

TRIUMPH OF THE TURBINE.

Turbine steamers are evidently going to smash records once they get finally established in business. The Virginian, of the Allan Line, which has just completed the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Halifax, was not designed as a flyer in the acceptance of the term as applied to New York liners. She was intended to be a money-maker, after the manner of the Celtic, the Cedric and other ships of moderate speed. Nevertheless in her trials the Virginian is said to have developed a turn of speed exceeding by two knots that which the specifications called for. It is this element of uncertainty about the capacity of the turbines which leads additional interest to the experiments (for they are experiments in a degree) now going on in connection with Atlantic Canada ships. The engineers have steamships. When the engineers have made a proper study of the new machines now being placed in their hands and have acquired the confidence that is the result of experience, we may expect something startling from the turbine-driven ships, and the speedy eclipse of the not yet obsolete valvular monstrosities of the great ocean liners. The Canadian people will be second to the Allans in the adoption of the new principle of propulsion. Should their vessels exceed the requirements of the contract relating to speed in a ratio approaching that of the Virginian, we shall have a still further demonstration of the capacity of the turbines and probably ships of the first class when the specifications only called for second class affairs.

And the developments we are noting to-day remind us of the fact that but a few years ago a Conservative government entered into a contract guaranteeing a million dollars a year as a subsidy to a company that proposed to put twenty-knot boats on the run between Canada and Great Britain. The present government was and has been vehemently condemned for refusing to carry out that contract. Steamships in every way of a class superior to these called for by that contract we now have running to our ports without any guarantee whatever.

FALLING APART.

The Montreal Gazette, the oldest Conservative newspaper in Canada, and the representative of the sane elements yet to be found in the Conservative party of Canada, will support the present Liberal government of Quebec. The Gazette also condemns the agitation the fomenters of race prejudice and of "religious" bigotry in Ontario are endeavoring to raise in the hope of creating dissent with public life in the mind of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and forcing the greatest leader the Liberals have ever had, or Canadians have ever had, into retirement. Nor is the Montreal Gazette the only Conservative newspaper that condemns by implication and in plain words the incendiary appeals of the narrow-minded and wizen-tup souls whose habitat is confined to a very small section of Ontario. The majority of newspapers, like the majority of the representatives of the people in parliament, recognize that Canada's population is composed, in the main, of two classes of different origin, worshipping the same God, approaching Him with reverence, but under different forms and ceremonial. In the good old times the representatives of antagonistic creeds, no doubt acting under inspiration from the ancient enemy of mankind, thought they were doing the God of the universe grand service when they stretched each other on the rack, smashed legs and feet and thumbs in ingenious and truly infernal machines, and in extreme cases, consigned bodies to the flames—all for the good of the souls of the tortured and as a warning to survivors that the day of their conversion ought to be near at hand. One would naturally have supposed that in the beginning of the twentieth century a new and more liberal spirit had taken possession of men. There has been progress, but there still smoulders a few of the embers of the old feud between Ontario and Quebec, which made the original Canadian Confederation impossible, and which later threatened failure until compromise was reached in the present school system under which the rights of the minority are guaranteed for all time. But there are still demagogues and mischief-makers in the land. For the sake of a little brief popularity and to draw the plaudits of a limited number of misguided and unthinking persons, these incendiaries are buying themselves in the nefarious work of blowing the old smouldering embers of race antagonisms and religious prejudices into flame. Of course those newspapers claim to be actuated by the highest and most patriotic motives. They are overcome at the very idea of any section of a mixed community securing advantages over another section. But they take care not to enlighten the people upon whose unreasoning passions they are playing so successfully. They do not publish the facts in regard to the matter. They do not let it be known that the separate schools of the Northwest are in reality completely under government control; that the only concessions the minority are given are such concessions as have been granted by the local government, and that these concessions, in short, amount to the right on the part of either Protestants or Catholics in any part of the territories, when they can furnish a

sufficient number of pupils, engaging teachers of their own religious faith to instruct the said pupils. There is no religious teaching during the regular school hours. After 3.30 in the afternoon religious instruction may be given by Protestant or Catholic teachers to such children as desire to remain. This regulation applies without discrimination to every public school in the Territories, whether the district be under Protestant or Catholic auspices. And the provisions noted above, since then though they must appear to any person who can approach the subject with his mind divested of every portion of the natural prejudice peculiar to his environment, are the sole reasons for the attempt to fan into flame the old racial animosities in Ontario and Quebec which the melting influence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done so much to allay. We say to words of condemnation are severe enough to adequately express the contempt which should be poured upon the heads of the firebrands. Already many Conservatives in the Dominion House of Commons, a goodly number of them not of the Catholic faith, have expressed their approval of the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill and have announced their intention of supporting them. The prospects are that the government majority on the question will be the largest ever recorded in the House, and there is little doubt that it will reflect the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of Canada. When the blood of the agitators in the select portion of Ontario has cooled down and calm reflection succeeds impetuous unreason, when the actual provisions of the bill are understood, the people will wonder what all the fuss was about.

POLITICIANS V. STATESMEN.

Mr. Borden, the leader of the Conservative party, said in the House of Commons that he took his stand on the school question on the principle of constitutional rights. He would not trouble the consciences of his followers by asking them to think as he thinks, or to vote as he votes. He would leave the doors open in order that the Tory from Ontario could dodge in and the Tory from Quebec slip in the other, according as his conscience prompted. If the leader were not so high-minded a man, if his advisers, journalistic and otherwise (including the Toronto News, which plays out rhapsodies of the classical order) were not several atmospheres above suspicion, the ordinary Grit might be inclined to impute motives and to insinuate that the parties were cast loose for a purpose, and that purpose might be discerned in the practice of sending to Parliament two sets of petitions, one set from Ontario and one set from Quebec, one set praying that the educational clauses be retained in the Autonomy Bill in their original form, and the other asking that the alleged obnoxious clauses be eliminated. The issue is statesmanship and courage according to the Tory point of view, and we have little doubt it will be lauded as such by the imbecile Toronto News.

The principal complaint of the journal whose director is too high-minded to attempt to enter Parliament on an agitation that is founded on ignorance and prejudice, is that in opposing the imposition of separate schools in Manitoba and proposing to continue the present system of separate schools in the new provinces of the Northwest, subject to such changes as the provinces may deem fit to make in accordance with the spirit of the times, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been guilty of inconsistency. Now is it a fact that the Premier has done anything in connection with this case that will lower his reputation as a courageous and far-seeing statesman? If the editor of the News were not subject to the influence of his peculiar environment, if he were capable of, or at liberty to, rise above the atmosphere of Toryism that pervades his entourage and the sectarian prejudice peculiar to his constituency, he would readily admit that the latest chapter in the career of the Premier is not the least creditable of his record.

As we have on several occasions pointed out, the circumstances of the present school case are not parallel with the circumstances of the Manitoba case at all. Other newspapers take the same view, newspapers which are Conservative now and have been Conservative during the whole of their careers. The Montreal Gazette is one of these, and it goes back to the discussions which preceded confederation for opinions confirmatory of its views. One authority points out that in the year 1870, when the Manitoba Act was passed, there existed in that province no system of education established by law. The Protestants had schools of their own, supported in each instance by the parents, aided by contributions from the respective churches. Accordingly, in order to bring Manitoba into line with the rest of the Dominion in the matter of education, the policy being to authorize the erection of separate schools everywhere for the protection of minorities, the framers of the Manitoba Act transferred to that organic measure the provision of section 93 of the British North America Act with the addition of the words "by practice." That is, whereas sub-section 1 of section 93 declares that nothing in any provincial law "shall prejudicially affect any rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the time," this was altered in the Manitoba Act of 1870 to cover the case of

rights or privileges which any class of persons might have by practice. But, years after, the Judicial Committee found that such rights and privileges had not existed in 1870 by practice in the legal sense. True, subsequent to 1870 Manitoba had sanctioned separate schools, but the Provincial Legislature was held to be at liberty to withdraw its sanction, and so the whole fabric fell. Had Manitoba been first constituted as a territory and separate schools been erected there by the Federal Parliament, as in the case of the existing territories lying to the west of her, unquestionably such schools would have come under the protection of sub-section 1 of section 93, and any Manitoba statute undertaking to abolish them would have been null and void.

The question then arose as to the right of the minority in Manitoba to seek redress from Ottawa in the form of remedial legislation under sub-sections 3 and 4 of section 93. The Dominion government of the day—Conservative government—was asked and had resolved to pass a law overriding the will of the Provincial Legislature which had a great majority of the people behind it. It was at this crisis that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, taking his political life in his hands, protested against such a course, and undertook if returned to office to settle the dispute by compromise, which he did, the arrangement he made being approved by all save the extreme members on the Catholic and Protestant sides.

The case of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan rests on an entirely different basis. Section 2 of the Territories Act of 1875 provided for the establishment of separate schools for Protestants and Roman Catholics. In the thirty years that have elapsed since then no one has found any serious fault with this dual system. The fact remains, at any rate, that separate schools exist by law in these new provinces "at the union," and that in obedience to the constitution, to sub-section 1 of section 93, they are being continued on the existing basis by the Autonomy Bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whether personally he approves of separate schools or not, is bound by the British North America Act to maintain them, and those who call this coercion might as well say that he is coercing the new provinces because he is unable to vest them with the legislative powers reserved for the Federal Parliament by section 91. If the people of Canada desire to change the British North America Act, well and good; but while it remains the supreme law its provisions must be carried out.

HOW TO "LIVE LONG AND PROSPER."

We take it that the man who has crossed the limits of life set down by Dr. Osier is a man who has done every example or manifestation that will bring contentment upon the head of that joyful philosopher. The desired evidences are to be found upon every hand, and are within the circumference of the experience of every man. Still we all like to read the words of an individual who speaks with emphasis and with authority from the depths of his own experience. Dr. Harvey Wiley, who hails neither from Chicago nor from Baltimore, the scientific sensation centre of the day, but is the chief chemist of the United States government at Washington, says the time will soon come when a man will be young at seventy. We hope he is right. "Scientific statistics prove conclusively," declares Dr. Wiley, "that the average life of man within the past few years has been increased from 33 to more than 40 years. I predict, therefore, that the long life of the average man will have been increased to 70 years. I believe that the Biblical injunction—three score and ten—was not intended to be regarded as the exceptional, but that it expressed the average age which man might hope to attain—highly, indeed, he would attain. By exposing bogus patent medicines and educating the people not to take them, and by promulgating correct laws of health, this will be accomplished. There are three methods to prolong life, and all must be followed. They are temperance, work and play." The average man by force of inexorable circumstances is compelled to fulfil one of these conditions; he is usually guilty of willing to avail himself of all opportunities of living up to the other. It is in meeting the first that he stumbles a great deal, thereby sinning against the laws of his physical being, curtailing his capacity for usefulness and enjoyment and trimming years from his life.

The humor of the Scot is still a matter of speculation to the mind of the Englishlander, notwithstanding the examples that are constantly before his eyes of complete appreciation by English audiences of the supreme quality of the work of Scottish writers. J. M. Barrie, formerly of "Thurms," has kept Londoners in mirth for several years now greatly to the advantage of the spirit of acquiescence which is, said by the envious to be the most highly developed trait in the disposition of the northern invader. But the average southerner is not to be convinced by the evidence of isolated facts. He turns to the works of the late Sydney Smith and produces classic testimony which cannot be disputed. In the meantime Mr. Barrie is all the rage, is gathering the hawbees, and does not care a button what his new neighbors say. His popularity increases with his years. We observe by a dispatch in the New York Times his very latest play, "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," was

produced by Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's Theatre last week. It kept the audience in shouts of laughter throughout. The piece is a travesty of the proum play, and exceeds in whimsicality all of Mr. Barrie's previous plays. It provides Ellen Terry with one of the most engaging roles seen on the English stage in many years. Irene Vanburgh also has an effective part. The play was preceded by a curtain raiser, also by Mr. Barrie, a one-act fantasy, "Pantalone," a triple party in dumb show. The audience, which was a brilliant one, included Anthony Hope, Louis Parker and Sir Philip Burne-Jones, besides many well-known actors and actresses.

President Roosevelt continues to make history and gain fame as a mighty hunter. He has shot a tame bear, captured a live wolf with his own hands and without guns, and has killed one of the biggest rattlesnakes that ever shook a horned tail. In fact the president has acquitted himself with such credit that he has been deemed worthy of the honor of membership in the Concatenated Order of the Hoo Hoos. As the elements have turned against him and have sprinkled two feet of snow over the hunting grounds of Colorado, surely Mr. Roosevelt can now afford to go home and rest on his unparalleled honors. If the reporters reveal a great many more of the unequalled exploits of their hero, we, lacking the spirit of appreciation, may conclude that the presidential hunt, like the late session of the Legislature of British Columbia, was a burlesque.

GRATIFYING REPORT.

Metropolitan Methodist Sunday School Is in Flourishing Condition.

At the recent annual meeting of the Metropolitan Methodist Sunday school the following report was submitted by the secretary, W. E. Staneland: Dear Pastor, Superintendent, Officers and Teachers—Another year has passed by and I am called upon again to balance my books and give you a profit and loss statement. For myself I must say that the delightful cheerfulness and cordiality displayed by officers, teachers and scholars has helped me in my work. Many times I have felt discouraged during my term of office, but all discouragement banished from my thoughts when I received so many greetings from the children on my return from abroad. I knew then, indeed, I was part and parcel of the school and had the perfect confidence of the children.

I shall not trespass on time by reviewing my report, but will call your attention to those details which are of special interest of the school, thus making a material difference in the totals of the previous years. Number of classes, 24; officers, 10; teachers, 28. Scholars in primary department, 118; intermediate, 184; senior, 114; cradle roll, 90; home department, 58. Total attendance for the year, 15,110; present morning service, 5,355; collections, \$1,400; books recited, 7,000; Bibles brought, 3,675. As I pointed out last year, the average attendance is low compared with the number on the roll, but I candidly believe that at least 50 names should be struck off the roll. I trust the following statement will not be so lenient in this regard as I have been. I was not anxious for trouble.

Last year a budget was prepared on estimates and expenditures. It may interest you to know the balances. They follow: Collections estimated, \$410; received, \$428.40. Entertainments estimated, \$100; received, \$51.20. Our accounts with the Methodist book room is very satisfactory. Last year at this time we owed them \$123.43, with supplies due to the end of June. We now owe them \$107, with supplies due to December 31st, 1905. This means that we are entirely out of debt for the supplies, as we have more than paid for goods delivered. Let us now work to pay in advance for all our supplies and you will save your secretary a lot of trouble and give the book room steward a genuine surprise. Might I suggest that supplies be paid for monthly.

In closing, I desire to thank you all for your kindness to me. My relations with E. A. Lewis and H. J. Knott, superintendent, during my term of office as secretary, have been most cordial, both gentlemen assisting me in every way possible. I also desire to mention the faithful and efficient service rendered by my assistant, Miss Ethel Jones, as well as the service rendered by Mr. Yeo in delivering the supplies each week. I trust the board will follow the course adopted last year by voting the sum of \$10 to Mr. Yeo for his services.

HAS BEEN ALL RIGHT EVER SINCE

T. H. BELSEA, F. M., PROVES THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE PERMANENTLY. Some Years Since He Used Them Now and He Has Had Good Health Ever Since—Story of Well Known New Brunswick Man. Lower Windsor, Carleton Co., N. B., April 16.—(Special.) "I have good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. The speaker was Mr. T. H. Belsea, postmaster here, and one of the most highly respected men in this part of the country. After stating his experience with the great Canadian Kidney Remedy Mr. Belsea continued: "I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years. I tried several kinds of doctors and other kinds of medicines but did not seem to get any lasting benefit. Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills so highly recommended I decided to try them and they made a complete cure of me. That is two years ago now, and as I said before I have good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills." "Dodd's Kidney Pills cure once and for all. There is no stage or form of Kidney Disease that they do not cure completely and permanently."

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquezonc. Won't You Try It—Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquezonc. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some one whom Liquezonc has cured. If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquezonc does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never kill germs. For your own sake, ask about Liquezonc; then let us buy you a full-size bottle to try.

We Paid \$100,000

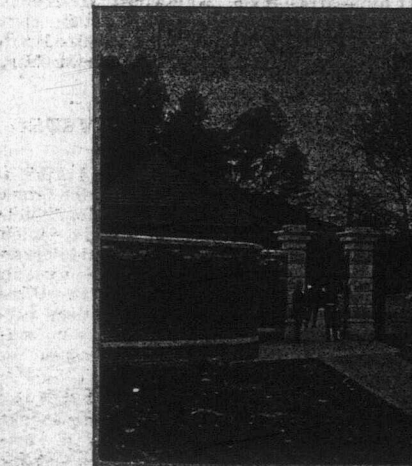
For the American rights to Liquezonc. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquezonc destroys the cause of any germ disease. Liquezonc has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the

CLOSING OUT OF PACIFIC STATION

IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT THE NAVAL YARD

Admiralty's Orders for Reduction About Fulfilled—Wind-Up of Monster Sale—Melancholy Change.

It has been one of the grievances of the Yankee tourist that he was not permitted to gratify his curiosity in regard to the defensive works at Esquimaux. Scarlet coated sentries barred his entrance to the naval yards with a polite statement that no one was permitted within that domain unless they "ad business with the admiral"; hawk-eyed officials laid violent hands on camera and sketching board, and the thirst for information manifested in the vicinity of the forts met with similar treatment. Indeed, until a short time ago, visitors were not permitted in the naval yard at all. Of late that rule has been relaxed,



THE GATE OF THE NAVAL YARD, ESQUIMAUX.

and during certain hours and on certain days of the week, limited privileges were permitted within the lofty brick walls which obscure the entire yard from view on the landward side. Even this privilege was sadly curtailed, for a tour of the yard could be made only in the company of one of the guard on duty at the gate at that particular time, and his ideas of what was of interest and what was not differed sharply from those of his guests. The information he vouchsafed, in reply to the fusillade of questions addressed to him would have done credit to the diplomatic corps in war time. Visitors left the enclosure with a deep impression of the extent and massive nature of the works, but with a very hazy idea, indeed, of their real character and significance.

To those who have resided here, and who are familiar with these facts, the events of the last few days have been full of interest, in some respects melancholy. For the admiralty is "closing out" Esquimaux. The admiral is gone; most of the ships have been withdrawn; the staff of the yard have returned with their families to England; now the contents of the yard itself are being knocked down for what they will bring, under the relentless hammer of the auctioneer. Several sales have preceded this one, but this is the final clearance—the "positive-last-appearance" sale of the series. When it is completed (it has occupied the major portion of a week) the great gates will be swung together finally, and the buildings turned over to a watchman. With that act Britain will mark her formal withdrawal from a station which has been over half a century in creation, and which has been built up at an expenditure of billions and millions of pounds sterling. However, for the present, the curious may look where they will and examine what they desire. The British government is engaged in a clearing sale, and

most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquezonc—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquezonc. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezonc attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquezonc Company, 55-57 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Liquezonc, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it..... Give full address—write plainly..... Any physician or hospital not using Liquezonc will be gladly supplied for a test.

TRIBUTES OF PRAISE

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE PROCLAIM THE VIRTUES OF PSYCHINE

PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Mr. Geo. H. Smith, of the Widely Known "Smith Wool Stock Company," Toronto, Adds His Testimony. Smith Wool Stock Company, 219 Front Street East. Dr. T. A. Slocum—I and numbers of my friends join in testifying to the wonderful power of Psychine for Throat and Lung Troubles. In my own case, when all ordinary remedies and doctors' prescriptions failed, I tried Psychine. A complete cure was speedily effected. My cough ceased, and my throat and lungs were entirely freed of disease. Psychine accomplishes all that is claimed for it. This statement I am prepared to substantiate under solemn oath. I have recommended Psychine to scores of my friends and acquaintances, and have seen with delight the return of health and strength and permanent cures brought about. Yours truly, G. B. O. H. SMITH. PSYCHINE is pronounced SI-KEEN. For sale by all druggists at \$1 per bottle. For further advice and information write or call at Dr. Slocum, Limited, 170 King Street West, Toronto, Can. \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DEBATE

QUESTION LINE

Senator Temp Will Com

In the Senate a debate took place on the Pacific Columbia.

50c. Bottle Free. If you need Liquezonc, and have never tried it, please send us a coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquezonc is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

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He is attending the funeral of Imperial tradition and hope. There are relics of this ship and that; mementoes of such a captain and of a certain admiral; buildings projected by certain officers under well remembered conditions; the great wall which followed an attempt by firebrands from the States to enter the yard, during the Boer war; and the stone quarters built because the brick combine tried to "pinch" the lords of the admiralty. Up yonder, back of the guard house, among the rocks, is the spot where a gallant young officer fell, pierced by the sentry's bullet on a wild and stormy night, in which his reply to the challenge could not be heard, while here, just inside the sail loft, is the discoloration in the floor caused by the life-blood of a respected official, struck down at his post by a jealous workman, who afterwards expiated his crime on the gallows. The station has had both comedy and tragedy.

SEBENA HATCHERIES

Nearly Four Million Sockeye Fry Released in Northern River. T. Whitwell, superintendent of the Skeena river hatchery, returned from the north on Thursday night on the steamer Princess Beatrice, after an absence of eleven months. Messrs. Hall and Prexy, assistants, also came down with him. Mr. Whitwell reports a very successful season, having placed four million sockeye eggs in the hatchery, and liberating 3,700,000 healthy young fry, one and a half million in Sockeye river at the head of Lakelse lake, one and a half million in Lakelse river, and the remainder in Clewwater creek. The party left the hatchery on April 4th by canoe, and travelled ten miles down the Lakelse river, and sixty-three miles down the Skeena to Port Essington, making altogether seventy-three miles, which was done in fourteen and a half hours. Mr. Whitwell reports the Upper Skeena very low at present, and all the ice and snow gone, and unless there are some very heavy rains during the course of a few weeks, he thinks it will be very difficult for the river steamers to get up this season.

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WELL KNOWN PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE PROCLAIM THE VIRTUES OF PSYCHINE

PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Mr. Geo. H. Smith, of the Widely Known "Smith Wool Stock Company," Toronto, Adds His Testimony. Smith Wool Stock Company, 219 Front Street East. Dr. T. A. Slocum—I and numbers of my friends join in testifying to the wonderful power of Psychine for Throat and Lung Troubles. In my own case, when all ordinary remedies and doctors' prescriptions failed, I tried Psychine. A complete cure was speedily effected. My cough ceased, and my throat and lungs were entirely freed of disease. Psychine accomplishes all that is claimed for it. This statement I am prepared to substantiate under solemn oath. I have recommended Psychine to scores of my friends and acquaintances, and have seen with delight the return of health and strength and permanent cures brought about. Yours truly, G. B. O. H. SMITH. PSYCHINE is pronounced SI-KEEN. For sale by all druggists at \$1 per bottle. For further advice and information write or call at Dr. Slocum, Limited, 170 King Street West, Toronto, Can. \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.