

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1891.

AN ELECTRIC ROAD.

A very large part of the space of the San Francisco Daily Report is taken up with an account of the opening of the electric railroad connecting San Francisco with San Mateo. The last spike, which was a silver one, was driven in the presence of a large assemblage on the county line near Ocean View. Speeches were made in which the history of electric roads were related and their capabilities expatiated upon. Mr. William W. Barker, the orator of the occasion, delivered an enthusiastic speech, in which he dropped into poetry more than once. Among other things, he said:

"The electric railway is a name to conjure with. Mention it and settlements appear almost in a day. Its boundless possibilities we even now but dimly see."

The orator came a great deal nearer the truth than orators often do when they indulge in their highest flights. It is, indeed, difficult to foresee what will be the ultimate result of making electricity a motive power for railway and other carriages. It is not by any means improbable that the time is not very far distant when vehicles propelled by electricity will be as common on our highroads as are those now drawn by horses, and that the streets and roads of the future will be made so as to be adapted to the electrical carriage. The President of the road was more prosaic and dealt more with the present. He said that—

"This electric road will carry the passenger to and from his city business at any and all hours of the day and late into the night, at a nominal fare, in the cost of cars, at a high rate of speed and drop him at his front door in the country."

The road begins at Stewart and Market streets and ends at the cemeteries in San Mateo county, a distance of twelve and one eighth miles. It is predicted that, among other good things, that are to result from the construction of this road, is an immediate and considerable rise in real estate in the country through which it runs.

FAIR TRADE.

The object of the United Empire Trade League is not only to bring the colonies and Great Britain into closer trade relations, but to effect a kind of commercial union between the colonies themselves. The preferential duties, which its members advocate, are to be established in all parts of the Empire and are to be generally reciprocal. When the United Empire Trade League accomplishes its purposes, not only will Canada discriminate in favor of Great Britain, but she will discriminate in favor of Australia, India, the British West India Islands, Newfoundland and every other country that owes allegiance to Great Britain. Under that system Canadian products "will have preference over those of foreigners, not only in the British markets but in the markets of all her colonies and dependencies."

It will be seen from this that the United Empire Trade League has a very big contract in hand. It has undertaken not only to prevail upon the people of the Mother Country to discriminate in trade in favor of the colonies, and the colonies to discriminate in favor of the Mother Country, but also to induce the colonies to inaugurate something like free trade with each other.

This is Mr. Howard Vincent's mission, and yet he says the question he discusses is not political. Strictly speaking, and viewed from one standpoint, changes in the tariff of a country are not political changes but ordinary economic ones. In this matter of explanation, that explanation should be made without delay.

FREE AGAIN.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien must have found on their liberation the political situation in Ireland greatly changed. When they were imprisoned Parnell was in difficulties, but it seemed likely that he would continue in the leadership. Now Parnell is utterly discredited. His support has fallen away and his influence in Ireland has almost entirely disappeared. The agitators will find, too, that the condition of Ireland has greatly improved. There is no agrarian crime, boycotting is a thing of the past, the plan of campaign has fallen into disuse, and the people are doing well. Their prospects, too, are good. They have found out that Balfour is not their enemy; that on the contrary he is the best friend that Ireland has had for many a long day. He has provided work for those who had no employment, he has relieved temporary distress, and he has introduced a measure to Parliament, and carried it, which will make the tenants of Ireland freemen in a peaceable and equitable manner. Balfour's administration has taken the bitterness out of the struggle for home rule.

If the agitation continues it will be carried on in a quiet and constitutional manner. Mr. Dillon, if he takes the leadership, will discover that the old methods will not work, and that the old appeals to traditional methods will fall flat. He will see that the Irish have very little now to complain of, and that the measures of the Government are all calculated to advance their interests.

Consult Your Neighbor.

ANY one may find out just what Burdock Blood Bitters is and does by asking a neighbor who has tried it. It rarely fails in making a complete cure of dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Remedies for Rheumatism.

HAVE used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my family and can highly recommend it for summer complaints of rheumatism, etc. Mr. Geo. West, Huntville, Ont.

THE CREMATORY.

Our readers will find, in another column, replies to a circular issued by Mr. Edward Mohun, respecting the working of the crematory. We do not know that any of the writers were interested in the business of constructing crematories. It is our impression that they were not. Their testimony is, that the crematory does the work for which it is constructed well, that the garbage is burned, and that no foul vapors are sent from it into the atmosphere. It is evident that they do not consider it a nuisance to those who live in its vicinity. This can be understood when it is remembered that the furnaces are built so that they will not only consume the matter thrown into them, but the gases it exhales while burning. It must be remembered that the "scavenger's carts" are dumped directly into the heated furnace, and that the contents of each cart are not necessarily exposed to the air for more than a few seconds. If, then the carts are properly constructed, made to close as tightly as if they were sealed, their passage through the city need not be nearly as offensive to its residents as they are now, and need not make the vicinity of the crematory unpleasant, at any rate, during the day. The writer happened once to be in Montreal when the crematory was built there, and he visited it more than once. It is situated in the suburbs and there are dwelling houses in its vicinity, but he never heard of its being complained of as a nuisance, and the fact of its being allowed to remain where it was erected, shows that it was not considered by the property owners in its neighborhood. It will not be difficult for the committee of the City Council, that has the matter in hand, to do as Mr. Mohun did for Vancouver, enquire of disinterested persons in the city where crematories have been erected, as to whether or not they are regarded as nuisances by persons living near them, and publish the replies they receive. The erection of the crematory is necessary for the preservation of the public health in the city, and should be proceeded with without any unnecessary delay. The city must be kept clean. Those who have given any attention to the matter know that the laws of health cannot be violated with impunity. The days of ignorance with respect to what is necessary to keep a city in good sanitary condition are past. It is now well known that the death rate increases or diminishes exactly in proportion as the laws of health are disregarded or respected.

TWO THEORIES.

How are the weary to take in the rest they need? Doctors differ in this as in many other things. Some tell us to amuse ourselves or find some diversion that we enjoy, and indulge in that until we are satisfied. Others advise us to change our work. If we have been exercising our brains too much let us give our muscles a spell. The weary brain, they tell us, takes the rest it wants while our muscles are getting the exercise that the debilitated body requires. Others, again, tell us to do nothing—to exert ourselves as little as possible, not to make a single unnecessary movement and not to think at all. According to these advice, simply to vegetate is the best possible way to rest. It was Sidney Smith, we think, who said that the very best thing that a student could sometimes do was to do just nothing at all, and he added that some students were so much in love with this part of the course that they did not try any other.

We have lately in our somewhat discursive reading come across two theories of rest that are amusingly opposite to each other. Dr. William A. Hammond, in the North American, insists upon it that "a change of work" is not, as the old proverb has it, as good as a rest, but is really the best kind of rest. Among other things he says:

"All persons whose occupation is chiefly carried on by the use of his brain rests that organ when he changes his work to physical labor. Thus a student, who spends eight hours a day in intense mental application, derives immense benefit, not only to his brain, but to his whole system, by a brisk walk of two or three hours or a like period employed in chopping wood. In such a case as this there is no complete rest for the body; it is simply a change of labor from one kind to another kind. It amounts to nothing more than a proper exercise for the mental and physical systems, and if accompanied with seven or eight hours of sleep and for six hours of eating and amusement, might be carried on indefinitely in any ordinary healthy locality. The body does not require absolute rest, and, as a matter of fact, it never gets it; for even in sleep there is a not inconsiderable functional activity of various organs going on."

In the June number of Harper's Magazine there is an article on "The Technique of Rest," by Anna C. Brackett. We do not know whether this lady is a doctor or not, but it is certain that she writes well, and learnedly. She goes into the philosophy of rest. Economy is evidently her watchword. Take care of the vital force and expend as little of it as possible when you are resting seems to be a fair condensation of her advice. Here is a passage from the conclusion of her article:

"Do not, when you are resting, so much as take pains to place your hands in the particular position. Let them fall where they will, and lie there undisturbed. Even such little things as these will help to put you into the condition of passivity, and that is exactly what you need. It is by a long series of such trifling activities that you have become to Nature the debtor who has arrears to make up, and she does not object at all to the installment plan, though she will exact her full pay, even to the uttermost farthing. That your eyes whenever you can and keep them shut. This will not only rest the nerves of the eye, but will remove from your perception many objects which otherwise, if you saw them, you would at least idly wonder about, or which very probably might start a train of thought. It is not necessary for you to see

everything in the room where you happen to be. In fact, it is quite desirable that you should not. Take then all the voluntary rest that you can get, and for every muscle of the body, not forgetting the little ones of the fingers and the eyes. For those people who are the busiest there is no loss, but rather a gain of time in this."

Here then we have two theories of rest as to which it is possible for theories to be. Which shall we accept? When we want a rest shall we engage in some form of activity different from that which we are used to, or shall we cease as much as possible from exertion of all kinds? Which theory is the more reasonable? For our part, we must frankly confess we strongly incline to the first theory, and believe that when we are resting we should rest. That doctrine of a change of work, it seems to us, must have been invented by some greedy old tyrant who wanted to get from those over whom he exercised authority as much work both of mind and body as they could possibly stand.

HELP NEEDED.

British Columbians are always ready and willing to help the distressed. Let them be convinced that man, woman, or child is really in want of help and they extend their aid cheerfully and generously. This readiness to lend a helping hand to those who are unable to help themselves, is not confined to any class or any denomination; it is characteristic of the whole people. However, before the British Columbian puts his hand in his pocket to relieve a fellow creature, he must know that he is in actual need of assistance. He is, as a rule, not very sentimental. He is not disposed to weep over the imaginary distresses of his fellow creatures. But let him see one of them sick, or naked, or hungry, and his impulse to do what he can to aid him is irresistible. Nowhere in the Dominion are really charitable institutions more generally and more liberally supported than in British Columbia. The orphanages are allowed to want for nothing that the fatherless children, and the gentlemen who set about collecting a fund to establish a home for destitute, aged persons, were surprised at the noble way in which men of all sorts and conditions responded to their appeal. The destitute sick have as strong a claim on the community as either the orphan children or the needy, old people. Those who are strong and healthy find the struggle for existence hard enough. Even they, at times, get downhearted and feel as if they could not continue the battle of life much longer. If this is the case with those who have health and strength, how must it be with those who are ill and weak, as well as poor? The stranger without means who is stricken with disease is in a bad case. So is the hard-working, honest man, who is able to earn no more than is sufficient to support his family from week to week, when he meets with an accident, which not only unfits him for work, but renders it necessary to call in the aid of a medical man. A broken leg or a broken arm, or any serious bodily injury, is a terrible misfortune to such a man. It is bad enough to be unable to earn the wages that are absolutely necessary for the support of his family, but, to have added to this misfortune, the expenses of a long illness, makes his condition truly pitiable. For the sick stranger, the disabled workman, and for others who are in need of careful attendance and medical treatment, the community have provided a hospital, furnished with all that is necessary for their comfort and care. But, it must be remembered, that such an institution cannot support itself. The fine building and expensive equipment are of no use to the sick and the ailing, unless the active benevolence of the people keeps them in good working order. The Jubilee Hospital, unless it is ready to receive the poor who are ill, and those who meet with accidents, will be a reproach to Victoria and to the Province of British Columbia, and not an institution which shows that the inhabitants of this city and province are ready cheerfully to acknowledge the claims which the sick and the afflicted have upon them. But we know that there is no fear of any poor and suffering man, woman or child, being allowed to pine and die in misery for want of the comfort and attendance which the Jubilee Hospital was built to afford them. There are too many kind hearts and liberal hands in this province to permit of such a thing being possible. People have only to be reminded of the good that the hospital can do, and the need there is of it, to contribute generously towards its support. Let those who know how much the hospital is needed and what good it is doing and can do, exert themselves and collect the funds necessary for the support of the hospital, and we are sure that they will get all that is needed. Let every one who feels an interest in the institution do what he can to show those with whom he comes in contact, whether they are gentle or simple, members of churches or members of no church, that there are many in the city and outside the city whose sufferings can be alleviated in the hospital, and who ought to be there to be cared for and skillfully treated; and we will be greatly disappointed if the committee will, after a little while, have any reason to complain of the want of funds. But the people—all the people—must be shown that the suffering exists and that the hospital is needed every day by many suffering souls.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup," and get the other kind.

ABOUT MONEY.

The money question is one over which the politicians and the people of the United States are greatly exercised. How are the people to have money enough; whether that money shall be of gold or silver we pass, are questions which are discussed with great warmth and great earnestness.

The ideas which many people in the United States have about money, its nature and the work it is fitted to do, are not very clear or definite. Many of them imagine that the Government has the power to make money. They think that, in order to make a piece of paper which is intrinsically worth only the fraction of a cent worth one dollar or a hundred dollars, or even one thousand dollars, all that Congress has to do is to pass an act that certain words and figures be printed on it. They honestly believe that Congress has power enough to make that almost worthless piece of paper a bill of great value, and can also compel the people to receive it as such. Others, again, hold that the Government, by putting its stamp on a piece of silver, worth in the market seventy, eighty or ninety cents, can transform it into a coin equal in value to a gold dollar, and can force United States citizens to receive it in payment of the debts due them. Congress has already passed a law compelling the Government to coin a large number of these dollars every month, and there is a powerful party in the States which demands that all restrictions shall be taken off the coining of silver. The party wants to make this short dollar the current coin of the republic, and, indeed, the only one; for no one in the States will be fool enough to pay his debts in gold dollars worth one hundred cents each all over the world, when he can pay them in pieces of silver worth eighty cents, which his government has christened a dollar. Then there are people who say that gold should be the only metal used as money with a limited amount of silver, copper and nickel, to be employed rather as counters than as coins. These people say that the paper money issued, whether by the Government or by chartered banks, should be redeemable with gold. Another class of economists contend that both silver and gold should be used as money, and be made a legal tender in the transaction of business between individuals and between the Government and private citizens.

This money controversy is carried on warmly in all parts of the Uni n, and the silver coinage question has become an issue at the polls. A very large proportion of the electors appear to think that the only way to make the times good is to coin or print plenty of money. They seem to forget that the wealth of a country does not consist in the quantity of money it possesses. A country that produces an abundance of the necessities, the comforts and the luxuries of life will easily find all the money it needs for the purpose of facilitating their exchange both at home and abroad. It is the possession of these things that makes a country rich and it is the want of them that causes it to be poor.

Does it not strike our neighbors as not a little singular that in Great Britain very little, indeed, is heard about the money question? Yet Great Britain is a very rich country and its commerce is greater than that of any other nation in the world. The money market fluctuates there as it does in other countries, and its fluctuations now and then create alarm and cause distress, but no one proposes in a time of stringency that the Government should manufacture money either of paper or silver. Thinking men there know that panics are not caused by any scarcity of the circulating medium, but chiefly by the lack of confidence of those who have the disposing of it. When the men of capital know that those who want to borrow money are honest and able to pay the interest while it is on loan and to pay their debts when they become due, money is generally easy to be obtained. But when the capitalists are scared, when they have lost a great deal of money which they had lent to apparently honest people, then they, for a while, lose faith in the whole of man and button up their pockets and double-lock their safes. Money is said to be "tight" then. And even honest people, and people who are in a good way of doing, find it very hard to get money at such times. There is generally in periods of panic plenty of money in the country, but it is locked up. Making more money will not make the minds of the men of money easy, or restore their confidence in borrowers. It would, we should say, rather have the contrary effect. It does now and then happen that gold is scarce, even in Great Britain, but as those who have gold know that the British are honest and able to pay for the use of the gold they need, that is, that they have plenty of natural wealth—money's worth—they soon get all the gold they want. But what must surprise those Americans who are thoughtful and observant is that the money theorists in Great Britain take a seat that is very far back, and that their learned disquisitions on money are of interest to but a comparative few. Men in business generally view the fluctuations of the money market as so many of the clouds of the corn market, or the market of any other commodity.

Is this because the British are less intelligent than the Americans, and know less about the philosophy of business, or is it because they are more intelligent, and understand the laws of political economy better, and apply them more rationally? We will not undertake to answer these questions, but we will say, that a "flat money" man could not find an audience in any part of Great Britain to listen to him, and we are quite sure that an advocate of free and unlimited silver coinage would, very soon, be exposed and discredited by the business men of the Old Country.

PREMATURE REJOICING.

It is amusing to see with what gusto the Liberal newspapers discuss the civil service and public contract scandals. They are the sweetest morsels that they have had to roll under their tongues for a long time. Their evident enjoyment does not increase the spectator's respect for them and for the party whom they represent and whose cause they advocate.

It is very plain that they look upon these scandals as so much political capital. They rejoice that the offences of the civil servants and the corruption of the contractors have been discovered and exposed—not that the civil service may be made purer or that a demoralizing element may be eliminated from the politics of the country, but because they believe that the investigations which are going on at Ottawa will result in injury to the Conservative party and have the effect, if made a right use of by Liberal newspapers and Liberal stump orators, of materially helping them to attain place and power. Some of them, even now, show by their manner that they are, by anticipation, tasting the sweets of office. But they will soon find that they are as far as ever from becoming the directors of the affairs of the Dominion. It is very seldom that a party raises itself up merely by running the other side down. The people of Canada will, before long, ask the rallying Liberals if they have nothing else to offer them than denunciation of their opponents. They will give them to understand that it is impossible to build a political platform wholly out of abuse and disparagement. When they are before the people, seeking to be entrusted with the reins of Government, they will be asked what they intend to do, what their policy is, or if they have any policy. They will be required to show that they are both better and wiser than the Conservatives, whom they are never tired of abusing. It will then be found that they are politically the poorest party, that ever appealed to a people for support. They have literally no policy of their own. The unrestricted reciprocity about which they talk so much, and boast so loudly, is properly speaking no policy at all. They cannot give the people of Canada unrestricted reciprocity. It is not in their power to do so if they had every elector in Canada at their back. Can that be said to be a policy, which the party advocating it is powerless to carry out. The reader will not find in the history of any constitutional country a single instance of a party going to the polls on a policy which, if it was returned to power, it could not carry into effect. "Put us in power and we will do this or that, or the other for you," is invariably the language of those seeking office. And they never promise anything that is manifestly out of their power to perform. If they did so they would simply make themselves ridiculous. And this is precisely what the Dominion Liberals are doing, when the only plank of their platform is unrestricted reciprocity.

If the Liberals expect that the people of the Dominion will place them in power when the only thing they offer them it is out of their power to give, they are very greatly mistaken. It would be much more sensible, and infinitely more honest, for them to make annexation to the United States their platform than go to the country behind a mask with a policy which cannot be carried out without the consent of the people of the United States, and which will only be accepted by them on their own terms.

The scandals are bad enough, goodness knows, but when it is clearly known who are and who are not implicated in them, the people of Canada will be, indeed, badly off for honest and capable men to direct their affairs, if they are compelled to place the government of their country in the hands of politicians who must look to Washington for powerful fulfillment promises—men who, if they were allowed to carry out their pledges, would make the Dominion nothing better than a contemptible appendage to the United States. Mr. Blake saw this very clearly, and this is why he would not go to the country on the unrestricted policy issue.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

MATTERS appear to be a little mixed on the other side of the line. When the officers of the law encounter a band of smugglers it is a matter of no little difficulty to decide who are the smugglers and who are the men employed to protect the revenue and enforce the law. There are many who strongly suspect that the deputy sheriff and the smugglers are one and the same person, being by day a State official and by night an enterprising trader employed in running Chinamen or opium across the border. The authorities are trying with apparently very little success as yet, to distinguish the officers of the law from the bold and audacious illicit trader. They may, by and by, find out who is who, but just now it is abundantly clear that they must devise some means of watching the watchers and of guarding the guards who they entrust with the important duty of preventing the revenue laws of the Union being set at naught in the State of Washington.

SPECKLETS and the eastern Sugar Trust are at loggerheads. The California monopolist, knowing that the great distance between the Atlantic shore and the Pacific coast makes reprisals on this side of the continent impossible, lowered the price of refined sugar. Havemeyer was not on the spot at the time, but when he returned he at once proceeded to undersell Speckle. After this second act sugar sells in New York for less than four cents a pound, which is within three-sixteenths of a cent

of the price of raw sugar. But on the Pacific Coast, where Speckles is safe from competition, he sells his sugar for from five to six cents a pound. He can afford to sell sugar quite as cheaply on this side of the continent as he can on the other, but as there is no Havemeyer, here he charges what he pleases. This sugar cutting in the East shows that it is impossible for even the strongest combination long to keep the market to itself, and it also shows the expense of refining sugar must be very small indeed. For, if there is a profit in selling refined sugar only three-sixteenths of a cent higher than what the raw sugar cost, it must have taken but a very small fraction of a cent per pound to refine it. We see, too, from this that those who apprehended that the consumers of sugar would receive little or no advantage from putting raw sugar on the free list were altogether mistaken.

ON FIRE WITH ECZEMA.

Terrible Sufferings of Little Baby. Seven Doctors and Two Hospitals Fail. Cured by CUTICURA.

My baby boy, 5 months old, broke out with eczema. The itching and burning was intense; the eczema spread to his limbs, breast, face, and head, until he was nearly covered; his torturing agonies were such that he could not sleep and he had no peace and rest. He was under treatment at different times at two hospitals and seven doctors in this city without the least benefit; every prescription and every remedy was faithfully tried, but he grew worse all the time. For months I depended about three times a day for medicine, and was entirely discouraged. I purchased CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT and followed the directions to the letter. Relief was immediate, his sufferings were eased, and rest and sleep permitted. He steadily improved and in nine weeks was entirely cured, and has now as clear a skin and is as fat a boy as any mother could wish to see. I recommend every mother to use it for every Baby Humour.

MRS. M. FERGUSON,
86 W. Brookline St., Boston.

Cuticura Remedies.

The great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, and infallibly cure every species of itching, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and every other skin disease of the skin, scalp and face, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary. Whichever other methods and best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 15c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the CUTICURA DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 40 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged. The French Cure, the first and only pain-killer, strengthening plaster. Now, instantaneously and infallibly.

The Celebrated French Cure, or

Wanted to cure APHRONITINE, or money returned.

It is SOLD ON GUARANTEE to form any disease, or any disorder of the system, or any active organs, whether arising from the AFTER

excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco, Opium, or through indiscretion, such as Loss of Brain Power, Wastefulness, Headache, Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration, Lethargy, Debility, etc. The French Cure, or Power, which if neglected often lead to premature death. Price, in advance, \$1.00. A box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every \$5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured. Address: THE APHRO MEDICINE CO., WESTERN BRANCH, WHEELING, W. VA., U.S.A.

Box 27. COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS, CORNER Douglas and Third Streets, Victoria, B.C.

REGULATES Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and she is entirely cured.

to MRS. HOPKINSON.

WATFORD, ONT.

PREMIER Robson's appearance this week, after a delivery of a cent on the subject, with the mother, which has been a subject of preference between Great Britain and the past few weeks considered that the for decisive action to question but it is hardly meant will be common without strong pre-atives of the people, almost too late in the any action, although trade question was less in the debate speech. There is in the House that add a clause to the on the lines of the United States, but vance that it should preferential duties tions of the British against the rest of cates of this policy a Mother Country just with France and Ger prevent anything like along between the c just on the point of stand that Colonel V round-the-world tour in Victoria will have ing something of his that the occasion be Board of Trade, to p skeleton of its for solely to the uses of papers and work on Even after it had be

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and she is entirely cured.

to MRS. HOPKINSON.

WATFORD, ONT.

PREMIER Robson's appearance this week, after a delivery of a cent on the subject, with the mother, which has been a subject of preference between Great Britain and the past few weeks considered that the for decisive action to question but it is hardly meant will be common without strong pre-atives of the people, almost too late in the any action, although trade question was less in the debate speech. There is in the House that add a clause to the on the lines of the United States, but vance that it should preferential duties tions of the British against the rest of cates of this policy a Mother Country just with France and Ger prevent anything like along between the c just on the point of stand that Colonel V round-the-world tour in Victoria will have ing something of his that the occasion be Board of Trade, to p skeleton of its for solely to the uses of papers and work on Even after it had be

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and she is entirely cured.

to MRS. HOPKINSON.

WATFORD, ONT.

PREMIER Robson's appearance this week, after a delivery of a cent on the subject, with the mother, which has been a subject of preference between Great Britain and the past few weeks considered that the for decisive action to question but it is hardly meant will be common without strong pre-atives of the people, almost too late in the any action, although trade question was less in the debate speech. There is in the House that add a clause to the on the lines of the United States, but vance that it should preferential duties tions of the British against the rest of cates of this policy a Mother Country just with France and Ger prevent anything like along between the c just on the point of stand that Colonel V round-the-world tour in Victoria will have ing something of his that the occasion be Board of Trade, to p skeleton of its for solely to the uses of papers and work on Even after it had be

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and she is entirely cured.

to MRS. HOPKINSON.

WATFORD, ONT.

PREMIER Robson's appearance this week, after a delivery of a cent on the subject, with the mother, which has been a subject of preference between Great Britain and the past few weeks considered that the for decisive action to question but it is hardly meant will be common without strong pre-atives of the people, almost too late in the any action, although trade question was less in the debate speech. There is in the House that add a clause to the on the lines of the United States, but vance that it should preferential duties tions of the British against the rest of cates of this policy a Mother Country just with France and Ger prevent anything like along between the c just on the point of stand that Colonel V round-the-world tour in Victoria will have ing something of his that the occasion be Board of Trade, to p skeleton of its for solely to the uses of papers and work on Even after it had be

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and she is entirely cured.

to MRS. HOPKINSON.

WATFORD, ONT.

PREMIER Robson's appearance this week, after a delivery of a cent on the subject, with the mother, which has been a subject of preference between Great Britain and the past few weeks considered that the for decisive action to question but it is hardly meant will be common without strong pre-atives of the people, almost too late in the any action, although trade question was less in the debate speech. There is in the House that add a clause to the on the lines of the United States, but vance that it should preferential duties tions of the British against the rest of cates of this policy a Mother Country just with France and Ger prevent anything like along between the c just on the point of stand that Colonel V round-the-world tour in Victoria will have ing something of his that the occasion be Board of Trade, to p skeleton of its for solely to the uses of papers and work on Even after it had be

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and she is entirely cured.

to MRS. HOPKINSON.

WATFORD, ONT.

PREMIER Robson's appearance this week, after a delivery of a cent on the subject, with the mother, which has been a subject of preference between Great Britain and the past few weeks considered that the for decisive action to question but it is hardly meant will be common without strong pre-atives of the people, almost too late in the any action, although trade question was less in the debate speech. There is in the House that add a clause to the on the lines of the United States, but vance that it should preferential duties tions of the British against the rest of cates of this policy a Mother Country just with France and Ger prevent anything like along between the c just on the point of stand that Colonel V round-the-world tour in Victoria will have ing something of his that the occasion be Board of Trade, to p skeleton of its for solely to the uses of papers and work on Even after it had be

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and she is entirely cured.

to MRS. HOPKINSON.

WATFORD, ONT.

PREMIER Robson's appearance this week, after a delivery of a cent on the subject, with the mother, which has been a subject of preference between Great Britain and the past few weeks considered that the for decisive action to question but it is hardly meant will be common without