

A DOUBLE CURE FOR DOUBLE TROUBLE

Patent Morriest's No. 26 Cures Catarrh by a Combined Treatment.

The sudden weather variations in our climate result in a great many cases of catarrh—a troublesome disease usually considered hard to cure, and one which often leads to serious pulmonary and intestinal troubles.

A neglected cold in the head weakens the nasal membranes, so that at every future exposure the trouble returns. At length these conditions are fastened onto the system, and the sufferer undergoes the annoyance and danger of chronic catarrh.

Some doctors confine themselves to prescribing external applications, and thus do not reach the seat of the trouble. Others give internal treatment exclusively, and thus do not promptly relieve the affected parts.

Patent Morriest's, the skilled, priest-physician, rightly regarded catarrh as a double trouble, consisting of unpleasant local effects, and their fundamental causes, the latter having to do with impaired general vitality.

His famous remedy, No. 26, is a combined cure for catarrh. It consists of tablets to be taken three times a day, and an especially prepared ointment.

The salient antisepsis and quickly heals the inflamed membranes of the nasal passages, and the tablets go to the seat of the trouble and restore the system to its usual tone.

Instead of neglecting a disease that is unpleasant to yourself and to others, and one which often leads to pneumonia and consumption, it is surely the part of wisdom to take timely steps to do away with the effects and at the same time remove the cause. No. 26 does just that.

60c. for the combined treatment. At your druggist's, or from Patent Morriest's Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

GRAIN GROWERS TELL BORDEN IN BRANDON THEY WANT RECIPROCITY

Brandon, Man., June 20.—Mr. Borden had a strenuous day the first of his western tour. This afternoon he addressed a large meeting at Carberry, where he received a cordial reception and this evening he met the grain growers at Brandon, heard the expression of their views, made a reply, and later addressed a mass meeting in the public park at which 4,000 people were in attendance.

The grain growers were outspoken in their demand for reciprocity, increase of the British preference to fifty per cent., building of the Hudson's Bay road, and a remedy of the evils in connection with the terminal elevators.

They also accused the Conservatives in general of obstructing reciprocity, and declared that the ones would fall on the opposition if the government was forced to the country before redistribution.

In his reply Mr. Borden said he was absolutely opposed to reciprocity, and if the grain growers volunteered to make him premier tomorrow he would support the pact, he would absolutely refuse.

Bryan, Mass., 14 years old, of Great Pond, Me., recently shot a fine rabbit. Naturalists say it is a fine specimen of that very rare animal.

PERPETUAL YOUTH

Let Me Tell You How To Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man." Feel Young for Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't Count if You Have the Vitality.

"I could shout for joy. After years of weakness and debility, your wonderful Health Belt cured me. I am well again. Use my name if you see fit."

W. L. TURPINAT, Stellarton, N. S.

Perpetual youth. This is precisely what I want. I say as man to man, give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and I will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate, it simply adds the electro-magnetic element, the "life force," to the blood. My Health Belt is essentially a "life-giver." If you are nervous and lack manly vigor you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician to stop this awful waste of your life.

You wear my Health Belt at night, while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the mail of the back; it enters backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour, two months will make a new man of you. No drugs, no privations; no restrictions, except that you must give up all dissipation; follow my advice and I promise you will feel younger and look younger. Let me restore your vitality and you will be able to face the world with new ambition. The Health Belt cures other ailments, too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach, etc.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED

If you're sceptical I'll prove it first. I'll take all the risk by letting you wear the Belt on Free Trial, not to be paid for until cured. Send it back if it doesn't do the work.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for anyone who needs new vigor.

DR. E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays until 9 p. m.

TELEPHONE HEARING IS CONCLUDED

Commission Intimates Decision Will Not Be Ready for Some Time—Arguments of Messrs. Barnhill and Teed and Remarks by Mr. Powell

Argument in the telephone rates case was concluded yesterday afternoon before the Public Utilities Commission and decision was withheld. Commissioner Otty expressed the view that the charge of \$12 for extension set on a business desk was too high.

Mr. Barnhill

Mr. Barnhill began his address in the afternoon by saying that the telephone company had welcomed the intervention of the public utilities board because it would serve to protect the company. Unfortunately into the hearing there had been introduced insinuations that the company's stock was watered, that there had been fraud in the management while Barnhill and Teed and Remarks by Mr. Powell.

Since the company was organized in 1889 the total profits paid to the shareholders averaged about 11 per cent, which he said, was only a fair return considering the risk and uncertainty attending the investment in the early stages. In order that the company might pay dividends, if the rate were reduced in St. John it would have to be increased in some other part of the province. It must be remembered that it was only in the last few years that the service was being extended to remote sections and that before that only the cream of the province was being served.

In speaking of service, Mr. Barnhill found on their hands thousands of the big box-like affairs with cranks which nobody would think of having at the present time, which were good enough some years ago. In deference to public opinion, condense were being substituted for poles and the cost of the service was being increased. Night operators had been placed in many small towns throughout the province, all of which made the service more expensive. Night operators had been placed in many small towns throughout the province, all of which made the service more expensive. Night operators had been placed in many small towns throughout the province, all of which made the service more expensive.

In fixing the rates for these exchanges, the value of the property was an essential factor. The company was entitled to a reasonable dividend on their capital.

Mr. Barnhill characterized as absurd the statement of Mr. Seymour that the depreciation in plant had amounted to fifty per cent. At and since the time of the merger \$700,000 had gone into plant account, and accepting Mr. Powell's figures and reasoning, this value had dwindled away to \$300,000. He then submitted tables which had been summarized from the evidence. Deducting twenty per cent. for depreciation from \$1,524,241, the value placed on the plant in the inventory, and by his figures \$369,838, which was cleared separately as not being liable to depreciation, the actual value was \$1,154,403.

He also submitted a statement of the capitalization of the company and said that the assets were comfortably in advance of the stock.

To prove that the company required the increased rate, Mr. Barnhill submitted a statement showing what should be the apportionment of the earnings. This was as follows:

Depreciation at 8 per cent. on plant.....\$ 97,500

Interest on bonds.....5,000

Dividend at 8 per cent.....20,000

Contingency fund for renewals.....20,000

Operating expenses.....6,883

Cost of maintenance.....48,387

General expenses.....25,421

Total.....\$385,442

Against this there was the fact that the actual earnings only amounted to \$277,720, leaving a deficit of about \$100,000. To make this up the shareholders had cut their dividend to six per cent, yielding something like \$70,000, there had been no allowance of two per cent for contingencies and the depreciation account was not large enough.

In view of these facts he submitted that the company could not do business with a cheaper rate in St. John. There was no complaint that any particular service was excessive, but the rate prevailed in Halifax and other cities which could be compared with St. John. The men who were able to pay best used this class of telephone and the man who wanted to save money could secure the cheaper service.

Commissioner Otty—This is one of the things on which the board is quite capable of forming an opinion. It seems to me that the rate is altogether inequitable and that the company would make more money if they reduce the rate.

Mr. Barnhill proceeded to take up the arguments advanced by the appellants and contended that comparison with the rates of the Tri-State Company in Minneapolis was not of any weight as two competing companies were cutting rates in that city. The attack of Mr. Powell on the capitalization and plant value of the company was hardly warranted in the face of the careful inventory submitted by Mr. Hayes.

The argument that St. John should be considered as a separate exchange was also illogical, as the company's service must be taken as a whole, they being required to provide extensions whenever needed. St. John was not being discriminated against, as it had been shown that the cost per call to the St. John customer was 7.43 mills and to the outside subscriber 9 mills.

Mr. Powell—"Did you ever stop to consider that if the cost in St. John is 7.43 mills with a rate of 443 that the cost in Moncton at 9 mills should be \$20 and not \$30?"

Commissioner Otty asked Mr. Barnhill what he had to say concerning the argument that \$80,000, put away as a reserve fund, had been turned into stock dividends at the time of the merger.

Mr. Barnhill argued that the shareholders were entitled to this return and that it was a perfectly legal transaction.

Mr. Otty—"Legal, yes. It is not illegal if the company had been an initiative by its own stockholders."

Mr. Barnhill contended that there was not even a moral obligation on the shareholders not to divide the money as stock.

Mr. Otty—"We will say it was not good business."

Mr. Teed spoke briefly and without notes. The company stood by the inventory taken by the same system as was now being used by the British government in determining the status of telephone companies. The difference between the inventory and the book value was due in a large measure to the omission of certain physical percentages, such as engineering, supervision and the securing of new business which did not appear on the books, but which Mr. Seymour agreed should appear in the plant value of the company.

In speaking of depreciation, he said the company had had no initiative by its own witnesses. He believed that the deterioration in value of the original plant in St. John, at least, would not amount to fifteen per cent, and that the average in any case would not be more than twenty per cent. Allowed by Mr. Hayes, instead of the forty per cent. figured on by Mr. Powell.

No charge had been made that the whole revenue of the company in the province was excessive and to keep up this amount of depreciation would be a waste of money.

Mr. Barnhill said that the necessary to increase rates in other sections if St. John rates were reduced. He contended that St. John should bear more than a proportionate amount of the charges owing to the greater value of its plant.

More to a St. John man that it was to a Gentville man on account of the opportunity for trade.

The exchange in Duluth was not connected with any outside service and the plant was used only to two cities within a short distance of each other, and the rates could not be fairly applied to other sections.

Mr. Otty asked why the company had cut down the time limit for long distance messages from five to three minutes.

In reply Mr. Teed said that the company had found that the five minute limit had been too long with business taking up lines for too great a length of time.

In closing Mr. Teed said the shareholders were rapidly paying back the \$80,000 reserve by taking a six per cent dividend instead of eight per cent to which they were entitled.

Mr. Powell

Mr. Powell took in a brief address in which he took issue with some of the points brought out and there was a very warm discussion at times. He said that St. John could rightly be considered as a separate exchange as it had been the practice of telephone companies to consider the installation of new lines or even separate instruments by the amount of revenue which would be derived.

He charged that the N. B. Telephone Company had required a Mrs. Eldridge Belyea on the river to guarantee \$30 before they would install a telephone in her house, although this was far in advance of the country rate.

Mr. Barnhill interposed to say that this instrument was a pay 'phone and in a class by itself.

Mr. Powell then took up the argument of Mr. Baxter as to the conflict of the acts but was advised by the commissioner that he need not go into this phase of the question. He passed on to speak of the charge of \$75,000 in 1889, of which he said \$25,000 was still unpaid.

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Mr. Barnhill called attention to the contract for \$29,000, but Mr. Powell said this offered no explanation and the whole thing was still a mystery.

Mr. Powell said that many of the ex-cesses referred to by Mr. Barnhill would be charged to capital account, as for instance the replacing of old line being charged to depreciation. Mistakes were always made in favor of capital account, and declared, "Companies knew of it and charged up to capital account until they were like a great puff ball."

Mr. Powell said that the shareholders should be satisfied with a safe six per cent. Last year an ordinary revenue had been received in addition to the extraordinary charge of \$10,000 which went towards the rebuilding of the Campbellton exchange, destroyed by fire.

After Mr. Powell had concluded, the chairman of the commission announced that the board would give notice when their decision was ready and the hearing was over.

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SHELDON, WHO GOES FOR FIVE YEARS TO THE PENITENTIARY

Charles H. Sheldon, the "wisdom of finance." This picture of Charles H. Sheldon, who persuaded hundreds of Canadians to give him their savings to invest was taken while standing in the police court dock at Montreal. He was sentenced to five years with hard labor in the penitentiary, and pleaded for clemency.

Before the investigation was heard of the company desired it was good business to have their plant properly valued and had made arrangements with Dr. Hayes for the taking of an inventory in the field of all the property owned by the company. Sheets prepared under the direction of Dr. Hayes were filled out and returned to him and it was fortunate for the commission that the expert was in a position to bring in his report when called to the stand last April. If the commission had found there was no proper inventory of the company's equipment they would have sought for an expert capable of making an investigation and would probably have chosen Dr. Hayes as the man.

The inventory submitted in the evidence by Dr. Hayes, Mr. Barnhill said was unavailable and was not impeached by Mr. Powell. It must therefore be accepted as a complete and correct statement of the company's property.

The next question was to ascertain the amount of plant depreciation. When the plant was kept in a good state of repair, Mr. Barnhill said that 15 or 20 per cent, as evidenced by the very satisfactory service, Mr. Barnhill said that 15 or 20 per cent, was quite sufficient to cover the cost of deterioration on the original property. If the plant had depreciated fifty per cent, in value, as testified by Mr. Seymour, it would be impossible to give proper service.

The fact that the replacement value of the plant as given by Dr. Hayes was considerably in excess of the book value of the plant, was explained by Mr. Barnhill by his deducting figures to show that a large amount of the ordinary revenue was expended in extension of service and appeared in the books under the head of operating expenses. As much as \$300,000 had gone into extension of plant in this way.

Mr. Barnhill characterized as absurd the statement of Mr. Seymour that the depreciation in plant had amounted to fifty per cent. At and since the time of the merger \$700,000 had gone into plant account, and accepting Mr. Powell's figures and reasoning, this value had dwindled away to \$300,000. He then submitted tables which had been summarized from the evidence. Deducting twenty per cent. for depreciation from \$1,524,241, the value placed on the plant in the inventory, and by his figures \$369,838, which was cleared separately as not being liable to depreciation, the actual value was \$1,154,403.

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BISHOP OF CHESTER ON THE VETO BILL

Makes it Subject of a Letter To His Clergy

TARIFF MATTERS

French Woollen Centre Seeks Lesson in Bradford—Women Suffragettes in a Spectacular Procession—Pageant of London a Wonderful Sight

(Times Special Correspondent.)

London, June 19.—Although every class in the British community is throbbing with the excitement of the coronation, yet the more thoughtful loyalist is asking are the elaborate preparations not too artificial and too staged? The rehearsal of the coronation ceremony and of the procession from Buckingham Palace yesterday may be necessary for the success of Coronation Day, but the scene is being regarded by common consent as a mere spectacle. The drama that is real and does matter, is being enacted in the House of Commons.

The parliament bill is the thing, and its passing into law is not alone the event of the year, but is the most memorable in modern constitutional history. It is fitting that a great leader of public opinion, the Bishop of Chester, should have made the bill, which is soon to revolutionize the British constitution, the subject of a letter to his clergy from whom it will filter to the masses.

The masses, it has been remarked, so far have been curiously apathetic, in the presence of the great constitutional change they are witnessing.

The Bishop of Chester, as the people know, is not a party politician and no Tory. The bill is the outcome of the co-operative reasonableness of both political parties. Its main principles express the honest opinion of all parties who would be loyal to the will of the common people and in this country they are the state. The Bishop of Chester declares he supports the bill which abolishes the peers' veto, because it will add to the wholesome strength of the upper house as an advisory chamber of unquestioned salutary influence.

The reasonable trustworthiness merely stoop to conquer. In a real sense they are freeing themselves from the odium of their veto, that they may exercise their legal rights of criticism, amending, and within certain limits, rejecting certain bills that the nation does not want. The reformed House of Lords, says the bishop, will win more respect and confidence, and of course more tangible power on a firmer footing.

The great gain to the House of Commons, as a result of the parliament bill becoming law, must be that it will have its just claims to preeminence fully recognized; and though some times an exaggerated majority may interfere with its measures, the inexperienced members of the house of commons, instead of having to deal with an overpowering power of questionable authority, will habitually have to contend with a body whose verdict will always be weighty if not at the outset always final. Under new conditions the balance of power will be less in evidence, the movement has advanced in popularity. It will probably gain by the presence in the procession of the representatives of women's associations from America, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Finland, the wives of colonial prime ministers, the Lady Brassey, Mrs. Sarah Grand, Mrs. Bernard Shaw, Mrs. Deans, and a group of popular actresses and lady doctors.

There is to be a prisoners' group, a heroic pageant and a pageant of the empire which will make the whole thing, with 100 bands playing military music, a very fine spectacle and no doubt awaken renewed enthusiasm for the cause which is to hold a meeting at Albert Hall.

Pageant of London

A series of open air spectacles yesterday evening illustrated the development of the empire. This now forms a splendid feature of the Festival of Empire. Prince Arthur of Connaught performed the opening ceremony in the moonlight in a natural amphitheatre in the Crystal Palace gardens. It is called the Pageant of London, and in a few days when the wonderful attractions of it become widely known it will be the most popular item of the Festival of Empire. There was no sign of this, for none of it was ready at the opening of the festival, by the king a month ago. The tableaux, which so realistically represented the historic scenes in the history of London from the beginning of the Roman invasion, the Norman conquest and the tournament of Smithfield, etc., to the passing of the cavalcade of the Duke of Connaught as the closing scene was cleared in the summer moonlight, when the coronation festivities of June 1911 seemed to have revived the romantic episodes of the long forgotten past in old London.

Imperial Conference Ends

London, June 20.—The Imperial Conference concluded its plenary sittings today. A few private meetings will be held to wind up the details.

The overseas premiers were guests at luncheon at the National Liberal Club this afternoon. War Secretary, Haldane, in casting the premiers, said that the main feature of this year's conference had been that the governments of the component parts of the empire had taken confidence in mutual confidence to an extent never known before. It remained only to develop this habit of confidence until it became a constitutional usage.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied for the guests. He promised his hearers that he would give Great Britain, without question, all the benefits which he received from reciprocity with the United States. Canadian preference to the mother land had come to stay,