

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909.

LIBERTY ASSAILED.

Professor Goldwin Smith deserves great credit for his work in defence of the rights of the individual as opposed to the tyrannical legislation forced through the Legislature by Sir James Whitney denying the rights of property, and closing the courts of justice to the wronged. Referring to his course in the matter, Prof. Smith says:

Without distinct reference of any kind to the people, whose name is so freely introduced, the Provincial Government claimed and exercised a power defined by the Dominion Minister of Justice as that of "confiscation without compensation," and together with it a power of closing the door of public justice; thus stripping the Englishman here of the most fundamental and sacred rights of the Englishman at home. The public press seemed called upon to do its duty. That duty The By-stander tried to do in the best way by taking the opinion of a great British jurist, Mr. Dicey's opinion appears to be that the power exists, subject to the veto of the Governor-General. The duty of The By-stander to its readers has been done. The bearing and the language of the Government have been such as to make the need of public vigilance specially apparent.

Few thinking men will differ with Professor Smith when he expresses the opinion "that the British Parliament should ever have intended to confer upon such a body as a Provincial Legislature a general and uncontrolled power of 'confiscation without compensation,' and at the same time the power of exclusion of the owner deprived from justice, is incredible." He thinks that whatever power was intended to be given was intended to be controlled by the personal veto of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and by that of the Governor-General. He finds that the question has been treated by our Provincial Government with levity; it will hardly be so treated by the money market when it comes to be known abroad. The great importance of the question now raised is shown by the wide-spread demand for disallowance of these vicious acts. It is the only remedy available under the constitution for the tyrannical abuse of a power which makes liberty a term of mockery, and which despoils the individual of his public rights and property, and closes against him the doors of the courts of justice. It would be an everlasting disgrace to Canada, and to its Government if such an act should be permitted to remain on the statute book of the Province.

THE REAL NAVY.

If one were to shut one's eyes to the facts before one today and to one's knowledge of recent history, one might be more easily deceived and alarmed by those who seek to shake confidence in the efficiency of British naval defence. The naval manoeuvres witnessed by the Imperial press delegates a few weeks ago were in themselves a magnificent illustration of Great Britain's ability to hold its own; and the display of three great fleets, north, east and west of the United Kingdom, is a demonstration which will certainly not be lost upon the world. In the important fighting classes the increased strength of the navy over that of a few years ago is enormous, and the fleet as a whole is more than 100 per cent. in advance of the capacity shown at the great naval reviews of 1897 and 1902. The great British navy of 1909 would be the astonishment of the naval authorities of twelve years ago, or even seven years ago, had they not grown up with the increase.

A glance backward to the great review of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 discovers only 21 big battleships. There were no more in King Edward's coronation review in 1902. In the manoeuvres of a few weeks ago, there were forty. A contemporary directs attention to the fact that the British fleet has been greatly strengthened by the increase in the number of powerfully armed cruisers which are battle-ships in all but name. Of these, there were in 1897 only four, and in 1902 only six, while now there are twenty-seven. Of these destroyers which Mr. Kipling has celebrated as the deadliest of all craft, "the choosers of the slain," there were thirty in 1897 and thirty-two in 1902, and now there are 117. Torpedo boats have increased from twenty in 1897 and fifty-six in 1902, to seventy-nine, while submarines, which were non-existent in the two reviews, now number twenty-six. The totals are 165 in 1897, 125 in 1902 and 350 in 1909. But even this comparison, striking as it is, does not do the present fleet justice. In 1897 and in 1902, half of the battleships were more than ten years old, and some were more than twenty years old, of the forty this year all but eight are less than ten years old, and practically all the armored cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines are within that limit age. In ten years the fleet has been strengthened by thirty-two battleships, twenty powerful armored cruisers, scores of swift destroyers and torpedo boats, and flotillas of submarine craft, making it the greatest in point of numbers that any nation, or combination of nations, has ever assembled: the strongest in point of tonnage and gun power, the newest and most modern in every respect, and the best served by the introduction of the most up-to-date protective devices, scouting craft and submarines. Those people who still harbor doubts as to the character and strength of the British fleet are commended to a careful study of the situation from this point of view, quite apart from the exigencies of party politics.

ASSASSIN MAKERS.

English papers just to hand contain full reports of the assassination of Sir William Curzon Wyllie, and the details throw some light upon the state of public feeling in regard to the crime. It is pleasing to learn that the mass of the Indians in London regard the crime with detestation and horror, and that Krishnavarma, the editor of "The Indian Sociologist," an organ of sedition now in its fourth volume in London, has not gained friends by his dupe's murderous essay. He takes refuge in France.

The murderer came from Amritsar, in the Punjab, and entered University College in October, 1906, for a three-year course, which was just concluded. He is about 25 years old, studious, quiet, and did not associate with Indians out of his own caste, which is a rather low one. He spent some time in Paris, whence he wrote to Sir William Curzon Wyllie soliciting his countenance and assistance in getting into the engineering school as a student. Sir William always took a great interest in helping forward Indian students, and had helped the assassin's brother, and his reply to the letter of the murderer was found when Dhangra was searched, offering his best offices. Dhangra seems to have fallen under the evil influences of Krishnavarma, the apostle of "killing no murder," and manifestos found on his person indicate that he had become a politico-religious fanatic. He comes of good family, his father being Ras Sahab Dilla, of the Amritsar Mail, a retired surgeon of respectable family and loyal traditions. The assassin's eldest brother married a granddaughter of the distinguished Hindu reformer, Keshub Chunder Sen.

An Indian meeting was held at Caxton Hall, at which Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree presided, and resolutions deploring the crime and expressing detestation of it were passed. It was regarded as a set-back "to the just and legitimate aspirations which had been engaging the attention of British statesmen." The brother of the assassin appeared before the audience "to testify his repugnance of his brother's crime." Dhangra's family is not suspected of complicity in or sympathy with the crime. His father sends to the Pioneer copies of letters to the assassin's brother and says:

"You will observe how deeply we are indebted to Sir Curzon, whom my cursed son killed in a fit of madness. I shall feel grateful if the Pioneer will express the family abhorrence of the dastardly deed, depriving us of one of the kindest of friends."

The assassination, which is not hard to trace to the malign influences of political agitators upon a weak and fanatical mind, will probably do much to lead the authorities to act against the propagandists who are established in London. If Dhangra deserves to be hanged, Krishnavarma, who conducts the sedition organ in London, should not be permitted to escape scot free. Writing in his paper in December last he offered a sum to be given to the parents of the murderers of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Muzafferpur, in May, 1908, and proposed to erect a "Martyrs' Memorial" to their memory and the memory of the murderer of the informer Gosain, and added:

The four young Indians, who have been due to death, three of them having been hanged, by the British Government for attempting to promote their country's cause by braving all risks, present instances of absolute unselfishness, and thus offer an object-lesson to their fellow countrymen. Their deeds, which the enemies of India have called "crime," must be regarded as "patriotism" and "virtue."

A SOBER PEOPLE.

The temperance wave sweeps onward and throughout the United States and Canada the legal traffic in intoxicants is becoming a diminishing quantity. In the older lands, too, the cause of sobriety makes progress. There is a great improvement in the habits of the populace of Canada over those of 50 or even 25 years ago. Canada is year by year becoming a soberer country, and it is a source of gratification to our people to find that we stand at the foot of the list in the matter of the consumption of alcoholic spirits. We observe the following statements as to the amount of spirits consumed per capita in the various countries, the amount being stated in imperial gallons:

Belgium	2.81
France	2.72
Italy	2.40
Western Australia	2.27
Germany	2.09
United Kingdom	2.05
United States	1.16
Victoria	1.16
Queensland	1.04
Cape Colony	.95
New Zealand	.90
South Wales	.75
Russia	.60
Tasmania	.53
Canada	.53

It is to the credit of the Canadian people that the day has passed here when a man can be a drinker without suffering disadvantage. Our railway and other traffic associations, our great financial and commercial institutions, all taboo the drinker. Positions of trust are closed against him. The reputation of drinking to excess damages a man's credit in private business. Sobriety is acknowledged to be a virtue. The handwriting is on the wall. The man who invests his all in the liquor business to-day assumes great risks. He does it with his eyes open, and he must not complain at society if he realizes less than his expectations.

HELP THE GOOD CAUSE!

The efforts of the Hamilton Milk Commission to reduce the infant mortality by making available to mothers clean milk, and by directing them how to care for little ones in hot weather, are being appreciated by the public of the city. The scheme is now well advanced, and its continued success is largely a question of funds. Subscriptions in aid of the work are solicited. The ladies and gentlemen engaged in it have already spent about \$600 and more will be required. It is not to be supposed that the public of Hamilton, which is so generous in supporting philanthropic movements, will allow the work of baby life-saving to be hampered for lack of the small sum necessary to make it fully successful. It offers an opportunity for the exercise of generosity by the large-hearted, which will yield dividends in the health and happiness of those who are themselves helpless.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Brace up, Ald. Hopkins! Don't dodge your public duties because some bigot supporter may threaten you. Take a tonic!

Now, Ald. Hopkins, can your ingenuity find any other quibble to cause delay in furnishing the mountain residents with water?

The Parks Board's latest park scheme is a large one and involves a good deal of money. But it merits careful consideration before being pronounced too big for a city like Hamilton.

The Ottawa Citizen is carrying its war against the Ross rifle to a degree which stamps it as unfair, unscrupulous and malicious. And none more keenly realize that than the military men of the country.

But it is worth while considering whether the high license fee proposed to be required for the sale of cigarettes would not be more useful in driving the trade into certain channels than in restricting the sale to boys.

Such occurrences as the destruction of the Cataract Power Company's station at Dundas are liable to happen at any time. Under the Hydro-Electric system the loss would fall on the people served by it. They take all risks.

The London, Eng. papers give the name of Sir William Curzon Wyllie's assassin, who was yesterday sentenced to death, as "Dhangra." Cable reports give it variously as "Dhangari" and "Dinagari." An assassin by whatever name is equally detestable.

Petitions for the disallowance of Whitney's legislation depriving citizens of their right to appeal to the courts continue to be sent in. No honest Canadian who is seized of the facts will hesitate to join in the appeal to the Governor-General to protect their rights against the piratical Premier and his Russian acts.

Any proposal for a central station that is satisfactory to the railways—and that will not require us to give up the city to them and go out and sit on the mountain side—will be worth considering. What a lot of money would have been saved if the public convenience had been served by the adoption of the scheme which the Times advocated when the T. H. & B. was projected!

The commission on the revision of the Ontario statutes, of which Judge Snider is a member, is still busily engaged in the very considerable task before it. It hopes to have the work done by the time the Legislature meets in January. The Legislature is becoming a great producer of statutes, many of them extremely crude. If the commission succeeds in shortening and clarifying this work we shall have gained something.

The Kingston Standard (Conservative) sets an example in frankness that might well be followed by the Hamilton Herald, which makes pretence to independence, yet still tries to cast odium upon the Militia Department and our marksmen at Bisley because of their use of the Ross rifle. The Standard says:

The Ross rifle seems to be completely vindicated, and it will be folly any longer to parade its ghost for political purposes. Let us be honest and admit that at Bisley it has been not only the marksmen but the rifles that have helped to the splendid record made there.

There is much complaint from householders about the annoyance to which they are subjected by peddlers who go along the street ringing the front door bells of the houses. It is not conducive to the good temper of the busy housewife to be called a dozen times a day from her multifarious duties to present herself at the front door, only to find that some canvasser or packman wants to give her the opportunity to buy his wares. If the street salesmen had ordinary "gumption" they would conclude that if their object is to make sales, it would pay them to walk around to the side or back door. The harassed women who seek as customers often feel less like buying than like asking the front door peddlers to wait a minute till they can return with a dipper of scalding water to expedite them on their way.

Referring to the course of the Tory organs in endeavoring to cast discredit upon the Canadians for using with great success the Ross rifle at the Bisley ranges, the Globe comments on the "venomous attitude" of the Ottawa Citizen, the London Free Press, and the Hamilton Herald, and says that they are "crawling out at a very dirty hole"

by insinuating that our representatives are not playing the game fairly:

A pretty extensive knowledge of Canadian political annals would warrant the stigmatizing of this as about the meanest line of criticism that was ever employed in a poor cause. It is strongly suspected that the idea of protesting the rifle was suggested by rival rifle manufacturers, whose enmity has been increasing ever since Canada dared to try and make her own service rifle. But whether this be true or not, the Bisley Committee heard the protest and decided there was nothing in it. That the Tory press, or at least a portion of it, should in face of the decision of the committee declare that the protest was well founded, and that our Canadian marksmen were not playing the game fairly, is nothing short of disgraceful.

Our Exchanges

HAMILTON FIRST.
(Toronto News.)
Even Hamilton may have a new union station before Toronto arrives at that state of blessedness.

WILL LAST LONGER.
(Life.)
She—We've known each other such a very short time. You should not expect me to allow you to kiss me so quickly. He—All right. I'll do it slowly.

LIQUID LUGGAGE.
(Throne and Country.)
"We can't let you stay here without any luggage, sir."
"Mon! I'm tellin' ye I've lost ma luggage!"
"How did that happen, sir?"
"The cork cam' out."

WHY HE LED.
(New York Sun.)
The angel was making up the list. "I never asked my fellow man if it was not enough for him," remarked Abou Ben Adhem.

And lo, his name came in under the five first.

MORE PAY.
(Montreal Gazette.)

Professor Wrong, of Toronto, out at Nelson, B. C., has been telling of the work of journalists and school teachers and making a plea for better pay for both classes. It is much to hope for that the professor's words will bear early fruit.

THE PURE MILK MOVEMENT.
(Detroit Free Press.)

Detroit, like other modern cities, has come to realize that its milk supply must be pure or it will be dangerous. It has begun to realize, too, that pure milk will cost more and more as the city grows. The price must be paid. But when it is paid, purity will be demanded, and if purity cannot be attained by dairymen in the city, we must look to the open country for it.

FREE ADVERTISING.
(Kingston Whig.)

The question of free advertising is a prolific source of worry to every publisher. He does not wish to appear mean or to offend his friends, and yet he must remember that he has to depend upon the revenue from his paper to provide his bread and butter, and no small portion of this revenue must be made out of the advertising. The store-keeper is not expected to hand out free of charge the goods he keeps for sale; the publisher has his advertising space for sale, and he should not be expected to give it away free of charge any more than the merchant is expected to give away his goods.

WHERE FRIENDSHIP CEASED.
(Illustrated Bita.)

"Never heard what broke up your friendship? Dear me! I thought everyone had heard that. Brown is engaged, you know."

"Oh, yes; I've heard that. Was White in love with the same girl?"

"No, no, not at all. But White saw her portrait in Brown's room and asked whose it was."

"It's a picture of my fiancée," said Brown.

"White examined it critically and then put it down, with the remark that she must be very rich. I don't know what happened after that, but White was taken home in a cab, and neither of them was seen out of doors for a week."

NO NEED OF INTERFERENCE.
(Chicago Tribune.)

The two neighbors who were passing the little cottage heard sounds as of a terrific conflict inside and stopped to listen.

"Presently they heard a loud thump, as if somebody had fallen to the floor. 'Grogan is beating his wife again,' they said."

Bursting the door open they rushed into the house.

"What's the trouble here?" they demanded.

"There ain't no trouble, gentlemen," calmly answered Mrs. Grogan, who had her husband down and was sitting on his head. "Gwan!"

EASY FOR JARVIS PUPILS.
(Jarvis Record.)

From many places, including Hamilton, come complaints regarding the difficulty of the recent entrance examination, especially the arithmetic and geography papers, which it is claimed is the reason fewer girls than boys passed in examination; girls not generally supposed to be as well up in those two subjects. All this seems strange when both the girls and boys who wrote here considered the examination a very reasonable one and by no means difficult, which would entirely lead to the conclusion that either country scholars are more apt than their city cousins, or that their teachers are more competent to train them.

THE MEANEST YET.
(Toronto Globe.)

Politics are seen in the worst phase when even the splendid performances of our Canadian marksmen at Bisley are belittled by the Conservative press in order to save their face and justify their venomous attitude towards the Ross rifle. Three of the offenders are the Ottawa Citizen, the London Free Press and the Hamilton Herald. These newspapers are crawling out at a very dirty hole. It is hinted that our representatives at the great imperial wushaw are "not playing the game fairly." A pretty extensive knowledge of Canadian political annals would warrant the stigmatizing of this as about the meanest line of criticism that was ever employed in a poor cause.

THE KICKERS' COLUMN.

STRENGTH OF COLUMNS.

Editor Times: A bet B that a hollow iron pillar which is a shell an inch thick and a foot in diameter is just as strong as if it were solid iron a foot in diameter. B bets that the solid pillar would be much stronger. Which whist?—Build-Ed.

B wins. The solid column would undoubtedly have vastly greater resisting power. The same weight of metal in a column would be much stronger if cast in the shape of a hollow cylinder, but that is a very different proposition.—Ed.

QUITE A TRIP.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir—How far is it from Canada to Johannesburg, South Africa—Student of Imperialism.

From Hamilton to Cape Town, via Southampton, is 9,940 miles. From Cape Town to Johannesburg is 1,015 miles.—Ed.

VERY IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE

Editor of the Times:
Sir—Do "Rajahs" and "maharajahs" mean the same, and what rank do they signify?—Canadian.

"Rajah" is an Indian word meaning "king," or "sovereign." "Maharajah" is a prefix meaning "great." "Maharajah" means "great sovereign."—Ed.

IRELAND'S POPULATION.

To the Editor: Can you tell me the population of Ireland according to the last official count, and how it is divided as to religion?—Grim.

The census of 1901 gave Ireland's population as 4,465,546, divided as follows:
Roman Catholics . . . 3,310,028
Protestant Episcopalians . . . 579,585
Presbyterians . . . 448,491
Methodists . . . 61,355
Jews . . . 3,769
All others . . . 56,703
No statement . . . 1,912

SCAVENGER CANS.

Editor Kickers' Column: Will you permit me to congratulate the authorities on the artistic effect produced by the row of seven or eight "White Wings Brigade" receptacles (not always all too clean), that decorate the corner of King and John streets, and others the Gore, over Sunday? Surely, they could at least be hidden in convenient alleyways. Grouch.

MORE CARS.

Editor Kicker.—Why don't the Radial Company try to accommodate the Beach traffic? You would think from the way they act that they didn't want to be bothered with the business. The cars they do put on are always so crowded that half the people can't find seats. Even women have to stand. Would there be any use in appealing to the Railway Committee to compel the company to provide sufficient cars to meet the traffic? Traveller.

ABOUT NEW YORK.

During the last year there have been 11,000 children before the Children's Court, and in more than half of the cases the fault was found to be in the home of the child.

So far this year there has been an increase of seven per cent. in the number of marriages over the same period last year. It is referred to as a sign of prosperity.

A New York real estate dealer who keeps close tabs on values says that every baby born in the city adds \$1,000 to the value of real property, baby population and values advancing in that proportion. Small bills are at low tide in New York city early in the morning. A man with nothing less than a five dollar bill will find trouble in getting change on surface car lines, at subway and elevated ticket windows or in the shops. He will find constant trouble until the tide of trade begins to rise and the small change flows in.

Only fifteen persons out of each hundred in New York city has an American born ancestry for three generations.

The best of care is taken of five persons in New York city hardly realizes that he has to pay \$150 a year for carrying on the city government. The amount may not be in his tax bill, but it is in his rent, food, clothing, or some other account.

New York city has more gas and electric meters than any other city in the world. It has 1,066,100 of the former and 108,200 of the latter.

The monthly average of deaths in New York city from violence is now 198, and most of them are from accidents on surface car lines, the next highest being from other vehicles.

New Yorkers escape eating a great deal of unwholesome food through the diligence of the City Health Department. At the present rate there are 14,000,000 pounds of fruit, 2,500,000 pounds of vegetables, 1,400,000 pounds of meat and 800,000 pounds of poultry, game and fish condemned and destroyed annually.

New York city is spending an average of \$2,500,000 a month for the eggs that it consumes.

Records of the Board of Health indicate that the birth rate of New York city will be 127,000 this year.

Detroit Over Civic Holiday.

Knights of Sherwood Forest, A. O. F., will run their third annual excursion to Detroit on Saturday, July 31, good for four days. A special train will connect at Waterford with train leaving Detroit Monday night at 11.45, so that passengers will be home in time for work Tuesday morning. Adults, \$2.45; children, \$1.25. To be had from J. Dilworth, 253 Macaulay street west; A. E. Smith, 253 Bold street; B. Harris, 88 James street north, and H. Smith, 440 MacNab street north.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

In spite of the wretched weather there was a fair turnout at the meeting of International Lodge, held last evening. The programme consisted of piano solos by Miss Lily Boniface and Miss Lizzie Smith; songs by Miss M. Morgan and Miss Maggie Sim, and recitations by W. Dunnam, A. Leslie and G. Austin. I. Audette gave an interesting talk on phrenology and palmistry, which made some of the members sit up and take notice. The next Friday evening the quarterly election of officers will take place.

Monday, July 26, '09 **SHEA'S** BARGAIN DAY

Our Midsummer Clearing Sale

Monday Bargain Day and our Clearing Sale make a combination of bargain attractions that will save the thrifty buyer half the money usually paid for many an item. Shop all you can in the morning and be here sharp on time for the 2 o'clock sale.

Women's Waists---Four Special Bargains

Waists Worth \$1.50 for 69c
Made of mulls, lawns and fancy vestings, white and colored, a great variety of styles, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, to clear Bargain Day each 69c

Waists Worth \$1.75 for \$1.19
Made of fine sheer lawns, elegantly trimmed with fine embroidery and lace, splendid styles, worth \$1.75, some \$2.00, all go Bargain Day for one price, each . . . \$1.19

Waists Worth 75c for 39c
Made of lawns, percales and vestings, white and colored, a good range of sizes, worth 75c, Bargain Day for each . . . 39c

Lace Waists Worth \$3.50 for \$1.50
Made of good quality net and lace, nicely finished, several styles, worth \$3.50 or more, Bargain Day for each . . . \$1.50

Women's Wrappers \$1.25 and \$1.75 for 75c and \$1.25

Made of good quality of print and percale, good dark colors and a few light, 2 qualities; \$1.25 and \$1.75; on sale for . . . 75c and \$1.25

Corset Covers 15c
Made of good embroidered lawn

Nightgowns 60c, for 39c
Made of good quality of White with fancy shoulder straps, worth 60c, Bargain Day 39c, for . . . 15c each . . . 39c

2 o'Clock Sale---Dress Goods 25c

Over 1,000 yards of Dress Goods, Voiles, Venetians, Lustres, Panamas, Eolennes and many fancy weaves, blacks and all the good dark shades, as well as white and cream goods; worth from 50c to \$1.00; sharp at 2 o'clock, for 90 minutes, and not a minute longer—you get all you want at per yard . . . 25c

Women's Skirts \$1.39, Reg. \$3.00 Value

Tweeds and plain colored, worth \$3.50, all well made and perfectly cut, on sale for . . . \$1.39

Wash Skirts, \$2.50 to \$3.00 for \$1.50

Made of linens and other wash goods, white and colored, \$2.50 to \$3.00, on sale for . . . \$1.50

Women's Cloth Suits \$7.39

Blacks, navys and worsteds, swell long coats, new gored skirts, worth \$12.00 to \$15.00, on sale Bargain Day for, each . . . \$7.39

Wash Goods 5c to 19c

Thousands of yards of Wash Goods, in Prints, Muslins, Lawns, Voiles, Linens and Nearlins, Ducks, etc. in an endless variety of colorings and weaves.

10 and 12 1/2c goods for . . . 5c

20c goods for . . . 10c

25c goods for . . . 12 1/2c

30c goods for . . . 15c

Staple Bargains

Mill ends of fine Bleached Damask Tableing, worth up to \$1.00, for . . . 39c

Mill ends of Turkish Towelling . . . 69c

Factory Cotton, 36 inch, for . . . 3c

White Cotton, 12 1/2c to 15c, for . . . 10c

Table Napkins, \$1.50, for . . . 95c

Children's Dress Bargains

White Lawn Dresses, 8 to 14 years, good, full make, worth \$2.00 to \$2.50, for . . . \$1.49

Children's Gingham and Print Dresses, 35 to 50c, on sale for, each . . . 25c

Misses' White Underskirts, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1, for 39c

Corset Bargains

\$1.50 Corsets for . . . 79c

\$1.00 Corsets for . . . 49c

75c Corsets for . . . 39c

Testimony of Medical Men

THE PASTEUR GERM-PROOF WATER FILTER

should be in every home and office. Study the following remarks:

I am firmly convinced of the fact that they are the best germ-proof filters in the market, and substantiate all that is claimed for them. I do not hesitate to advise my patients to give this filter the preference.

Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, Louisville Medical College.

I have used your filter for about four years with entire satisfaction. For surgical purposes I consider the water vastly superior to the commercial article of distilled water, and for household purposes the filter has no equal.