

UNIQUE CHAPEL FOR FUNERALS.

A Mortuary Crypt at the Ritualistic Church of the Advent, Boston.

Bishop Grafton, Who Conceived the Idea, Will Consecrate the Chapel—The Latter Is for Obsequies of Those Dying Away From Home.

The mortuary chapel of the Church of the Advent, which was provided for in the original plan, but which has never been fitted up for use until lately, will be consecrated later in the month.

It was Bishop Grafton's idea to have the chapel, originally, as he was rector of the Advent during the building of the crypt, which had its inception in his far-seeing wisdom.

The exercises will take place in the church proper, and at a certain time in the service the bishop will be attending will pass down into the mortuary chapel, and there the blessing will be given.

The chapel is finished in brick and stone, and has its individual entrance from Mt. Vernon street.

Many handsome embroideries in black have been donated by friends of the late Fr. Harold Ethelbert Addison, in whose memory the chapel is being fitted up.

Fr. Addison was connected with the Advent church but a short time, but was very much beloved by the congregation who came in contact with the young clergyman during his first pastorate.

A bronze memorial tablet on the walls of the crypt is appropriately inscribed with his name and the dates of his death and call to the Advent.

Two large solid bronze candlesticks finished in antique coloring, stand on the altar, and the whole of the altar is some carved bronze crucifix on an ebony cross inscribed as follows: "In memory of Harold Ethelbert Addison, rector, St. John's Church, St. John, N. B., from 1898 to 1903."

A credence table of old English oak stands near the altar, for the use of the service, bearing in its carved lettering a scriptural injunction. It is another handsome gift, the name of whose donor is not yet made public.

In the rear of the altar will be hung the dorsal, which of course, will be of black. In keeping with the general decoration of the chapel, which is located just under the main altar of the church.

The purpose of the chapel is twofold. Those desirous of having private burial and a solemn requiem in a more secluded manner than is afforded by the larger church will have in the chapel just what is needed. It also aims to fill the need of those dying in hotels or apartment houses, and whose remains would otherwise await burial in the rooms of an undertaker.

The honor of consecrating the first chapel of its kind in this city falls to a Boston born boy, Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac, who was born April 12, 1830, and who is the son of Major Joseph Grafton of the war of 1812, and survivor of the port of Boston for many years.

Bishop Grafton entered the Harvard law school, and was later connected with the noted law firm of Sawyer & Welch in our own city. But the legal profession did not offer to the brilliant young lawyer that which his soul craved, and he abandoned it for the church.

Under the guidance of Bishop Whittingham of Maryland, he studied for holy orders, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1853. In 1866 Fr. Grafton went to England, and with Fr. Benson and Fr. O'Neill founded the Brotherhood of St. John the Evangelist at Cowley, Oxford, and was made rector of the Advent in 1872, resigning from his rectorship of that church to be made bishop of Fond du Lac in 1888.

The bishopric of Fond du Lac is a very extensive one, having grown wonderfully under the gifted bishop's administrations, and covering a territory of 27,000 square miles.

CHAMBERLAIN POLICY.

Lecture by Prof. I. Woodbridge Riley, Of the U. N. B., at St. John's (Stone) Church Last Evening, Largely Attended—Eloquent Discussions Followed the Lecture.

Prof. I. Woodbridge Riley, Ph. D., professor of political economy at the University of New Brunswick, lectured in St. John's (Stone) church school house Tuesday on the Chamberlain Policy. The lecture was most interesting and worthy of the highest appreciation of the goodly number in attendance.

It was given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of the church. Capt. Beverly Armstrong, occupied the chair. Rev. John deSoyres made some introductory remarks, followed by the chairman, who introduced the lecturer. Prof. Riley said that England is a free trade country in a protection world. She offers an open door in a street of padlocks. The result is that England is the dumping ground of her bounty fed rivals.

The Chamberlain scheme is to meet protection by its own means; to get the colonies to discriminate against countries which discriminate against England. Therefore England and her colonies should have joint rights of taxation of nations. As things are now free trade is unfair trade. It is one-sided. Chamberlain is leading the people to see that foreign trade must be met by combined action.

The arguments in favor of the protective scheme are three. Under a preferential tariff the balance of trade is in favor of Canada and not of the United States. Again, home industries would be developed, money would be kept in the land, and there would be more work and higher wages. The infant industries in Canada apparently require more protection than they enjoy now. The cotton industry in this country, as is shown by the importation of Lancashire weavers. Woollen weaving is not highly adaptable here because of the dry climate. Cattle raising does not require the taking off of the English embargo. Iron may need more protection because of the position of the United States. Steel production, for all this Canada cannot compete with the United States. Her secondary industries, including the manufacture of luxuries, must be stimulated. There is no doubt that the intellectual advantage in the diversification of manufactures.

The so-called military argument in favor of protection does not apply to the Dominion, which is at liberty to fall back on imperial means of defence. Yet a tariff wall means necessary and inevitable. They have the right to insist on a preference to the mother country. She in turn should help the colonies by erecting a protective tariff. Chamberlain has gone back to his former Zollverein scheme, which would turn the empire into a close corporation, with mutual profit sharing. But the reality is a common pool of real imperial chambers of commerce does not appear to be strong enough.

The schemes of mutual benefit should be supplemented by a common pool of real imperial chambers of commerce does not appear to be strong enough. A preferential tariff in favor of the colonies should be supplemented by the imposition of taxes upon foreign made goods which are now dumped into the dear old Brit. The difficulties of the tariff wall, and increased cost of living for the working men might thus be met by the revenue derived from the Chamberlain plan. It was only a great foresight, his scheme may be one leading to a general reciprocity. It is especially valuable to the Dominion, and the States is an artificial one. Especially in the maritime provinces do the currents of commerce flow north and south, and the whole north American border there is a growing sentiment in favor of reciprocity. Thus the Detroit and the States is an artificial one. Especially in the maritime provinces do the currents of commerce flow north and south, and the whole north American border there is a growing sentiment in favor of reciprocity.

Edward Furwielder made the charge of fighting on the north side of King square Monday night. He claims that he is a seaman on the schooner Haven, and in company with his captain had come out of one of the square hotels, where a stranger came up and detained the captain, while he went on. He waited for the captain, and finally went back for him, whereupon the stranger struck him. An officer immediately appeared on the scene and arrested the defendant. Officer Totten, who made the arrest, said both men were fighting. He arrested them, but one, named Secord, managed to get away. The prisoner was remanded in order that the captain might be present.

A girl was married at Dover, Del., recently and was obliged to ask for police protection to keep a rejected lover from kidnapping her.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. THE OLD RELIABLE. And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Sprains and all Lamenesses.

This is the most successful remedy of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not know what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. ENOBOS FELLA, VT.

ST. JOHN MAN IN PHILIPPINES.

Frank G. Williams Praises U. S. Work There. Another Rebellion Impossible—The "Water Cure" Cruelty He Says, Is Only a Joke.

Frank G. Williams, of the United States transport service between San Francisco and Manila, Philippine Islands, is home on a visit to his parents who reside on Orange street. Mr. Williams arrived in the city last Saturday from New York, where the transport "Kilpatrick," of which he is chief engineer, is undergoing a general overhauling preparatory to her sailing again in a few days for the east.

As Mr. Williams has to report for duty some time next week, his stay in the place of his school days will be necessarily brief. He, however, is spending his time to good advantage in looking up old chums and laughing over pranks of by-gone days. Mr. Williams leaves on Saturday for New York.

Mr. Williams has made several trips to the Philippine Islands and can speak authoritatively of the conditions as they exist in Uncle Sam's new possession. He says that many reports in the newspapers, purporting to treat of the Philippine situation, are so contrary to the facts that little or no reliance can be placed in them.

"The United States has gained a valuable possession in the Philippine Islands," said Mr. Williams, "and will ultimately have cause to rejoice in the lead which she is now apparently so burdensomely carrying. The Philippines are rich in undeveloped resources, though unfortunately inhabited by a people who have little capacity to appreciate them. American push and enterprise are fast supplying the needed means to develop the most unbounded possibilities of the country."

"The Philippines," Mr. Williams says, "are woefully unfit for self-government. As a race, they are ignorant and sluggish, though among them there occasionally come up men of some ability. The English people, however, are too factious, and the United States has a task on its hands in disposing of the discordant elements into something like a unity."

"I saw in the newspapers that there were prospects of another Philippine insurrection. Such a thing is just as distant as the moon," said Mr. Williams. "It is true that United States troops still remain in the country in large numbers, but these are kept there for the purpose of police repression. With the exception of Mindanao, the islands are peaceful, and there the opposition to American government is fully kept alive by a few turbulent spirits."

"The Philippines halted the coming of the Americans and have not lived to regret it. At the different military posts in long American soldiers and the natives intermingled with neighborly intimacy. The natives are not slow to imitate American habits and in many places have been so completely assimilated that they speak English language."

"Much has been said in the papers about the cruelty of the American soldiers in the Philippines. It cannot be denied that there have been some cruel acts, but it has been grossly exaggerated. The only cruelty, if it can be called such, was the 'water cure' ministering of the 'water cure'."

"Newspapers have described in startling language what they termed the 'inhumanity' of this cure, but if they had seen it they would have been able to gain a more correct view. There was still a grander and nobler object in view, and that was the consolidation of the various British possessions in the Philippines. The 'water cure' was a necessary evil, and one which the world had never seen."

"S. D. Scott complimented Professor Riley on his lecture and said that he thought Mr. Chamberlain had in view the coercion of the United States into reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Chamberlain had said that the United States was to be the mother country to the Dominion, and that the States is an artificial one. Especially in the maritime provinces do the currents of commerce flow north and south, and the whole north American border there is a growing sentiment in favor of reciprocity. Thus the Detroit and the States is an artificial one. Especially in the maritime provinces do the currents of commerce flow north and south, and the whole north American border there is a growing sentiment in favor of reciprocity."

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. THE OLD RELIABLE. And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Sprains and all Lamenesses.

BABY'S OWN SOAP.

used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

Upon inquiry he found that the English manufacturer, for instance, of a far superior quality to that which could be manufactured in America. Under the present policy she is not only prevented from competing with other countries in manufactures, but she is also prevented from competing in her own industries, but her commerce was the greatest in the world. Over sixty cent of the goods she produces are carried in British bottoms.

Suppose, said Mr. Robertson, that at present the English people would be sent going into Great Britain from foreign countries, and she had to depend solely on Canada for her supply of raw materials. In a most unfortunate position. The result is that Canada is producing this year for export a fraction of the demand on the British market. The goods she produces are carried in British bottoms. The result is that Canada is producing this year for export a fraction of the demand on the British market. The goods she produces are carried in British bottoms.

Close after continuing Dr. Riley on his excellent lecture, made an eloquent address in which he defended the Chamberlain policy. He commenced by referring to the case of the repeal of the tariff. From that date up to the seventies England made great strides under the policy of free trade. After that the rate of her progress began to fall. The result of the sharp competition with the manufactured products of other countries. The free trade policy worked well in the primary stages of manufacturing. But when they got the skill, the machinery and the money, then it was found a difference. As soon as foreign countries could produce more than they needed themselves, then it was that they exported to Britain. There they could land their manufactures and find sale for them without paying a cent of tariff. The British manufacturer found high tariff walls erected against him in Germany, France and the United States, and he began to feel sharp competition from these countries, not only in their markets, but in the home market. For the last quarter of a century the export trade to tariff countries had decreased. At the same time England was used as a dumping ground for the manufactures of her enemies. Was it fair that the English people should offer to other countries a free market and at the same time to meet in those very same countries with high tariff walls? American ships could sail to any English port or ports without a word being said to them. The same privilege was not accorded English ships in American ports. Was that fair? They had the same treatment as that? Dr. Alward said that as Chamberlain had made a grand success in South Africa, he also thought that Chamberlain had proposed imperial policy, which would crown him the greatest man of his age. If carried through it would relieve the people of long American soldiers and the natives intermingled with neighborly intimacy. The natives are not slow to imitate American habits and in many places have been so completely assimilated that they speak English language."

"The Philippines halted the coming of the Americans and have not lived to regret it. At the different military posts in long American soldiers and the natives intermingled with neighborly intimacy. The natives are not slow to imitate American habits and in many places have been so completely assimilated that they speak English language."

"Much has been said in the papers about the cruelty of the American soldiers in the Philippines. It cannot be denied that there have been some cruel acts, but it has been grossly exaggerated. The only cruelty, if it can be called such, was the 'water cure' ministering of the 'water cure'."

"Newspapers have described in startling language what they termed the 'inhumanity' of this cure, but if they had seen it they would have been able to gain a more correct view. There was still a grander and nobler object in view, and that was the consolidation of the various British possessions in the Philippines. The 'water cure' was a necessary evil, and one which the world had never seen."

"S. D. Scott complimented Professor Riley on his lecture and said that he thought Mr. Chamberlain had in view the coercion of the United States into reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Chamberlain had said that the United States was to be the mother country to the Dominion, and that the States is an artificial one. Especially in the maritime provinces do the currents of commerce flow north and south, and the whole north American border there is a growing sentiment in favor of reciprocity. Thus the Detroit and the States is an artificial one. Especially in the maritime provinces do the currents of commerce flow north and south, and the whole north American border there is a growing sentiment in favor of reciprocity."

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. THE OLD RELIABLE. And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Sprains and all Lamenesses.

This is the most successful remedy of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not know what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. ENOBOS FELLA, VT.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. THE OLD RELIABLE. And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Sprains and all Lamenesses.

ST. JOHN MAN IN PHILIPPINES.

Frank G. Williams Praises U. S. Work There. Another Rebellion Impossible—The "Water Cure" Cruelty He Says, Is Only a Joke.

Frank G. Williams, of the United States transport service between San Francisco and Manila, Philippine Islands, is home on a visit to his parents who reside on Orange street. Mr. Williams arrived in the city last Saturday from New York, where the transport "Kilpatrick," of which he is chief engineer, is undergoing a general overhauling preparatory to her sailing again in a few days for the east.

As Mr. Williams has to report for duty some time next week, his stay in the place of his school days will be necessarily brief. He, however, is spending his time to good advantage in looking up old chums and laughing over pranks of by-gone days. Mr. Williams leaves on Saturday for New York.

Mr. Williams has made several trips to the Philippine Islands and can speak authoritatively of the conditions as they exist in Uncle Sam's new possession. He says that many reports in the newspapers, purporting to treat of the Philippine situation, are so contrary to the facts that little or no reliance can be placed in them.

"The United States has gained a valuable possession in the Philippine Islands," said Mr. Williams, "and will ultimately have cause to rejoice in the lead which she is now apparently so burdensomely carrying. The Philippines are rich in undeveloped resources, though unfortunately inhabited by a people who have little capacity to appreciate them. American push and enterprise are fast supplying the needed means to develop the most unbounded possibilities of the country."

"The Philippines," Mr. Williams says, "are woefully unfit for self-government. As a race, they are ignorant and sluggish, though among them there occasionally come up men of some ability. The English people, however, are too factious, and the United States has a task on its hands in disposing of the discordant elements into something like a unity."

"I saw in the newspapers that there were prospects of another Philippine insurrection. Such a thing is just as distant as the moon," said Mr. Williams. "It is true that United States troops still remain in the country in large numbers, but these are kept there for the purpose of police repression. With the exception of Mindanao, the islands are peaceful, and there the opposition to American government is fully kept alive by a few turbulent spirits."

"The Philippines halted the coming of the Americans and have not lived to regret it. At the different military posts in long American soldiers and the natives intermingled with neighborly intimacy. The natives are not slow to imitate American habits and in many places have been so completely assimilated that they speak English language."

"Much has been said in the papers about the cruelty of the American soldiers in the Philippines. It cannot be denied that there have been some cruel acts, but it has been grossly exaggerated. The only cruelty, if it can be called such, was the 'water cure' ministering of the 'water cure'."

"Newspapers have described in startling language what they termed the 'inhumanity' of this cure, but if they had seen it they would have been able to gain a more correct view. There was still a grander and nobler object in view, and that was the consolidation of the various British possessions in the Philippines. The 'water cure' was a necessary evil, and one which the world had never seen."

"S. D. Scott complimented Professor Riley on his lecture and said that he thought Mr. Chamberlain had in view the coercion of the United States into reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Chamberlain had said that the United States was to be the mother country to the Dominion, and that the States is an artificial one. Especially in the maritime provinces do the currents of commerce flow north and south, and the whole north American border there is a growing sentiment in favor of reciprocity. Thus the Detroit and the States is an artificial one. Especially in the maritime provinces do the currents of commerce flow north and south, and the whole north American border there is a growing sentiment in favor of reciprocity."

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. THE OLD RELIABLE. And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Sprains and all Lamenesses.

LOWERED WORLD'S RECORD.

Dan Patch Paced the Fastest Registered Mile, Yesterday—Gresceus Failed to Reduce the Trotting Standard.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 10.—Dan Patch paced a mile on a half mile track here this afternoon in 2:03.4, and lowered the only world's record for pacers outstanding against him. The previous record was 2:03.1-2, held by Prince Alert. Cobweb, the runner that paced Dan Patch, faltered on the turn just before entering the stretch, and but for this Dan Patch probably would have made the mile in less than 2:03. The official time by quarters was: 30.1-2, 1:01.1-2, 1:33.1-4, 2:03.4.

The horse was in splendid condition and with the exception of a slight breeze blowing down the stretch the weather was ideal. The track was hard and fast.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—In what was heralded as his last public appearance on the turf, Cresceus today failed in his effort to lower the world's trotting record of 2:08 for a mile on a half mile track, held by himself. He went the distance in 2:13.4 on the Kansas city track, beating Clu's track. The track was a little cuppy and the wind was blowing a gale from the west, but the most discouraging factor for fast time was the fact that Cresceus was suffering a slight lameness, due, it is said, to his recent experience in a track.

SACKVILLE. Meetings of the Town Council and Farmers' Institute—News of the Locality—Personals.

SACKVILLE, Nov. 11.—A special meeting of the town council was held Monday evening with Mayor Wood in the chair. The mayor read a letter from J. M. Robinson of St. John, asking about the town debentures which are now being issued. The said debentures have been signed by the town clerk, Thomas Murray, and the town seal fixed thereto and are just about to be signed by the mayor, Senator Wood. The petition for the extension of the water system were presented and a committee was appointed to have powers of investigation and action in respect to matters connected with the town's newly acquired property. It was decided to light Lorne street with oil lamps as an experiment in civic finance.

A meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held in the hall at Point De Bute Friday evening with a large attendance. The vice-president, William Trueman, presided. An excellent address on Feeds and Feeding was given by T. G. Rayner of Ross Hall, and the subject of Soil Cultivation and Moisture was discussed by C. F. Alward of Havelock, Kings Co., N. B. The meeting was closed by a prayer moved by Howard Trueman and seconded by John T. Carter.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in Oddfellows' Hall, Sackville, at which the Ladies' College was discussed. John T. Carter acting as chairman in the absence of the president and vice-president. Mr. Carter made a few well placed remarks about the Farmers' Institute and its connection with the Agricultural Society and advocated the idea which had been for some time entertained of devoting the surplus funds of the institute to the support of agricultural literature to the institute members.

T. G. Rayner spoke on Cultivation of the Soil and on the subject of Feeds and Feeding for Dairy Purposes, both gentlemen treating their subjects in a lucid and interesting manner. A vote of thanks was moved by W. W. Payett and seconded by Dr. Andrews.

Mrs. Beverly Trites' many friends will be glad to learn she is recovering rapidly from her recent severe sprain. Ralph Powell is able to be out again after the injury to his leg which he received on the football field of farm and fore.

Some of the good citizens here seem to think the town taxes are being presented at the point of the bayonet as the wording of the printed slips has a threatening aspect and the many size and brass buttons of the town marshal who delivers them are somewhat intimidating. They are learning, however by degrees, that this matter has been conducted simply by law and precedent, the statute having been followed to the letter as it should be. Sunday morning last Prof. W. G. Watson, B. D., preached in the Methodist church, this being the first time he has appeared in a Sackville pulpit. He delivered a fine address, scholarly and broad, from John 10-10. "I am come that they might have life and abundance thereof." There was specially good music with Prof. Wilson acting as organist. At the close of the service the infant daughter of Mrs. Frank Black was christened by Rev. Geo. Steel, receiving the name of Barbara Louise. At the same time Dr. Borden administered the rite of baptism to Mrs. J. Walter Black's infant son, Robert Snowball.

Mrs. S. C. Whiston, Halifax, is the widow of Mrs. (Dr.) Smith. Mr. Whiston is the widow of the late S. C. Whiston, who some twenty years ago was the first head of the Mt. Allison commercial department. Mrs. Whiston is Miss Lily Lathern, Halifax, is visiting her sister at the Ladies' College. She has just returned from Toronto where she went as the Nova Scotia delegate to the board meeting of the Women's Missionary Society. Dr. Borden has recently received a handsome gift of \$500 from Charles Fawcett toward the new college fund. This fund now totals \$14,000 and toward this the Sackville people have contributed \$1,600 outside of the generous sums given by J. L. Black and Senator Wood.

The semi-annual examinations of the Ladies' College are just concluded with a most satisfactory showing. The regular Saturday evening private recitals of the conservatory have commenced last Friday.

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT RELIEVES ECZEMA IN 1 DAY. 35c.

LIQUOR.

Yet We

This company, composed of professional and medical men, paid \$50,000 for the right to sell liquor. That is the price ever paid for the right in one scientific discovery. For us, after years of experiment, case Liquor alone can cure without killing the patient. Nothing else can destroy the germ disease.

Liquor is simply liquid drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the work of Paul, the great German, who spent 20 years on it. It was to get such an excess of staple form into the blood that could live in any membrane of the body. Liquor does that. We have made it a germicide so that it kills the germ disease. It kills the germ disease.

Any drug that kills germs to you and it cannot be taken. Medicine never destroys itself. Liquor kills them with tonic to you—the very source it kills them because germs are.

BRITISH WAR OF Three Commissioners Unprecedented Power for Reform.

Government Determined to the Full From the Lessons South Africa Struggled.

It is said that Lord Esher, Ardagh, and Sir John G. three commissioners who have been chosen to reorganize the war office during the present year, ever before invested in any mission. Barring the secretariat for war, there is practically no one in the department who they dismiss, as there is no new of men or methods that they will employ. They are empowered to devise a new system. It is the government making at the acknowledged inefficiency of the war office during the previous South African campaign. It is the government making at the acknowledged inefficiency of the war office during the previous South African campaign.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

THE CARDWELL SCHEME. Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

LIQUOR.

Yet We

This company, composed of professional and medical men, paid \$50,000 for the right to sell liquor. That is the price ever paid for the right in one scientific discovery. For us, after years of experiment, case Liquor alone can cure without killing the patient. Nothing else can destroy the germ disease.

Liquor is simply liquid drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the work of Paul, the great German, who spent 20 years on it. It was to get such an excess of staple form into the blood that could live in any membrane of the body. Liquor does that. We have made it a germicide so that it kills the germ disease. It kills the germ disease.

Any drug that kills germs to you and it cannot be taken. Medicine never destroys itself. Liquor kills them with tonic to you—the very source it kills them because germs are.

BRITISH WAR OF Three Commissioners Unprecedented Power for Reform.

Government Determined to the Full From the Lessons South Africa Struggled.

It is said that Lord Esher, Ardagh, and Sir John G. three commissioners who have been chosen to reorganize the war office during the present year, ever before invested in any mission. Barring the secretariat for war, there is practically no one in the department who they dismiss, as there is no new of men or methods that they will employ. They are empowered to devise a new system. It is the government making at the acknowledged inefficiency of the war office during the previous South African campaign. It is the government making at the acknowledged inefficiency of the war office during the previous South African campaign.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

THE CARDWELL SCHEME. Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.

Probably the chief army of the past half century was that of the British. It was a great army, and known as the British. Its most notable feature was the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions. Other important changes were the shorter periods of service, the retention of a veteran reserve, and the abolition of the purchase system of open competitive commissions.