



"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for over 20 years and I feel that I owe my life to them. I suffered severely from rheumatism and heart failure. One doctor just gave me one year to live, and even told me I might be found dead at any time. A neighbor advised Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and I have been using them as needed ever since. I am now 70 years of age, weigh 217 pounds and can work as well as any young man."

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One pill a dose, 25c a box, all dealers or Edmanco, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

GERALD S. DOYLE, Distributor.

As Others See Us And as We See Ourselves.

By OBSERVATOR

As piped the party of reform, "all great results are taken by storm. The holds her best gifts till we show we're strong enough to make her let them go."

HOW TO EARN A LIVING WAGE.

One evening, some time since, I "dropped in" to the Labor Union's comfortable quarters on Duckworth Street and had a pleasant chat with two of its intelligent members. The question they were discussing at the time was, "How to Earn a Living Wage." The worker in each class, I gathered from them, believes that by his work he ought to be able to support himself and start his children in the same social grade in which he was brought up. This is his standard of comfort, and a living wage is the wage which enables him to attain his goal regularly and habitually. The ordinary rate of wage, may be taken as representing the standard of living of his class, and may be, therefore, a living wage. There ought to be no insuperable difficulty in any one trade in calculating what this living wage has been within the last decade, or since the close of the "war." Experience seems to show that the real practical difficulty of calculation of this sort can be met if the parties concerned really use their minds to it and honestly make the attempt. Anyway, the advocates of "the living wage" may fairly claim that they only seek to give effect to a principle which has high economic authority, and is confirmed by the experience of practical men. We must remember that

"to strengthen our foundation is the task of this tough age; not in the sun to bask."

AN INSUPERABLE OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS.

The burden of complaint with most of our right-thinking workmen today is the crushing load of taxation they are compelled to carry. A public debt of sixty millions of dollars is simply appalling. What reckless extravagance those in authority must have been guilty of, to pile up such an insuperable obstacle to progress as that! But it is useless to worry about the political sins of the past. What we want in the present emergency is a well-thought-out policy of fiscal retrenchment. This we must get or go into bankruptcy. Last year the Minister of Finance and Customs, in introducing his budget, asked for \$10,000,000 to meet the current expenses of his fiscal year. Just think of it! Ten million dollars to govern "a little speck of a country," with 250,000 people! The late Mr. E. M. Mackay was right when he said that, in rigging our government machine, we had placed the traps of an elephant upon a tiny mouse. They do things better in other parts of the Empire. For instance, once while on a brief visit to Bermuda, I had, through the courtesy of

a prominent public official, an opportunity of acquainting myself with the way in which affairs were managed there. The revenue system of Bermuda at that time was a very simple one. It struck me then that a similar method of administration might be adopted with beneficial results in colonies of a larger growth. Bermuda is the only spot on earth, perhaps, that I can now recall where the question of taxation was not in controversy.

WAYS AND MEANS AND OTHER MATTERS.

The income of Bermuda was derived from a five per cent. tax upon all imports—with a few specified exceptions, such as spirituous liquors and tobacco in all forms, which paid at higher rates. The only important article on the free list was coal, the importation of which the government wished to render as little burdensome as possible. Out of the fund produced by the five per cent. ad valorem tax, and the duties on liquor and tobacco, the various departments of the Government were maintained, and a most admirable system of perfectly-graded and beautifully-surfaced roads, extending throughout the island, were kept in fine order. In several of the parishes a trifling parish rate was levied for certain local objects, but it was too light to bear objectionally upon any interest. The Church of England, to which the great majority of the Bermudians adhere, had at that time been subsidised out of the colonial treasury. Each parish had its Anglican church, and some of these structures were of great age, while all of them were attractive and substantial edifices. At Hamilton an ambitious, and really very handsome, cathedral church was then undergoing completion, replacing an earlier structure which was destroyed by fire. Other denominations, though not numerically strong, as compared with the Church of England, were also subsidised by the Government in proportion to the number of their adherents and upon terms as liberal as those extended to the Church of England. Viewed as a civil and religious community, Bermuda's compact and well-organised life seemed to me entitled to admiration and praise.

SOME IMPERATIVELY NECESSARY REFORMS.

There's quite a flutter in the official dove-cote these days. I am told, over the reforms certain heads of departments have deemed it necessary to bring about. Culpable neglect and something worse on the part of previous governments had "engendered in the official mind" a disposition to "grant and indifference to the consequences thereof." As a result, in some branches of the public service officials, high and low, made no bones about it, but, like Rob Roy,

they impudently appropriated to their own extravagant use other people's property; and some of them, it is said, do it still—

"For why? Because the good old rule sufficeth them; the simple plan that they should take who hath the power, and they should keep who can."

They mix their professions of principle with a large alloy of craft and dissimulation, of which their conduct, as revealed during the Hollis Walker inquiry, is sufficient proof. But the extent and success of their depredations are not surprising when it is considered that they were committed at a time when the law was neither enforced nor respected, and when some of those high in authority led the political bandits in their raids on the public treasury.

TURNING THE CIVIL COSMOS INTO A POLITICAL PANDEMONIUM.

Strange, isn't it, that the minute some men begin to do anything in politics they immediately dispossess themselves of their sanity, throw off all moral restraints, and so act as if they were only bent on inverting and reversing all the ordinary rules and laws of life, and turning the civil cosmos into a political pandemonium! How can we expect people to obey the laws and act honestly if those who especially charge themselves with the sacred functions of their execution thus disport themselves like the denizens of Bedlam, and upturn the principles and substance of law underlies and pervades all our forms of life, both social and personal, civil and commercial, public and private? If, then, the law is to be maintained, it is equally binding in all its symmetrical proportions and on all classes of men alike, so that the legislators and administrators of the law dare not punish their fellow-men for graft, or theft, or perjury, or homicide while they themselves are at the same moment actually engaged in breaking that very same law in its higher forms! This fully accounts, I think, for the predatory habits and disposition of the late Administration! We look to the present Government for a restoration of things to normal conditions.

A DECIDEDLY HOPEFUL OUT-LOOK.

Of course, it is impossible to say, just here and now, what effect the present change of administration will have in the way of arousing a healthier sentiment in the popular breast. Some little time will be needed to enable us fully to realize the advantage of an honest and competent set of rulers. Here in St. John's a great many intelligent people seem to regard the situation as a decidedly hopeful one. So far Premier Monaghan and his Cabinet seem to merit the popular confidence, and a better feeling pervades the community to-day than for some years past. Let us hope that we are "round the corner" and once more on the high road to prosperous conditions! Let us not be frightened from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction of the Government or of persecutions to ourselves. "Let us have faith that right makes might," and in that faith let us to the end do our duty as we understand it.

THE KIND OF MEN TO HOLD OFFICE.

What we want in positions of trust and responsibility (and what we now have, let us hope) are men who will lead the people to think independently. Why should a poor man's state unman a man? a man's man for a' that? We want no creeping sycophants in authority; no grafting mischief-makers. We want "brave-hearted Union Jack men." The independent press must join with the independent pulpit in the independent repression of crime—political or otherwise! "The people like to see honest pluck and determination; and perseverance and so on. We cannot certainly foreknow; hence we cannot consequently predetermine. That's the Divine attribute. But one thing is certain; we still can live in peace, good will and fair play. What are most of our public men about? Fighting one another for place and pay. Are politics and public positions meant for venality, corruption and berish humbug? If lawyers who belong to party societies, let them show their scars in court, so that clients may know what they mean and be "up to soft talk." Of course, everyone knows that a stuff gown is just as good as a silk gown; and in many cases it would seem better. At any rate, once men put K.C. after their names—especially when they become "Knights of the Realm"—it behooves them to be careful and mind "what they are about;" otherwise, perhaps, in the "ready about," they misstep and go ashore on the rocks of their own special erection.

"The true ambition there alone resides. Where justice vindicates and wisdom guides; Where inward dignity joins outward State. Our purpose good as our achievement great; Where public blessings public praise attend. Where glory is our motive, not our end."

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Our Coastal Service.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Please allow me a few lines to voice a protest against the advance in rates of freight and passage money on our popular coastal steamers Prospero and Portia, since being transferred to the dock premises for management. I understand the fares have risen anything from two dollars to six dollars, if one wants to go as far as St. Anthony of Guelph. And now that the round trip season is on, anyone who wants to take advantage of what was always a very enjoyable 9 or 10 days' trip has to fork out \$45.00—\$10.00 more than last year, and \$26.50 more than it was in Bowring's time when the steamers came to the country first.

How can the railway officials justify such outrageous charges from last year. The food and service is no better, if anything worse; coal is no dearer, but cheaper; and the crews' wages haven't advanced anything, rather the other way about, I am told. In that case what is the explanation? Are the travelling public to be soaked to help bolster up the railway with highly paid officials who are running it?

Now that we have a Government of live, sensible business men with Hon. W. S. Monroe at the head of it, I hope and trust they will immediately take charge and remedy this glaring outrage and protect the rights and pockets of the large number of people who must travel by those steamers on business; also another large number who would travel as round trippers for pleasure at this season of the year if the fare could only be brought down to a reasonable figure.

In conclusion I would say that the most popular move from a public point of view would be to transfer the two coastal boats back to Bowring's or some other private business concern in the city.

Hoping to hear the voice of some other of your readers on this subject. Truly yours,

TOURIST.

Changed His Mind

The old countryman was paying a visit to London. It was a business trip, but he resolved that, after he had settled the things he must do, he would take a good look round and see the sights.

After a time he came up to the Labor Exchange. He stood for a while gazing at a door marked "Woman's Department." Then he entered and inquired:

"Be this the woman's exchange?"

The lady clerk, rather amused, replied:

"Yes."

"And be the woman?"

Once more the clerk replied in the affirmative.

"Then I think I'll stick to 'Liza," said the old man in firm tones.

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Cotton and Cashmere; all sizes and low prices.

LADIES' WHITE PETTICOATS

Neat embroidery finish
75 Cents.

NIGHT DRESSES

Fine makes and neat finish
1.00, 1.18 and 1.27

Men's Half Hose

Black, Navy, Brown and Grey
20, 28 and 45c. pair.
Assorted Colored Cashmere
60, 65, 80 and 87c. pair.
Heather Ribbed Wool
43, 60 and 90c. pair.
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1.10, 1.20 and 1.50 pair.

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45, 52, 58 and 67c. each.

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Clearing at 95c. each.

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Strawberry, 1-lb. glass, 58c.
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Red Currant, 1-lb. glass, 58c.
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Damson, 1-lb. glass . . 58c.
Gooseberry, 1-lb. glass . 45c.

MARMALADE—
Old English, 7-lb. tin . \$1.90
Old English, 2-lb. glass . 80c.
Old English, 1-lb. glass . 42c.

Nestle's Thick Cream

50c. tin.

Horlick's MALTED MILK.

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1-lb. tins \$1.00
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Apricots 15c. pkt.
Peaches 18c. lb.
Prunes 15c. lb.
Apples 25c. lb.
Raisins (seeded) 15c. pkt.
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Currants 35c. pkt.
Sultanas 20c. pkt.

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