MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

COST OF RUNNING FOREIGN AND AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS

Ships That Cost $6,500,000 Abroad Would Cost $8,100,000 in the United States—Difference of Interest, Repairs, Insurance, Wages, Food, Etc., Would Amount to $1,000,000 Annually

(Journal of Commerce)

During the recent discussion of the subsidy bill on March 2 J. Sloat Fassett, representative for New York, made these remarks on the comparative costs of running a first class steamship under conditions in Great Britain and the United States. He said:

"Much has been said in this debate by gentlemen on the opposite side about the Mauretania and the Lusitania. These magnificent boats—the finest steamers afloat, the best creation of modern nautical skill and ability—were practically donated to the Cunard line. Nothing has been spared to make them perfect; nothing has been spared which could render them more swift, more strong, more true, more useful. Nothing has been spared to secure economy of administration, of maintenance and of operation. These magnificent vessels cost $6,500,000 each. The English government loaned the money to the Cunard Line—to the company—under terms and in accordance with agreement whereby the subsidies paid by the government meet every payment of interest and principal the moment it becomes due. At the end of twenty years the Mauretania and the Lusitania will not have cost the Cunard Company one cent. All the Cunard Company has had to do, all the Cunard Company will have to do is to make a profit over and above the cost of maintenance and operation. Now, where would an American be in undertaking to do anything against the Mauretania and the Lusitania?

"Here is where he would find himself: In the first place I will take the illustration, even if he should buy the ship in England at the same cost. If the American bought the ship in England he would pay six and a half million dollars for it. So would the Englashman; but the Englishman would get his money for 2 3-4 per cent and the American would pay five per cent for his money. In this one item is a handicap of $146,250 every year on interest. It would cost the American 1 per cent annually more for the repairs; that is, $65,000. It would cost the American $130,000 more a year for the wages and salaries of the officers and crew. It would cost the American $48,750 more a year for the food for the crew, because under our 'inadequate navigation laws' it is made necessary to feed a sailor like a man. At the end of one year before our American owner was on an even keel with the Englishman he must earn $390,000 more than the Lusitania, and the same is true of the Mauretania.

"And this is the case where we have been permitted to buy in the foreign market, under my supposition.

"But now let us take the conditions as they actually exist were we compelled to build the Mauretania or the Lusitania in America. It would cost us to build one of these ships $8,125,000. We would pay 5 per cent for our money $406,250. The Englishman would get his boat at $6,500,000, at 2 3-4 per cent interest, or $178,750. It would cost us $248,375 or 3 1-2 per cent for repairs; the Lusitania costs 2 1-2 per cent for repairs, or $162,500. It would cost us 5 per cent for wages. The Englishman would pay 3 per cent for wages. We would pay $406,250; the Englishman would pay $195,000. We would pay 4 per cent for food; the Englishman would pay 3 1-2 per cent for food. We would pay $325,000; the Englishman would pay $211,250. We would pay for insurance 6 per cent; the Englishman would pay the same. For depreciation we would have 5 per cent, the same as the Englishman pays. But we are paying this on $8,125,000, so that ou insurance bill is $487,500, against the Englishman's of $390,000, and our depreciation is $406,250, as against the Englishman's of $325,000, or an annual handicap on account of difference in cost and charges of $995,875. For twenty years, which is the life of the English contract with the Lusitania, the handicap would amount to $19,917,500.

"To pay a 5 per cent dividend the American would have to earn $406,250; the Englishman would have to earn $325,000, or an annual increase of earnings on the part of the American amounting to $81,250 which, in twenty years would amount to $1,625,000; or, in other words, in order to be on an even keel with the English boat the American boat in twenty years would have to earn more than the Englishman $21,542,500. In the meantime the Lusitania gets a subsidy of $6,500,000, plus the interest at 2 3-4 per cent.

"This is the kind of competition which we are obliged to meet; it is bitter and it is destructive, for, of two ships of equal capacity, officered and manned by a crew of equal ability, directed by a company of equal sagacity, that one ship will get the business which can carry the trade the cheapest, and that ship can carry the cheapest which costs the least to build, maintain and operate."

TERRIBLE CALCULI

Hamilton Man Tortured By Stone in the Bladder

TREATED BY DOCTORS FOR A YEAR AND GREW STEADILY WORSE

THEN CAME GIN PILLS—AND A CURE

Cut Out The Coupon and Mail Today For Free Trial Box.

What Causes Stone in the Bladder and Inflammation of the Bladder

The kidney always. The kidneys should filter urine and urea (or waste matter) from the blood. When they do not, urea stays in the blood and is changed into uric acid. This uric acid inflames the bladder, and worse still, forms Stones or Calculi. The only possible way to cure these serious bladder troubles is to cure the kidneys.

Gin Pills Cure

They act directly on the kidneys—strengthen them—heal them—and enable them to filter the blood properly. This prevents uric acid being formed at all. With no excess of uric acid, the bladder is no longer irritated and stones cannot be formed.

Money Back

Every box of Gin Pills is sold with a guarantee of money back if not just as represented. Get six boxes at your dealer's for $2.50—take them regularly—and if you feel that they have not helped you, return the empty boxes and get your money. Gin Pills are sold everywhere at 50c. per box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

Everyone who lives in the neighborhood of **Hamilton, Ont.** knows about the strange case of Mr. Herman.

For a year, he puzzled Hamilton physicians. Theysaid he had "Inflammation of the Bladder." But all their treatment did him no good. Two and a half boxes of GIN PILLS (at a cost of 50 cents per box) did what the doctors couldn't.

JOHN HERMAN

Messrs. The National Drug and Chemical Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen—

I cannot express myself strongly enough when I speak of what Gin Pills have done for me. When I remember how I suffered not so long ago from Kidney and Bladder trouble, and how now I am healthy and well and strong and able to do a full day's work, I feel I should speak and tell other sufferers of my experience and of the wonderful merits of Gin Pills.

Something over four years ago I was taken down with what the doctors called inflammation of the bladder, intense pains in the back and loins, great pain and difficulty in urinating, and agony at times confined me to bed for three or four days at a time. Poultices were laid across my back and front, and by laying in a certain position I could get relief and then get up and go to work, although frequently I would have to leave my work before nine o'clock and return home to bed.

The pain was greatest in the region of the bladder, and during the attacks, which occurred more and more frequently, amounted to unbearable agony, and I became so weak that I could not walk across the floor.

For over a year I continued to get worse, and the doctors could do nothing to relieve or cure me. My case seemed hopeless but my wife noticed in the paper one day what Gin Pills had done for others, and sent for a box to try and see if they would help me.

From the very first I noticed and felt that Gin Pills were doing me good. The pain was relieved at once and the attacks began to come at longer intervals, and hope that perhaps I might be cured returned to me once more.

I continued taking the pills for about six weeks, and then to my surprise and delight, the stone I sent you some time ago, come away from me and my pain stopped. I continued to take the pills for a short time longer, and rapidly regained health and strength. It is now three years since Gin Pills cured me. I have had no return of the trouble and I have not lost a day's work on account of it since.

You cannot understand how grateful we are for Gin Pills. There is not the slightest doubt that they saved my life, and we recommend them to anyone who complains of pains in the back or bladder.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN HERMAN.
512 James St. North, Hamilton.

We have known of this case for three years. We hesitated to tell all the facts to the public, until we were convinced, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Mr. Herman was cured—he is CURED and is today a well, strong, active man.

If you suffer with Bladder or Kidneys, or have a friend who does, cut out the coupon and try GIN PILLS at our expense. See for yourself that we have not overstated their virtues, but that they do all and more than we claim for them.

Here is the coupon. Use it today—NOW.

This is an Exact Reproduction of the Stone which GIN PILLS Brought Away From Mr. Herman

You have often gotten a speck of dust in the eye. It felt as big as an egg, and seemed to tear the eyeball like a barb wire fence. But when you got the speck out, it was so small that you could hardly see it.

Imagine how a stone, the size of the one above, would irritate and inflame the delicate lining of the bladder. Then you can imagine what Mr. Herman suffered, until he took GIN PILLS.

GIN PILLS cost 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all drug stores. Money refunded if GIN PILLS do not cure.

FREE SAMPLES

We want you to try GIN PILLS at our expense. Cut out the coupon below and mail it to Dept. A. National Drug and Chemical Co., Toronto, and the sample will be mailed to you. We do this so that you can see for yourself what a grand medicine they are.

But don't delay. Do it now—while the matter is fresh in your mind and you have the coupon at hand.

DEPT. A.
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.
Please deliver, without cost to me, a sample box of Gin Pills. T. I.
Name.....
Street.....
P. O.....
197

CURE MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE

What Dodd's Kidney Pills Did For One Family.

Cured Chas. Bell of Rheumatism and His Wife of Inflammation of the Kidneys—Mrs. Bell's Statement

North Range, Digby Co., N. S., March 26—(Special)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike is shown in the cases of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bell of this place. A short time ago Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mr. Bell of Rheumatism from which he had suffered for ten years. This led Mrs. Bell to try them for Inflammation of the Kidneys and she makes the following statement:

"I was troubled with Inflammation of the Kidneys for twenty-four years. Some few years ago I got worse and was laid up for a long time. When I was able to be up again the doctor told me I must on no account do any work. I suffered from Dropsy and my feet would swell so I could not wear my shoes.

"My husband benefitted so much from taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to give them a trial and though I have taken only three boxes I am well and can wear my shoes and do nearly all my own housework. I cannot say too much for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make weak Kidneys strong, and sick Kidneys well.

SPECTACLES VENDOR TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Bangor, Me., March 26—In what is supposed to have been a temporary fit of insanity, Fred. Palmer, a traveling vendor of spectacles, who hails from Beverley (Mass.), cut his throat with a small pocket knife about three o'clock this afternoon, at the home of his father-in-law, John Mulligan, 801 Main street. Death resulted a few minutes later.

Palmer, who was about 35 years of age, is survived by his wife and by a few relatives who reside in Beverly.

QUEBEC BREWERY TRUST COMPLETED

Will Have $12,000,000 Capital, and All Plants Are in it

Montreal, March 26.—It was announced today that negotiations for the promotion of a provincial beer trust were practically complete and that within a short time every important brewery in the province would be included in the trust, and pass under the control of a holding company with a capital of about $12,000,000.

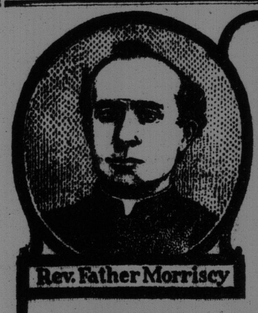
The holding company is being financed by Charles R. Hosmer, of Montreal, backed by other Montreal and provincial capitalists. The underwriting syndicate has arranged with the Royal Trust Company for the financing of the deal and their banking will be done by the Montreal Bank.

After the valuation has been concluded, which will take about sixty days, each concern will receive sixty-five per cent. of the value of its lands, buildings and plant in six per cent. bonds of the holding company, and the balance of thirty-five per cent. in seven per cent. preferred stock.

The good will will be paid for in common stock, based on the out-turn of 1906. If any of the parties wish to dispose of their preferred stock, it will be bought in at $85 a share, while the common stock will be pooled for three years. The bond issue will be $12,000,000, and it is stipulated that the holding company will assume no liabilities, thus beginning with a clear sheet.

It is stated that there will be no alteration in the price of beer and ale, and that each brewery will run as at present, subject to the control of the syndicate. This is with the idea of doing away with the competition which has of late demoralized the trade, and is said to have led to brewers adopting many bad practices in order to sell their goods, including the starting of saloon men and equipping their places, which has led to many unfit men going into the retail beer trade.

No. 3 Company 3rd Regiment C. G. A. will hold their annual dinner in the Park Hotel on Tuesday night next at 8 o'clock; dress drill order. All men who have not received their uniforms will meet at the armory, Fort Howe, on Monday evening. The company quarter-master-sergeant will issue clothing from 7.30 to eight o'clock.



Rev. Father Morriscy

Rheumatism for Several Years—Now as well as Ever

647 Main St., St. John, N. B., Nov. 27. 1908.

Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd.

I am writing to tell you I have been a victim to Rheumatism for several years, and have been treated by seven doctors without finding any permanent relief until I got Father Morriscy's medicine. It has cured me so I am able to do my work and find I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours truly,
JOHN CRAWFORD.

Rheumatism cannot exist when the kidneys are in perfect working order for then they take out of the blood all the Uric Acid, which alone causes the Rheumatism.

Father Morriscy's "No. 7" Tablets

act directly on the kidneys, toning them up and helping them to clear the blood of the Uric Acid. If the Rheumatism is of long standing it may take some time to clear out all the poison, but almost from the first "No. 7" Tablets relieve the pain, and if used faithfully they rarely fail to cure.

Even if other remedies have done you no good, do not give up till you have tried Father Morriscy's "No. 7" Tablets.

50c. at your dealer's. 27

Father Morriscy Medicine Co. Ltd. Chatham, N.B.

THE FIVE-CENT SHOW, AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

(Mail and Empire.)

It is announced that a London inventor has brought photography one step, and a long one, nearer the goal of reproducing colors as accurate as it now produces lines. That the invention will eventually attain the end that has been dreamed of by generations of photographers seems not unlikely, for it is said that some colors can be exactly reproduced, some partly re-presented, and some cannot be caught at all. The films, however, even with their present limitations, are expected to give a great impetus to the already wonderfully popular electric theatre, whose entire performance consists of kinetoscope pictures.

The remarkable growth of this theatre, which we call a "five-cent show" must have impressed most people in Toronto, as in other large cities, whether they have visited these places of entertainment or not. Indeed, it may be said that the three most marked changes on the down-town streets of Toronto in the past decade have been wrought by restaurants, jewelry shops, and moving picture houses. The latter originated in the United States, and as long ago as the Chicago World's Fair there were numerous little booths where these blurred, buzzing, shuddering visions were displayed, the crude ancestors of the clear, silent, life-like pictures of today. As far as one's memeory may be trusted, the first films to attract any any attention in Toronto were those of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, which, if we were to depend upon our eyes, took place in a considerable snowstorm. The objection to the early exhibitions was that they were hard to look at for any length of time, because of the perfect showering of silver scales down the screen on which the pictures were thrown.

There was also the noise, and trusting again to memory, a rather disagreeable smell. These defects, however, were so speedily corrected that no one had time to "sound a note of warning," or "view with alarm" the picture exhibitions before they had been improved and were rapidly installing themselves as part of the performance in every vaudeville theatre in the land. From the one rough moving picture show that remained permanent after the World's Fair, the number has grown to at least 15,000 in the United States alone, and no doubt there are some hundreds in Canada. New York City supports 650 electric theatres. Central Russia maintains 10,000; and it is difficult to calculate the tens of thousands that are thriving in other parts of Europe and in England. The invention of naturally colored films will cause these kinetoscope shows to still further multiply, and perhaps by the time the saloon is extirpated there may be as many five-cent theatres as there used to be bar-rooms.

At first the kinetoscope people were cohtent to set up their photographic apparatus at a ring side or at a race track, and today the "Finish of the Derby" and "Johnson Landing the Knock-out Punch" remain their most profitable pictures. They would show the departure of a train, a busy corner in London, street scenes in strange lands, the departure of troops, and other interesting spectacles which the kinetoscope proprietors had no more control over than the audience that subsequently viewed the films. It may have been the first payment of a small sum to a couple of prize-fighters to pull off their match at a time of day that would serve the objects of the photographers that suggested the present policy of arranging various exhibitions for the sole benefit of the films, and with no other witnesses than the kinetoscope man and his assistants. At any rate, the practice soon grew, until it is now the established custom.

On a vast scale are some of these exhibitions arranged. We have army scenes, with hundreds of uniformed men marching and firing, with all the visual evidences of war. Railway locomotives are chartered for the pictures of "daring hold-ups." Solid steel safes are blown up by nitro-glycerine to teach us how yeggmen work. The latest development is what is called the "studio picture." The studio picture is a bioscope drama, acted, not in the open air, by large gangs of "supers," but on a regular stage. The performers are the best actors and actresses who can be secured, and when it is said that Signora Duse has appeared in some of them, not much criticism of the calibre of the players can be made. As much care is taken in the staging of these studio pictures as in any important drama, for the only difference between them is that the bioscope play is a pantomime. Of course, in appearing before a camera the actors may find it more natural to speak than to remain voiceless; but skill in pantomime counts for everything. On this side of the Antlantic, the pantomime is a branch of the drama that has attracted not attention, but it has been highly developed abroad, and performances for the kinetoscope are found in large numbers.

The path is clear for the moving picture theatres to become almost as educational as the theatres. In some ways they rival the newspapers, for the day after King Edawrd visited Berlin the kinetoscope views of the chief incidents of his reception were entertaining crowds in London. Some prejudice against the five-cent houses exists, on the score of danger from fire, and a more rigid inspection of aisles and exits is demanded than was the case some years ago. Otherwise, they are the most popular institution of a decade, or even of a quarter of a century.

CURES CHILDREN'S CROUPY COLDS

At this season of cold, searching winds and changeable weather, children will catch cold, will contract croup, bronchitis and sore throat. The experienced mother knows of nothing half so good as a vigorous rubbing of neck and chest with Nerviline—rub it in well, and apply a Nerviline Porous Plaster. If the case is obstinate, give twenty drops of Nerviline in hot sweetened water every four hours.

This treatment is simply wonderful—swollen, inflamed tissues are soothed and healed, coughing is promptly allayed, hard, strong phlegm is loosened and every trace of cold and cough disappears.

Nerviline is so safe to use, so powerful, so penetrating—makes such a good all round household remedy that for nearly fifty years thousands of bottles are used every day.

NERVILINE

Remember the name NERVILINE, and refuse any substitute that a druggist may ask you to take instead of Nerviline. Large bottles 25c. each.

C. P. R. AWARDS A BIG IRRIGATION CONTRACT

Calgary, March 26.—(Special)—The C. P. R. have let a contract to Foley, Welsh & Stuart for the construction of 600 miles of irrigration ditches to complete the western section of the great system. The main canal will be forty feet wide and will carry six and a half feet of water. A quarter million acres will be served by the system when completed.

AFTER THE APRIL SNOWSTORM.

The Poet—I have here a little poem on "The Beautiful Snow."

The Editor—Ah! At last you have written a real, up-to-date spring poem.

EXPERIENCED MAN

Wifey—Is my hat on straight?

Hubby—I presume it is on the way you want it. It is not on horizontally.

If you are troubled with DANDRUFF and an ITCHING, BURNING SCALP,

Hay's Hair Health

will positively remove all traces of it, and stop the itching and burning, keep the scalp healthy and clean and encourage the growth of new hair.

Do not delay as the dandruff germ kills the hair roots and stops the growth of hair.

IS NOT A DYE.

$1 AND 50c. BOTTLES, AT DRUGGISTS.

Hay's Harfina Soap cures Eczema, red, rough and chapped hands, and all skin diseases. Keeps skin fine and soft, 25c. druggists. Send 2c for free books, "The Care of the Skin," "The Care of the Hair."

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

DOWNFALL OF TAFT BARELY AVERTED

Oak Chair Gave Way Under Cares of State—and Other Weighty Matters

Washington, March 26—The presidential chair broke down.

Under the weight of President Taft's 240 pounds, more or less, plus cares of state, which have been pressing upon him more heavily than usual since March 4, the big oaken swivel chair behind his mahogany topped desk in the executive office gave way and the President extracted himself from the wreckage just in time to save a bad tumble.

He was not hurt nor gravely shocked, for if the truth be told Mr. Taft is not unaccustomed to such accidents. Chairs in general are not built in contemplation of carrying so much weight and he has at sundry times had sad experiences with them.

Mr. Taft took the accident good-naturedly, and sent for a substitute chair, which was moved in from the cabinet room. The substitute is not so big or comfortable as the one built especially for the president, but it will serve the purpose.

Meanwhile the crippled chair has been sent away to a furniture shop, with directions to insert in it a spring which shall have first been subjected to the heat and cold, acid and pressure tests.

LANGUAGE OF EYES FOR SPANISH SWAIN

In Spanish speaking countries young women are allowed but little of the liberty that they enjoy in lands where English is the native tongue. They rarely meet young men at social entertainments, and are never permitted to converse with them except in the presence of older people. They do, of course, contrive to carry on flirtations, but chiefly with the eyes. In every town in a Spanish-speaking country there is a plaza, where a band plays on one or two evenings of a week. The young men and women congregate there, the former walking round and round in one direction and the latter in the opposite direction. Thus they are constantly meeting and making eyes at each other, but they do not pair off or sit down on the benches together. When a young man wants to pay his attentions to a girl he must get notes smuggled to her or "play the bear"—that is, stand under the window of her room and try to attract her attention, either by serenading her with some musical instrument, or, if he has no gift that way, by simply waiting patiently until she chances to look out and cast him an encouraging glance. In spite, however, of all difficulties and obstacles, Cupid contrives to find a way, and young people fall in love and marry just as in lands where etiquette is less strict and opportunities for tete-a-tete conversations more frequent.—Wide World Magazine.

MAKING A PAIR OF SHOES EVERY FOUR MINUTES

(Chicago News.)

How long would it take you to make a pair of boots, do you think. You probably had better not begin it, especially if you need them soon. Even a cobbler in the old days, working with his assistant, would spend a day and a half making a pair of boots. And the cost would be about $4. But now, of course, shoes are made by machinery, and it is astonishing to hear how quickly they are made. It takes just four minutes to make a pair of boots! And the labor cost is about 35 cents. Of course no one makes the whole boot nowadays. There are a hundred different men making different parts of it, and each one does the same thing over and over again, and each man learns to do his particular work especially well and quickly. And you should see the buttons sewed on! A boy takes the part of the shoe where the buttons are to go and fits into a machine, throws in a handful of buttons quite carelessly, turns the machine, and in no time out comes the piece of leather with all the buttons exactly in the right place. No wonder some factories turn out ten thousand pairs of shoes in a day!

More than seventy boys listened to Dr. Malcolm's talk on "First Aid to the Injured" given in the Y. M. C. A. building last evening, and received much useful information.

HITCH IN SETTLEMENT OF STEEL-COAL SUIT

Demand for $400,000 Damages for Shut-down of Plant in 1906 Angers President Ross

Montreal, March 26.—(Special)—A hitch has arisen in the negotiations between the coal and steel companies, which at present bids fair to delay a settlement or perhaps prevent any immediate agreement.

This is the reported demand of the steel company for $400,000 damages for losses caused by the shutting down of their plant in 1906 owing to the failure of a coal supply. This claim is not regarded with favor by the coal people, and acute differences of opinion appear to have developed on the subject. In fact so sharp have the differences been that, although at noon Mr. Ross appeared to be sanguine that a settlement was in sight, a few minutes later when he received the demands of the steel people he was prepared to break off negotiations altogether and leave on a trip to the south.

A BIG HALIFAX ESTATE DIVIDED

Estate of John F. Stairs Partially Settled in Probate Court Yesterday

Halifax, March 26—The estate of the late John F. Stairs was partially settled in the probate court today. The estate was worth $279,758.

Among the legacies paid were the governor's Dalhousie College, $3,000; Helen B. Stairs, $43,387; Ethel M. Stairs, $21,193; James A. Stairs, $22,928; G. L. Lockyer, $9,179; G. S. Stairs, $21,193; Eric Stairs, $21,193; Margaret R. Stairs, $21,193; the executors' commission was $13,498 and the succession duty was $10,738.

ODDFELLOWS HAVE PLEASANT EVENING

Last evening Peerless Lodge, I. O. O. F., paid a fraternal visit to Pioneer Lodge, in their rooms Oddfellows' Hall, Union street. The guests were welcomed by the noble grand, Hedley V. McKinnon. Speeches in reply were delivered by Messrs Thorne and Warwick of Peerless lodge and Mr. Shillington of Siloam.

There was then a short programme. Songs by Joseph Murdoch, C. W. Fowler, Mr. Logan and Mr. Gorrie; readings by D. B. Doig, Chas. Ledford, J. Salmon, H. E. Codner and Mr. Withers, and speeches by M. D. Brown, Dr. Christie, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Dunham. At the close refreshments were served.

LADIES, WHY NOT PRESERVE YOUR YOUTH AND BEAUTY?

Parisian Sage, the quick acting hair restorer, is now for sale in St. John at the drug store of Chas. R. Wasson, 100 King street, and is sold with a rigid guarantee at 50 cents a bottle.

Parisian Sage has an immense sale and here are the reasons:

It is safe and harmless.

It cures dandruff in two weeks, by killing the dandruff germ.

It stops falling hair.

It promptly stops itching of the scalp.

It makes the hair soft and luxuriant.

It gives life and beauty to the hair.

It is not sticky or greasy.

It is the daintiest perfumed hair tonic made.

It is the best, the most pleasant and invigorating hair dressing made.

Fight shy of the druggist who offers you a substitute, he is unworthy of your confidence.

HOW HE KEEPS HIS WORD.

Said Jones, "This Lenten season
No wine shall touch my lips."
And now the foolish fellow
Through straws his cocktail sips.

SIR WM. McGREGOR FOR QUEENSLAND

Newfoundland's Governor to Be Sent to Australia — Other Changes

London, March 26.—The following changes in the British colonial service have been announced:

Sir Wm. MacGregor, governor of Newfoundland, has been made governor of Queensland; Sir Ralph Champneys Williams, governor of the Windward Islands, succeeds to the governorship of Newfoundland, and Sir James Hayes Sadler, governor and commander-in-chief of the East African protectorate, becomes governor of the Windward Islands.

Eczema, Salt Rheum.

Eczema or Salt Rheum, as it is often called, is one of the most agonizing of skin diseases. It manifests itself in little round blisters, which contain an extremely irritating fluid. These break and subsequently a crust or scale is formed.

The intense burning, itching and smarting, especially at night or when the part is exposed to any strong heat, are almost unbearable.

The pre-eminent success which Burdock Blood Bitters has met with in permanently curing a disease of such severity is due to its wonderful blood cleansing and purifying properties.

No other remedy has done, or can do, so much for those who are almost driven to distraction with the terrible torture, as our thousands of signed testimonials can testify to.

Mrs. John O'Connor, Burlington, N.S., writes:—"For years I suffered with Salt Rheum. I tried a dozen different medicines, but most of them only made it worse. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and before I had taken half a dozen doses I could see a change so I continued its use and now I am completely cured. I cannot say too much for your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

SEES NO PROSPECTS OF A COAL STRIKE

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers Says Men Will Continue to Work Indefinitely

Indianapolis, Ind., March 26—"I see no prospect of a strike in the anthracite coal field," said Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at the close of today's session of the national executive board. "The miners will continue at work indefinitely.

"I hope for another conference with the anthracite operators next week or the following week. I maintain that the anthracite operators must deal with the miners' organization as a whole, but I believe that some time will elapse before a crisis is reached in our negotiations with the anthracite mine owners."

DEALINGS IN FUTURE.

Mr. Acker—That's right; calculating how much you have spent on your spring outfit, are you?

Mrs. Acker (calmly) I am making up my appropriation for summer dresses and

RESENTMENT.

Dinks—Hello, old man, I hear you have had some reverses—over your ears in debt, they tell me.

Winks—Yes; but it might be worse. Suppose I had ears like yours?

70 Years with Coughs and Colds

We have had **seventy years** of experience with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. That makes us have great confidence in it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak throats, and weak lungs. Ask your own doctor what experience he has had with it. He knows. He can advise you wisely. Keep in close touch with him.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.