Sondon Advertiser. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

FOUNDER AND John Cameron.

London, Saturday Feb. 1°, 1898.

War at Ottawa.

War has really broken out. It is not war between Great Britain and France. It is not hostilities between the United States and Spain. The confict is between Major Sam. Hughes, the stalwart Conservative M. P. for North Victoria, and his leaders. Mr. Hughes has just returned from British Columbia, where he investigated the scheme of the Dominion Government for providing an all-Canadian route to the Yukon gold fields, and in the House of Commons last night he maintained that the bargain was a good one, that it was one such as Sir John Macdonald, had he lived, would have indorsed, and that nine out of every ten Conservative members had not read the contract, and had been misled by Conservative newspaper sensationalists whose motto was anything to be against the Government.

The news from West Africa, as given by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in the British House of Commons last night is far from reassuring. It may happen that the French officers who have been forcing themselves into the British "sphere of influence" are acting without authority from their home Government, and will be withdrawn. But if they are not, then a serious rupture is imminent. The people of France, at the present time, are in no condition to be easily controlled in the event of an appeal to their sense of pride. They ought to think twice, however, before they engage in conflict with Great Britain.

The Issues Raised by Mr. Beck. The Advertiser calls Mr. Adam Beck a very bad man, and says he is not fit to go to the Legislature because he keeps a fine stable of horses, trained in the noble exercises of the hunt.-[London Free Press.

Our contemporary knows very well that The Advertiser has never called Mr. Beck "a very bad man."

The Advertiser has argued that Mr. Beck should not be elected for London because, if so improbable a thing oc- sufficient reason was advanced for deopposition to a good Government, and to be of as little use to the city as a Opposition at Ottawa.

The Advertiser has argued that Mr. Beck should not be elected for London because the Opposition leaders that he is bound to support oppose tooth and nail the construction of the Normal School in this city.

The Advertiser has argued that it is enough to have one member for the city sitting in opposition to the Government of the day, especially when, in his speech accepting the nomination, Mr. Beck uttered not a syllable on public questions.

Let us briefly recapitulate Mr. Beck's own appeal, as made at the Grand Opera House:

1. Mr. Beck said he was a German. 2. Mr. Beck declared he kept horses for racing purposes, not for hunting merely, as the Free Press now says, in order to mislead those people who regard horse-racing and the incidental gambling as something to be discouraged.

3. Mr. Beck boasted about the number of hands he employed. He forgot to explain that only a few of these employes are men, and that the other 25 or 30 are boys and girls. Why, The Advertiser alone employs close on 40 voters, and never goes bragging about

4. Then there was the question of the squeezing out Mr. D. Wiley, and the one-sided story told to bring that workman into unfair disrepute.

In each and every instance Mr. Beck himself brought his nationality, his race-horses and other matters of a private or semi-private character into the campaign. What utter childishness, then, for him or his newspaper advocate to attempt to place the responsibility on the shoulders of others. If Mr. Beck did not really want to be elected on the grounds set forth in his reasonable, as something calculated to speech, he should have kept his race- set a beneficial example. horses and racing proclivities and other matters out of his plea for election, and should have claimed support on public grounds.

Provincial nomination day and Shrove Tuesday come on Tuesday next and Ash Wednesday will usher in the season of Lent the following day.

Changes in Business.

Bradstreet's, the commercial agency, made a quarterly return, showing enormous changes that it is called upon continually to chronicle in the conduct of business of the United States and Canada. In one quarter of 1397 aione, there were added to the 1,-168,343 recorded by Bradstreet's as doing business no fewer than 241,542 new names, and the names of 223,332 were erased. What could be more striking testimony as to the proportion of new blood injected into the business world annually, and as to the number which fall by the way, those failing to pay what they owed, and those which merely failed to succeed? Over and beyond this there were 86,991 changes made in firm style or nature of business, 200,287 changes of capital or credit rating, 2,076 new towns added, 1,268 dropped, together with 14,110 changes who devote a great deal of time in ance during the year 1897.

New Light on the Piggery.

New Era: "The Humber piggery cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000. This includes an acre of land near Toronto, residence of caretaker, his salary, the piggery accommodating 500 pigs, the pigs that were slaughtered, the bur ing of the piggery to destroy cholers and its rebuilding; in fact the who cost from first to last. A piggery alon for Huron House of Refuge, accommo dating 25 hogs, cost \$400. Relativel the one in Huron was more expensiv than the one built by the government. By the way, the Opposition orator and press seem very much inclined t let drop the piggery question. The find that the farmers, whom it was in tended to mislead by Mr. St. John's extraordinary contentions, know al about the cost of constructing a piggery and about how hog cholera has been treated by the Dominion Conservative inspectors elsewhere, and

The Union Label and City Printing.

It does not appear to us that any curred, he would go to Toronto to sit in clining to adopt the suggestion of the Unions in accordance with the written pledges of the large majority of the representative as Mr. Beattie is in aldermanic candidates. The view is that the community gains nothing but advantage from the theory and practice of a living wage; that the use of the label is a guarantee to all parties concerned that the living wage is being paid; and that the London City Council, like that of Hamilton, should give its weight and influence

to the principle We are aware that some theoretical objection could be made by any clever debater, along the argumentative line of relentless competition and "the de'il take the hindmost"; but if we do not misread the signs of the times, other views are in this age coming to the front-particularly the view that a better class of citizenship is produced through the payment of a fair living wage throughout the community. With the mass of the workers fairly re-

munerated, there grows up an ownership by men of their own houses; a better opportunity for physical, intellectual and moral well-being; more young men placed in a position to marry and form homes and educate

their children. It is this view that has prevailed with the Dominion Government in its recent order insisting that all work done for the Government shall not be sweat-shop work, but shall be done where the living wage is paid, and done in shops where proper sanitary

conditions prevail. Retail merchants know that their best customers in cities are those who receive a living wage. This living wage, beyond what in many cases is absorbed by the gradual buying and paying for a little home, is all spent

freely from week to week. So far, then, from thinking the request to have the Union label placed on the city printing an unreasonable

The young men of London intend making their influence manifest in this election by joining the majority in voting for Col. Leys.

The Agricultural Savings and Loan Company's Report.

Very interesting is the twenty-sixth annual report of the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, presented at

the annual meeting of the shareholders on Thursday last. The increase in the business of the year was \$67,000, and there were substantial increases in the deposits in the savings bank branch, and in the purchase of the Company's debentures. The carefulness of the management in providing against every centingency is also proved by the very substantial increase of \$50,000 in the reserve fund in the last five years. This brings the reserve fund up to over 25 per cent, of the paid-up in labor's interests, and this leading been provided for from current profits, and provision has also been made for any anticipated losses. The directorate comprises some of the leading commercial gentlemen of the city, who the remarks of Premier Hardy at Otare financially sound, largely interested in the success of the company, and in the data presented in the gazeteer furthering its interests. The Agriculdepartment, making a total of 769,606 tural begins the year with the bright- said: aport- est of prospects for a good twelvemonths' business.

Here is a new point in regard to the piggery question from the Clinton Gandidates in the Field New Era:

	neighborhood of \$7,000. This inclu-				1
		constituency.	Liberal.		Attach Lene 4
=		the Addington	IC. H Wants	Conservative. J. Reid Dr. Fell	Other.
	piggery accommodating 500 pigs, pigs that were slaughtered, the builting of the piggery	the Algoma E	C. F. Farwell	J. Reid. Dr. Fell. C. W. Chadwick. J. H. Fisher. Geo. Elliott. J. Culbert. D. M. Jermyn.	1
	1 -15 OL THE DIEEPTV TO Monthous -1	rn- Brant N	D Burt	C. W. Chadwick	
40		Rrockville	A. S. Hardy	J. H. Fisher	
d		Bruce N.	Geo. P. Graham.	J. Culbert	
n		Bruce S	R. E. Truax	J. Culbert. D. M. Jermyn. J. Shouldice. A. E. Little.	
-	the one in Huron was	ly Cardwell	A. Malcolm	J Shouldies	Robt. Long.
	than the one built by the government	ve Carleton	G. Buckham Wright	A. E. Little.	J. S. Macdonald.
3,	By the way, the Opposition orate	Dundas	···	G. N. Kidd	
r	and press seem very much inclined	ors Durham E	W. B. Lawson	J. P. Whitney	W. Dynes.
•	let drop the piggery question. The	to Elgin E	Dr. Mitchell	W. A. Fallis	
1	find that the farmers, whom it was it	ey Elgin W	D. MacIntyre	C. W. Braver	
9	tended to misland have it was i	n- Essex N	W. F. McKee	F. G. McDiarmid	
t	tended to mislead by Mr. St. John	's Frontenae	J. A. Auld	W. P. Killackey	
,	extraordinary contentions, know a	Il Grenville	D. C. McRae	D. M. Jermyn. J. Shouldice. A. E. Little. G. N. Kidd. Dr. John Barr J. P. Whitney W. A. Fallis. W. H. Reid C. W. Braver F. G. McDiarmid G. A. Wintermute W. P. Killackey J. S. Gallagher D. R. McDonaid R. L. Joynt J. B. Lucas Dr. D. Jamieson G. M. Boyd F. R. Lalor	J. L. Haycock.
•	about the cost of constructing a pi	g- Grey C	Angus Buchanan	R. L. Joynt	D. M. McPherson.
	gery and about how hog cholera ha	as Grey N	J. D. Morgan	J. B. Lucas	J. W. Davis.
.	been treated by the Dominion Con	1- Haldimand	J. Cleland	G. M. Boyd	D. McNichol.
1	servative inspectors elsewhere, an	d Halton	John R. Barber	F. R. Lalor	
1	they refuse to regard the nim is	Hamilton W.	J. T. Middleton.	H. Carscallen	
1	one worthy of being made a plant.	n Hastings W	H. G. Bleecker	J. B. Lucas Dr. D. Jamieson G. M. Boyd F. R. Lalor LieutCol. Kerns H. Carscallen E. A. Colquhoun M. B. Morrison W. P. Hudson	
1	political platform But mb-	e Hastings N	S. Russell	E. A. Colquhoun. M. B. Morrison. W. P. Hudson. W. J. Allen. H. Mooney. H. Eilber. J. Beck. A. M. Mason. Dr. W. R. Hall. Dr. E. H. Smytho.	
1	opposition orators to do in the	Huron E.	A. Hyslop	. W. J. Allen	
1	admentable straits for metarial	h Huron W	M. Y. McLean	H. Mooney	
1	which to fight the Covernments of	Kent E.	R. Ferguson	. J. Beck	
1	Mr. St. John's pig a chance.	Kingston	T. L. Pardo.	Dr W P Hell	
1	State of the second	Lambton E.	H. J. Pettypiece	Dr. E. H. Smythe.	
1	Of every \$100 spent by the Ontario	Lanark N	. F. F. Pardee.	Dr. J. A. McLeay	D. McCallum.
1	dovernment,	Lanark S	J. M. Clarke	J. Beck A. M. Mason Dr. W. R. Hall Dr. E. H. Smythe Dr. J. A. McLeay Dr. R. F. Preston LieutCol. Matheson Walter Reativ	1. T. Gurd.
1	19 93 goes to maintain public institu	Lennox	W. J. Webster	Walter Reatty	
1	which would othorred	Lincoln	James Doran	Dr. Meacham	••••••••
ı	have to be sustained by a tor or	Middlesex E.	Col. F. B. Leys.	Dr. R. F. Preston LieutCol. Matheson Walter Beatty Dr. Meacham Dr. E. Jessop Adam Beck T. D. Hedgene	immerman.
١.	the municipalities.	Middlesex N	W. H. Taylor	Dr. Meacham Dr. E. Jessop Adam Beck T. D. Hodgens C. C. Hodgins G. B. Campbell Thos. Galbraith G. E. Langford C. Lamarche J. L. Buck O. Robertson Dr. W. A. Willoughby John T. Mulholland W. H. Hoyle C. Calder B. Slattery C. B. Powell	Vm. Shore
13	16 95 for education;	Monek	George W. Ross	G. B. Campbell	
	15 12 for public works and buildings;	Muskoka	Dr. Bridgeland	Thos. GalbraithS.	A. Beck.
	Justice:	Norfolk S.	J. Loughrin	C. Langford	
4	5 61 for railway aid;	Northumberland I	E. C. Carpenter	J. L. Buck	***************************************
2	4 34 for agriculture;	Northumberland W	J. H. Douglas	Dr. W. A. Willoughby	***************************************
2	4 22 for hospitals and charities;	Ontario S	T. W. Chapple	John T. Mulholland	
*	o 10 for civil government.	Ottawa	Geo. O'Keefe	C. Calder.	
*	3 55 for legislation;	Oxford N	Alex. Lumsden.	B. Slattery	
2	2 87 for colonization roads;	Oxford S	Dr. McKay	= 10 Towen	mie Vant
*	2 48 for crown lands.	Peel	R. Watson	E. N. Chambers	Als Kaulman.
*	2 06 for repairs to public buildings.	Perth N	J. Brown	B. Slattery C. B. Powell L. C. B. Powell L. C.	
	15 Cents for immigration.	Peterborough F	W. C. Moscrip.	N. Monteith	
2	of for unclassified items	Peterborough W	J. R. Stratton	Dr. Ford Ge	o. Frame.
		Prince Edward	A. Evanturel	J. W. Garvin	******************
	The Union Label and City	Renfrew S	R. A. Campbell	W. R. Dempsey	Caven
	Printing Willy	Russell	H. Barr	A. T. White	
	Printing.	Simcoe W	Mr. Guibord	Dr. Ford J. W. Garvin W. R. Dempsey J. J. Dempsey A. T. White. H. Robillard J. S. Duff A. Miscampbell J. B. Thompson McLaughlin Joh	
	In the City Council last night, the	Simcoe C.	W. M. Harvey	. S. Duff	Currie
su	bject of having the Union label here-	Stormont	A. Mulhern	A. B. Thompson	on Their
af	ter placed on all	Toronto W.	Chas. CaldwellJ	A. Miscampbell A. B. Thompson Am A. B. Thompson Am A. B. Thompson Joh Ches. Crawford	in Bennett.
112	ter placed on all city printing was	Toronto S	W. B. Rogers	McLaughlin Joh Dr. R. A. Pyne Paos. Crawford J. Fey F Marter	
- 1 - 1	for discussion, and was temporarily	Viotoria T	Dr. E. H. Dewart	. J. Foy	
511	elved by being referred to the City	Victoria W.	Dr. McKay	F. Marter. H. Carnegie. J. Fox	
So.	licitor for an opinion	Waterles N	. P. Phin	J. FOX	
I	t does not appear	Welland	V. M. German	J. Fox V. A. Kribs G. Lackner H. Pew r. Coughlin Jam arry Hortop Jam	
u	t does not appear to us that any	Wellington S	. Craig	H. Pew.	
lii	ficient reason was advanced for de-	Wellington W	Scott H	arry Hortop Jam	les Park.
Jn	ions in assert	Wentwenth & A	. F. Pirie	" G. T	nekor
le	dges of the large majority of the	York EJ	. Richardson Sa	H. Pew r. Coughlin Jam arry Hortop Jam G. T A. Wardell G. T anford Evans J. Moyes	
ld	ermanic candidates. The view is	York N	V. J. Hill W	W. St. John	i
ha	t the community gains nothing but	(E	. J. Davis Li	A. Wardell anford Evans J. Moyes W. St. John eutCol. Wayling	
dv	antage from the theory and prac-			8	
	the theory and prac-	The Tunner or	- J TTr		S

The Tupper and Whitney Alliance.

The close alliance that exists between Sir Charles Tupper and J. P. Whitney will be gleaned from the appended list of Mr. Whitney's appearances on the platform of the Conservative leader during the federal campaign in 1896: May 18, 1896-Perth, with Messrs. Haggart, Montague and others.

May 19, 1896—Carleton Place, with his adherence to Conservative principle. May 20, 1896-Dunnville, with Messrs. Montague, Foster, McCleary, A. W. Wright and others. He indorsed Sir Charles Tupper.

May 21, 1896-Galt, with Messrs. Montague, Clare, etc. May 23, 1896-Dundas, with Messrs. Foster, Haggart, etc.

May 26, 1896-Wingham, spoke for Mr. Dickenson, the Conservative candidate.

May 27, 1896-St. Thomas, with Lieut.-Col. Tisdale.

There are others. It is somewhat remarkable to find an attempt now being made by Opposition orators to repudiate this alliance. They know that the Province of Ontario will never put in power any politician who is ready to act as a donkey-engine to the men now in Opposition at Ottawa,

A Toronto commercial traveler, who was in this neighborhood this week. was asked if he believed the story that the Conservative managers were telling about a change in public opinion that they argued was sure to make the province a Tupper-Whitney preserve after March 1 next. He replied, "No, I do not. I'm a Conservative, and intend to vote for Mr. Marter in North Toronto, but I haven't the faintest idea that Mr. Whitney is going to succeed."

The Workers and the Government.

A leading member of the executive board of the United Garment Workers of America is now in Hamilton in the interests of that body. He resides in Toronto, and, after inquiry among his fellows, he has reached the conclusion candidate, will be elected in South Toronto, where the working element in the city is strong. Indeed, he says he anticipates a general provement of not see that he is offending public inthe workingmen of the cities in favor of the government of Ontario. The workingmen give the government credit for the most advanced legislation capital stock. Every year losses have trades unionist expects the working people in all the cities to stand by the government that has recognized the rights of labor. In this connection, tawa on Thursday on the record of the tion to general ethnology which has government in providing for the needs

"The labor laws had been pronounced to be all that was desired by the against a Normal School for London.

A vote for Beck is practically a vote witness.

A NNA A. HOWEY, Eden, Ont. Witness.

president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, meeting at Hamilton, and Mr. A. W. Wright, a Conservative, when second officer to Mr. Powderly in the Knights or Labor, had said almost in so many words that we had little to learn from any state in the union, and that we are immeasurably in advance of many of them, which Mr. Hardy considered a most remarkable testimonial to the efficiency of the labor laws the government had enacted. The wage-earners' relief act, remodeled and enlarged, the his college they wanted "none but Messrs. Haggart and Montague; gave a great many other measures which touched directly upon the cause of labor, and for securing the rights of the workingmen, had been placed upon the books by the government, who had ended up their legislation in this respect by giving them the manhood franchise. (Cheers.) In refutation of the claim by the Conservatives that they had not opposed the manhood franchise, he pointed out that the first step in this direction, the conferring of the franchise on farmers' sons, had bees strongly opposed by them, and that while they did not afterwards oppose the manhood suffrage bill, the Conservatives during all the years they were in power at Ottawa had not given the manhood suffrage to the people of Ontario for Dominion purposes, but had offered such obstruction to the proposal when introduced by the Liberal government last session that it had to be dropped.

Whitney and the Patrons. All independent electors, particularly

in accord with the sentiment."

ness of the pretense of the opposition

those who belonged to the Patrons of Industry, will be interested in the Op- solution. position's opinions of independent

Mr. Whitney describes the Patrons as "a horde of political adventurers let loose." Dr. Willoughby, the first lieutenant,

on March 5, 1897, at Hamilton, said: "The Patrons had shown themselves Grit first and Patron afterwards. Like the rooster on the fence, they were always looking to see which side the most corn was on." W. H. Bennett, Conservative M.P.

said in the Commons on May 17, 1897: was a body of political charlatans they are the Patrons." The Toronto Weekly Sun, the Patron organ, commenting on Mr. Whitthat Mr. W. B. Rogers, the Liberal ney, says: "His attitude has been generally hostile to the Independents. Mr. Whitney seems to have preferred to

> issues as that of the piggery. He does telligence." A vote for Col. Leys is practically a vote in favor of a Normal School

The Problems of City Populations, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for March, is the tittle of the concluding chapter of Professor Ripley's papers on the "Racial Geography of Eu-The long series of articles which this brings to a close forms

in London

ernment will be returned," said a well-posted Conservative commercial travel-CONCEDED DOWN EAST, TOO. [Kingston Freeman.] It is conceded that the Hardy gov-

[Belleville Sun.]

ernment will go back to power with an increased majority, therefore it would be worse than madness to send Dr. Smythe to Toronto to decorate the opposition benches. In a fair, straight-forward, above-board contest, with no 'cries" to prejudice the public mind, Mr. Harty should be again returned for Kingston by a handsome majority.

LONG SPELL OF PEACE.

[Cleveland Leader.] Since the end of the last war between Russia and Turkey, in 1878, there has been no battle between European troops other than the combats between the Turks and Greeks, which involved one power of importance, and one very small and feeble state. This single fact shows a great change. Before 1878 it was rare for ten years to pass without a bloody struggle between two of the large and powerful countries of Eur-

A GOOD TYPE OF CANDIDATE. [Embro Courier.]

The Liberals of East Middlesex have made a happy choice in the selection of Dr. McWilliam as their standardbearer. The doctor is a Liberal of the broadest type, a farseeing and intelligent politician and is possessed with a keen sense of honor and uprightness. He would be a strong support to the Liberal party in the house, and would represent any constituency with ability and success, and if it will be the good fortune of East Middlesex to elect the doctor, they will find him "worthy of his steel."

FROM A PERSONAL STANDPOINT. [Washington Star.]

"I'm free to admit," remarked Farmer Corntasel, 'that I won't never get through demandin' more prosperity." "But you are in comfortable circumstances. What do you mean by pros-"There's jes' the difficulty. It means somethin' different fur everybody. Ef you've got a mortgage, 'prosperity's' gettin' it paid off. Ef you've got it paid off, 'prosperity's' ownin' a cabinet organ. Ef got a cabinet organ, 'prosperity's' havenough to be able to trade it in fur a grand pie-anno-an' so on."-

WORSE THAN SEASICKNESS. [New York Times.]

'An Indiana paper makes the somewhat sweeping assertion that "nothing selves, but to the honey bee which produces sensations so utterly horrible as those which result from seasickness." That they are hard to endure is quite true, but it seems to us that he goes too far in declaring them unequaled by any other form of human suffering. If this rash Indiana person had ever heard a grown-up woman, with a double chin and weighing 200 pounds, call her mother "Mama" he would know of sensations that exactly duplicate those of which he speaks with such horror.

"THE DULL BOY." [New York World.] At the dinner of the New York alumni of Hamilton College, Prof. Hopkins denounced a man who said that at

bright men," and added: "I thank heaven that there are some institutions, Hamilton among them, where not only the poor boy but the dull boy has a chance to better him-

But who is the "dull boy?" To the Greek professor he is the boy who cannot learn Greek. To the professor, of mathematics he is the boy who cannot learn calculus. To the whole literary or classical faculty he is the poor fool whose brain will only absorb facts of physics and chemistry. To the witty man he is that awful creature who sits solemn over the latest joke or epigram. To the serious man he is the laughing jackass who persists in treating life as a comedy.

In brief, the "dull boy" is the square peg whom somebody is trying to fit into a round hole. PREVENTION OF WORRY.

ought, he said, to stamp the hollow-[New York World.] The "Don't Worry" societies are still on this point, and a vigorous cheer worrying about worry. A speaker befrom the audience showed they were fore one of the 'circles" on Friday was introduced by the lady president as a man who "will show us how to eliminate worry from our homes." The speaker promptly disclaimed any such gift, and said that the subject "goes too deep into life" to admit of an easy

It was a wise remark. Some people are born to worry, some to achieve worriment, and many, alas! have worries thrust upon them. The easiest advice to give and the hardest to follow is, "Don't worry." And the line between necessary and inevitable worries and those that can be avoided is so fine that a philosopher is required to draw it. And it often happens that the casting aside of little worries, because it is disagreeable to consider them, leads in the end to a big worry that bears the name of trouble.

Still, the "Don't Worry" circles should be encouraged. Anything which tends to stop the worry of life that is more wearing than work, to keep the fair "I do know that the Patrons today are foreheads of our women unwrinkled, a lot of humbugs, because if ever there and to postpone the puckers in the men's brows, is a public benefaction. If, as Dr. Weir Mitchell says, "temperament is only a fixed habit," the exercise of common sense and will power ought to be able to put a stop o a good share of the small worrying

AN ENGLISH CHEMIST WRITES: play the party game with such paltry are most useful, and I never knew an | beautiful. article so universally well spoken of and gain such rapid notoriety before.' Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, etc. should try them. Price, 25 cents a box.

> Succi, who recently completed his 64th public fast in Rome, has abstained from food in his performances for 2,500 days of his life-nearly seven years.

Catarrh of Ten Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Chase. I suffered from Catarrh for ten years and was treated by some of the best

physicians in Canada. I was recomif labor are important. The premier 1896, and promised to the public in book my Catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat. mended by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist,

HOW THE TALK GOES. There is no doubt the Hardy gov-

> To Cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and All Other Stomach Troubles.

> That Way Is to Use Dodd's Dyspepsie Tablets-Every Tablet Taken Is a Step Away From Death-They Are the Only Cure.

We have only one lifetime to live upon earth. Every sane man and woman desires to be happy during life. Only insane people commit suicide deliberat-ely and intentionally. But thousands of people kill themselves, just as truly and as surely as

if they jumped into the river, blew their brains out, or hanged themselves, although they do not realize that they are doing so. Every one who allows disease to eat his life away, without doing all he can to cure it, commits suicide. Some diseases can be cured by certain remedies only. Dyspepsia is one of those. Indigestion is another. There is only one remedy for all Stomach Diseases. That remedy is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Fortunately Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for all these diseases. They cure quickly. Their effect is fect is immediate. Their cure is permanent. It is certain. Every dose of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is a step away from the grave. It is easy to cure Dyspepsia, Indiges-

tion, and other Stomac. Troubles with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Simply take one or two of them after each meal. Eat heartily, but not gluttonously. Then your cure is going on every day. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists, price 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2 50. They will be sent on receipt of price by the Dodd's Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

BEES AND FRUIT TREES.

Why It Is Proposed to Forbid Spray. ing in Blossom Time.

A bill is before the Albany Legisla. ture making it a misdemeanor to spray fruit trees while they are in blossom. A fine of \$5 or \$10 is fixed as the penalty. The measure was introduced on the recommendation of the fruit growers of Western New York. Among those most actively interested in the bill is S. D. Willard, the well-known nurseryman, who has given some interesting information concerning the same. Fruit growers have, within the past few years, come to realize the ne-cessity of spraying their trees to kill injurious insects and fungi which destroy the fruit. It is desirable and very necessary to spray fruit trees, but not while they are in blossom. Mr. Willard explained that it is very injurifeeds on the blossom. "The honey be is one of man's greatest friends," said Mr. Willard, "for it carries the pollen of the blossom from tree to tree, and this pollen is necessary to fructify the blossom of the tree and make it productive. Trees themselves have not the power of reproduction of fruit, and must be fructified or impregnated by the pollen of other trees of a similar kind. The only way this can be done is by some method of carrying the germinating influence from tree to tree, and nature has provided the honey bee to do this very important work. Yet the bee itself accomplishes all this unconsciously, doing it in pursuit of its food. The pollen is the yellow, powderlike substance seen in the center of each blossom. Without this fructification there would be no fruit. To prove this, the government at Washington some interesting experiments made. A number of trees were covered with mosquito or some similar netting, with meshes so fine that the bees or other pollen-bearing insects could not get at them. The result was that while the trees blossomed they bore no fruit whatever. The spraying of the fruit trees with Paris green or other poisonous matter during the time when they are in blossom," said Mr. Willard, "leaves the poison in the blossoms, which kills the bees. Beekeepers say that bees by the thousands are killed every year in this way. As the bee is a necessity to the fruit grower, the latter is vitally interesting in seeing that the insect is not ruthlessly destroyed. Much of the spraying is done by irresponsible parties, who go about

FOUGHT CATARRH FOR FIFTYYEARS Eighty Years of Age When Victory Came Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder the One Remedy.

among the farmers offering to spray

the trees for a small sum. Many farm-

ers are ignorant of the damage done

by spraying during the season referred

George Lewis, of Shamokin, Pa., says: "I was troubled with catarrh for fifty years. I am 80 years old. I used a great many catarrh remedies, but Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was the one medicine that gave immediate relief and cured me of the disease." Ottawa, D. M. Northrop, a prominent member of the Civil Service, used this medicine and tells of its benefits in the case of catarrh and cold in the head. It relieves in ten minutes. Sold by W. S. B. Barkwell and all druggists.

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An Ex-Alderman Speaks. MR. JAMES HAGAN, the well-

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