At Present in a Very Depressed Condition,

But New Brunswick Hemlock Looking Up-Interesting Interview With D. F. George.

(Fredericton Herald.) D. G. George returned on Friday from a business trip to Boston and Providence. He reports that the outlook for the tan bark trade is not very bright at present. The United States Leather Trust company have decided to place no hides in their vats for a period of two months from the first of November, and they have also lowered the price of bark fifty cents per cord. This gigantic corporation controls the entil leather tanning business of New Lagland, where our bark is principally used, and naturally their action has had a depressing effect on the bark trade. As the stock very plentiful, there is no prospect of the price advancing in the near

The only persons in the province who will feel the depression are the men who own the bark, not the peelers. The bark is peeled in the months of June and July, and is at once bought up by the shippers. There is probably not one hundred cords of bark in this province in the hands of operators, so it will be seen that the drop in price does not affect the producers to any extent. Nearly all the bark in New Brunswick is owned by three persons, of whom Mr. George is one, and they alone will suffer by the recent action of the Leather Trust comchange in price before next year's op-

Mr. George is now shipping bark at he rate of twelve car loads per week, and he has enough of last season's stock to keep him going at this rate until next February. He has customers who have to be supplied whether the market is a paying one or not. bark which he now has en hand is occupying a space along the lines of railway, that will be needed as soon as snow comes for the storing of this season's crop, which is still in the woods. So the dealers are almost forced to ship it to get it out of their

Mr. George says that the price of hemlock lumber has kept up wonderfully since the United States governremoved the duty. New Brunswick hemlock boards are fast taking ce of the Pennsylvania article in the New England states, and this he regards as the bright spot in the number trade in this province. He thinks that if the present United States tariff unchanged, nearly fourths of our lumber, which hitherto ent to Europe, will go to the United States. Americans are fast becoming aware of the fact that their own forests are being depleted, a great deal more rapidly than they ought to be. Mr. George does not think the republican party, should they succeed to A Virginian Who Thought the Methods power at the next election, will re-

men during the season, which is from April to August, during which time the different corps are kept hard at work in regimental, brigade and divisional training. In July some 12,000 volunteers were in camp for eight days, during which time they were ex-

col. Otter witnessed the review on Chobham common, when 12,000 volunteels were present. The colonel also visited the garrison batteries defending the harbors of Plymouth, Daven-port and the Isle of Wight, after which he visited the dock yards of Chatham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, the Naval School of Gunnery, the Torpedo school at Portsmouth and the School of En-

gineering at Chatham.
At Portsmouth and Chatham the warships Majestic, Prince George and the torpedo destroyers were visited. warships, the largest and finest afloat, had just been completed at the time of the colonel's visit.

He also witnessed the mobilization of the Foot Guards, 8th Hussars and Royal artillery at Hounslow, and was much struck with the smartness of the reserve men. The colonel also attended the autumn manoeuvres at New Forest, and was present during the much-talked-of march. The weather was intensely hot, sald Col. Otter, with clouds of dust, and the men had very heavy loads to carry, the result being that a large number felt out of the ranks. Eighteen thousand men took part in the manoeuvres; the ground was very bad, being out up with bogs and rabbit holes, besides being very rough and hilly. The manoeuvres lasted six days ,and consisted of "attack and defence," and outpest duty. The forces were divided into two divisions, with a third which was detached and used with one or the other alternately.
Col. Otter was present at two as-

semblages of army corps, forming a portion of the German army, one in the neighborhood of Cologne, the other at Strasburg, each of which comprised 30,000 men. The force was on the move the whole time, and, instead of using tents, as the English army, they were billeted, and nearly every house in the whole country was full of sol-

These troops were heavily weighted, and the colonel thought the marching very good, yet he could detect the effect of the long tramp from the num-

ber of limping soldiers. Evidently greater attention is paid to marching than in the English service.

The colonel did not consider the cavalry as smart looking as that of the English army, though they were well unted and evidently very well train ed in their duties. The artillery struck him as being badly horsed and harnessed, and lacked the dash and go of the English artillery. The infantry, he said, were of good physique and were well disciplined. In tactics they adopt the system of attacking in sev-eral lines following one another very

Col. Otter afterward attended the senior officers' course at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and saw many inexperiments with the teresting Metford rifle and Maxim gun. He also visited Sheerness to see the experiments made with cordite against armored plates, and afterwards visited the Royal carriage factory at Woolwich and the Royal gun factory.

LORRAINE'S PAINTER. KING. Long-Forgotten Tomb Brought to Light in the Angers Cathedral.

The long-forgotten tomb of good King Rene and Isabelle of Lorraine his first wife, was accidentally brought to light the other day in the cathedral of Angers. Isabelle's tin coffin was not opened, but Rene's was. A crown, a scepter, an orb-the insignia of his vain sovereignty over Naples were found in Rene's leaden coffin. As they were covered with green oxide, the gold used in making them must have well alloyed with copper. Scott is down on Rene in "Anne of Geierstein." But he is not less mistaken in judging There is every prospect of a him than in "Peveril of the Peak," making out Charlotte de la Tremoille Catholic of the deepest dye. Charlotte was, to the end of her days, a staunch Protestant, and was a "good creature." Rene was an exquisite artiste and a philosopher. In respect to philosophy, he was greatly in advance of his time.

Was it not better to go on with hi painting of a partridge arms when he heard that Louis IX., at the head of a great force, had come to selze on Anjou ? He knew that resistance was useless, and was going to fret over what he could not help. Some miniatures he painted are shown at the National library, and are exquisite. His first wife, Isa belle, now lying in her tin coffin, used to weary him with her energy and She was always thrusting heroics. him and herself into tragical scrapes His second wife, Jeanne de Laval, was a congenial spirit. They both used to wander over hill and dale in search of poetic inspiration. Rene's ballads were worthy of being illustrat ed by himself. "Regnant et Jeanneton; ou, Les Amours d'un Berger et d'une Bergereuse," are an eclogue with Rene was the shepherd and his Jeanne the shepherdess.

ON THE WITNESS STAND

THE EDITOR'S POSITION. An editor, however humble his gifts, soon learns-what some of his correspondents seem to find it difficult to understand—that a periodical is not an eleemosynary institution nor a mutual admiration society; that it cannot safely be conducted on motives of friendship or philanthropy; that it is "run" for the benefit of its owners and readers, and only incidentally for that of contributors. Writers exist for the public, not the public for the writers; the writer is entitled to recognitio and reward only so far as he supplies matter likely to be attractive or pro fitable to the public. The magazine could not go on without contributions, but no particular contribution is essential to it, for others will come forward to take its place. Personal considerations ought to weigh very lightly with an editor. To accept an article out of kindness, fear, or favor, simply to oblige the writer, however dear or however renowned, is excusable only when the question of intrinsic value is so nearly on the balance that there is little to gain or lose either by taking or leaving it.-Frederic M. Bird, in December Lippincott's.

GOING TO "YURRUP."

The Summerside, P. E. I., Journal understands that Joseph Rogers of North Bedeque contemplates leaving for the old world in March or April next, to be absent probably a year, the time to be spent in visiting places of historic renown, including the field of Waterloo, Rome, Naples, Constantinople, and possibly Egypt. While in England, Mr. Rogers will pay his respects to Canadian high commissioner Sir Charles Tupper, and this reminds the Journal that among the buildings which constitute Mr. Roger's home-stead, is the house in which Sir Charles was born nearly eighty years ago.

#### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

He-Will you be mine-be mine till death us do part? She-I don't know about that; you look as if you might live for a good many years.-Indianapolis Journal.

THE COLONIES

Representatives in Conference With Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

The Pacific Cable Scheme-A Joint Imperial Commission to be Appointed.

Montreal, Nov. 19.-The Star cable says: London, Nov. 19.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's reception to Sir Charles Tupper and agents general of the other colonies, in the private conference today, was most cordial. All the Australian, New Zealand and South African governments were represented except South and West Australia, and those assembled expressed hearty support of the Pacific cable scheme. South Australia demands an indemnity on account of existing land lines as a condition of support to the scheme, Hon, Mr. Chamberlain's speech was the first indication of his towards the self-governing colonies. He will, he said, co-operate with the colonial governments in all really imperial projects. He further said that he had satisfied himself that the proposed cable promised a fair return on the capital invested. Cablegrams have already been sent to the colonial governments asking them to minate two Canadian and two Australian delegates to form a co sion, along with two British dele-gates. This would constitute a joint perial commission to draw up final scheme. Mr. Chamberlain urged that this commission should meet in London at the earliest moment. It is expected that Sanford Fleming and Sir Charles Tupper will be the dian members on the commission. The fast steamship question was brought before today's meting, as the matter is still under departmenta enquiry. Mr. Chamberlain has today intimated however, that the imperia government will join hands with the Canadian government in order to se cure the fast Atlantic service.

THE MANITOBA QUESTION.

I am talking to conservatives, and

want to place an idea in your heads.

There are some questions a natural

part of the policy of the conservative

Hon. Mr. Foster's Speech at Smith's Falls.

party; there are questions of another class which are not a part of the set tled policy and principles of the con-servative government, but which from time to time come up for solution with any government in power. Do you see the distinction? The trade policy we are responsible for: but when a question which arises in a moment out of the constitution, and which means simply an interpretation of the constitution and duties of the govern-ment as regards that constitution, comes to this government today, because it happens to be in power, I want you to draw the distinction as conservatives, that you judge your party on the trade policy. On this On this col. OTTER'S EXPERIENCES.

An Interesting Account of the D. A.

G's Visit to England and to the
Great Army of Germany.

(Montreal Gazette)

Lieut. Col. Otter, who has been attached at Aldershot to the regular army in England for the last seven months, returned to the city last Tuesday. To a World reporter Col. Otter said: "The experience I got was of the greatest possible benefit to me, and cannot fall to be of great use in the future, and I think every opportunity eught to be given Canadian officers to acquire a similar experience.

"I was attached to the Reyal artillery at Aldershot for twe months, and the list Middlesex restiment one month. The colonel said: "The purpose timent of the purpose in median days over the processing the season, which is from April to August, during which time the value of the month of the country of the purpose of the processing the first of the purpose of the processing the first of the country, is it must have come from West Virginia."

(From the Argonaut.)

(In Kentucky an unfortunate merchant saw to save a portion of his probable and the country of the purpose of the difference between it and the other questions I have spoken of, and take the constitution to discuss the history of that guestion, and the country of the proceedings to recover certain property, and in the country of the purpose of the proceedings have proved in the country of the purpose of the proceedings have not to a significance of a strend, an anative of Virginia, was put upon the stand the weak noon to that the weak noon to the purpose of the proceedings have not the purpose of the proceedings have not the future of the purpose of the proceedings have not the future of the purpose of the proceedings have not the future of the purpose of the proceedings have not the future of the purpose of the purpose of the proceedings have not the future of the purpose of the proceedings the incidental question, important as it nay be, take note of the difference tional question is to be or ought to be settled? That is what I want you to think carefully of, and you will think long and seriously before you come to the conclusion that you are going to forward Mr. Laurier's ends and put him into power, not because you believe in his policy, but because there is some difference of opinion between you and the leaders of the conservative party upon what I may call an incidental question. Think of it. Our policy is as clear as the sunlight; we stated it to parliament; the same statement goes to English and French, Catholic and Protestant; there is no chance to misunderstand the position of the conservative government on that question whatever misrepresentations to the contrary. I tell you, as one having authority to say it, that on that question of policy as stated definitely by me in the house and by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the senate, and adopted, on this question every member of the cabinet sees eye to eye. They get up their fanciful narrations as to who is not and who is going to approve of it. It is all simply imagination; every one of the government is united upon that just as closely as upon the trade question—that is al-together and unanimously; so you know our position as a whole government on both these questions.

"Who knows Mr. Laurier's position on this question, how would he solve it? He has one word for Ontario, another for Quebec; one for the Protestant and another for the Catholic and he has gone so far as to box the compass on every side and to land him elf at last into that very bog and quagmire that three years ago he declared the government by its delays and tergiversations had landed themselves in with regard to that question. After five years he says now he does not know the facts and wants commission. What will he do with the facts when he gets them ? He has not told you that. Contrast that with the position of the government on the . It is not a question today as to the principle of separate schools as opposed to the principle of public schools. It is simply a question as to whether the constitution provided for the minority a right of appeal and a remedy under certain conditions about a question which centres around separate schools and education in the dealers.

province of Manitoba. It is simply that and nothing more. I tell you, on the broad principles of it, I am in favor of public schools; I am not much of separate schools but I stand here not as a private citizen, but as a member of the govern-ment not free to carry my personal likes and dislikes into the settlement of a question which is lodged in the kernel of the constitution, and which

I am sworn to settle according to my belief as to how the constitution meant it. That is my position. When we John local unions, W. C. T. U., was come to a settlement of this question held in the Union rooms, Canterbury I hope it will be made by the legisla- street, on the 19th inst. The afternoon ture which gave it birth. But !! that ddes not settle it reasonably and well, and it comes to be the duty of this government to undertake its settlement, I am convinced when the electors come to see that this is an incidental policy they will accord to the government their support."

POULTRY AND EGGS.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1895. A. C. Gilbert, manager of the poul-try department of the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, has written J. Douglas Hazen, M. P., that he accepted the invitation of the Farme ers and Dairymen's convention of New Brunswick to attend their annual meeting towards the end of January at Fredericton and to give an address on poultry matters.

Mr. Gilbert expresses his willingness

address other meetings at other points in New Brunswick while down here. In concluding his letter Mr. Gilbert says: From what letters poultry raising and egg production are bound soon to become important sending a large quantity of poultry and eggs to the unlimited English market. What are New Brunswick facilities, and so much nearer to the British market? Your people only methods of production to quickly take

Mr. Gilbert should be requested to address a meeting in St. John by the board of trade or Agricultural society, as well as at other points in the prov ince. He firmly believes that in a few years eggs and poultry can be made as profitable to the Canadian farmers as butter and cheese are now.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

INSPECTION OF ARTILLERY.

By militia general orders Lieut, Col. Montizambert is detailed to perform the duties of inspector of artillery for Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova tia and P. E. I. Lieut, Col. Cotton will perform similar duties for Ontario In Manitoba and British Columbia the artillery will be inspected by the D. A. G. of those districts. The duties of an inspector of artillery will follows: The annual inspection of all armories, guns, arms, ammunition, stores and equipment of arcillery units: the consideration and settlecamps and courses of instruction for i following with interest the training and gun practice, also for the inspection of all artillery units. and submission of the same for approval; the custody and posting of to know that it went a great deal furtheir comparison with the annual store of the union to rescue the fallen and returns furnished by the latter; the to bring comfort to those who meeded submission of recommendations put forward by deputy adjutants general of districts, for appointment or pro-motion of officers in artillery units; the superintendence of artillery ranges in separate camps, and compilation of practice reports; and the submission of requisitions for supply of artillery material and equipment.

Some plants, as the peach tree, send forth their flowers before the leaves have started.

The saffron is valuable as a dye. It grows wild in many parts of South No plant will produce flowers un-

less there is iron in the soil in which it grows. A flowering plant is said to abstract from the soil 200 times its own weight

of water. In mountainous countries flowers are found growing up to the line of perpetual snow.

"I hear a good deal about double taxation," said the stranger. "May I ask what it is?" "Certainly," replied the promoter. "We call it double tax-ation when we have to pay both the city and the aldermen for a franchise."—Chicago Post.

The way to bring on a preposterous era in life and business is to make it. Quit borrowing trouble. Quit conjuring up hard times. Remember the sun will shine, rains will fall, health and strength are yours, and that your fortune is with yourself and not with

## COUCHS, CROUP, CONGESTION.

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ST. JOHN W. C. T U.

Business Transacted at the Quarterly Convention.

The Curfew Law of Ontario May be Introduce Into New Brunswick.

A quarterly convention of the St. When we John local unions, W. C. T. U., was session opened at 4 o'clock, the president. Mrs. S. D. Scott, in the chair. There was a good representation pre sent from all the unions.

After devotional exercises, reports were read showing the standing of each union. The report from the St. John union was read by Mrs. Everett. She spoke encouragingly of the work that was being done and referred particularly to the Youmans band worl which the union had taken up and possible. A number of their men had visited Red Head and Silver Falls, and had secured several members. The proceeds of Rev. Mr. Hector's lectures had amounted to \$171.82, which would go toward the little girls' home. jail and hospital had been visited by members of the union.

Mrs. McAvity read the report of the Portland union. They had been de ing all the benevolent work they could and during the cold weather a great deal could be done. The industrial school was doing good work. Under the superintendence of Miss Coleman, am in receipt of from New Brunswick the little girls were being taught to and Nova Scotia I am convinced that sew and make themselves useful A white ribbon society had been organized in the school and eight little girls factors as money makers to the far-mers of your province. Australia is were largely attended and the interest were largely attended and the interest well sustained.

The report from the Fairville union, as prepared by Mrs. Dr. Gray, stated and Nova Scotia doing with their that this union was in a good working condition; it had increased its membership considerably and was want to know the cheapest and best getting along well. A fund had been started in aid of the little girls' home. advantage of any opportunity to make The report from the Carleton union was also of an encouraging nature Two new members had recently been added and Youmans band work was being carried on. They were doing considerable along the line of scientif temperance work. The following officers were elected

Mrs. S. D. Scott, president; Mrs. Grey, Fairville, vice president; Miss Fuller ton, secretary treasurer.

It was agreed that the members contribute ten cents to the county fund for contingencies. It was also suggested that a fund be

opened in aid of Mrs. Youmans, honrary president of the W. C. T. U. of Canada, who, it is feared, is permanently confined to her home. Youmans was a prominent union worker and lecturer. The provincial union has contributed munificently toward the fund. At the close of the meeting a lunch

was served in the rooms. The public meeting in the evening egan at eight o'clock, Mrs. Scott, the

county superintendent, presiding.

After devotional services a letter was read from Mrs. McFarland, now in the United States, who expressed her continued interest in the work of the union, and forwarded a contribution to the little girls' home.

Miss Fullerton of Carleton produced gavel made of the wood of the ori-

ginal crusade church. Mrs. W. J. Davidson sang a solo, after which Rev. Mr. Wightman adment of arrangements for separate dressed the meeting. He had been the work of the W. C. T. U. He commended their labors in behalf of temperance and prohibition, but was glad the store ledgers of artillery units, and ther. The efforts made by the ladies it most had come under his personal observation. The evangelical work of the society was not less important and valuable than the temperance work. After a solo by Miss Thompson, Mrs. Long of Fairville read an interesting paper on scientific temperance in-

> The subject of narcotics and the eed of general instruction in respect to them, dealt with in the above paper, was further discussed by Miss Fuller ton of Carleton. Miss Fullerton's paper gave an interesting account of the result of teaching in the common schools. By way of illustrating the capacity of children to understand the subject, she read letters from three pupils in her own department, aged 8, 11 and 13, who explained very clearly the evil effects of narcotics on the

struction.

The same subject, which had been selected as the special theme of the evening, was continued by Mrs. A. A. Stockton in a paper which covered the ground so well that it was resolved o have it printed in full.

Mrs. Davidson again sang, after which consideration was given to the question of the Curfew Bell. A year ago at the quarterly meeting at Fairville this proposition was brought for ward, when it was made the order for a later meeting. Last spring Miss Olive of Carleton introduced a resolution favoring the establishment of a Curfew in this neighborhood. At the meeting last evening Mrs. Seymour read a paper giving information carefully collected concerning the opera tion of the law in Ontario, where it is a local option measure. Mrs. Seymour had learned from Mr. Kelso that the Curfew by-law had been adopted within the past eighteen months in thirty-eight to forty cities, towns and other municipalities in Ontario. This neasure authorizes the police to take in charge all children under a certain age who may be found after 8 o'clock in winter or 9 o'clock in summer in the streets unprotected by older persons The testimony furnished by Mrs Seymour went to show that the law wais popular, could be forced, and was rapidly gaining

A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., who came in toward the close of the meeting, was asked by Mrs. Scott to give his views on the question as a lawyer and practical legislator. He stated that he saw no difficulties in the way of its enforcement, and was of the opinion that the measure itself was exceedingly salutary. If the ladies would prepare a measure to meet the

was endeavoring to develop as far as them he would give such assistance as he could. He would also introduce the bill in the legislature and do his best to carry it through the house. Dr. Stockton then gave the history of the measure introduced by him to prevent the sale of tobacco to young boys, and of the cigarette bill which passed the legislature but has not yet received the consent of the lieutena governor.

The meeting closed shortly after ten with the usual farewell song.

"I think I'd like some corned beef and cabbage," said the freckle-faced young man. "I got some here the other day and it was pretty good.' "Very sorry, sir," answered the waiter, "but we haven't any corned beef today.' "You've got beef, haven't you?" "Well, corn some, darn it! I ain't in a hurry. I'll wait."-Chicago

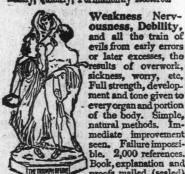
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### APPLE TREES.

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab. Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control bave thrown these trees upon my lands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain. HENRY T. PARLEE, Westfield, N. B.

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Medie simply with boiling water or milk.

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THE ARME

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Victoria to the Su

Austrian, Italian, Russia sentatives Apply

Constantinople, N

Bulgaria, Nov. 20 .atives of the powers yesterday in order supplementary meas mmended to th toration of order some form of comm protection of foreig According to the the Armenians pro ances at Marsovan that the American were not in any w Reports received terior of Asia Min conversions of Arn children to Islamis ting of Turkish tro advance upon held by the Armeni is causing great paign is likely to and difficult, as he roads may shortly der the operations Advices from A the American miss Orfah, and Mardin protection of the of the places men it, now appears, are

to protect life and The police are no rests today, as a n have been released prisons where they for some time past for their unexpec the police have no evidence against their further inca leased prisoners m ing statements as while in custody tales of the filthy condition of the Tu say they were ba food to keep body and that they wer wise tortured daily betray what they ation of the Arm committee. But, means make traite London, Nov. 21. morning express the presence of A

States government pean concerted ac of aiding in the present Armenian sisting in the res London, Nov. this morning Phillip Currie, dor to Turkey, post at Constan ries with him from the Queen letter the Queen deeply distressed reports of the in the Turkish London, Nov. Times from Con the Austrian, It British represe to the sultan fo safe conduct for

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