

Renew the Mustard in the Pot—Daily

The use of COLMAN'S D. S. F. MUSTARD makes your dinner tasty and digestible.

Its delicious tingle enhances the flavor of your food, and its essential oils and its warmth, are incomparable aids to health and vigor.

For the enjoyment of your meals, and for better digestion, replenish the mustard pot with Colman's D. S. F. Mustard every day.

MAJOR, SON & CO., Limited
Montreal Toronto
Canadian Agents



Talks by Tiberius.

WAS HUNGRY, AND—I WAS HOMELESS, AND?"

It is possible that some reader may not know the source of the above quotation, nor be able to quote it. For oh, I might say, that it is written on the greatest of classics extant, neither ancient nor modern. It is from "The Book of Matthew's Gospel," chapter 25; and runs thus:—"For I was an hungry and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink: I was a stranger, (i.e., homeless) and ye took me not in: naked and ye clothed me not: sick and in prison and ye visited me not."

By way of thinking, any society which treats its poor as the implication of the quotation runs, deserves the severest punishment which any society could inflict. The words of the Master Christian form the hardest condemnation possible of society when at society fails in its duty to the poor, or renders the condition of the lower stratum of human existence, as happy and contented.

HOUSING.

The question of proper housing and proper feeding; houses and food; is one that demands attention—day, right here in Newfoundland; right here in St. John's. The housing problem does not affect the Outports much, although I know of certain cases even there, where, if our Magistrates could act as their judgment could lead them, there would be less addling together of human beings, and less accumulation of filth. In every few, if in any, of our Outports, as any attempt been made along the lines of sanitation. Lavatories are a rarity even in some of our largest settlements, and if nature were not kind, and the close proximity of the "bunkies" to the sea, the consequences would be appalling. But in the city where the problem is not vexing. Not long ago it was stated that there were over three hundred families, "for which there are no houses. I assume that to mean that those families would live in the houses which should be erected, if St. John's were an ideal city, there are more than that number now, for families are moving cityward all the time; and that is not taking into account the large number of men who go to St. John's for the winter, for work, and who in some cases, are packed together in a shanty

ful and dangerous way. As I write, there are houses on Princes St. and George St. and Lower Hamilton St., in which as many as twelve men are "boarding," with a family, in a little shack only large enough, along hygienic and moral lines, for two small people.

FOOD.

The question of food prices, not to mention supplies of food, is one in which the whole dominion is equally and vitally concerned. That thousands of people in Newfoundland cannot get food to eat, owing on the one hand to the High Cost of Living, and on the other to the failure of transportation, is a serious matter and calls for immediate adjustment. The object for which men work is to feed, clothe, and house themselves and their loved ones. The object for which men organize in work is to feed, house, and clothe themselves easily and well. Our industrial and commercial organization must prove its moral qualities by performing these functions, efficiently and fairly for the whole of human society. It spells economic and industrial suicide for the working men to be ill fed and ill clothed. What man is there who can work on an empty stomach or half clad, and give justice, or feel brotherly? And is it not upon great moral principles such as Justice and Brotherhood, that any worthwhile economic structure is raised? We are far from the Kingdom of God when our brothers are drained of their physical strength, their mental buoyancy, and their moral self-restraint, by excessive hours and speed of working we are still farther from the Kingdom when—workmen in some industries are not able to support a family on their wages; when the working force of wife and child have to be used up in order to earn a meager living for the family; and when women prostitute their womanhood in order to eke out their miserable and insufficient wages. If we propose to base our economic order upon Justice and Brotherhood we cannot allow the economic weakness, or the physical weakness of the poor to fix the amount which the individual is to do, or the amount of wages he is to receive.

THE QUESTION—WAGES!

In the final analysis, what is the question? Is it a question of wages? I answer, yes and no. Wages have much to do with industrial efficiency.

Yet what are wages and of what use are they? If a man is paid \$2.00 per day for a nine hour working day, and it costs him \$1.95 per day to live, he nets .05; but if he gets \$4.00 per day, it costs \$3.95 per day to live, he still nets only .05 per day; that is to say, he is no better off on \$4.00 per day wages, than he is on \$2.00 per day wages, if he is worse off, for the habit of spending more creates the inner and deeper desire to spend more, and the real net result is a loss. I would state it as a general principle that all remuneration shall be governed by two standards: 1st—the relative value of the work; and 2nd—the relative purchasing power of the dollar.

The policy of indifference, which our Government, (not the present, nor the immediate past, nor any in particular; but all of our Governments), pursues with reference to the wage-contract-to-day, has not always and universally prevailed. There seems to be a tendency on the part of our leading statesmen, to regard the public, social and industrial questions as "Innovations," "Experiments." This is a case that proves:—"There is nothing new under the sun." From the year 1349 to the year 1563, the remunerations of the unskilled labourers of England, both in town and country, was regulated by law, by the various "Statutes of Labourers" that were re-enacted or amended by nearly every monarch during those two centuries. In the last named year was passed the famous "Statute of Elizabeth," which applied not only to the unskilled workman, but to the greater part of the industry of the period." It continued on the Statute Books down to 1812, when, at the bidding of capitalists and political economists, but against the protest of the Laboring class, it was peremptorily repealed. It was contended, and probably was true, that the laws were passed to benefit the employer at the expense of the workman, the first of them, indeed, framed for the express purpose of reducing the unusually high wages which prevailed in consequence of the Black Death of 1348. But, whether the laborer or the employer benefit, as the immediate result of such legislation, in the long run, the laborer's interests are best conserved when the Government, (which, ideally at least, is of the people, for the people, and by the people) takes the matter in hand.

In a righteous economic order, all who work with hand and brain must have the full reward for their work, as nearly as the best intelligence economic, can make it, and approve it. But if the proceeds of labour are to go to those who created them, they must not be drained away in other directions, for then, the rise in wages to-day, will be followed by a further demand for rise of wages to-morrow, and so on, ad infinitum, yes and ad nauseum also. Excessive profits offend all sense of fairness, and those who receive them resort to devious devices to mislead the public as to the size and source of their profits. There has never been an economic condition in which the few have not wrested the fruit of their toil from the workers under the protection of law and custom, and in so doing, have bowed to deity of mammonism and oppression. But on the other hand we must recognize that economic practices on the part of the capitalist is no justification for revolutions and strikes on the part of the laborer, and where labor scores a triumph over capital in the matter of wages, extravagance, high living, and general indifference on the part of labour, do but create resentment in the capitalist, and by increased demands, up goes the cost of living, and the state of the laboring man is worse than it was before. The emancipation of the working classes must come from the workers themselves, if it is to have durability and moral value. True they must organize. The organization of labour has come to stay. In self interest they must. The instinct of solidarity that has grown up in the ranks of labor, is the form which the great human instinct of love must take under their circumstances.

Give adequate wages, yet by all means. But when men get adequate wages, are they satisfied? I do not profess to speak for every individual workman, there may be an odd and a bright exception, but so far as I know human nature, both at its best and at its worst, I do not hesitate to affirm that even if the workman could make a pauper of the capitalist, by pressing inordinate demands successfully he would want something else, even then. Is not this illustrated and proved by the man who howls and shrieks at the employer of labor and at the importer of flour, and then goes round the next morning selling, milk (I beg pardon, I mean blue-water; at any rate watered-stock) at 24c a quart. He, shame on you. And eggs for \$1.30 per dozen. It is a wonder that the cows and hens don't go on strike for higher pay. He, shame on you, hens and cows!

No, wages will do much, but principle will do more. Principle will do it all. The sense of honesty, justice, fair play. Jesus Christ principles introduced in our economic world;—This will do it. Christianized Industry.

THE QUESTION! PRINCIPLE!

Wages or no wages, work or no work, if men are honest, fair minded and public spirited, the problems of housing, feeding, paying of wages, workmen's rights and wages etc.,

and so on, will soon be solved. Of course the principle referred to, must be adopted on both sides and by both elements in the great contest. The attitude which resulted in the legislation of the 14th to the 18th centuries, which was the attitude of the public as well as the legislators, came about in obedience to the Christian conception of fair dealing, and of the widespread influence of the Christian church. In those days Christianity "moralized industrial and commercial conceptions and institutions," and it impressed men "with a keen sense of personal responsibility in the employment of secular power of every kind." That is the duty of the Christian church to-day. That will be the church's experience when industry and economics co-operate with her and permit her laws and moral standards to prevail.

The creation of a righteous and brotherly economic order is no brief or easy task. Men of feeble faith tell us that Christian principles have no place in commerce and industry. If that were true we would all be condemned to serve two masters, to have one moral code for private life, and another for industrial and economic life. It is not true. Justice, brotherly kindness, human sympathy and co-operation, honour, faith, and all else that is lovely and of good report, this principle, can be applied to our labour and social problems and when they are, no one will be able to say: "I was hungry and ye fed me not; I was homeless, and ye visited me not."

Milk is Expensive.

KLIM costs you 55 cents at the grocer's. Each tin contains one pound of pasteurized separated milk in powdered form.

In using KLIM the following measurement directions should be used: One ounce or 2½ level tablespoons KLIM where one cup of milk is needed.

Use two ounces or eight level tablespoons KLIM where one pint of milk is needed.

Use KLIM in liquid form by following these directions: To make a pint of liquid, place eight level tablespoons KLIM on top of a pint of cold water. Beat in a jug or bowl with a beater or wire whip. The KLIM dissolves entirely in the water and will never separate out.

Then proceed in exactly the same way as you would when using ordinary liquid milk. Never try to dissolve KLIM in boiling water. In measuring flour, cocoa, etc., use level spoonfuls. In measuring granular substances such as tea, coffee, sugar, etc., use rounded spoonfuls.

Where other dry ingredients are used such as sugar, flour, cornstarch, cocoa, coffee, etc., KLIM may be thoroughly mixed with the other dry ingredients, and the same quantity of water used as of milk as stated above. KLIM is not suitable for infant feeding.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs.—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,
CHAS. F. TILTON.

Touchy About Sons.

"Do you think, my darling," he gurgled, "that your father will consent to our marriage?" "Well, Popkins," she replied, "of course papa will be sorry to lose me; still—"

"But," interrupted the ardent one, "I will remind him that instead of losing a daughter he will gain a son." A deadly pallor overspread her damask cheek.

"Clarence," she cried, "if you really want me, I implore you to say nothing so foolish. Papa has three such sons living with him now, and he's extremely touchy on the subject."

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Freezone is magic! Come lift off with fingers without pain



Hurt? No, not one bit! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn. Instantly it stops aching, then you lift that bothersome corn right off. Yes, magic! Costs only a few cents. Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, coarseness or irritation. Freezone is the mysterious ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

Facts About Ingersoll Watches

20,000 people buy them every day. Five-million a year sold for 25 years. Fourteen different models, including Radiolites, that tell the time in the dark. Carried by leading merchants the world over. The best good-looking, low-price Watch made.

YANKEE	\$3.00	MIDGET RADIOLITE	\$7.00
ECLIPSE	\$4.50	WATERBURY RADIOLITE	\$8.25
JUNIOR	\$6.00	WRIST RADIOLITE	\$7.50
MIDGET	\$6.00	YANKEE 2 IN 1	\$4.50
WATERBURY	\$7.25	MIDGET 2 IN 1	\$7.50
YANKEE RADIOLITE	\$4.00	RELIANCE, Nickel	\$9.00
ECLIPSE RADIOLITE	\$5.50	RELIANCE, Gold Filled	\$15.00

AYRE & SONS. Limited,

SOLE AGENTS

A Short List of SUGGESTIONS For Thrifty Shoppers.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

About 30 dozen of Ladies' White Fleece Underwear. Vests are high neck and long sleeves, pants ankle length. These are good value. Special Price, per garment ..

..... \$1.05

LADIES' DIVIDED SKIRTS.

These are heavily fleeced. Made of first quality goods. Every woman should have a pair of these during this very cold winter. Come and see this line. Special Price, each ..

..... \$1.58

LADIES' FLEECE HOSE.

"Extra good value in Ladies' Fleece Hose to be had at SCOTT'S." This is what was overheard one day last week; and this is true. Only 69c. per pair. Good colour, heavy make. Special Price, per pair ..

..... 69c.

COTTON BLANKETS.

We again offer exceptional good values in Cotton Blankets. We can give you either the medium or the large size Blanket. Before buying elsewhere we ask you to see our offer. Special Price (medium size) ..

..... \$3.39

Special Price (large size) ..

..... \$4.19

MEN'S SWEATER COATS.

The right kind of a Sweater Coat to be had here. These are Heather shade, made of heavy yarn, and fitted with snug-fitting roll collar; sizes 36 to 42. Special Price, ea.

..... \$3.40

WOOL.

We have just received a shipment of Bee Hive and Crescent Wools in Black only, 4 and 5 ply. Prices 25c, 30c, and 35c. per slip.

TOWELS.

A few dozen of large size Turkish Towels. These are worth at to-day's prices 75c. each; color blue with red stripes. Special Price, each ..

..... 59c.

SMALLWARES SPECIALS.

Safety Pins, 2 cards for ... 7c. Brilliant Crochet Cotton, 2 balls for ..

..... 19c.

Hydrogen Peroxide, bottle, 12c. Talcum Powder, per tin ..

..... 8c.

Exercise Books, each ..

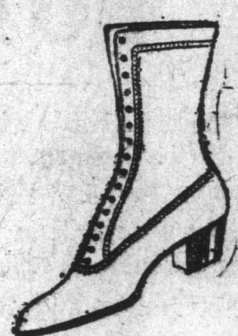
..... 7c.

Large Scribbles, each ..

..... 9c.

Chadwick's Crochet Cotton, per ball ..

..... 17c.



LADIES' BOOTS.

This is a very special lot at a special price. At to-day's prices these Boots would sell at \$8.00 pair. Made of good vic leather, medium length, and heel, in laced and buttoned; assorted sizes. Special Price, per pair ..

..... \$4.98

BOYS' BOOTS.

A hard wearing Boot for boys' wear; these come in sizes 10 to 12. Made of extra heavy leather; Blucher style. Special Price, per pair ..

..... \$2.55

Store Opens 8.30 a.m. **ALEX. SCOTT,** 18 New Gower St. Store Closes 6 p.m. Saturdays 10 p.m.

Grove's O-Pen-Trate Salve Opens the Pores and Penetrates

A Remedy for Chest Colds, Head Colds, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Earache, Spasmodic Croup and kindred ailments. Apply freely to the skin just over the affected parts and rub it in.

GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE

is also an Excellent Germicide for the Nose and Throat.

It should be applied to the nostrils so that you will be continually inhaling the vapors while in the presence of patients who are sick with contagious diseases, or when you are entering crowded cars or other public places during an epidemic of Grip or Influenza. Any Grip or Influenza germs breathed through the nose are destroyed by this germicide salve before the germs can reach the throat.

FOR THE SICK

Place One Level Teaspoonful of GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE in a hot saucer in the sick room. The Antiseptic Vapor rising from the heated salve makes breathing easy for the patient. It induces sleep and is a great comfort to anyone suffering with Spasmodic Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Pneumonia. The Healing Effect of the Vapor relieves the patient and is very comforting. Price 35c per box. If your Druggist hasn't any, send 35c in postage stamps to Paris Medicine Company, 193 Spadina Ave., Toronto, and a full-size box will be mailed to you promptly.

the inside leather of a shoe can be cleaned if one teaspoonful of borax is put in the water in which they are washed.

The bacon rinds are good either baked with beans, boiled with cabbage, or they can be put into the oven and the finest kind of drippings will be toasted out of them.

Not one crumb of bread should be thrown away. Stale bread can be used for bread pudding, hotcakes, brown Betty, croutons, bread crumbs, and many other things.

Stafford's Phoradone for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and various Lung Troubles. Price 35c. bot. feb2,t

NEW ARRIVALS

In

5 lbs.

10 lbs.

and

55 lbs.

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