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OR HIM—it pays better.
the cure not the profit, so
good" for you. Say so.

al Adviser, In Plain English; or, Med-
illustrations, newly revised up-to-date
-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing
ss Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo. N. Y.

Without An Operation

Silver Lake, Ont., Sept. 20, 1909.
better health than I have for eight years,
e none of the old symptoms. I am very
nk Orange Lilly is the greatest treatment
for women the world knows. Its
use in my case caused 12 tumors
or growths of some sort to be ex-
pelled. Some were as large as a hen's
egg, and others smaller, down to
the size of a walnut. You may use
my case in your advertisement, for
it is the solid truth, and pen
cannot describe all the good it has
done for me. Mrs. Louise E. Bolte-
ridge.
This letter gives an indication of
the positive benefits that always
follow the use of Orange Lilly. It is
an applied treatment and comes
in direct contact with the suffering
organs. It produces results from
ers, including painful periods, falling of

10 days' treatment absolutely free to any
if she will send me her address. Enclose 3
CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 4

pledge-breaking, wasteful course of the administration?

The Fredericton Gleaner, in particular, fared well at the hands of the government. It received no paltry hundreds. It was not to be fed upon the small favors of the administration. Under the head of "public printing" it received no less than $6,079.27, and that with at least one of the payments marked "on account" only. The tender system is a good system to follow—sometimes for some papers when the people pay the bills. But the Fredericton paper did much better than $6,079. Page after page of the public accounts tells the tale. For printing reports of the wanderings of that policy-seeking agricultural commission it was paid some $1,800. It was paid for advertisements which for some inexplicable reason the government gave to the Gleaner alone. It was paid more for a subscription than any newspaper to which the government subscribed. It figured in the accounts of the school book department and of the immigration department, in the accounts of the Central Railway hunt for political capital, in the Normal school accounts and in other places. All in all, it was paid over $8,100—and the "on account" part is still to be brought to light. Eight thousand dollars for one paper, with the tender system entirely in abeyance, is a startling, dangerous record for a small province like New Brunswick.

It is just such facts which have opened the eyes of the people to the extravagance of Premier Hazen and his colleagues and to the manner in which the government favors its friends at the expense of the public. The people should not pay the bills for the newspaper campaigns of any administration. Is part of the Gleaner's return for the $8,100 the thick-and-thin support of the Hazen cabinet by the local paper?

Meanwhile, the people lose money because of Premier Hazen's utter disregard of his pledges. That some papers favorable to the government are profiting by the same regard is hardly an adequate compensation for the public loss.

FATHER MORRISCY'S REMEDIES.

Cured a Truro Lady of Both Lung and Kidney Troubles.

Truro, N.S., Jan. 14th., 1910.
Father Morriscy Med. Co., Ltd.
For some time I had been troubled with a very dry cough and pain in my lungs. I made up my mind to try your medecine, and had used one bottle of No. 10 (Lung Tonic) when the pain left me and I felt much better.
My kidneys troubled me quite a lot also, and I purchased a box of your No. 7 (rheumatism and kidney cure) and since taking the tablets I have had no pain in my side or back. I spent quite a lot of money in medicine, but none of the remedies I tried ever helped me, until a lady friend showed me your advertisement. I am now fat and healthy, and your remedies have saved me from the grave.
(Miss) MARTHA WHITE.

None of Father Morriscy's remedies have ever been heralded as "cure-alls." The wise priest-physician prescribed a special remedy for each kind of disease—a remedy skilfully devised to cure that particular trouble and that only.

No. 10 (Lung Tonic), besides curing colds, inflammation, pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of throat and lungs, strengthens these organs and gives them vigour to resist a return of the trouble.

No. 7 Tablets stimulate weak kidneys so that they can properly perform their function of filtering from the blood the impurities that cause rheumatism.

The action of both these remedies is hastened if Father Morriscy's Liniment is applied freely externally.

No. 7 Tablets for Kidneys and Rheumatism are put up in 50c. boxes; No. 10 (Lung Tonic) in 25c. and 50c. bottles, and Father Morriscy's Liniment in 25c. bottles. At your dealer's, or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 97

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S GREAT SPEECH AT MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOR IN MONTREAL MONDAY EVENING

Scored Critics of Naval Policy and Declared Monk and Bourassa Who Opposed It Had Formerly Approved It

Name of Colony Does Not Apply to Canada Now--Held for Principle of Autonomy---The Violent Party in Quebec---Conservative Party Badly Disorganized---Premier Unusually Vigorous.

(Montreal Herald, Oct. 11).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier last night addressed the largest audience the Monument National could hold. He devoted himself for two hours to a discussion of the naval bill and its bearing upon Canada's national development. The speech was obviously designed as an answer to the campaign which has been made in Quebec this summer by Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa and their friends. Towards the close there was also a brief reference to the approaching negotiations with the United States looking to an improvement in trade between the two countries.

Sir Wilfrid spoke for over two hours, concluding his remarks at ten minutes to 12. Once or twice he suffered from a slight spell of coughing, which did not, however, interrupt the delivery of his speech, but for the rest he seemed to be even more than usually strong and vigorous. It has been noticed of late years that a brief reaction follows these unusually trying efforts, but in this case there was no sign of fatigue, the prime minister remaining on the platform until the hall was almost empty, shaking hands with hundreds who came forward to compliment him on the success of the occasion.

Of the speech itself it may be said that from the first to the last it carried the hearty assent of the vast concourse. There was one moment when a too ardent Nationalist allowed his sentiments to be known, and despite the appeals of Sir Wilfrid he was ejected from the hall. But beyond that nothing occurred to indicate that there was other than the most complete unanimity.

The premier was greeted by volley after volley of applause when he rose to speak and it was several minutes before he was able to commence his address. He said, in part:

"You will believe me, I am sure, when I tell you that I shall seek in vain for words to express all the gratitude which I feel for this enthusiastic welcome, the most memorable which has been accorded to me in my long political career.

"I have, as you know, just visited the western provinces of our country. Echoes have carried to you some idea of the demonstration of which my colleagues have been the object. I can tell you without any vain boasting, that these echoes were not in the least exaggerated.

"I have often thought in the course of certain manifestations that it would be impossible for me to meet with any superior to the one I saw at the time, but I am obliged to say, and I say it with pleasure, that all I have seen in the west does not approach what I see today in the city of Montreal.

"Whatever my pride might have been in what I have received do I need to tell you how much more I appreciate this welcome, which is offered to me on the soil of my native province?

After expressing his thanks to the organizers of the demonstration, Sir Wilfrid continued:

Conservative Party Badly Disorganized.

"But, gentlemen, however flattering this welcome may be, the principal object which this occasion affords to me, in my opinion, is to outline the political situation of our country. I come here to discuss with you calmly the questions which at the present time ought to occupy the attention of our people. We are evidently in the midst of a series of important events and the most remarkable fact at the present time on the political horizon is that the Conservative party, the Conservative party as we have known it, the party of Macdonald, the party of Cartier and of Chapleau is in process of disorganization, and that in a short time it will be fully decomposed, even if decomposition is not already accomplished.

"This is a very significant fact to which I am going to refer. During last session at Ottawa it had been decided by the chiefs of the Conservative party to hold a convention during the year, which is now about to close and it is a fact no less remarkable that this convention, after having been decided upon, had to be abandoned.

"We know at Ottawa that there was a meeting of the heads of the party to which had been invited all the sub-chiefs of the country, and that at the close of a fairly stormy discussion the plan which had been conceived had to be abandoned.

"I was not at this convention—I shall not surprise anyone if I tell you that I was not there—I did not expect to be there, my place was not there, but I know what took place as if I had been present.

"One need not have the gift of second sight to know what took place in this convention. I am pretty well experienced in the trade, and I know the moves on the board perfectly. I know those who were present there, I could give you the speech of Mr. Borden, the chief of the party; I could give you the speech of his lieutenant Mr. Foster; I could tell you of the speech of his ex-lieutenant, Mr. Monk. Gentlemen, let it suffice that there was a great deal of disputing there and that never since the Tower of Babel has there been such a confusion of languages. What was the cause, gentlemen, of this confusion?

Impossible to Agree, So Did Nothing at All.

"I have just told you that I know perfectly well what occurred there; some wanted a programme which would have pleased the west, but would not have pleased the east; others wanted a programme which would have been pleasing to Quebec, but to which Ontario could not agree; some wanted an increase of the tariff, others wanted a lowering of the tariff; some wanted a contribution to the imperial navy, others wanted neither contribution nor navy. And then, gentlemen, finding it impossible to do anything they decided that the best thing to do was to do nothing at all.

"The Conservative party, therefore, has no programme, and in the struggle which will take place before long there will be as many programmes as there are provinces. In the province of British Columbia, which I visited with a few of my friends some time ago, a battle will be waged against the government on the question of Asiatic emigration; in the provinces of the west, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the question will be the fiscal and the lowering of the tariff will be demanded; in the province of Ontario at least, in certain portions of that province, the question will be the fiscal question also, and it will not be the lowering of the tariff that is demanded, but the increasing of the tariff. In Ontario also war will be made on the government on the question of the navy with the assertion—note this assertion well in the province of Quebec—that the navy is going to lead us not to the enslaving of our province as we are told here, but to the separation of Canada from Great Britain. In the province of Quebec war will also be made—it has already begun as you know on this question of the navy, but with the assertion that the navy is going to lead our country to the loss of her autonomy and to the enslaving of our province to Great Britain.

In the maritime provinces I do not yet know what will be the plan of attack, but I am certain that it will be as absurd as elsewhere; and in every province the methods of attack will cross one another and will intercept one another, and it will simply be fishing in troubled waters with the hope that in these troubled waters some good morsel may be found.

The Violent Party in Province of Quebec.

"Gentlemen, in the province of Quebec, as you know better than I, you who are from the city of Montreal, this integration and disintegration of the Conservative party began a long time ago. As you know, it is a long time ago since the sensible elements, the healthy minds of the Conservative party separated themselves from this party and became part of ours. I say that they separated themselves from it. I ought to say, perhaps, that they were excluded from it, for, in fact, they were excluded by the violent section who ended by absorbing the organization of the party. This violent section, as you know it, comprises the pharisees of Canadian Catholicism—those who have constituted themselves without ostentation the defenders of the religion which no one attacked, those who handle the holy water sprinkler as though it were a club, those who have arrogated to themselves the monopoly of orthodoxy, those who excommunicate, right and left, all those whose stature is a little greater than theirs; those who only seem to have hatred and envy for motive and instinct; those who insulted Cardinal Taschereau when he was alive and who now that he is dead attack his memory; those who made Chapleau's life bitter; those, finally, whom the people with their picturesque language are designated under the name of Castors.

"You are going to ask me perhaps by what name this new organization is going to call itself. You might say perhaps Nationalists; I might have believed it like you except for certain occurrences which took place lately, which take place every day and which let us know that these disciples of purity who respect nothing do not even respect the name which they have given to themselves."

The premier referred to the meeting held recently under the auspices of the Nationalist party at Montmagny to choose a candidate against the government and at which both Messrs. Monk and Armand Lavergne were present. The candidate chosen was called a Conservative. A few days later another meeting had been held, at which this candidate had declared himself a Liberal. "So you see," said the premier, "they will be Nationalist, Conservative or Liberal, according to the complexion of the audiences they address, but at the bottom they are all 'castors.'"

"They called themselves anything they thought their audiences wanted in order to do most harm possible to the government and in order to do that they fell back upon assertions which were as absurd as they were false and false as they were absurd.

The Real Change Not By Naval Law Party.

"There is meanwhile one of their tactics whose foolishness I must expose," continued the premier, "that is where at all their meetings they affirm that the Laurier of 1910 is quite different from the Laurier of 1902. They affirm with a sob and a tear that Laurier has fallen from the high position that he took when in 1902 he declared that he would never consent that his country should fall into the abyss of European militarism.

"This is what is heard at all their meetings. Well, gentlemen, I am here to tell you in effect that there is something of a change. There has been a change since 1902. But I declare to you that those who have changed are not those who made the naval law which I am going to discuss in a minute, but those who are opposing it.

"I have come here to discuss this question and to show you where the change has been. What was the situation in 1902? In 1902 there was a convention, the Imperial Conference of London, at which there were present representatives of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. And at this convention a resolution was proposed by one of the members, Mr. Seddon, of New Zealand, as follows:

"It is desirable that imperial reserve forces should be organized in each of the dependencies of his majesty across the seas for active service, in case of danger, outside of the said dependency or colony in which this reserve may be organized. The conditions under which this reserve might be employed outside of the colony in which it may be organized should be determined jointly by the imperial government and that of the colony at the time when that reserve is formed and to conform with the laws at that time in force regarding that reserve. The costs of training and armament of the said reserve should be paid in a proportion and by a method of payment determined by the imperial government and that of the colony.'

Name of Colony Does Not Apply to Canada Now.

"This motion, I need not tell you had it been adopted, would have meant an entry into European militarism. It was reported by the imperial government. The secretary of state for war came before the conference and demanded that all the powers—I say powers because I no longer feel the name of colony applies to Canada, I would use the word Dominion, but that has been translated by Sir George Etienne Cartier by the word 'Power.' It was not by a Liberal, but I add sufficiently Conservative, altogether Liberal as I am, to respect this historian's translation—the secretary of state for war proposed that all the powers, all the young nations who make part of the empire, should build, equip and maintain a reserve force of the army which would be always at the disposition of the war office at London.

"At the same time the secretary of state for the marine demanded that the same powers should contribute a sum of money annually for the maintenance of an imperial fleet.

"There, indeed was the entrance to militarism. But the Canadian ministers who were at London, and I was one of them, opposed this demand of the imperial government in a categoric refusal; a refusal respectful in form, but absolute in meaning. But we did more than that. We placed before the conference our policy, which we intended to follow, and at the risk of taxing our patience, in order to thoroughly establish our position, permit me to place before the project which I proposed then ot this imperial conference.

Held for Principle Of Local Autonomy.

"After setting forth that we had already commenced our system of defence we continued as follows:

Actually the expenses which Canada will need for the defence of the country are restricted to the land army; the Canadian government is disposed equally to mee the costs of the organization of a navy. On the sea coast of Canada there is a numerous population admirably qualified as a naval reserve, and it is hoped that shortly it will be possible to establish a service which will permit of giving the desired training to that population and utilizing its services in the defence of the country in case of need. Briefly, the ministers repeat if it is impossible for them to give their support to the proposed measures they will give full account of the obligation of the dominion to make larger and larger disbursements for the defence, according as the increase of the population and increase in enrichment of the country will permit. Their desire is that these disbursements be made so as to free the taxpayer of the metropolis of a part of the burden which he is actually supporting and they ardently wish that their plans for defence may be put into execution with the co-operation of the imperial authorities, according to the advice of experienced imperial officers, so as to permit the practice of local autonomy, which has been so powerful a factor in the constitution of imperial unity.

"You will see by this note that we declared our intention to sustain the obligation incumbent upon all nations of defending their own territory, that we had already organized a militia, and that we were equally ready to undertake our naval defence, but that we would at all times follow and maintain the principle of our local autonomy.

"I feel quite assured that you will now approve this policy, and that you will see that Messrs. Monk and Bourassa, and even the chiefs of the party who attacked the naval law tell you that they are perfectly in accord with this policy.

Mr. Bourassa Then Approved the Policy.

"Further I would even quote the language of Mr. Bourassa, so picturesquely recorded at a meeting which took place at St. Anne de la Perade in 1902:

In 1902 a great colonial conference was held in London and Sir Wilfrid represented Canada with distinction and eloquence. Chamberlain asked the colonial prime ministers and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to agree to a policy by which Canada and the colonies would engage to drill and raise troops for the wars of the empire. Alone, Sir Wilfrid refused. When he returned from London I was one of the first—not, however, before men like Dansereau and others of the same stamp who went to lick his boots—but after the matters were settled. I was one of the first to offer him my congratulations standing up like a man and assuring him that I would aid him with all my powers so long as he would support that policy.

"Perhaps this language is a little too picturesque, but I note the admission that our policy of 1902 was a wise one, and that it had the approbation of Mr. Bourassa. But if it had the approbation of Messrs. Bourassa and Monk, I knew nothing about it at that time. Mr. Monk, for all his facile speech, said nothing on the floor of the house, and as to Mr. Bourassa, if he had that idea it was hermetically sealed in his bosom. But aside from that I note the admission that the policy which we proposed in 1902 was wise and sane and had the approbation of Mr. Bourassa and of the others who are now attacking our policy.

"However, while I affirm—here is the naval law, and I defy contradiction when I say that this law is in complete accord with the policy of 1902, as defined by us, as approved by Messrs. Monk and Bourassa.

(To be continued.)

When making apple pie the flavor is much improved and the apples will keep in good color if a few drops of lemon juice are squeezed over the apples just before the crust is put on.

ONTARIO'S WHITE POWER READY

Banquet Marks Opening of Niagara Transmission Line

NOTABLES PRESENT

Premier Whitney and Hon. McKenzie King Praise Work of Hon. Adam Beck in Getting Great Boon for the People.

Toronto, Oct. 11—A great gathering of power representatives, cabinet ministers and members of parliament was held at Berlin (Ont.) today, when the ceremony of turning on the power from Niagara Falls under the Ontario government's municipal scheme was carried out.

After the procession with bands passed through the gaily decorated streets a meeting was held in the rink.

Hon. Adam Beck, an old Waterloo county boy, who inaugurated and pressed the power scheme to conclusion, was the first speaker, and he was followed by Premier Whitney, both receiving popular ovations.

When Sir James came to turn on the power he grasped Beck's hand and pushed the button with his colleague's finger, saying it was a good instrument in which the people of Berlin, at least, had full confidence. He turned to Beck and said: "The people of Ontario owe you thanks for your sacrifices and efforts in this great work," and Hon. MacKenzie King, who was standing next, grasped Beck's hand and added: "Not the people of Ontario only but the people of the whole dominion."

The rink was in semi-darkness and as the power was turned on it burst into a blaze of light. A young lady, dressed to represent Ontario, stood in front, and the wires were run so that her raiment was beautifully illuminated with electricity.

A large number of electrical machines were placed in the hall by manufacturers from all over Canada, and they began to revolve as the power was turned on.

A grand banquet was held in the evening, several of the dishes being cooked with power from Niagara.

The power line has been almost completed to Windsor and in a few weeks most of the towns in western Ontario will be lighted by the energy generated at Niagara, the power being transmitted over 200 miles.

REPORT MADE BY AUDITOR GENERAL ON CAMPBELLTON

Following is the memorandum of the committee of the executive council upon the report of the auditor-general on conditions existing at Campbellton: The relief committee of the town of Campbellton, appointed by the citizens of that town immediately after the disastrous fire of July 11 last for the purpose of receiving and distributing relief to the inhabitants who were rendered homeless and destitute thereby, having submitted to his honor the lieutenant-governor-in-council the names and duties of the said committee, and the manner in which the same had been carried out, the auditor-general was appointed to go to Campbellton and investigate the existing conditions and requirements and to report the results to council, which he has done.

The auditor-general reports, among other things, that on the 19th of September, at Campbellton, I met the chairman of the relief committee and the chairman of the finance committee, as well as other officers, who explained the methods under which the several committees were working. These methods I found to be entirely satisfactory and would judge that every safeguard is being used for the equitable distribution of the funds and supplies.

All cash received for relief purposes is deposited in the three local banks in the joint names of the three members of the finance committee, consequently no monies can be drawn unless the checks bear the signatures of the three members of that committee.

The total amount of cash received by the relief committee to the 17th of September inclusive was $98,206.33; total expenditure to same date was $10,392.96, leaving a balance on hand of $87,813.37; $52,000 was appropriated to the building committee to give aid to the needy in rebuilding their homes, and also to pay for thirty small houses now in course of erection at a cost of $300 each. The committee are in hopes that the tents, now in use as living quarters, may be entirely dispensed with by the middle of October next.

To enable the committee to provide the poor with food and fuel during the winter months they estimate that $25,000 more will be required, and are depending upon the good people of Canada to forward that amount."

The said report also gives a statement of the bonded debt of the said town which at the time of the fire amounted to $300,400, the annual interest charge upon which was $12,920.

The amount required in the immediate future to provide for the usual town services, such as electric light plant, water and sewerage plant, fire protection plant, etc., and for which it is proposed to make a new issue, is reduced by insurance from old school building and electric plant to $113,119.

After a reference to the industries that are being rebuilt, and the epidemic of typhoid fever and its causes, the report concludes with the statement that "considering the great individual losses the people suffered by the fire, they appeared cheerful, and have strong faith in the future prosperity of the new Campbellton."

Upon consideration of the said report the council is of opinion that the measures adopted by the relief committee of the town of Campbellton to meet the requirements of the unfortunate situation in which the inhabitants of that town were placed in consequence of the almost total destruction of their homes and effects, have been in the best interest of the afflicted people, and that the distribution of the relief placed at their disposal has been made with due care, honesty and impartiality and that their strenuous labors merit commendation, and the committee of council therefore recommend that upon his honor the lieutenant-governor approving this minute, that a copy thereof be furnished the said relief committee.

WANT PROTECTION OF SHAD FISHERY

Ex-Gov. McClelan Advocates Joint Action of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

ST. JOHN BLAMED

Statement Made at Moncton Board of Trade That Fish Are Caught in This Harbor on the Way to Spawning Grounds—Better Mail Service on I. C. R. Advocated.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 10—Lieut.-Governor McClelan addressed the board of trade today on tides of the Bay of Fundy, marshlands and feasibility of a canal at Bay Verte between straits and Bay of Fundy.

He also referred to the importance of something being done to protect the shad fisheries in the Bay of Fundy, and urged the board to take the matter up with a view to preserving the spawning grounds for this fish. The matter was discussed by the board, and it was decided to memorialize the fisheries department to take measures to prevent the capture of fish on their way to the spawning grounds. Other boards of trade along the Bay of Fundy and in Nova Scotia are to be asked to co-operate with the Moncton board in this movement.

It was stated that the shad industry in the bay was being killed out largely as a result of the fish being caught in St. John harbor, en route to the spawning grounds.

Better mail accommodation at intermediate points between Moncton and St. John was also discussed, and it was decided to memorialize the postal department to have a mail car put on the maritime leaving for St. John in the morning, and also on the Springhill accommodation leaving here at 6 o'clock.

Another resolution was passed memorializing the postmaster-general to put a distributing mail clerk on the English mail special and endorsing a similar resolution passed by the maritime board.

The question of pilotage on the Petitcodiac river was discussed. Recently the pilotage limits have been extended to Moncton bridge and Dorchester, and Westmorland given two representatives on the commission. The impression was that compulsory pilotage was to be placed on the port of Moncton, but it was stated there was to be no change.

It was decided to communicate with Mr. Emmerson to ascertain definitely what the change meant.

SCHR. J. L. COLWELL HAS TOUGH TIME REACHING DIGBY

Lost Rudder and Split Headsails in a Gale While Near Destination.

Digby, N. S., Oct. 11—Schooner J. L. Colwell, Capt. W. R. Merriam, which arrived here today from Boston with creosoted timber for the government pier, had a tough experience in the Bay of Fundy last night and the crew a narrow escape from being lost on Lighthouse Point at the entrance to Digby Gut.

Capt. Merriam reports that he encountered a big northwest gale at 8 p. m. ten miles northwest of Digby Gut. A heavy sea carried away the vessel's rudder head. With the greatest difficulty and through the heroic efforts of the crew, a jury steering gear was rigged just in time to prevent the vessel and cargo from being a total loss on Lighthouse Point, where a tremendous surf and undertow were making destruction of everything within its reach.

The Colwell also split her head sails and lost considerable running gear. The vessel and cargo are both insured, the agent being J. Willard Smith, of St. John. The J. L. Colwell hails from St. John, being built in Cambridge (N. B.) in 1901. She is owned by H. M. Hatfield, of Port Greville (N. S.), and the master, who resides in Annapolis.

The new fishing schooner Dorothy M. Smart, owned by the Maritime Fish Corporation of Montreal, and commanded by Capt. Harry Ross, sailed this afternoon for the fishing grounds on her maiden trip.

STATEMENT WAS NOT MADE BY HON. MR. McCLELAN

Did Not Blame St. John Harbor Fishermen as Reported — Hale and Hearty.

Ex-Governor A. R. McClelan, of Riverside, Albert county, arrived in the city Tuesday evening with Mrs. McClelan. He looks as hale and hearty as he did years ago and takes the same keen interest in public men and events. It is very seldom that he speaks for the public, but being in Moncton Monday evening when there was a board of trade meeting he attended upon invitation of one of the members. He was asked to address the meeting, and during his remarks suggested that the marked falling off in the quantity of shad taken by the fishermen in that section would be a very proper matter to inquire into. Mr. McClelan was interrupted at this step by a gentleman present who volunteered the information that the fault lay with the fishermen in St. John harbor who caught the shad while en route to their spawning grounds. The newspaper correspondent attributed this statement to Mr. McClelan, which was quite incorrect.

Remove grease stains by saturating them with alcohol rather than benzine, as the alcohol will not leave the ring around the spots that is left by the benzine. Wash in cold water.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Strung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulder, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds.
Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

FOR HUMAN USE.
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise.
Elliman's Universal Embrocation.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

I PRESENT TO YOU A "HEALTH BELT MAN"

He Is 55 Years "Young"

He is 55 years young; not 55 old, for my Health Belt poured vitality into his blood, nerves and tissues until

HIS VIGOR WAS RESTORED

My marvelous HEALTH BELT, is a Wizard Worker, a mechanical self-treatment of the highest therapeutic value. It stands by you and never abandons its task until you are brought back to a state of vigorous Manhood, without an ache, pain or weakness. No drugs, no dieting, no restrictions of any sort, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Worn during the time you are sleeping, it opens its flood gates and drives a great, soft, warm stream of electric-vitality into your blood, nerve and weakened organs throughout the entire night; it cures forever the weakness in your back; it seeks out and expels from your system all rheumatic pains. The electro-suspensory attachment is there for a purpose; it is the strong feature of my Health Belt, and

ambition and a new view of life, with full self-confidence, surely delivers the electro-vitality to the parts most needing it. Courage, result. It makes you younger and keeps you going with the fire and vigor of the biggest, fullest blooded man you ever saw. The "HEALTH BELT MAN" cannot grown old, for he knows the secret of perpetual youth. It will place you in the "feeling fine" class. "I am a man again, thanks to your wonder-working Health Belt. Use my name as you see fit." So writes Samuel Ward, Box 915, Belleville, Ont. So have thousands before him.

I TAKE ALL THE RISK

All I want is a chance to prove to you the truth of my claims. Write to me, or call at my office and you can arrange to get the Belt and pay for it when cured. If not cured, send it back. If you prefer to pay cash down you get a discount.

This Wonderful Book is FREE

Call or Write for it Today

Call at my office for free test of Belt, or, if at a distance, fill in the coupon and let me get this wonder Health Book into your hands. It is sent free, sealed, by mail, and gives certain health and nature facts which every man (young, middle-aged or old) should have. It fully describes my Health Belt, and is beautifully illustrated. I have known 100,000 men who sought my aid—I should know you.

DR. E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.
Name.....
Address.....
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays until 9 p. m.

MAGNIFICENT PIANO —AND— $100.00 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

Absolutely Free

FOR CORRECT ANSWERS IN THIS PUZZLE CONTEST

Last Season we ran our first great Competition and gave away a magnificent Piano and $100.00 in Cash. (Names of winners furnished on application.) This competition was so successful that we have decided to run another one this time. It is open to all. It does not cost you one cent to enter this contest.

If you did not share in our last distribution of prize money do not fail to try this time.

1st PRIZE,—A magnificently carved Piano and beautiful stool to match.

This magnificent Instrument is fit for the finest home in the land and is the Grandest Prize ever offered in a competition of this kind. It will be cased Free of Charge and shipped to the person whose answer to our puzzle is judged neatest, best written, and nearest correct.

2nd PRIZE,—$25.00 in Cash
3rd PRIZE,—$15.00 " "
4th PRIZE,—$10.00 " "
5 PRIZES,—$5.00 each in Cash
25 PRIZES,—$1.00 " " "
Total Cash Prizes,—$100.00

Below you will find 3 sets of jumbled letters. The first when properly arranged spells the name of a well-known Canadian City. The second spells the name of a well-known vegetable. The third spells the name of a well-known fruit.

TONREALM — A well-known Canadian city
TOATOP — A well-known vegetable
AREP — A popular fruit

To help you solve it we have underlined the first letter in each word. For the best written, neatest, and nearest correct answer we will give Absolutely Free the first prize, a magnificent piano exactly as described above. $100.00 in cash will be divided among the 33 next best solutions, and in addition we are going to give away free over 1,000 handsome and costly premiums to competitors. We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business and when we say we will give away the magnificent prizes we will do so. Not one dollar or any premium goes to any employee of the firm

CONDITIONS,—Write your answer neatly and plainly on a sheet of paper, and send it to us. Remember that neatness and hand-writing count as well in this contest as a correct solution to the puzzle.

Children under twelve years of age will not be permitted to enter.

No employes of ours or relation of employee will be allowed to compete.

There is a simple condition that must be complied with which we will write you about as soon as we receive your answer.

The judging will be in the hands of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity having no connection with this firm.

Their decision is to be accepted as final—you can rely on an absolutely fair judgment being given.

Send your answer at once and as soon as we receive it we will write you telling you if it is correct and informing you of the condition mentioned above. Address

THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. 173 , TORONTO, ONT.