Anaemia AND Decline

TIRED WITH LEAST EXERTION.

Miss Wood, Brownsville, Ont., Found Health With PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

She writes, May 18, 1904: I have to thank Psychine for my present health. Two years ago I was going in decline. I could hardly drag myself across the floor. I could not sweep the carpet. If I went for a drive I had to lie down when I came back; if I went for a mile or two on my wheel I was too weak to lift it through the gateway, and last time I came in from having a spin I dropped utterly helpless from fatigue. My father would give me no peace until I procured PSYCHINE, knowing it was excellent for decline or weakness. I must say the results were wonderful, and people remarked my improvement. Instead of a little, pale, hollow-cheeked, listless, melancholy girl, I am to-day full of life, ready for a sleigh ride, a skating match, or an evening party with anyone, and a few months ago I could not struggle to church, 40 rods from my home. Have never had the slightest cause to fear any return of disease.—Ella Muriel Wood.

Psychine is pronounced Si-keen

For sale by all druggists. For further advice and information write Dr. Slocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Can. Through an enlarged laboratory, new labor-saving facilities, and recent ability to purchase raw products in Canada, PSYCHINE sold for years at $1.50 per bottle, is

Now Sold at $1.00.

QUITE A BATTLE.

Family Feud in Virginia Resulted in Several Persons Being Shot.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 22.—The settlement across the Big Sandy River from Yorkville, has been the scene of a fatal feud between the family of John Wallace and the Curry brothers. The Currys demanded to liquor at Wallace's saloon last night and on being refused began shooting. The Currys and others went to Wallace's home, demanding that he come out. When Mrs. Wallace told them that her husband was not a home the crowd broke in windows, whereupon Mrs. Wallace fired, fatally wounding Thomas Curry. The crowd then seized a young brother of Mrs. Wallace, bound him hand and foot and it is said were about to decapitate him when Wallace fire and the crowd scattered, leaving the boy unhurt. In another attack on the house Mrs. Wallace was shot in the leg and in the shoulder. She rode to Louisa, Ky., and the sheriff and deputies started to the scene of the trouble. Wallace escaped to Yorkville, but all his live stock was killed by the mob. It is estimated that about 500 shots were fired and that the members of the mob were badly injured. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of any member of the mob.

STARTLING MEDICAL WORK

A BOOK FOR MEN, MARRIED AND SINGLE

"Perfect Manhood and How to Attain It."

This work gives a full explanation of a wonderful method for the quick restoration of perfect manhood in all that the term implies; a method that overcomes every evil condition of the sexual system; giving to the weakest organs and portions their natural vigor and tone; and to those shrunken and stunted their normal and proper proportions.

It explains how to build up all sexual, bodily and mental vigor.

It explains how to avoid all the physical evils of married life.

It explains how to cure sexual weakness in any stage.

It explains how to cure most bladder, kidney and urinary diseases.

It explains how to cure unnatural losses from dreams, in urine, etc.

It explains how to cure nervousness, trebidation, lack of self confidence.

It explains how to cure varicocele.

It explains how to give tone to remove excitability, to overcome sensitiveness, to remove physical and mental irritability.

It explains how the entire sexual system of the male may be brought to that condition so essential to general good health and peace of mind.

To many this book is uninteresting and valueless, being a purely medical treatise; to others, to those whose welfare is at stake, it is one of the most important publications ever issued from the press.

One copy may be had in a plain, sealed envelope, postage paid and entirely free of charge, by the man who writes for it in good faith for his own use or for some friend.

Address the publishers, Erie Medical Company, Dept. P., Buffalo, N. Y.

1296

COLLISION IN NORTH STATION.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Newburyport passenger train leaving the north station at 6.40 tonight, ran into a car containing cattle at the East Somerville station owing, it is said, to the headlight on the locomotive having been extinguished. One passenger, Edwin F. Pierce, of Boston, sustained severe injuries to his right hip, while the others escaped with a shaking up.

John Morley at a Banquet Talks on Free Trade.

Prominent British Member of Parliament Spoke at New York Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

John Morley, M. P., was the guest of honor and Morris K. Jesup the toastmaster at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in Delmonico's last night. Letters of regret from James Bryce, Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery were read, and this note from the president of the United States was greeted with applause:

"White House,
"Washington, Nov. 12, 1904.

"My dear Mr. Jesup—Will you present to the Chamber of Commerce my earnest wishes for the success of their dinner and my regret that I am not able to be present? I have asked the secretary of the treasury to take my place.

"No body of men in this country is so closely representative of the immense business interests of the country as the Chamber of Commerce, and, therefore, the Chamber of Commerce have a representative function, not merely for the State of New York, but for all the United States. It is not only because of the fact that they are thus in a peculiar sense a representative body, but because of my old friendship with and esteem for so many of the members, that I feel a sense of loss at the impossibility of my being present with you on the evening of your banquet.

"Again assuring you of my good wishes, believe me, sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw made the first speech, and was followed by Mr. Morley, whose address was, of course, the feature of the evening. Mr. Morley said:

"I thank you for the very cordial—the extraordinarily cordial—reception that you have been good enough to give me. The language used by the president is far in excess of any merits of mine. One point I do accept. You have not, either here or on the other side of the Atlantic, any warmer friend of you and of your institutions than myself. (Shouts of "Bravo!" and applause.) Some months ago the invitation to dine with your distinguished company was forwarded to me by Mr. Choate, your distinguished ambassador at the Court of St. James, and he used the very language that the president has used tonight in his letter to the chairman. He said: 'You will there meet the most representative assembly of the most important interests in the United States that could possibly be got together;' and I am glad, like the secretary of the treasury—I am glad for perhaps different reasons (laughter)—I am glad that I did not hesitate to say to Mr. Choate: 'If I am in America on that day in November I will dine with the Chamber of Commerce.'

"Your kindness tonight is only of a piece, after all, with the good fellowship that has been extended to me in other places — Pittsburg, Chicago and a countless number of places which have been kind enough to invite me to visit them. I confess that I am sincerely and deeply touched at the idea that I should be taken as the representative of Great Britain, whose ensign I am glad to see confronting me (applause), little worthy as I am of holding that distinguished post.

"You will readily believe, gentlemen, that during this short visit of mine — short, but not an idle visit — I have had new interests stirred, new points of view opened, the world made larger by my intercourse with the United States; I see things — I confess it — in a different proportion. Do not let me deceive you — I do not at all intend to place Great Britain at an infinite distance behind the Stars and Stripes (laughter), you all here are good Americans, and I am a good citizen of Great Britain.

SAYS "I AM A FREE TRADER."

"Now, the secretary of the treasury has made you a most interesting speech; he has told you that he is reasonably optimistic; that he does not care about the doors being closed; he tells you frankly that prices are good; that hopes are bouyant, and that there is no danger of any loss of poise. Yes, but, then, I thought to myself all the time the secretary of the treasury was peaking if hopes in the United States are buoyant what about the hopes in that little island from which I come? Now, I am, what I do not suppose anybody else in this room is, what I have stated at Pittsburg and have said at Chicago, I am bound to repeat here — I am what nobody else is — I am a free trader. (Laughter and applause.)

"But, whatever may be said of the people of the United States, everybody agrees that they are a good-natured people, and therefore I hope you will allow me in two sentences, and no more, to go through that performance which in my part of the world — I dare say in yours — is called testifying. (Laughter.) Frankly, I rejoice to hear from the secretary of the treasury that your hopes are buoyant, and that you are prosperous. Why, that is a thing that struck me most in my rapid transit through important trade centres in this country — the enormous and unbounded strength of your material resources. (Applause.)

"Still, as I said at Chicago, business is business. (Laughter.) And being a good-natured people, let me say that I have seen nothing — don't hoot me out of the room — (laughter) — I have seen nothing, no evidence during this run through some of the centres of your country to make me believe that you would not have been just as great, just as mighty — I mean, in industrial competition — just as prosperous, just as strong, as you are today, if you had taken that worn-out shibboleth, as I am told — 'No tariff excepting for purposes of revenue.' (Applause.)

"Well, if that is all the tendency that comes of testifying, I do not think I need have taken the trouble to have testified, because I gather that a good many of you at all events have some doubts (laughter) as to that matter. And now, this is the last remark I will make upon that very delicate ground, which is less delicate than I thought it would be (laughter), though it may be that I am so stupid or so stubborn, or so much of a doctrinaire—a name I am well acquainted with—as to doubt whether you would not have been just as well off if you had taken that formula.

"I do not believe in this great hall, representing such enormous interests, representing men of a business sagacity that could not be rivaled in any capital on the habitable globe, there are not many of you who in calm moments would not agree that if my country, if Great Britain, the greatest carrier in the world so long as you remain on your present tactics (great laughter and applause), that if Great Britain imposed a revenue for other purposes than tariff — for what other purpose I declare to you I don't know —"

Here Mr. Morley's sentence was broken off. Somebody said: "Nobody else."

"I don't know," said Mr. Morley. "You will agree, for a country, a great carrier, which is dependent for the food of its people and for the raw material of its great industries — why, you will all agree it is infectious for us to entertain the notion what is physical reform. (Laughter.)

"Now, I am not going to keep you more than a few moments. (Cries of "Go on.") I told them at Chicago the other night ,and I venture respectfully to repeat it to you, that those two great men, Jefferson and Washington, never made a speech, eather of them, more than ten minutes in duration.

HIS VIEW OF OUR ELECTION.

"I sometimes think that perhaps that was not a very bad example, which, as far as I can make out, their descendants have not altogether always followed. (Laughter.) But now you will, I am sure, know before I say a word, and the thing that has interested me the most in my short visit among you has been the election—the presidential election.

"I am a very old hand at elections. I have fought a great many myself, not so august and illustrious as this, but one gets the sporting elections fever, and last Tuesday, I assure you, I was as vehement as any one among you. I went around the polling booths at Chicago, I listened to the announcements that were made from time to time at a dinner which they were kind enough to give me at Chicago, and after dinner was over I went and heard the results brought in at the office of a great newspaper in Chicago.

"A great number of telegraph operators were there, figures were coming in from all parts of this vast continent, and I confess it greatly impressed my imagination and stirred me to think that in this vast country within a few hours the voice of the people, right or wrong, should be so emphatically and so unmistakably ascertained. (Applause.)

"There are several points that affected me in that election, and the first was the rapidity—I hope I am not doing wrong in referring to the election (Cries of "No, no. Go on!")—the rapidity and certainty with which the result was ascertained.

"Secondly, I was struck with the perfectly good temper in which the defeated party, many of whose representatives were present at that moment in Chicago, took what to them, I am sure, was a mortifying repulse. But, looking at it rather more widely, as a man who has observed democracy, which we call liberalism, who believes in it, who has always believed in it, who has always in its darkest hours been faithful to it, I observed your election; and what struck me with delight was that the two candidates were each of them men of unstained character, were men of perfect probity and independence, were men either of whom, so far as character goes, whatever you may say about policy, any country might have been proud to see as aspirants for the support of those countries. (Applause.)

DEMOCRACY HAS ITS DRAWBACKS.

"That I think is a remarkable fact to be taken into account when people say all kinds of superclilious things about democracy. Of course, democracy has its drawbacks, and I should think other forms of government have their drawbacks, too. Does anybody dream that machine politics and corruption—does anybody suppose that these things came in with democracy? Then another point which impressed me very much was the answer that this election of yours has given to the charge that the United States are given over to machine politics.

"Forgive me for telling you these things; perhaps you have heard them before; but was there ever a case—you are better judges than I am—where the people of a country so emphatically and distinctly said: 'Machine politics or no machine politics, we are going to give our votes for the man in whom we have confidence and whom we trust?' (Applause.)

"It would be most unbecoming of me, I repeat, to say a word as to the personality of your new president. I will say this in passing, that it is very gratifying to me to find that a man may write a book about Oliver Cromwell and yet be thought a very good man to whom to trust the destinies of a nation. (Laughter and applause.)

"There seems to be something like a self-denying audience announced to the public a day after the election. (Laughter.) Whether that was an imitation of Cromwell or not, I do not inquire, but this I do say, without I hope being impertinent, that in your new president you have got a man (great applause and cheers), and all sorts of events within the four years may break out upon the world events in the oldest parts of Europe. There are lives in the old parts of Europe upon which results may hang.

AMERICAN RISKS IN THE PACIFIC

"You have in the Pacific enormous risks, possibilities, open questions, and all I can say is that it will be a great thing for diplomatists to know that in dealing in the governments that will come into power and office here on the 4th of March next year, you are dealing with a man who has behind him, unless I am mistaken, the American people. (Applause and cheers.)

"However all that may be, I rejoice to think, and I do think that in those questions and emergencies that may arise Great Britain and the United States will both, by interests, by sentiments, be found side by side. (Applause.) I believe from the bottom of my heart that for the progress of the world, for the civilization of mankind, union between those two great powers—because we mean to be a great power in spite of what the secretary of the treasury has said—(laughter)—with those great powers we will fight side by side for those ideals and those questions which are common to us and common to you. (Laughter.)

"You have an enormous population of all kinds and nationalities coming to this great continent of yours, but, come as they may, in time may become fused into American citizens, and I shall persist in believing to the end of my days that the ideals and the aims—the moral ideals and the moral aims—of the citizens of the United States and of those of my country are the same ideals and the same ends. (Applause.) I do not say there may not be difficulties arise.

"But I have said, and I think it is true in literature, you always seek the best in politics and you are not always to be content with the second position. But however that may be, I am perfectly sure from this visit of mine that you will be prompted and are going to be prompted by the hands of diplomatic action where it is policy between your country and mine. (Great applause.)

"I thank you for your great warmth—the real warmth, not the conventional, after-dinner warmth (laughter)—I thank you for the kindness with which you have received me, and I hope that some day or another I may have the honor of again dining with the New York Chamber of Commerce." (Great applause.)

Alexander E. Orr, Bishop Greer, Richard Olney and Mayor McClellan were the other speakers. Among the men at the table were Rear-Admiral Coghlan, Controller W. B. Ridgely, J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, Whitelaw Reid, Charles S. Smith, Alexander E. Orr, Seth Low, Charles R. Miller, John Ford, St. Clair McKelway, James T. Woodword, Secretary L. M. Shaw, John Morley, M. P.; Postmaster General R. J. Wynne, Senator Depew, Mayor McClellan, Richard Olney, Sir Ernest Cassel, M. P.; Sir James Kitson, M. P.; Bishop Greer, President W. N. Frew of Carnegie Institute and Brigadier-General F. D. Grant.

USE

WEAVER'S SYRUP

It purifies the Blood and cures

Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

THE BLACK HAND.

Italian Member of Secret Society Arrested in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Confessing, the police say, that he is a member of "The Black Hand" Society, Antonio Lapello, 28 years old, of West Farms, was locked up in the West Chester police station tonight, charged with kidnapping and extortion. The police say that Lapello is the chief of the society. The arrest was made on the complaint of Antonio Baroncini, a contractor.

Baroncini told the police that on July 10 last two men called at his home and found there Mrs. Baroncini, who is only 20 years old. Under threat to kill her, they forced her to give them the family jewelry. Then they bound and gagged her and took her away in a wagon to a lonely hut, where she was kept for six days. Two Italians called on Baroncini and warned him not to tell the police or they would cut his throat and blow up his house. Six days later, Baroncini says, two other men called on him. For $200 they would return his wife in a couple of hours, they said. He had but $20 and they finally took that. Two hours later Mrs. Baroncini walked into the house and fell fainting upon the floor.

Baroncini reported the case, but the police made no arrests. Last Friday Baroncini received a visit from two of the men again. They wanted $200 and repeated their threats to kill him and his wife and blow up the house if he did not get the money for them. He promised to have it if they would return tonight. When the men left he again informed the police, who secured a warrant for Antoinio Lapello and arrested him at his home, where he was giving a party. Under the pressure of the "third degree," the police say, Lapello admitted that he was a member of the Black Hand Society.

SNOW HINDERS ACTION.

SALONICA, European Turkey, Nov. 23.—Snow has fallen heavily throughout Macedonia and hinders the operations of the troops sent against the Greek bands entrenched southwest of Vodena, whose outrages are terrorizing the vicinity. The whole western part of the vilayet of Salonica is swarming with bands of murderous Christians, both Greek and Bulgarian, each of whom is systematically trying to weed out the most prominent adherents of the other. Murders are terribly frequent in Salonica itself and are perpetuated with impunity.

Bulgarians murdered twelve Turks Nov. 21 in the village of Nedirdje, district of Yenidje.

We Offer $1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhœa
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhœa	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhœa—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

ABSOLUTELY UNSHRINKABLE

We Guarantee It.

Every garment, bearing the Stanfield label — no matter what its price—is absolutely unshrinkable. We guarantee it, and back up that guarantee with "money back if it shrinks."

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

fits like a new skin—fits every part of the body—is warm, snug and comfortable. Made of the famous Nova Scotia wool—in all weights to suit all temperatures from Halifax to the Klondyke.

Insist that your dealer gives you Stanfield's—the Underwear that will not shrink.

MARRIED FOR 66 YEARS.

Oldest N. B. Couple Live in Albert Co.

Alexander Haslam Is 102 Years of Age and His Wife is 93—Their Home Is In Elgin.

A few days ago there appeared in a morning paper a sketch of a New Brunswick couple who have been married for sixty-six years, their ages being well up in the eighties. This record is beaten by that of Alexander and Mrs. Haslam of Elgin parish, Albert county, who have been married for over sixty-six years, and whose combined ages amount to one hundred and ninety-five years. Mr. Haslam is one hundred and two, and is one of the oldest residents of this province, while Mrs. Haslam has reached the ripe age of ninety-three.

This stalwart couple are of Irish birth and descent. Mr. Haslam was born at Petigo, near Loch Garrich, county Farmanagh, Ireland, in 1802, and when about ten years of age went to Ardara, county Donegal. It was in Ardara that Mrs. Haslam, formerly Miss Jane Dunlavy, was born in 1811.

They became acquainted, and in the fall of the year 1838 they were married in Ardara.

Mr. Haslam was a slater and carpenter by trade, but as business in Ireland was not so good as the new country seemed to offer, he decided to cross the Atlantic, and in 1861 left his home. To Mr. and Mrs. Haslam several children had been born, and these all came with their parents, the eldest at that time being twenty-one.

In May, 1861, the family landed at St. John and went almost immediately to Kings county, where for about a year Mr. Haslam found employment. It was not, however, his intention to follow his old trade, so in 1862 he took up land in Elgin parish, Albert county, and set to work to make a home.

The land was wooded, every inch of it had to be cleared, a house had to be built, and all the difficulties which usually confront the first settlers were encountered by this family. There was much hard work to be done, but the children were old enough to assist, and gradually the farm was made. Since that year, 1862, they have never moved. In fact, Mr. Haslam, who went as far as Sussex on the railway, has never been on a train since he went from St. John. Once, upwards of thirty years ago, he drove to Sussex, but beyond this has never been away from his home. Compared with him, Mrs. Haslam is an extensive traveller, for on three or four occasions she has come to St. John to visit her daughter. Her last visit, however, was seventeen years ago, so it cannot be said that she is fond of roaming.

This aged couple are now spending their last days in comfort in the home which their toil has built. They have had a life full of hard work, but not without its homely pleasures. They have seen their children grow up, marry happily and have homes of their own; they have nursed their children's children to the fourth generation, and what they perhaps appreciate most of all, two of their own children remain on the homestead taking care of the old folks.

For a man of his age, Alexander Haslam is a wonder. He is neither halt, lame nor blind, and while it could not be expected that one who has passed the century mark should be as full of spirits as in his earlier manhood, yet his vitality is a matter of surprise. He can see sufficiently well to recognize any of his friends at a glance, he goes walking by himself, and while he does not wear glasses, yet his eyes are not so good that he would attempt to read. His head is covered with a thick crop of fine black hair, with scarcely a tinge of grey, and his whiskers are much darker in color than those of many a man only half his age. He is, on the whole, remarkably smart, is in possession of all his faculties, and is not afflicted with any disease.

Mrs. Haslam is rather more feeble than her husband. Her eyesight is not so good as it was, and she seldom goes away from her home. She is able to make her own bed and to do odd jobs around the house, but for some years has left the direction of the work to her daughter.

To this respected couple seven children have been born, and of these six are still living. The eldest is Mrs. Hamilton McManus, now a resident of Nova Scotia. Mrs. McManus is the mother of six children, four of whom are married. Of these four, one daughter has nine children, the other has four, one son has three children, while the fourth is childless.

The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Haslam is Mrs. John Hicks of 50 Exmouth street, St. John. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are the parents of five children, four of whom are married, the youngest, Bert S., living at home. Of the four married ones, Thomas Hicks of St. John has three children, Mrs. W. C. Brown of St. John has two children, Mrs. H. W. King of St. John has two children, and John A. Hicks of Boston has one child.

William Haslam, the third child of the original couple, is married, and is a resident of Point Wolfe. He and Mrs. Haslam are the parents of eight children, two of them being married, but there are no grandchildren.

John Haslam and his sister, Jane Haslam, are the fourth and fifth children of the old folks. They have never married, but have always lived on the homestead, where they now reside.

The baby of the family is Mrs. Geo. Fuller, now a resident of Massachusetts, who has three children, all quite young. This gives a total of sixty-eight descendants of the original couple now living, but it is not probable that there will be a family reunion during the lives of the old folks.

In religion Mr. and Mrs. Haslam were Episcopalians. There was no church near their home in Albert county, and so the children, who have not felt bound by family ties to any particular denomination, have become members of the churches towards which their own inclinations led, some now being Baptists, others Presbyterians, and others holding to the Episcopal church of their parents.

In Albert county the elder Mr. Haslam was formerly very well known to many, but most of those with whom he lived on terms of intimacy have passed away. His son who lives on the homestead is, however, very well known, through his long residence in the county. Mr. Haslam the elder is a centenarian who did not try to make a record by voting on Nov. 3rd.

ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR STARTED.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Engineers today began the first work on the site of the Jamestown Exposition, which will be held here in 1907 to commemorate the tercentenary of the first permanent Anglo-Saxon settlement on the western hemisphere, made at Jamestown Island in 1607.

TURNED BACK.

Nine Halifax Men Arrive in St. John,

Having Been Sent Here From Eastport by the U. S. Officials.

On the Eastern str. Calvin Austin, which arrived here at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, were nine of the fourteen Canadians who were held up in Eastport some days ago by United States Immigration Inspector Gould on a charge of violating the law against contract labor going in from Canada.

The names of those who came on in the Austin are A. Smith, George Ferguson, E. Risenor, E. Hilchie, W. Hilchie, K. Mills, W. Duncan, Alexander Grame, M. Hatt. When asked what they thought of the matter they replied that they had nothing special to say. They recognized the fact that the law forbids parties entering the States under contract to work and seemed to feel that they had been caught and there was nothing more to be said about it. The party was taken to Calais, where the leader and four others were detained as witnesses when the case comes up in a few days. The men all belong to Halifax and to that place they had their baggage checked immediately after the arrival of the boat.

They talked as if they had money enough to take them home, but about seven o'clock last night they applied to the chief of police for assistance until they could get away. He advised them to go to the depot, where they waited until the late express left for Halifax.

IS YOUR CATARRH REMEDY CURING YOU

If You Are Unconsciously Using An Alcoholic Liquid Remedy Stop At Once.

People soon learn that the true test of a catarrh remedy is whether it cures to stay cured. Have you ever inquired why a liquid catarrh remedy makes you feel better for a time? It is because the alcohol in the liquid remedy makes the mucous membranes drunk. It deprives them of sensation, it inspires false hopes and always leads to alcoholic deceits. A permanent cure by any liquid dyspepsia or catarrh remedy is simply impossible. The alcohol used in liquid preparations makes it almost a travesty to call them remedies. They incite the worst forms of catarrhal trouble rather than cure such troubles. Can a physician be found who will truthfully say that any liquid catarrh remedy is worthy of use? Every physician knows that it is an absurdity for anyone to claim that catarrh, dyspepsia or any form of blood disease can be cured by a so-called liquid catarrh cure. In this connection it is wise to consider carefully the best means for relief. Smith's Triple Cure, that grand old remedy, consisting of four separate preparations, three of which are in tablet form, and used internally and another in the form of a catarrh cream, contains no alcohol and never leads to false hopes. It makes you feel better the first day, and each day following is but a repetition of the first day's experience. It restores the mucous membranes in every part of the body. It positively cures catarrh, dyspepsia and all blood diseases. If you have long been a slave to a liquid catarrh remedy, break away from the habit. Use Smith's Triple Cure, and health, abundant, full and complete, will be yours. Four separate preparations, lasting a full two weeks for 50 cents, the greatest value for the money ever offered. If your druggist won't supply you, send us 25 two-cent stamps by mail today and we will send it, postpaid and guarantee safe delivery. Address W. F. Smith Co., 185 St. James St., Montreal.

VALUABLE RING AND GOLD WATCH FREE

All we ask you to do is to sell 7 of our Turnover Collars made of beautiful Lace and fine Lawn, worth 25c., at 15c each. They are the latest fashion in neckwear and sell like hot cakes. When sold return the money and we will promptly send you this beautiful Ring finished in 14k. Gold and set with large magnificent Pearls and sparkling imitation Diamonds that can hardly be told from the real stones. If you write at once for the Collars we will give you an opportunity to get, an elegant Gold-finished double Hunting Case Watch, Lady's or Gentleman's size free in addition to the Ring. Address at once The Home Art Co., Dept. 1668 Toronto, Ont.