

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER TALKS ON CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY!

Magnificent Speech at York Theatre Tuesday.

By the Man Who is Only Second to Mr. Chamberlain in the Advocacy of the Preferential Trade Idea.

The York Theatre was crowded to the doors Tuesday to hear the Hon. Geo. E. Foster speak on the Chamberlain policy. The platform was filled with prominent citizens and gentlemen from several parts of the province, representing all sides of politics. Among these were Mayor White, Dr. A. A. Stockton, Mrs. Stockton, Miss Stockton, Geo. W. McInerney, Col. J. R. Armstrong, Ald. Baxter, Jas. Manchester, Chas. Everett, Magistrate Ritchie, Dr. Jas. Christie, J. Willard Smith, R. B. Emerson, E. P. Raymond, J. Hunter White, Ald. Hamm, Rev. Joseph McLeod, G. E. Mares, D. W. McCormick, Mr. G. H. R. D. Wilcox, M. P., Ald. Hillidge, H. W. Robertson, William Murray, Col. Markham, Dr. Walker, W. H. Thorne, S. D. Scott, G. W. Ganong, M. P., Rev. Dr. Gates, D. W. Paul, Andrew Malcolm, Rev. John DeSoyres, L. D. Tilley, Frank B. Fairweather, Rev. Canon Richardson, Rev. G. R. E. Macdonald, Rev. H. A. Foster, and Mrs. Foster, Ald. Bullock, John E. Irwin, A. W. Baird, Wm. Fisher, H. H. Pickett, Dr. Alward and Mrs. Alward, A. A. Wilson, J. D. Hazen, M. P., P. E. R. Chapman, Dr. W. P. Dole, R. J. Elkin, W. M. Jarvis, A. M. Dykeman, Dr. Daniel, Rev. A. D. Dewdney and Mrs. Dewdney.

MAYOR WHITE'S ADDRESS.
His Worship Mayor White presided, and in introducing one of the empire's greatest orators, said: Never since the occupation of the whole empire, has there been such an extent as does this great fiscal policy of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. When we consider the conservatism of the English people, we are surprised that Mr. Chamberlain has accomplished so much as he has already. We are now standing on the platform of a new era. On the one hand we have in the empire prosperity, growth and development; on the other, emigration and industrial stagnation. On the platform of the gentleman who, next to Mr. Chamberlain, is a statesman and in facility of language is best able to explain the great fiscal policy that is now before us, we have the Hon. Geo. E. Foster. I have the honor and pleasure to introduce to you.

Hon. Mr. Foster arose amid a thundering applause which did not cease for some time. In opening, Mr. Foster said that he had not been comfortable, and that the cold winter air would not invade the audience at his back. So far as he was concerned, he had the advantage of the position in which he stood, one could keep warm, but perhaps the one could get the position of advantage which he did occupy. He was glad to hear the chairman start off in what he had hoped would be an extended speech, for he had asked him to "break the ice," and he supposed the chairman thought he had sufficiently done so.

Mr. Foster said he was here to address a St. John audience on a question with which they were not at all unfamiliar, and which was attracting the attention of the world today. In a few moments he would endeavor to give a brief idea of the great fiscal contest in which Mr. Chamberlain was engaged, and which he was at present waging with all his energy and power. Mr. Foster said that he supposed all present would agree with him in saying that there were other wars besides the one which was being waged on the battlefield, with cannon as implements of action. Yes, there were other wars, and that of trade and traffic was the most unceasing, relentless and constant warfare of all. It had its trade generals and its captains of industry, its fortress and means of repelling attack. In one part of this great area on which this war was being waged, was the old battlefield of the British Empire. What, in brief, was the situation in that particular battlefield of the old country? It was this: There in that battlefield were the combatants, ranged up in two lines, each endeavoring by all the means in its power to conquer, and to do so each was willing to continue the fight to its bitter end.

He wished to say a few words about the situation itself. There was the political economic theory, introduced by Richard Cobden, and which had lasted for sixty years. This theory was drilled into the generation of the time and it

ory, and that policy remained and was unquestionably accepted by the overwhelming majority of the British people. Mr. Foster explained that during the last twenty years the export of manufactured goods from Great Britain to the colonies and the import of raw material from the colonies, had steadily increased. But there was no such creditable, dangerous, and not for the first time, a more or less advanced liberal. But they were all included and united in the one party. United in so far as their leaders were concerned, but not in rank and file. They were lined up and opposed to the Chamberlain idea of preferential treatment and all that it involved. Lord Rosebery and Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Asquith were prominent men in that party. Each one of them said that it was impracticable, dangerous, and not for the first time, a more or less advanced liberal. Many noted men, however, had broken away from that party and had given their adhesion to the new proposition.

On the other side there was the government, led by Mr. Balfour, and its supporters. They had denounced the doctrine of Cobdenism, or free trade, and even went so far as to assert definitely that the time had come when Great Britain must put herself in the position to be able to retaliate against the nations that do not treat her on fair and equal terms. (Applause.) The liberal party, continued Mr. Foster, said that they

HAD THIS POLICY FOR FIFTY YEARS
and were ahead yet. "Therefore let us not disturb it. Let us leave well enough alone. What has served us in the past will serve us in the future." They also asserted that they would not tax the foods imported into the country for it would make the living of the people dearer. "Don't disturb the status quo," was the sentiment that now united the colonies and the mother country together. Let us not go into the details of trade and commerce and their rivalry between us when we will be led upon ground which will cause difference rather than harmony, and will not tend to the unification of the empire.

The government, led by Mr. Balfour, said, Mr. Foster, that this old system will not suffice. "We must retaliate against unfair treatment in matters of trade." We will not be led, however, until we have a mandate of the people as a whole. "Then there is a little cave in the government party itself." In this cave were some influential men, Mr. Ritchie and Sir Michael Beach, who said that they would support Mr. Balfour, but he must not fool with the food question. These followers of Mr. Balfour constituted what was known as the free trade school. The term free food meant, not that they were advocates of free food entirely, but that they would not go so far as to tax the food and foods imported into Great Britain for the purpose of establishing a preferential trade between Great Britain and the colonies. These came the tariff reformers, and they were led by Mr. Chamberlain at their head. (Applause.) This party asserted that the old theory was good enough in its time, but its time was past and they did not want any longer British labor and British capital must have fair trade.

Mr. Chamberlain and his followers maintained that you

COULD NOT FIGHT TARIFF BY WARS.
You could only fight tariff with a tariff. They must do that for the consolidation of the empire and their complete and more thorough union into one family and one great world-wide empire. (Prolonged applause.) And so, continued Mr. Foster, the old is passed away, therefore let it vanish and put in its place this new practice without partiality to the laborers in Britain. Time was, not many years ago, when not a tear would have been shed in a national eye in Europe for the downfall of Great Britain in the Boer war. Today she must guard her position, she was in danger of the right, or she was in danger of the left, or she was in danger of the members of the family, family treatment. Let outsiders have something less. (Prolonged applause.) We are at the parting of the ways, the psychological moment is here. Let us grasp it at the right time, and so bind in unity the empire. (Applause.) At the head of the movement was Mr. Chamberlain. There was a certain pliancy in his position, for he was the only leader of the cabinet, and he stood alone. Others had their necks at him, he repelled them all. (Applause.) Mr. Foster said that in Liverpool he had the honor of standing on a platform where Mr. Chamberlain addressed seven thousand people, four thousand of them belonging to the laboring classes of that great city, and he said, "I know that no man can stand like one who stands alone," but suddenly turning to these on the platform, he said, "I know that behind me there is a great multitude that no man can number." Those four thousand laboring men exclaimed as in one voice,

The British Empire for the Empire's People.

The Feeling Is Steadily Growing That We Must Get Closer to One Another, and Stretch Over the Globe.

"We are at your back." "Well, then," said Mr. Chamberlain, "if you are with me

WE WILL CONQUER IN THE END.
Mr. Foster went on to say that he did not wish his audience to think that Mr. Chamberlain was without supporters or sympathizers, for he had many. He had described the field of battle and the combatants, and would now say something about the weapons or arguments which those who support Mr. Chamberlain were using. "First there was a ridiculous artillery to be sure, but with now and then a stronger shot of vehement denunciation, which was soon abandoned, for the leaders found that something heavier would have to be used."

Second, they used the free trade argument, trotted out the ghost of Cobden and used the utterances of economic professors—but the movement still lived. "Third, they appealed to the great British sense of justice, and said 'Chamberlain wants to impose on us the dear old, but let us keep on the cheap lead. If outsiders dump sugar on our market, let us do the same.' This was a very old plan, but it was still used. The attraction between the empire, the bond of kinship and allegiance, the tie that binds the empire together, was in action. All British people were stirred with a feeling which drew them together, bidding them to get close together, for their mutual interests and defense. This was the effect of the tariff on the cords would become contracted and bring them still closer. The rivalry and hostility of empires outside would be the effect of increasing the stress and pressure upon the British and force them closer together for their mutual protection and defense. (Prolonged applause.) The strife for a lasting life was as strong with a nation as an individual. The British empire, standing as it did, would draw a deeper breath, and the feeling was that it was always there, but it was now had done in the past. (Applause.) The Chamberlain party on the other hand maintained that the sayings of Bright and Cobden may have been

ALL RIGHT IN THEIR TIME,
but these men were dead. "What man in the empire conducts business on the principles he did thirty years ago?" There was a change of enterprise, according to the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain. Why then would it not be well for a tariff which was made for trade, to be changed at least once in every fifty years? "The Chamberlain policy is to give work to the unemployed—to give them wages and employment, and then when he wants to buy it, let him have the money to buy it with." Ninety-two million of the hundred in Great Britain were both producers and consumers. Give him the wage of producer and consumer and he will do more than average up in the end.

In continuing Mr. Foster referred to the patriotism that existed between Canada and the mother country. "Was there one more patriotic in Canada in the middle of the Boer war than there was before the war? No! It was always there, but in a dormant state. During the war it caught your imagination, it appealed to your heart. The patriotism that existed between you and your fellow countrymen in the empire (applause). Don't think that it would be perilous to the colonies and the mother country to sit down together and talk of commercial matters. If we don't purpose to go out of business we have got to get a bustle on." Mr. Foster explained that if Britain were to set a tariff on the goods of the colonies, this matter, her danger of becoming a third rate power was very great. Those were the arguments that were set forward by the tariff reformers. They said it must be

ONE THING OR THE OTHER,
and if acted upon wisely it would build up the empire as a whole against hostile nations. (Applause.) It was a splendid comment, said Mr. Foster. Men thought at first that Mr. Chamberlain was simply getting off a little rhetoric, which he can do at times, but he is not for he was one of the greatest organizers the world has ever seen, and he realized the fact that words without practical work were absolutely useless. There had never been a more thorough organization than the one which Mr. Chamberlain had at present. He had an enormous circulation in the great newspapers, and literature on those lines was doing its best work. All over the island, literature was showing down on the people, conveying knowledge of this great scheme, it was the subject of discussion everywhere. Amongst all classes of men in the empire, the men of the hotels, the hotels, everywhere, were discussing this great fiscal proposition. Nothing had been neglected. In the music hall of London, newspapers in the grammar schools of the west, London singing societies came to the front and sang a patriotic song. Not only patriotic, but a fiscal tariff song, entitled "Buy in John Bull's Store," and when the scheme was reached all would join in

Something at Work Deep Down in the Hearts Of the People of Great Britain—The Lid of This Great Seething Cauldron Has Been Lifted by Chamberlain.

Joseph Chamberlain, discussed the whole question and made certain agreements. They affirmed all that he had stated and went further. The proposition came from the colonies to the mother country. They asked Britain to give a preference to the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain and the promoters of the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain attempted to draw closer together the mother country and the colonies. He proposed, that a solvency, but the colonies objected. Then Mr. Chamberlain proposed a council, but that was not satisfactory. Then he said to the other gentlemen, let us get together and form a common ground

on which the colonies would give the mother country a preference and Britain give the colonies a preference on grain. The British government did not do so, and Mr. Chamberlain on finding that the government in which he held a foremost position could not do as he wished, determined to go out. He did so, and asked the people to go with the government. Mr. Chamberlain was 67 years of age and at that advanced age he started out on this, which was regarded by some as a forlorn hope. It was no easy thing for this great statesman to get up from the side of his colleagues and go out amid scorn and ridicule and proceed along the road to meet out the path and engage in the mighty turmoil which was needed to lay his petition before the people for their approval. It was said that Mr. Chamberlain was a selfish and ambitious man, but his action was a splendid example of sacrifice to a great question. Mr. Chamberlain staked his life and reputation on this question and all could see that he was not a man who would not seek to do his duty. When the question had reached this point, should the people allow anything of less importance to divert their attention from it? Let us be frank and not seek to hide from the discussion of the great matter. (Applause.) Let us take up any question that interested and deal with it fairly. One old herring had got across the trail.

IT CROSSED THE OCEAN AND ENTERED THE MOTHERLAND,
saying, "Here is your boy, adopt me." The child was young, but there was great room for it to grow. Canada was a product of unequalled in the world. The other colonies were endowed with their several gifts. Among them they contained buried resources sufficient to satisfy the needs of the empire. They were Russia nor France could make the same boast, nor could the United States. The British people should be studying the conditions of the empire, say that this product, every resource to be developed for the satisfaction of the life and comfort of man, are to be found within the empire. It might be said the colonies were far apart. Objections would be taken on the grounds of time and distance. But these objections, if they ever existed, had been annihilated by the London, Ottawa and Montreal by electricity. The products of the various colonies could be carried now with a swiftness which was surprising and which was the present telegraphing system to know where things were at all times. Distance was a God-given boon to the empire.

IT ENCIRCLED THE WORLD
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The people appreciated the resources of their own country and their pride had raised up an impassable barrier between us and the United States. In Canada today the feeling was to run along on our own independent lines, and not to depend on the United States. People would be foolish to attempt to bring about bad feelings between Canada and the United States, but it was not necessary to go into entangling trade relations with them to retain our proper position. We did

not wish to hurt the feelings of the people of that republic, but some of them persisted in telling us that we will become a part of their country. Some time they held that the stars and stripes would be unfolded here and this country wrapped up in it. We had a better blanket of our own. (Applause.) It was not necessary to use a hammer to drive common sense into the Canadians. Look at the United States possessions at present. The condition of things would keep us in our own line. Canada occupied one position. (Applause.) Some one said that what Canada wanted was the right to make her own treaties, and when she does make them that she should make them herself without the presence of an embarrassing third party. The embarrassing party alluded to was Great Britain. He had an idea that the United States would be in connection with Canada when he was in the government. In the matter of the Atlantic coast fishery, Canada, if it had not been for the presence and support of the embarrassing third party, would never have been in the position she stood in today. When the seal fishery on the Pacific coast was under consideration, the United States proposed that if any British or Canadian vessel went into these waters while the negotiations were going on she would be seized and her crew imprisoned. The embarrassing party was this time

WAS IN THE PERSON OF LORD SALISBURY,
who sent a note to Washington to the effect that if the United States seized a Canadian vessel Britain would make it her quarrel and stand by Canada (applause). The speaker had no recollection of the seizure by the United States cutters of any Canadian vessel on that occasion. (Applause.) The power which made treaties was absolute unless it was given power to compel observance of the same (applause). Here we were standing on the threshold of the 20th century. Every young man in Canada occupied a position now which was greater than ever dawned on the people of the country at the uprising in any former time. No nation in the world would have such a glory and influence of splendor. The close. The equipment was the best the world had ever seen. Today we have no dark continents. The world had been discovered and was open for settlement. This generation would now be the prime mover of the century. No nation in the list had such an opening as the British Empire. Let us get together, let us bind the bonds of sentiment and loyalty. There were two profits to every transaction. It was said that the British Empire could raise grain and supply the United States. The United States could furnish Canada with the manufactured articles she needed. But in a resting place on the fire escape on the second balcony. Across this ladder many men, women and children scrambled to safety. She was in the balcony with her mother, who was employed as a cleaner at the theatre, and while she escaped, her mother perished. The child does not know yet that her mother is dead.

WE WILL RAISE THE WHEAT,
you make the manufactured articles. This would be a preferable arrangement. Canada would have both profits and could get along all right. The British Empire with the maintenance and conservatism of British ideas has a climate and the people within its bounds to raise all that each other required. Everything went for the strength of the empire and strength and permanence would be our lot (great applause.) Mayor White, when the applause subsided, addressed the large gathering briefly. This meeting, representative as it was, had enjoyed the masterly speech of Mr. Foster. Our people could strengthen Mr. Chamberlain's hands by putting on record a resolution in favor of the proposed change. It would be a proper act. He was pleased to have the honor to preside at such a gathering. When Sir Wm. Van Horne, president of the winter port business here referred to Western Canada.

AS THE HOPPER AND ST. JOHN AS THE SPOUT.
If preferential trade came it would add materially to the size of the hopper and reflect on the spout. For that reason he thought it would be advisable to give expression to their views. Canada was second to no country in its loyalty. Would it not be well to pass a resolution supporting Mr. Chamberlain and the scheme propounded by him and so loudly explained by Mr. Foster?

Ed. Thomas Walker in a few well worded remarks moved the following resolution: "That this meeting cordially approves of the principle of mutual preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies and desires to convey to the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain its earnest wishes for his speedy success in the efforts he is now making to have this principle embodied in the tariff policy of the motherland. W. H. Thorne seconded the resolution, which carried, all present declaring in its favor. The following cheers were given for the King and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Foster.

CANADIAN BANK CLERK KILLED.
PORTLAND, Ont., Jan. 27.—B. B. Boublee, who recently arrived from Toronto, as agent for the Bank of Commerce, has been probably fatally injured at the Mutton Athletic Club. Without noticing that the swimming tank had been drained, he dived from the springboard, his head striking the cement bottom, 12 feet below.

DR. A. W. CHAMBERLAIN'S CATARRH CURE.
25c. In case of Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, or Uterus, Dr. Chamberlain's Catarrh Cure is the only remedy that will cure it. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely safe. It is sold by all druggists, or by Dr. A. W. Chamberlain, 100 West Broadway, New York.



BISHOP'S DAUGHTER TO BE AN ACTRESS.
Daughter of Canadian Prelate Has Entered a New York Dramatic School.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 25.—Miss M. Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. Charles Hamilton, Bishop of the Diocese of Ottawa, has entered a dramatic school in New York to qualify for the stage. The news has caused a local sensation. Mrs. Hamilton, when seen, said: "Yes, my daughter has taken up a course in a New York dramatic school. The fact that she has taken this step does not necessarily mean that she will go upon the professional stage. It may be but fancy."

CHILD SAVED FIFTY LIVES.
Carrie Anderson, Heroine of Iroquois Fire—Girl Whose Noble Deed Rescued Many.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—At the Samaritan Hospital, her head and left side were in bandages. Carrie Anderson, the child whose deed of heroism at the Iroquois fire was recounted in brief during the coroner's inquest, but whose name has never been learned until today. Through the steadfast bravery of this fourteen-year-old girl at least fifty lives were saved on the fatal afternoon. Despite the fact that she had been severely burned, she caught the end of the ladder thrown across the alley from the Northwest University building and saved. But in a resting place on the fire escape on the second balcony. Across this ladder many men, women and children scrambled to safety. She was in the balcony with her mother, who was employed as a cleaner at the theatre, and while she escaped, her mother perished. The child does not know yet that her mother is dead.

Important Time in Every Girl's Life
IS BETWEEN FIFTEEN AND EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE—HOW TO AVOID THE DANGERS THAT ARISE DURING THIS PERIOD.

The mental activity of school life, coupled with the terrible strain that must come during these years, taxes the vitality of even the strongest. A girl at this age often does not understand the physical changes she is undergoing. She will in all probability be nervous and puzzled. She should have the benefit of good medicine, and a long treatment of Ferrerozine, which will supply new energy to bear her safely past the critical event. Ferrerozine is the best remedy to take in early womanhood, because it contains so much nerve and blood nourishment. It corrects all derangements, cures bearing-down pains, nervousness, and prevents headache. Ferrerozine increases young girls, gives them vivacity, buoyancy, strong nerves and healthy body. Every girl should use Ferrerozine, and wise mothers will see that their daughters have the benefit of this health-giving tonic. Mrs. W. E. Michel, of Richmond, writes: "I can strongly recommend Ferrerozine as a good tonic for young ladies. My daughter has been taking Ferrerozine for the past six months, and it has done her good. She was nervous and had no strength. But Ferrerozine has built up her whole constitution, and given her strength and vitality. Of all the tonics I ever used I don't think one of them compares with Ferrerozine. It certainly brings health and strength to young girls quickly." There is no remedy so good as Ferrerozine. A trial soon demonstrates its merit. Get Ferrerozine from your druggist today and let it build up your strength. Ferrerozine substitutes and insist on having only Ferrerozine. Price 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.95. By mail from the Ferrerozine Company, Kingston, Ont.

ARRESTED HIS OWN SON.
Painful Duty of a French Magistrate—Boy Had Stolen \$50,000.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. Bacot, a magistrate in the Fosse Quarter, has had to perform the unpleasant duty of arresting his own son, aged twenty years, on the charge of theft. The sum of \$50,000 was recently stolen from the Christian Brothers College, at Passy, and evidently by a person familiar with the institution. M. Bacot was appointed to investigate and he found evidence that the thief was his own son. The boy, accompanied by a young woman, had fled to Brussels with the money. He was formerly a pupil at the college. The father followed him to Brussels and induced him to return to French soil, where he was promptly arrested. Only a small part of the money was missing and the remainder had been returned to the Christian Brothers, who declare they will not prosecute young Bacot.

"HON." DOESN'T STAND FOR "HONEST."
"Then he doesn't want to be called Hon. Mr. Smith?" "No. It's an unpleasant reminder that he used to be in politics, and with strangers, it might hurt his reputation."—Frank.