ZAM-BUK CURED HER BABY.

Mothers will find the following statement of more than passing interest, showing, as it does, how Zam-Buk ends the skin-diseases of children, even when ordinary remedies have completely failed. Mrs. C. W. Bowerbank, of 126 Denison Avenue, Toronto, says:—

"Not long ago my baby's face broke out in an eruption. The spots would crack and be very irritating and sore. At other times they itched fearfully, and caused the child to scratch and rub, thus making the sores very inflamed and painful. I tried all sorts of ointments and salves, but they somehow did not seem able to remove the trouble. Zam-Buk proved very different, and a few applications gave the child relief. The sores are now healed completely.

"Since that time my little daughter has had occasion to use Zam-Buk for skin trouble. She broke out in blotches on her hands and arms, and in her case also Zam-Buk effected a cure.

"We now keep Zam-Buk handy as a household balm, and do not intend to be without it."

"Not only for skin diseases, but for cuts, burns and bruises, it is a fine remedy. The other day I burned my hand badly. An application of Zam-Buk seemed to take the fire out of it at once, and it soon healed. In the course of my experience I have tried pretty nearly all the salves and ointments obtainable, but there is nothing to come near Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is Nature's own healing balm, being composed of pure herbal essences. It is a sure cure for pimples and eruptions, eczema, ring-worm, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, poisoned sores, chronic wounds, bad leg, piles, festering sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and Stores everywhere sell at 50c a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto; 3 boxes $1.25. You are warned against cheap and harmful imitations sometimes represented to be "just as good."

CALGARY, Nov. 25.—Grass fed southern Alberta cattle have again made an enviable record. P. Burns & Company this week purchased $20,000 worth of cattle which range northeast of Calgary and average 1,470 pounds.

3 CAR LOADS

PIANOS

Our showrooms are crowded with beautiful instruments for the Xmas Holiday Trade. We are in a better position than ever to offer you grand values,—

BEST BARGAIN ON RECORD IN A HIGH-GRADE PIANO FOR $250.00, $300.00 $375.00 $450.00, $550.00

On terms of $10 per month

We guarantee to save you from $50 to $100 on your purchase.

No matter where you live in B. C. we can place a Piano in your home.

What could be more enjoyed or more appreciated as an Xmas Gift than one of these rich-toned instruments? It would be a perfect present because shared by all the family.

Come in and investigate our unparalleled easy prices on Pianos whose artistically lovely cases would be an ornament to any drawing room—Pianos that represent the highest development in scientific piano-building — Pianos that will withstand severe climatic changes and last for generations.

Fletcher Bros.

1231 Government St. Victoria.

Branches: Vancouver and Nanaimo

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

MOSEDALE—At Victoria, to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Mosedale of 203 Skinner street, a daughter.

MARRIED.

McCARTNEY-MURTON—At the residence of Mr. Edward Murton, Market street, Victoria on the 16th inst., by Rev. A. Henderson, Percy G. McCartney of Vancouver, to Miss Clara May Murton, daughter of Mr. Frank Murton of Victoria.

DIED.

BARKER—At the family residence, Nanaimo, on the 20th inst., Bertha, beloved wife of Judge Barker, after a short illness.

LOST—From Cowichan Bay, row boat painted white outside, slate in, with blue rim, Clinker built, square stern. Reward. Communicate: Brownjohn, Cowichan Bay.

LABRADOR—AND THE MAN

(By L. McLeod Gould.)

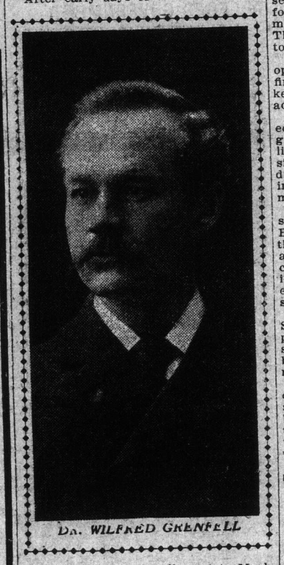
Outside the prominent politicians few men are better known by name throughout the North American continent than Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, the missionary doctor of Labrador, or as he would prefer to be called, the medical missionary. For the doctor is a man who firmly believes in ministering first to the needs of the body, and then to those of the spirit, and well appreciates the adage that it is ill preaching to an empty stomach.

Not long ago some American paper claimed Dr. Grenfell as a product of one of the American Universities. This is false; he is British born and educated, and traces his descent back to that old hero of Elizabethan times, Sir Richard Grenville, of "Revenge" fame, of whom the Spaniards said that in his wrath he would take a glass between his teeth and chew it to fragments; and though his modern descendant does not indulge in such practices as these, he is at least as fine an example of muscular Christianity as can be found the world over.

It was nearly forty-five years ago that the hero of this sketch was born at the little village of Parkgate, on the Cheshire side of the Dee; a place well-known to the writer. At one time Parkgate was an important spot, being the starting place for the Irish packets. Here it was that William of Orange waited before embarking for the Emerald Isle, to put an end to the hopes of the Stuarts at the Battle of the Boyne. Tradition has it that here also Handel composed "The Messiah," and the room is still shown in which he completed his magnum opus, but this is somewhat legendary. Nowadays, however, Parkgate is a little old-time hamlet; the Dee has shifted its course, and stretching across to the Welsh hills are five miles of sand, broken up by innumerable "gutters," as they are called, with the main channel of the river running down the middle.

Grenfell's father, a clergyman and a schoolmaster of a preparatory school called "Mostyn House," in this out of the way spot, a school which was afterwards undertaken by the doctor's elder brother, and is now one of the largest and most successful institutions of its kind in England, and is the home of the doctor, when he takes the brief spells from work which he allows himself. Here it was that Wilfred Grenfell was born, and here, wandering over the sands after duck and other wild fowl with an old gun, he first absorbed that passionate love of nature, which is such a marked characteristic of the man at the present day.

After early days of education at his



DR. WILFRED GRENFELL

father's school, Grenfell went to Marlborough; three years of public school life, which comprised a scholarship, saw him matriculate at the London University, whence he entered the London Hospital, where he took his degree of M.D. During these days of medical studentship he gave evidence of his consuming interest in those born to less fortunate circumstances than himself. To D. L. Moody, the evangelist, belongs the credit of having first steered Grenfell's ambitions towards the helping and saving of his fellow-men. Muscular Christianity was the medical student's forte, and he set to work with a will at organizing boys' clubs and boys' camps, in which boxing and physical culture were prominent features. At a later date he entered Queen's College, Oxford as an undergraduate, and during the two terms of his residence he gained his "blue" for rugby; but the life was not strenuous enough for him, and it was while pining for other fields for his energies that he first fell in with the present Sir Frederick Treves, who suggested to him the work which for many years he conducted on the North Sea, under the auspices of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, and of which he finally became superintendent. It was while engaged in this that the writer first met the doctor, to know him as a man. His headquarters were at Corleston, the port of Yarmouth, at the mouth of the river Yare. Here he rented a modest suite of rooms, and when at home, held constant consultation with his sea-going committees. It was a stirring sight to see how those gnarled and weather-beaten skippers hung on every word he uttered, and gave him that meed of respect, and almost veneration, which is the sincerest compliment that one strong man can pay to another.

It was not till the North Sea work was entirely organized and when the fiercest part of the fight was over, that Grenfell, like a modern Alexander, cast his eyes over the globe for a new world to conquer. His nature called for employment where the fiercest forces of nature and of man combated in a life or death struggle. And he found his mission in Labrador. In 1892 he set sail for the North-eastern shores of this continent. "Since that date," says Norman Duncan, "in the face of hardship, peril, and prejudice, he has, with a light heart and a strong purpose, healed the sick, preached the Word, clothed the naked, fed the starving, given shelter to them that had no roof, championed the wronged—in all, devotedly fought evil, poverty, oppression and disease; for he is bitterly intolerant of these things."

Labrador, lying as it does, between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with a seaboard of 1,100 miles, and an area of 420,000 square miles, is a world in itself. Its coast line is composed of cliffs ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 feet in height; the interior, which is largely as yet unknown, is desolate in the extreme. And yet there are resources in this wilderness; the rivers, of which there are many, teem with fish; the winter sees a plentiful supply of fur-bearing animals, and the ornithologist has discovered many rare and unexpected specimens. But it is on the Coast that Labrador puts forth the lure which draws so many brave men to their death, for there are the rich cod banks, which form the greatest harvest of the Newfoundland fishermen. The annual value of the cod taken from these waters is about a million dollars, and over a thousand vessels plough their dangerous way along a coast which abounds in every kind of peril known to the sea-farer. It was to the help of these men, and to that of the Esquimaux who live along the coast that Grenfell came, bringing in his train hospitals, churches, and improved government, coast equipment and communication.

The first great difficulty with which Grenfell had to contend was what was known as the "truck" system in trading, by which the natives were kept in a chronic state of starvation and destitution. They seldom or never saw cash, but mortgaged their next day's take for the food they needed each day. That they were imposed upon by the traders goes without saying; supplies were sold to them at fabulous prices, and however big their "catch," they never managed to get level with their creditors. It never takes Grenfell very long to make up his mind how to act in an emergency. In this case he saw that the only cure for the abuse was the establishment of co-operative stores with which difficulty, owing to the poverty of natives, and their fear of the traders, who were openly hostile in their attitude, this reform was effected, and in five years the Coast had as many co-operative stores, while the natives were comfortably clothed and well fed—a vast improvement on the old regime.

The following record of achievements in the practical working out of muscular Christianity, as preached by the doctor, will prove of interest to many who cannot fall to admire the knight-errant of today, wherever he may be found. They are taken from statistics compiled by James Johnson, A. T. S., and show more clearly than pages of argument what sort of work is being done in the least known portion of our great Dominion.

In 1892 the hospital vessel "Albert," sailed from England with Dr. Grenfell in charge as the only mission doctor. He spent three months on the Coast, holding services and treating 900 sick folk.

1893, Battle Harbor Hospital was presented by friends in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and opened during the summer by a qualified nurse and doctor. The launch "Princess May," was added to enable the ship to do more work.

1894, Indian Harbor Hospital was opened for the summer, and for the first time Battle Harbor Hospital was kept open in winter. Friends in Canada began to help the mission.

1895, the sailing hospital was replaced by the steamer "Sir Donald," the gift of Sir Donald A. Smith, who has lived many years in Labrador. 1,900 sick folk received treatment. Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, presented the sailing boat "Urelia McKinnon" to the mission.

1896, a small co-operative store was started at Red Bay, in the Straits of Belle Isle, to help the settlers to escape the "truck" system. This has spread to a series of five. The "Sir Donald" was carried out from her harbor by winter ice, and found far out at sea, still frozen in, by seal hunters. She had to be sold.

1897, the steam launch, "Julian Sheridan," given by a Toronto lady, replaced the "Sir Donald." A large mission hall was attached to Indian Harbour Hospital for the use of the fishermen. 2,000 patients were treated.

1899, largely through the munificence of the High Commissioner, the steel steam hospital ship, "Strathcona," was built at Dartmouth, England, and fitted with every available appliance. At the request of the settlers the doctor wintered in North Newfoundland.

1901, the Newfoundland government granted $1,500 to stimulate the erection of St. Anthony Hospital. A small co-operative lumber mill was started to help the settlers of the poorest district. The schooner "Co-operator," was purchased and rebuilt by the people to assist the co-operative store efforts.

1902, a new wing was added to Battle Harbor Hospital, with a fine convalescent room and an operating room. Indian Harbor Hospital was considerably enlarged. 2,774 patients received treatment, 110 of these being in-patients.

1903, new outbuildings added to Indian Harbor Hospital; mortuary and store built at Battle Harbor." Princess May" was sold.

1904, a new doctor's house was built at Battle Harbor. Steam launch "Julia Sheridan" was sold, and replaced by a 10 H.-P. kerosene launch, called by the same name. An orphanage was built at St. Anthony's Hospital to accommodate fifteen children. A building was also attached for technical training.

1905, a doctor was appointed at the request of the people on the Canadian Labrador, with headquarters near Cape Whittle, at Harrington, on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The first schooners were built at the lumber mills, which are now flourishing, and helping to maintain some hundred families. Two consulting surgeons from Boston University visited the mission during the summer to help in the work. Through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, between thirty and forty small portable libraries were distributed along the coast, containing from fifty to a hundred books each.

1906, through the help of friends in Toronto and Montreal, a new hospital and doctor's house were built at Harrington.

TO PRINT REPORT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Country Life Commission's Findings Will Be Disseminated Free of Charge By Spokane Chamber.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 25.—Arrangements have been completed by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce to print for free distribution the report of the Country Life Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt in 1908 to make a tour of the farming states for the purpose of investigating conditions and calling the farmers' attention to the opportunities for modern business methods and better living on the farm. The request to publish the findings of the commission and the president's special message, transmitting the report, came from a meeting of 500 men and women, representing various parts of the Western and Pacific states, gathered in Spokane to discuss country life problems and rural school betterment under the joint chairmanship of David Brown and Edwin A. Smith.

The convention also endorsed a plan to secure from the governors of the Pacific Northwest a joint commission on country life without expense to the respective states.

The commission's report was read in the United States Senate on February 9 and ordered to lie on the table, as the result of the opposition by Senator Tillman, who objected to its publication as a public document for the reason that the commission was appointed by President Roosevelt without authority from Congress; that it is not provided for by law, and that it has no legal function. Senator Dolliver spoke at length in its favor.

The commission, which was headed by Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell, and included Henry Wallace, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Walter H. Page, Gifford Pinchot, C. S. Barrett and W. A. Beard, held thirty hearings between November 9 and December 22, 1908, when the sessions were attended by farmers and farmers' wives from forty states and territories. The hearings took place in the following cities:

College Park, Md.; Richmond, Va.; Raleigh, N. C.; Athens, Ga.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Knoxville, Tenn; Lexington, Ky; Washington, D. C.; Dallas, El Paso, Tuscon, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Fresno, San Francisco, Sacramento, Cal.; Reno, Nev.; Portland, Ore.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Spokane, Opportunity, Wash.; Cheyenne, Bozeman, Mont.; Denver, Col.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Minneapolis (St. Anthony's Park), Minn.; Madison, Wis.; Champaign, Ill.; Ithica N. Y.; Springfield, Boston, Mass.;

HEROINE DIES

Intrepidly Kept up Communications With Paris Despite German Leaguer

PARIS, Nov. 25.—There has just died at Clarens a heroine of the war of 1870, whose bravery had been rewarded with the military medal and the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The daughter of a naval surgeon, Mdlle. Juliette Dodu was, with her mother, looking after the telegraph office at Pithiviers when the Germans made their appearance. She promptly wired the news of their arrival to the government at Tours, after which she at once removed and stowed away the telegraph apparatus.

The Germans cut all the wires, with the exception of one, which they happened to overlook, and this enabled Mdlle. Dodu to correspond regularly with Orleans. During the temporary absence of the Germans, Mdlle. Dodu fitted up another line, but when they returned they found no apparatus at the post office, as she had again removed it, so they put in their own, as well as an operator. As, however, Mdlle. Dodu and her mother were allowed to occupy a room there, she contrived to possess herself of a coil of wire, which she hid under her mattress, thus delaying the restoration of the line.

She was at last denounced and arrested, and it is said that she would probably have been shot outright if Prince Frederic Charles had not heard of her case, and, touched by her intrepid patriotism, intervened in her behalf. A special tribute was paid to her heroism by the government of the National Defence, in a general order, and some years afterwards she was rewarded as described, her "parain" on her nomination to the Legion of Honor being Baron Larrey, who left her an estate and a slice of his fortune.

CAN'T GET THE COIN FROM ABDUL

Former Sultan Has $3,000,000 On Deposit in German Bank But Present Sultan Can't Get It.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Imperial Bank of Germany holds $3,000,000 deposited by Abdul Hamid before he was deposed from the throne of Turkey, and which, according to the Frankfuerter Zeitung, the present Ottoman ruler proposes to recover through legal action. It is learned here that the Imperial Bank is willing to surrender the money if the order for the same bears the signature of the former sultan, authenticated by the special seal adopted by him when the deposit was made. At that time Abdul Hamid entered into a strict compact with officers of the bank, under which no withdrawal from this account was to be permitted except on authority of the special seal.

Apparently the Turkish government was not aware of this deposit until recently, when a letter sent by the bank to Abdul Hamid referring to the account, fell into the hands of Mahmoud Schefket Pasha, inspector-general of the army. The inspector-general forwarded the letter to Abdul.

Subsequently the royal prisoner signed an order on the bank for the money, but his signature was not accompanied with the seal, which he averred had been lost.

REGINA, Sask., Nov. 25.—Startling evidence was given at the civic investigation yesterday. The investigation is being held as a result of charges made in local newspapers that the spur track reservation in lots nine and ten, block 200, was eliminated by the city clerk without instructions from the council, and that he was persuaded to do this by aldermen who had private ends to serve. The evidence was to the effect that the chairman of finance ordered the spur reservation left out of the transfer, which will be about the charge originally made.

FIT-REFORM

Full Dress Suits

$25.00 to $40.00

Fit-Reform Full Dress Suits stand as the highest type of the tailor's art. For beauty of design, richness of fabric and finish, perfection of fit and absolute correctness of style, there is nothing in Canada with which to compare them.

More than this, the FIT-REFORM designers put subtle touches of style, grace and elegance into these garments that are never seen in other than Fit-Reform Full Dress Suits. FIT-REFORM prices are based on the quality of cloth, silk and trimmings:

Full Dress Suits, $25, $30, $35 & $40
Tuxedo Coats, $15, $18 and $20

ALLEN & CO.

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Samples and measurement blanks sent on application.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's **Chlorodyne**

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY, made from the Finest Home-grown Malt and Corn and celebrated for its superb quality for MORE THAN 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

TEA FLAVOR

Tea acquires flavor under the peculiar climate of Ceylon that cannot be acquired anywhere else on earth. The delicate fragrance and delightful aroma of

"SALADA"

Will please you. Buy a package today from your grocer. You'll like it!

SPARK GUARDS

Prices Ranging From

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Anti-Combine Prices

QUALITY THE FINEST

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S NEW MIXED PEEL, 1-lb. box ..... 15¢
NEW CLEANED SULTANA RAISINS, per lb. ..... 10¢
NEW CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 lbs. ..... 25¢
SEEDED RAISINS, Victoria X brand, large 16-oz. pkt. ..... 10¢
or 11 packets for $1.00
SHELLED ALMONDS OR WTLNUTS, per lb. ..... 40¢
GROUND ALMONDS OR ALMOND PASTE, per lb. ..... 60¢
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S MIXED BISCUITS, per lb. ..... 15¢
ONTARIO FRESH EGGS, per lb. ..... 35¢
WETHEY'S MINCEMEAT, per pkt. ..... 10¢
ESSENCES, ALL FLAVORS, 2-oz. bottle ..... 20¢
4-oz. bottle ..... 35¢
8-oz. bottle ..... 50¢

Mrs. Yates would be pleased to have you call and try a cup of Suchard's Cocoa.

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BEANS, golden wax, per tin 10c
CORN, Sugar, per tin 10c
PEAS, early June, per tin 10c
PEAS, extra small and tender, 2 tins 25c
TOMATOES, small size, per tin 10c
TOMATOES, regular size, 2 tins 25c

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Call or write for prices.

B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.

566 YATES STREET.

AMERICAN CONGRESS

(By Frederic J. Haskin.)

The first Congress assembled in the City Hall in New York on March 4, 1789. The Constitution had been ratified by eleven states, although only ten had chosen presidential electors. New York came into the new union after the presidential election, and Congress met first in that State. The first congress at the beginning, treated North Carolina and Rhode Island as foreign nations, but before the two years was ended all of the thirteen states were under the wing of the Constitution and had representatives and senators in Congress. The first duty of the first Congress was to count the electoral vote and, under the rule then obtaining, declare the person receiving the highest number of votes to be president and the person receiving the next highest to be vice-president, each elector having voted for two persons.

The Congress met on March 4, but there was no quorum in either House. The presence of twelve senators and thirty representatives was necessary to organize the new government. Day after day the two houses met and adjourned. Letters were sent out imploring the indifferent members of Congress to hasten to New York. The newspapers confidently predicted that the government devised by the Constitution could not be operated because it would be impossible to get a sufficient number of men to serve in Congress. After four weeks of weary waiting the necessary thirty was obtained and the House of Representatives, on April 1, organized by electing Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg to be Speaker. Five days later Senator Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, arrived, the Senate then had its necessary dozen members, and the Congress was organized.

The two Houses met together and canvassed the vote of the electors and declared George Washington President and John Adams Vice-President, of the United States of America. Mr. Adams was sworn in at once, and began to preside over the Senate. Messengers were dispatched to Virginia to inform General Washington and request his attendance at New York. It was a six day's journey from Manhattan to Mt. Vernon then—it is six hours now. General Washington hastened to New York, and on April 30 was inaugurated President and the government was formally organized.

But Congress had not waited for a President or an "annual message." It had already begun to legislate for the infant government. On April 8, the day after the electoral vote was canvassed, the House took up legislative work. The very first movement toward law making in the American Congress was the introduction, two weeks before George Washington became president, of a tariff bill. It was presented in the form of a resolution by James Madison, a representative from Virginia, the "Father of the Constitution," and afterward twice President of the United States. This tariff bill was short, only sixty-six words, being required to state its proposals to place a specific duty on liquors, sugars, tea, coffee and cocoa, and an ad valorem duty on all other articles. The amounts were left blank, and the bill was referred to a committee. The first tariff law, the outgrowth of the bill, was approved on July 4, 1789. Let we have the tariff with us always?

The debate on that first tariff measure is quite as interesting today as it was then. Mr. Madison, of Virginia, one of the fathers of the Democratic party, made the first tariff speech. He declared, in substance, that all taxation was burdensome and onerous, that all trade ought to be as free as possible, and that the only reason or justification for import duties was the necessity of raising revenue for the Federal government, direct taxation being quite out of the question. The, having emphasized his advocacy of a tariff for revenue only, he admitted that he was not unmindful of the fact that even a revenue tariff would afford, under certain conditions, incidental protection to certain industries. The Democratic party has been accused of trimming and twisting and turning with relation to the tariff question, but a careful study of Mr. Madison's first charge, That pronouncement proclaimed the doctrines advocated by speech will acquit the party of the Jefferson, Calhoun, Pierce, Morris, Mills, Cleveland and Bryan, as well as justifying the exceptional stands taken by Jackson, Cushing, Randall and Bailey.

Mr. Madison and his Virginia resolutions met with instant opposition. Mr. Elias Boudinot of New Jersey objected to the imposition of a tax on rum, declaring that the people of northern New Jersey consumed great quantities of imported spirits, and that if the proposed tax, of ten cents a gallon, were levied, it would compel the Jersey people to purchase the raw native spirits from the Pennsylvania stills.

Whereupon arose sundry representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, demanding that the tariff on spirits be placed at fifteen cents a gallon, or as high as can be collected," for the protection of Quaker stills. They submitted protectionist arguments and supported their position by presenting a petition from the Philadelphia paper mills praying for a high tariff on paper to protect the American-made product from the pauper labor and the more abundant rags of Europe.

Mr. Madison rushed into the breach with a compromise measure, supporting the demand for the "outrageous" high tax of fifteen cents a gallon on spirits, but opposing the paper schedule. Such was the gist of the first day's debate in the annals of the American congress. It appears that the lawmakers have not developed great originality in argument since that time, although notions of size have expanded in the ratio of the growth of the country. When the first congress was quarreling over a tariff of ten or fifteen cents a gallon on rum, who would have happened if some seer had appeared to predict the rates of the present day, when spirits are subjected to a tariff duty of $2.25 a gallon in addition to an internal revenue tax of $1.10? Can one imagine the consternation?

The first congress had no political party divisions. The question of whether or not the constitution should be ratified had divided the people into Federalists and anti-Federalists. The Federalists were victorious, and the but members of that faction were not to congress, the opposition being opposed to having a congress at all. By the time the second congress was elected there was a division, the people naturally separating into two factions, one led and inspired by Thomas Jefferson and his doctrines, the other inspired and led by Alexander Hamilton and his deeds. The Jefferson party took the name of Anti-Federalists, although it was not the party formerly known by that title. Eventually this name was changed