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## CANADIAN PAROLE SYSTEM.

No problem in sociology presents greater difficulties and complications than the treatment of convicted criminals. Not only do these unfortunate differ infinitely among themselves, but other considerations enter into evidence which afford endless scope for difference in point of view. More than a century has passed since John Howish roused the conscience of the English people by his then unexampled agitation for prison reform, and also important remedial steps ultimately followed it, little progress was made in the direction of reformation of the criminal. The punitive side commanded almost entire attention; the remedial remained a matter of comparative indifference. Yet of the two the latter is clearly of greatest concern to a really enlightened state, for only by wise, sympathetic and watchful handling can fallen humanity be restored to its proper place, and thus one of the main objects of punishment be attained.

No organization has done better work in the reclamation of the criminal classes than the Salvation Army. By patient continuance in well-doing its officers gradually won their way to recognition as discharging valuable public service which should properly be done by the government itself. That in brief was the cause of the appointment as Dominion parole officer of W. T. Archibald, who, as one of the staff of the Salvation Army, had been assigned specially to the Prison Gate movement. His first report as a government official, covering the period from May 1, 1905, to the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1905, has now been issued and contains a valuable summary of the results of the parole system. Since its adoption in 1890, out of 1082 paroles granted, 657, or about 61 per cent, have completed their sentences, under license, without violation of the conditions imposed, while 225, or 30 per cent, additional have so far respected the conditions of their licenses, which are still operative. Only 24, or a little over 2 per cent, have forfeited their licenses, and the remaining 7 per cent, is accounted for by those who were recommended for non-compliance with the conditions, but without any new charge of criminality.

Apart from the beneficial effect produced on paroled criminals themselves thru the friendly assistance given them in making a new start in life, the system means a large direct saving to the state exchequer. The cost of maintaining convicts in the penitentiaries was \$254 per head for the past year, and of this the government has been relieved in the case of the 222 men released on parole during that period. This, however, does not represent all the benefit derived by the state since "these men working outside at laborers' wages (\$1.50 per day) produce in the year over \$100,000 for the support of their families and themselves." Mr. Archibald adds that he knows many of them who are earning three or four dollars per day, having good positions as capable mechanics, etc., in various cities of the Dominion. Work of this kind is its own justification, but it does not tell the whole story of the restoration of men who have been stamped with the prison brand. In addition to the paroled convicts, the parole officer has been able to find employment for 296 men on their discharge from the federal institutions. Mr. Archibald's report is distinguished by moderation and modesty. It shows deep appreciation of the varying aspects of the problem with which he has to deal and keeps steadily in focus the goal of the criminal himself. The keynote of his endeavor is that "the fundamental principle of the parole law is reconstruction; everything else connected with its operation is subsidiary matter. Society will always cry 'Punish the evil doer.' The parole system answers 'Let us find him for citizenship.' He is prepared to keep an open mind and lays down no arbitrary rules for the reclamation of the criminal. If only the general principles underlying the movement are constantly kept in mind, he is satisfied that any indirect

questions which may arise will settle themselves. In this he is confirmed by the record of work accomplished under the United States system, whose best results have been surpassed by those attending Canadian methods. Altogether the first report of the Dominion Parole Officer is not only highly satisfactory, but furnishes the strongest possible argument for the contention "that the needs of the unfortunate and erring of our fair Dominion are being met in a most practical and helpful way."

## DANGER IN FOREIGN FIELDS.

Curses, like chickens, come home to roost. Extravagance in management comes home in loss of business. Thousands of British policyholders in the New York Mutual Life are withdrawing from that company, accepting the surrender values of their policies, and reinsuring in a British company at the same premiums plus the greater surrender values; for which they will receive advantages greater than were promised by the Mutual Life.

From many points of view this is unfortunate. A great Policyholders' Association has been formed, and is working to secure control of the Mutual Life. By the policyholders the penalty of extravagant management will have to be paid. The British business, which has been built up at a great cost to the American policyholders, will practically all be lost. The lesson will be salutary for those "imperial" minded insurance chiefs who, not content with great flourishing in their own countries, longed, like Alexander, for other worlds to conquer.

Of course there is no fear of the solvency of the Mutual Life, or any established leading company in Canada. Thinking merely of the face value of policies deferred and leaving dividends out of reckoning, there is no reason for insurers to withdraw. British companies on British soil are most economically managed, and the policyholder is as certain as it is possible to be in an uncertain age that his money will be handled with discretion, ability and economy so long as he has need of insurance.

The Britishers' action must cause some anxiety to Canadian companies, which have been buying foreign business at the expense of the home policyholders—the Canada Life, for instance. The expenses of this company are great in proportion to the premium income than those of the Mutual Life. Its surplus is in every respect very much smaller than that of the Mutual Life. It has available a quite contemptible proportion of the sums it has received for profits. As was shown in The World some months ago, the surrender values of Canada Life policies are very much lower than that of the great trio of New York corporations. Any British company offering to take over British policyholders in the Canada Life would not be able to offer such good terms as have been offered to those insured in the Mutual Life.

The threatened development might have been avoided if the companies had been candid from the beginning. The World repeatedly urged Canadian companies to confess the errors of their ways; and to mend their methods without the necessary humiliating exposures in the witness box. If it were known in Britain that the Canadian companies would presently be governed by similar laws to those which have been enacted to safeguard policyholders in the United States, any potential disposition to desert Canadian companies would be prevented. As it is the Canadian companies are bound to be anxious about the future of their foreign fields. They cannot expect to escape the penalty of extravagance.

## INEXPEDIENT HERESY TRIALS.

It will be interesting to see what the religious papers have to say about the condemnation of Dr. Crapsey, the first Episcopal clergyman in the United States to be condemned for heresy since 1891. Whatever Dr. Crapsey's place may be, it is not in any church which is bound by the Apostles' creed, the Nicene creed, or any creed formulated by theologians of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. There is no logical reply to the argument that if a minister does not truly believe the creed which he avowed when he was ordained, he should retire to a position of more freedom and less responsibility. But some allowance must be made for the transitional state of accepted doctrines in all the churches, and for those who cling to an anomalous position in the hope that liberalizing heaven will gradually work miracles from the inside.

Appropos a correspondent whose reputation entitles him to the profoundest respect writes to The World: "This is a time of general dissolution. You see the signs of it everywhere. A clergyman cannot express his belief in the most certain conclusions of theology without, in effect, denying the fall, and with it, the incarnation and atonement. Of the impolicy of heresy trials from the ecclesiastical standpoint can be no doubt. However, the world generally will soon have to face these questions if it is only on the social ground, for unquestionably religion with the belief in a hereafter has done much to reconcile the masses to the present inequalities of the human lot. Disbelief and socialism go pretty much hand in hand."

In truth, heresy trials are impolitic. But professors of hard and fast creeds have nothing to do with policy. They must hew to the line; or find some other spiritual occupation. So soon as a man begins to rehearse the articles of his belief, and finds in one of them an anathema upon all who

differ from him, he must meet the possibilities of heresy trials with all their untoward consequences. Possibly the facing of this repellent alternative would do more than anything else to expedite the era in which even the most obscure theologians will realize that there is no monopoly in truth, and that when truth makes men free it endows them with that saving grace which recognizes that spiritual strength may come from spiritual food as diverse as the things with which we sustain our physical might.

## CONTROLLER COADY.

It is hard to know whether to be gladdened or saddened by the letters which Mayor Coady wrote and Treasurer Coady laid before the city council yesterday, the effect of which is to take out of practical consideration an actual increase of \$1500 to the salary last received by the mayor of Toronto, and a prospective increase of \$1500 in the treasurer's salary. The mayor's letter would never have been written if he had obtained his colleagues' views before he received the first cheque for his mayoral services. The Coady letter should not have been written at all. It is a pattern of futility; a piece of gratuitous assumption; a weakness; a blunder; an offence against public servants in general.

Mr. Coady says he has "control of the financial transactions" of the city council. In the name of decency what is the board of control? Could anything more fully justify the criticism that the treasurer in this business controlled the mayor? It does not seem to occur to Mr. Coady to leave the responsibility for the recommendation concerning himself where it belongs. When the board of control passed his raise he should have sat still, no matter what storm arose. To do anything else is to indicate that he regards the board of control as of secondary influence. No letter was ever written by a public official which more obviously says "I am IT."

Mr. Coady has been a valuable servant of the city. In the role of master he has become ridiculous. He has irresistibly invited a query as to whether his competence to write such a monumental indiscretion can ever fitly reside in a \$5000 man-let alone a \$6500 man who has "control of the financial transactions" of the City of Toronto.

## A CRY FROM FERNIE.

In private letters as well as in open communications for publication, The World has been importuned to come to the aid of the citizens of Fernie, B.C., in their fight against the Crown's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company, a subsidiary company of the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company.

At first sight it is not easy to disassociate a body of men fighting for what they believe to be fair treatment, 3000 miles away. But there is a sentence in one letter which is worthy of attention in Toronto: "We think if these men were hit in their own city it would bring them to time."

The trouble in Fernie is one phase of the public ownership question. A community is at the mercy of a private company for the water it uses. It feels helpless against what it calls extortion. Generally speaking, every municipality must fight its own battles of this kind. Distant newspapers can only take notice of what is going on, in so far as it may illustrate and enforce their arguments for the adoption of a general principle. But in the Fernie case the element of civic self-respect comes into play. "We think if these men" — a less complimentary word than "men" — is used in the letter — "we think if these men were hit in their own city it would bring them to time." Which, being interpreted, means that the citizens of Fernie, B.C., feel themselves to be the undeserved victims of Toronto exploiters, and of what they are apparently coming to regard as Toronto methods.

Not long ago a business man reported to The World his difficulty in doing a certain class of financial business with people in the country. He was frequently met with the answer, "We cannot trust you Toronto people, you are so d—d crooked." It is humiliating to have to hear this kind of story, and to feel compelled to record the indictment which is preferred against highly-placed Toronto men by this little mining town away up in the Rocky Mountains.

Here is the story, told in the words of one writer:

Dear Sir,—Fernie had during the past two years been visited by some very destructive fires, the one in May, 1904, almost entirely wiping out the town. At all of these fires there was no water, although the Crown's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company had had their plant installed for some years. On account of defective pipes and hydrants not a pound of pressure was on, and when the water was turned on, well—it is unnecessary for me to tell you what happened. Not a pound of pressure.

Last year, after the third big fire, a number of our citizens got together and asked the council to put a debenture bylaw to put in a

system of our own, which bylaw passed by a substantial majority. The company, thru G. G. S. Lindsay, thereupon commenced proceedings to quash the bylaw on some technical grounds, which they succeeded in doing.

The company then made a proposition that if the city would give them a franchise for ten years, they would give us a good pressure, would not charge more than what they were then doing (which was a higher rate than any incorporated town in British Columbia was paying), and would sell out to the city at the end of ten years at a price to be arrived at by arbitration. They would not, however, agree to stay out of the water business at the end of that period if the city took over the plant. Their proposition was naturally voted down.

Upon Mr. Lindsay's return to Fernie this spring, he gave out that he would make the people suffer for this. Sure enough, up went the water rates on May 1.

I am enclosing those water rates, also a copy of the Fernie Ledger, and you can judge for yourself how we are being treated.

The ordinary consumer is now being made to pay from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per month, and his family, with say only one tap, pays \$2.50 per month, or \$30 per year. The city is also compelled to pay \$10 per hour, or fraction thereof, in case of fire, or even in the case of the fire boys using a hydrant for a fire practice, \$10 per hour, or fraction thereof.

Fernie, which has a population of about 2800 or 3000, is paying higher for its water than any town of its size in Canada, or for that matter, America. The men who are trying to coerce the people of Fernie into giving them a franchise are the same men who are trying to coerce the G.T.P. The Lord help the people in the towns along that line when these men commence to get their work in.

## ERIN GO BRAGH.

"An Irish Ireland" is the end for which Dr. Douglas Hyde is prosecuting an oratorical pilgrimage on this continent. More power to his speech. Good luck to his appearance at Massey Hall to-night.

What an element of tragedy is back of such an aspiration! What would you think if some Teuton should traverse the world with "a German Germany" for a watchword to bring his country together? Irish nationality seems to be unlike anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath. It is the standing conundrum, the accusing element in the wondrous hegemony of the British empire. It should give a hesitancy to every imperial thinker when he begins a paean of glorification of the history of British free government. Whatever the cause, whoever be blameworthy, Ireland is an anomaly where she ought to be a happy complement. She is a nation alternately hoping and despairing—the one Christian country with only half the population she carried a century ago.

Dr. Hyde comes in the guise of an ardent revivalist. He is head of the Gaelic League, which is one of the fruits of that most honorable sentiment which has been steadily gaining strength for several years—the recognition of the fact that Irishmen are Irish, and that it is vain to suppose that they can become English. Just as soon as the attempt to make bad Englishmen out of good Irishmen ceases, better times will come to a country which has been chronically afflicted by the sadness which is always associated with the gift of superabundant humor. The Gaelic League is an engine of restoration of the best sides of the Hibernian virility. That is reason enough to secure Dr. Hyde sympathetic welcome in any city.

Bartenders' examinations are on, and the boys are polishing up their Greek roots.

Preston promises to "tell everything." We'll let him begin with the West Elgin ballot scandal.

The 24th is only a week off and the peach crop has not been destroyed yet. Remarkable spring.

A Liberal paper says the new opposition leader must come from the outside. Not if G. P. Graham knows himself.

W. T. R. Preston has a trunkful of letters to read to the scandal committee at Ottawa. The trunk is lined with asbestos. It is understood.

Someone has undertaken to count the holes in the asphalt pavements. He would save time if he would count the pieces of asphalt adhering.

The London Financial News says there is an Ontario mine owner named Mr. Brescitranskuperoskamantzanky. His title ought to be safe enough, unless the name is the Galician for Smith.

## OSGOODE HALL.

Judgments handed out yesterday, 16th May.

Weekly court—Re Rutherford estate—Teetzel, J.

Divisional court—(London)—McKenzie v. Grand Trunk—Meredit, C. J. C. P.

Divisional court—Havestick v. Emory—Chancellor, Magee and Mabee, JJ.

Announcements for To-day.

Master's chambers—Cartwright master, at 11 a. m.

Single court—List of cases set down for argument before the Hon. Chief Justice Meredith on Thursday, at 11 a. m.—Wellington v. McIntosh, re Totten estate, re Dixon and Sarawak, re Road and Road (2), re Road and Road (2).

Divisional court—No sittings of this court on Thursday. Peremptory list for Friday, at 11 a. m.—Taylor v. Ottawa Electric Railway, Rossi v. Ottawa Electric Railway, Crown Bank v. Clark.

Court of appeal—Peremptory list for 11 a. m.—McLeod v. Lawson and McLeod v. Crawford (to be continued).

Toronto non-jury sittings—Peremptory list for 10:30 a. m.—Attorney general v. Hargrave (to be continued).

## THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED START SAVING AT 8 A.M. Big Bargains for Men

Included with two very appealing items for the second day of the Neckwear Sale is a strong bevy of values in other wear needs, which will add to your faith in the Eaton way of bargain giving on Fridays.

## Scotch Tweed Suit, 9.00

As serviceable a garment as you could put on your back and a bigger saving than you've pocketed for some time. Pure all-wool Scotch tweeds, good qualities, in brown mixtures with colored overplaids, single and double breasted, sizes 34 to 44.

## Cravenette Raincoat, 5.95

A most desirable garment at a remarkably low price; of imported English cravenette cloths and fancy worsteds, fawn, olive and dark grey, plain and checked patterns, full length, vent at back, well-shaped shoulders, dressy and fashionable, sizes 34 to 44.

## All-Wool Tweed Trousers, for 1.19

Brown and grey striped patterns, splendid wearing and strongly made, sizes 32 to 42.

## Underwear, 25c a Garment

Here is the good buying chance: Fine balbriggan undershirts and drawers, summer weight, sizes 34 to 46. Some slightly imperfect, but not enough to hurt the wearing quality.

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## FERNIE'S WATER SUPPLY.

Editor World: Recently The World received information from Fernie, B.C., which shows to what lengths corporations will go, even when administering franchises given to them by the people they pretend to serve.

The people of Fernie are driven to desperation by the high-handed acts of the Crown's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company, which furnishes, and is supposed to furnish water to that town.

The Town of Fernie granted a franchise to the above company to furnish water to the inhabitants, but the service was so meagre that the town has suffered severely from fire, no less than three times, owing to a totally inadequate supply, and the terms of the contract, which authorized the company to demand a sufficient quantity of water for such purposes.

The fire of 1904 was so disastrous that the citizens of Fernie resolved to take the matter in their own hands and put in a system of their own, which would give them ample protection in the town itself, and the council put through a debenture bylaw authorizing the town to proceed: This was passed by a substantial majority of the citizens of Fernie. Immediately the company set busy, and succeeded in quashing the bylaw on technical grounds.

It is claimed that the company, thru its representatives, made threats that otherwise they would succeed in quashing the attempt of the people to protect themselves. Something has been done, for on May 1 a new rate schedule was issued, and the water prices very materially, probably 50 per cent.

The rates now in force, according to the company's schedule, are startling. A miner's family, only using one tap, will henceforth have to pay \$2.50 per month, or \$30 per year, for the water they use. The schedule of additional services, covering four pages of the pamphlet, are enough to stagger a citizen of any eastern town. These rates are apparently most extortionate, and the company, which has a summer supply system, pays no such figure. There a family may have an abundant supply for \$3 for the summer season.

Ladysmith, B.C., which is similarly situated to Fernie, has a schedule which gives miners' families a supply for \$1.25 per month, so that Fernie seems to be subject to a hold-up, solely because its citizens have expressed a desire to own and operate their own water system. Corporations are heartless. They are after the money. No more consideration of the hardship they work upon the people they get within their clutches is of the slightest consequence, so the golden harvest comes into the corporation coffers. The only protection the people have is to control all such undertakings where, in the nature of things, there can be no competition. It is useless to appeal for sympathy or even fair play. Fernie has an uphill fight and will have the sympathy of the public generally, but there is only one course for it to pursue, and that is to fight it out to a successful issue and henceforth grant no franchises to anyone. The Crown's Nest Company is probably no better or worse than similar companies elsewhere, which have an authority either thru loosely drawn contracts or otherwise, of acquiring a large amount of money at the hands of the public. The only thing to do is to take such precautionary action in the premises as will preclude the looting which is certain to follow if once the opportunity is given.

Fernie, B.C., May 8.

Victim.

## SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

The play model which W. S. Alward has almost completed for a figure for the soldiers' monument for Portland-square has a broken arm and is accoutred in the habiliments of style in the army about the period of 1850. The good-looking face of the veteran is turned upward, and the shako rests across the chest.

## DEFENDS GOLDWIN SMITH.

Editor World: The communication by "Justus" in to-day's World on Prof. Goldwin Smith's "In Quest of Light" is very instructive; not because of its accuracy, but by reason of its transparent errors.

Passing over "Justus's" query as to Prof. Smith's motives in publishing "much sentiments" it being wholly immaterial what they may be—we are confronted with the dogmatic statement that "one can conceive of them doing much harm, but no good." "Justus" refers Prof. Smith to "the life experience and dying testimony of men like John Wesley," etc. Would "Justus" refer Prof. Smith to the Patriarch of the Holy Synod of Russia, and the Archbishop of Canterbury—Primate of the Church of England—to John Wesley's exposition of the Bible? And if he did, what would these learned divines think of his well-tempered in so doing?

There are 11 Methodist denominations, each insisting that the other 10 are more or less heretical, or at least schismatic, not to mention the 18 diverse Baptist denominations, and 87 so-called Christian denominations. And they all love each other so much that they never have the power they want them from their errors by thumb-screws, dungeons and despatch.

"Justus" says: "Dr. Smith claims that reason must rule, and on this basis, rejects the truthfulness of Christ's miracles. Well, can Dr. Smith or any other reasoner adequately comprehend the mystery of his own existence, with all its complications?" This one query discloses the ignorance of "Justus" as to the nature of the miracle, base their credence on insufficient evidence—the confounding of miracles with mysteries.

Thus the birth of every child involves a mystery, but not a miracle. The birth of a child without a father involves a miracle. A mystery in no way involves a violation of nature's laws. A miracle does. Intellectual men believe in facts, which cannot be explained by finite mind; fools, imbeciles and children believe in absurd explanations of such inexplicable facts. And it is this which differentiates the fanaticism of the Moslem and the superstition of the Christian from the agnosticism of the Free Thinker.

## Wearing Away Your Lungs?

Yes, and your strength, too. Stop coughing and get rid of that catarrh. The one remedy is "Catharrhose," which goes to the diseased tissues along with air you breathe; it can't fail to reach the source of the trouble; and as for healing up the sore places, nothing can surpass Catharrhose. If you don't get instant relief and ultimate cure you will at least get back your money for Catharrhose is guaranteed to cure catarrh in any part of the system. You run no risk—therefore use Catharrhose—at our expense if not satisfied.

## IN QUEST OF LIGHT.

Editor World: Reading the letter of "Justus" in The World on Tuesday morning, one could not but be struck with the peculiar manner in which the orthodox thinkers (?) in the old school fail to grasp a reasonable view of religion.

The growth of a plant from a seed is not a miracle, but the regular working out of the mysterious laws of nature created by divine power. It is the so-called and unreasonable and unfounded cessation of the laws of nature that would be called miracles. For instance, can any reasonable mind be

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expected to believe that the ass of Balaam duly held forth in human language, or that Joshua made the sun stand still in the heavens? Miracles have been the resort of every religion to try and prove their validity. Pharaoh's wise men did exactly the same miracles as the man of God in changing their rods to serpents. All religions in all ages claim the power of miracles, even Dowds and others, and finally Christ says, "Unless ye see signs and wonders ye will not believe," and in other places rebukes the practice.

I fancy Prof. Goldwin Smith has the brains and knowledge to be looked upon as an authority of great weight. Personally I believe the Unitarians are the most rational and modern thinkers of the day, and I would respectfully suggest that "Justus" read Rev. J. T. Sunderland's sermon "Miracles in the Light of Modern Knowledge," which can be obtained from Vannevar's book store, or will be cheerfully furnished gratis if he will send his name to the writer thru the editor.

H. F. S.

Awaits Extradition.  
Montreal, May 16.—R. A. J. Holmes, an American, was arrested for extradition this morning at the instance of the New York authorities. Holmes is wanted in New York and Boston to answer to various charges of obtaining money in illegal ways.

## Good Blood

Good blood, good health; bad blood, bad health; there you have it. Why not help nature just a little and change the bad to the good? Bad blood to good blood; poor blood to rich blood! Ask your doctor how this applies to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and how it applies to you! Could anything be more fair?

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