The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE LEGISLATURE.

Today the session of the legislature opens with the time-honored and customary ceremonies. The most unusual feature of the opening will undoubtedly be the absence of spring millinery. The ladies, especially in Victoria, may predate spring into February or even January, but the 26th of November is not a date for novelty or brilliancy of attire, so much as for garments that are comfortable and capable of standing a wetting if necessary. Another feature bound to attract notice is the sweeping change in the personnel of the members of the House. This was perhaps inevitable as a result of the redistribution of seats, and the rapid growth of population in British Columbia. But to many it will have its pathetic side also. We need not dwell on that. A country is always remorseless to the individual whoever he may be. It is perhaps a good omen to see the benches of our legislature occupied by bright and aggressive young men, but however unpopular the doctrine may be, we are bound to remark that all the wisdom of the world resides neither in the heads of young men nor in the heads of young countries. The first lesson learnt by a member of parliament is the astounding littleness of what any one man can do. There is no such thing as arbitrary power anywhere in the world. Yet in young countries, many are apt to imagine that arbitrary power resides in representative institutions. It does not; any more than it resides in a nominal autocrat like the Czar of Russia. But the idea that it does frequently leads to the worst vices of experimental legislation. The course and character of the legislation of a country are not wholly controlled by its government, but by every member of the legislature, government and opposition alike. The present legislature represents a new departure in the province of British Columbia both in the introduction of party lines, and in the change of personnel introduced by redistribution. It is a departure conditioned by the circumstances of the province, and one inevitable through its growth, but it is a new departure nevertheless. We have confidence in representative institutions, confidence in the legislature, confidence in the government and confidence in the members elect. But it would be denying the obvious to maintain that at the present juncture of affairs a very special and solemn responsibility does not rest upon all of them, and that not because of any particular legislation necessary, but because the present is a vital moment in the political history of the province. Men who rise to the demands of such moments make great and prosperous states. Special mention in the King's Speech will undoubtedly be directed to the financial proposals of the government. A great deal has been made, for political purposes, of the financial position of the province. It has been described as desperate, and the government attacked as incapable of grappling with it. It will, we think, be discovered that the financial position of the province is not nearly as bad as it has been made out to be, and that it is daily growing better. It will be discovered that the government, far from being incapable of grappling with the situation, has already grappled with it, and both by judicious economies and sound proposals, has directed the financial policy of the country along sound lines to the goal of financial stability. It is perhaps too much to hope that faction will abandon its habit of exploiting common difficulties of the province in order to attack political opponents. But it is not too much to hope that sound and businesslike policy in finance and general legislation, will disarm faction and render it innocuous. Continuity of policy, based upon originally sound ideas, is what this country needs, and what, there is every reason to congratulate ourselves, it is likely to get.

PURE POLITICS.

The Montreal Star comes out with the suggestion that pure politics should be taught in the schools. The text for its homily lies in the animadversions of a Toronto clergyman upon the Globe's admissions of corruption in the Liberal party of Ontario. "That politicians—many of them at least—were playing a very unworthy part and casting discredit on the whole machinery of our constitutional system," says the Star, "was evident, but did the evil stop there? Were these men misrepresenting the views and disobeying the instructions of the electorate? Were the people sound, and only their instruments, the politicians, corrupt? The preacher did not believe it. If the prophet Isaiah, he said, involved the people with their leaders in the same condemnation long ages ago, much more might the people today be held responsible, seeing that their influence upon government was so much greater now than it was then. This is a view of the matter that can hardly be gainsaid. Let us imagine for a moment what the result would be if the average voter felt a sincere indignation whenever he became aware that any one politician or private citizen, was seeking to turn h's political influence to his personal advantage. With such a state of public feeling how could a corrupt government remain in power? How could men who were ready to trade their support in the legislature for patronage get elected? Or, if they had once been elected before their character had revealed itself, how could they hope for re-election? The thing could not be. But, as it is today, the average member of the legislature or of parliament is continually nursing his influence and making his re-election sure by constituting himself the medium of favors from the government, either to the constituency at large or to more or less important individuals. The theory of the constitution is that the sovereign power is divided amongst the citizens in order that each may exercise the portion falling to him for the public good, according to his best rights. The practice of the constitution is that the ordinary elector treats his fraction of the sovereign power simply as a piece of personal plunder to be used, as far as it will go, for his own personal benefit—not his benefit as a citizen of the commonwealth interested like all his fellow-citizens in good government—but his benefit as A. B., an individual who wants to get out of politics, for his own behoof, whatever is to be got. Now, there is no use in railing at people who cannot conceive of politics in any other fashion than this. It is their misfortune rather than their fault. At the same time the whole community suffers through their lack of political capacity and consequent lack of political disinterestedness. What is needed is calm, dispassionate, reiterated instruction, line upon line and precept upon precept. In the upper classes of our schools the true theory of the constitution, according to which each citizen votes under a sense of public responsibility, should be contrasted with the prevailing practice under which the selfish interests of the voters are continually appealed to." We beg to doubt whether the teaching of political idealism in the schools would do any good. The people are not corrupt. They will never sell their votes when they care. They sell their votes because there are but few times in which they recognize sufficient difference between the two parties to care much which of them is in power. In a political crisis where things that really matter are at stake, no politician can buy votes. School teaching is not necessary to teach a man when his country is being hurt or himself. Purity is not, nor can ever be made a political issue. When live political issues are in the balance, elections are pure enough. Political corruption is the outcome of political stagnation and effects all parties alike.

ELECTION RUMORS.

The opinion is gaining ground that there will be a dissolution and a general Dominion election very shortly. The government is in deadly fear of the province of Ontario, but whether that consideration is urging an election forward or holding it back nobody seems to know. The situation, from a Liberal point of view, must get worse in Ontario and cannot get better, so that if an election is delayed it must be because it is already regarded as hopeless. On the other hand, the view may hold that there is still a chance of holding Ontario from a complete slump. In that case the election would undoubtedly be rushed on. The practical politicians want an election. They are gentlemen who have few delusions about the party to which they belong and little loyalty save to office and patronage. They see very clearly that Canada is slipping away from the control of the Liberal party, and they know very well that once the pendulum begins to swing, nothing can stop it. They know that in two years a Liberal victory will be absolutely hopeless. They believe that a victory could be snatched now, and they want five years of the enormous patronage involved in the new railway construction instead of only two years. Human nature being what human nature is, it is quite certain that there will be scandals in connection with the railway contracts. If there are no actual scandals, there are quite certain to be supposititious scandals fomented by disappointed grafters. From what we know of politics, we should say that such phenomena are as certain to appear as sun spots. The exercise of patronage may be an excellent way of making friends, but it is likewise an infallible way of making enemies, and the larger the patronage, the greater the number of enemies. Two years of this railway patronage, argue the practical politicians, will ruin the government, whereas if the government has five years of it, it will not then matter to them whether the government is ruined or not. The Quebec politicians, of course, do not want the worry and expense of an election. They consider themselves, probably with reason, tolerably secure in their own province. But they will give way, if necessary, because a large Liberal majority in Quebec and an overwhelming Conservative majority elsewhere throughout Canada would involve consequences extremely disagreeable to the average Quebec politician, if he is at all like average politicians elsewhere. The balance of probabilities is entirely in favor of an early election. In fact our opinion is that the delay that has already occurred is due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that he is withstanding the pressure of the practical members of the Liberal party. Long may he continue to do so! The longer an election is delayed the more certain is a victory for the Conservative party. When a political party begins to go to pieces nothing can arrest the process of disintegration.

THE SESSION.

Tomorrow the session of the legislature begins. Those who look for sensational developments are likely to be disappointed. Sensations are produced in their minds by the Liberals. They are always anticipating what never comes off. This country would be much better off if less attention were paid to politics and more to legislation. These two things are not the same. It is comparatively unimportant who passes the laws if good laws are passed. Yet we have a government in power today newly elected, meeting the legislature to which it is responsible at the earliest possible moment, never as yet having had an opportunity by any overt act of policy to either justify its existence or to be condemned, and that government is being violently abused as if its members were black-hearted scoundrels nearing the end of a career of political villainy and crime. How very silly that is! How very silly it was to oppose a cabinet minister in a bye-election when there was not a single political issue upon which he could be rationally opposed or which required defence! Yet that is the Liberal idea of political warfare. If a party is defeated at a general election that is a tolerably fair indication that the country approves of what it condemns, and condemns what it approves. It has two lines of action remaining. It may endeavor to show that the winners do not carry out the policy on which they were elected, and it may also endeavor to prove to the country that the ideas temporarily rejected are nevertheless the correct ideas. These are the general lines of political opposition. The function of legislative opposition is somewhat different. Legislation of all kinds requires critical watching that it may be neither inconsistent, incoherent, nor contradictory of common sense. Legislation is constructed by the government, and analyzed by the opposition, and in this way imperfections are eliminated. And it may be truthfully said that when an opposition neglects its functions in this respect, the legislation of a country is always faulty and often bad. When we find an opposition act as the opposition in British Columbia has already begun to act, we may have very good reasons for doubting its ability to discharge its proper functions. It has made no pretensions of having any grounds of policy to go upon. It has apparently acted upon the supposition that the people of the province are such inborn anarchists that having elected one government, they would, if they got an opportunity, immediately turn around and elect another, without rhyme or reason for the change. So far as the electors go, the people of Vancouver showed exactly what they thought of such proceedings. Still, not content with that warning, the Liberal party is apparently going to carry the same attitude of blind, unreasonable opposition into the legislature. If it spends its time concocting schemes to defeat the government, instead of amending and criticizing legislation, it will only fail in its object, and still less recommend itself to the country than it has already done. The government has a programme of legislation to lay before the country, private members have their ideas to bring forward for the good of the country, financial matters have to be attended to and ordinary routine business. Governments are not defeated by black headlines in opposition newspapers, nor by anticipated crises which never actually put in an appearance. Nor should political warfare be a strife between one set of people of one persuasion, and another set of people of another persuasion, but a strife brought about by the rallying of one set of people to one policy, and another set of people to another policy. Had the opposition waited until it had some reasonable if quite probably incorrect, grounds of criticism to go upon, it would both have better fulfilled its functions as an opposition, and increased its chances of ultimately obtaining office. As it is, by its wild and silly arraignment of an untried government, it has negatived the value of later criticism, and disgusted the country. The opposition has played poor politics, and is much weaker today than it was a month ago.

NO INVITATION.

There is an unconscious self-directed irony about much of the language of American politicians when they deal with foreign affairs. How delightful is the remark, "We do not invite Great Britain to send Canada to us to join the Union. She is too large a power!" Does the latter part of it give the reason for the lack of initiative in extending an invitation to Great Britain to surrender Canada? Is it only because Great Britain is a strong power, that the United States does not send a message to Great Britain something as follows: "The United States will be pleased to accept Canada as a Christmas offering of goodwill, and will resent as an unfriendly act the refusal to tender same." The most wonderful thing about the language of many American politicians is their complete ignorance of the status and sentiment of Canada. Perhaps it is not so strange after all. To the American politician, the world as he knows it, is divided into Republicans and Democrats. The struggle between the two, forms his whole environment. When, therefore, he enters upon the consideration of questions which are beyond the internal politics of the United States, he does not, by reason of his training, possess the necessary equipment for their comprehension. So that he stumbles in his talk, and becomes at once like a prattling infant, expressing the most foolish and rudimentary ideas. Thus we have a Senator stating that the Chamberlain policy involves an attempt on the part of Great Britain to get up Canada as a rival to the United States, that a tariff war between Great Britain and the United States would result, and concluding that "out of that will arise conditions, discussions and considerations that will end in the union of the two peoples." It will take a great deal more than "conditions, discussions and considerations" to join Canada to the United States, and these mysterious phrases are either foolishness or a threat. It does not occur to this Senator to consider that the United States has for some time past been waging a wholly successful tariff war against Great Britain, and a wholly unsuccessful tariff war against Canada. The effect, so far as Canada is concerned, has been to set us up in business for ourselves, and to give us a vital sentiment of nationality. But for the hostile tariff of the United States, Canada would not now have been a nation in the same sense as she is one. The effect in Great Britain has been exactly the opposite. The insularity of Great Britain, and the long years of struggle by which it was maintained and established, have made British nationality probably the strongest sentiment of that kind the world has ever seen. But Great Britain's self-imposed defencelessness in trade has undoubtedly weakened it, and introduced a note of fear of other nations, notably the United States. If not, how is it that the argument that in the interest of Great Britain herself, the United States must not be offended is so often heard. If Great Britain shows signs of waking up, and offers Canada a trade alliance on the basis of Empire, why, may we ask, should such an accession of strength to Canada, in the trade war she has been compelled to wage with the United States, and has waged successfully, detach her from Great Britain and engender a willingness on her part to enter the United States? It is contrary to reason. Apparently therefore, the argument of this Senator must mean that the United States can make things so unpleasant for Great Britain, that Great Britain will be glad to hand over Canada to put things right. He makes two mistakes if that is his meaning. The first that Great Britain's recognition of the union and solidarity of the Empire will have that effect, and the second is that Canada is at the disposal of Great Britain for any such purpose. The United States could wrest Cuba and the Philippines from Spain, but no power on earth can wrest Canada from herself. We are firmly of the belief that the building up of the British Empire as a world power upon a proper basis of freedom and independence, will improve its relations with other powers, and also with the United States. We see no reason why friendliness and mutual respect should not be the fruit of independence and self-assertion. Arrogance on one side and submissiveness on the other is an improper relation in itself, and can have no fruits but hatred and contempt.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

We have never disguised our opinion that Japan and Russia will fight. At the same time we have paid very little attention to alarmist despatches from the Orient purveyed for a press that loves sensation. We have in Victoria ample opportunity of coming in contact with travelers from Japan, China and Russia. On the conversation of these men, representing as it does the undercurrent of opinion that really knows, we base the opinion that Japan and Russia will fight. We beg to point out to journals influenced either by official despatches or the wishes of people far removed from the scene of action, that months before the Transvaal trouble broke out, cosmopolitan Jews and other wanderers simply said "there will be war," and, asked for a reason, shrugged their shoulders. So in this case, the counterparts of the men who said "there will be war," and, asked for a reason shrugged their shoulders, say again "there will be war." That is enough for us, if any confirmation of our own conviction that the designs of Russia and the policy of Japan are incompatible and must, sooner or later, be put to the arbitrament of the sword, were necessary. On which side the interests of civilization lie in this coming struggle is a question not so easy of solution. Great Britain is an ally of Japan. She guarantees Japan against having to fight two European powers, and her influence has been used for peace, even in the face of Russian aggression. The British alliance is therefore not nearly so popular in Japan as it was. But its consequences to Great Britain herself are not altered. If we could imagine Russia dominant over the continent of Asia, but restrained by an independent sea power like Japan, acting to hold her back as Great Britain held France back at the end of the seventeenth century, perhaps that would be the most satisfactory solution of the problem. But we must remember two things, first the possibility of the Tartar amalgamating with the Mongol, and second the designs of Japan upon China. If the Oriental Russian amalgamated with the Mongolian the "Yellow Peril" would menace Western civilization in a way that we now can but feebly comprehend. On the other hand, if Japan is capable of revivifying and inspiring the inert mass known as China, that would present a very different state of affairs from Russian power held in check by an aggressive but small maritime power in the Far East. Russia and Japan are really about to fight for a vast neutral territory and zone of influence, containing about five hundred millions of the human race. To cast our sympathy on one side or the other is to prejudge effects upon Occidental civilization which we cannot possibly forecast, but which are bound to be most potent. Popular sympathy is likely to be with the Japanese. We have not that faith which can rest in the assurance that in such a question, popular sympathy is certain to be right.

BORN.

MORRISON—At Baden, Ont., on 17th inst., to the wife of Aulay Morrison, K. C., M. P., a son.

MEIKLE—At Grand Forks on the 12th instant, the wife of J. L. Meikle of a son.

MATHESON—At New Westminster, on November 17th, the wife of Alex. Matheson, of a daughter.

VAHEY—At Morrissey, B. C., on the 3rd inst., the wife of Chas. Vahey, formerly of Grand Forks, of a daughter.

NEWBY—On the 5th inst., at Grand Forks, the wife of James Newby, of a daughter.

LATHAM—At Grand Forks, on the 10th inst., the wife of Frank Latham, of a daughter.

DIED.

LYNES—At the family residence, Third avenue, Burnaby, on the 18th inst., Charlotte, beloved wife of Stuart Lynes, aged 68 years.

McDonald—At Vancouver, on November 17th, Mrs. John McDonald, aged 29 years.

PETERS—At Vancouver, on November 17th Mrs. C. Peters, aged 34 years.

CLEGG — At Vancouver, on November 17th, Miss Gertrude M. Clegg, aged 25 years.

FRASER—At the family residence, No. 2 Phoenix Place, on the 21st instant, Flora Cameron, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Donald Fraser, M. A.

JOHNSON—In Montreal, on November 17th, Willie, the beloved son of Major and Mrs. Lacey R. Johnson, Vancouver, aged 13 years.

MARRIED.

MacKAY—MARSHALL—At the residence of Mr. B. R. Campbell, Revelstoke, on the 17th inst., by Rev. C. Ladner, Mr. James W. MacKay, of Vancouver, to Miss Ethel Marshall, of Brandon, Man.

ANDREWS—STORRAR — At Revelstoke, On Wednesday, Nov. 18th, by Rev. C. A. Procunier, John Andrews, to Amelia Mary Storrar.

McKAY—MARSHALL—At Revelstoke, on the 17th, by Rev. C. Ladner, J. W. McKay, of Vancouver, to Miss Ethel Marshall, of Brandon, Man.

BROWN—BELZEA—At the Wesley Parsonage, Burrard street, Vancouver, on Monday, November 16th, by the Rev. W. E. Pescott, B. A., Miss Alice M. Belzea, of Boston, Mass., to John O. W. Brown, of Barnet, B. C.

A GOOD QUARTER DOLLAR'S WORTH.

Is contained in a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, which cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Headache, Cramps, Sick Stomach and Indigestion. Mother's find Nerviline is first class liniment for children's sore throat, hoarseness, cold in the chest, and taken in hot water before retiring, is a splendid remedy for colds. Don't be without Nerviline; it is the most economical, potent and reliable household liniment made, and costs only 25c.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cures Constipation.

Fruit Growers' Meeting.—Tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the Vancouver island fruit growers will hold a meeting in the office of the freight commissioner, Parliament buildings. All interested in fruit growing are requested to attend.

RETAIL MARKETS

Three star flour has been advanced in price and is now quoted at $1.40 per sack, and $5.60 per bbl. Butter has advanced 5 cents. Dates and nuts are now in and a very fine assortment of the latter commodities are in stock in the various stores. The first shipment of Japanese oranges is in the market and are quoted at 65 cents per box. Navel oranges are quoted at 50c. per doz. Following is the full list:

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$30
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
Flour—	
Hungarian, per sack	$1.40
Hungarian per bbl	$5.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.40
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.60
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.35
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.25
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.70
Eocene oil	$1.80
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$16
Hay, B. C.	$15
Straw, per bale	75
Oats, per ton	$27
Wheat, per ton	$30
Middlings, per ton	$30
Bran, per ton	$28
Ground feed, per ton	$28
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Cabbage, per head	5 to 10
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb	
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 3
Beet root, per lb.	3
Potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes, per ton	$15
Sweet potatoes, per lb	
Green peas, per lb., local	5
Celery	10 to 15
Tomatoes, per lb.	6
Cucumbers, each	5
Artichokes, per lb	2
Eggs—	
Fresa Island, per dozen	60
Eastern eggs, per dozen	30
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20 to 25
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb	30
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	30
Delta	35
Fresh Island butter	25 to 30
Fruits—	
Shelled Jordan almonds	75
Walnuts, lb.	25
Filberts, lb.	25
Almonds, lb	25
Brazils, lb.	25
Pecans, lb.	25
Valencia	60
Figs	20
Valencia raisins	12½
New cleaned currants, best Patras	12½
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 35
Bananas, per dozen	35 to 40
Oranges, per doz.	25 to 50
Plums, per lb	4
Watermelon, each	40 to 50
Squash, each	5 to 10
Apricots, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	3
Grape fruit, each	5
Peaches, per lb.	10
New dates	10
Cocoanuts, each	10
Japanese Oranges, box	65
New navel oranges, dozen	50
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1 to $1.25
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1-lb. jars	25
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	75
Local jams, 2-lb jars	35
Local jams, 1-lb jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked halibut	12½
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	6
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 18
Pork	11 to 17
Lipton's bacon	27
Lipton's ham	22
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 2
Bacon, rolled	16
Bacon, long clear	28

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Facetious Doctor—These on the wall are your failures, I suppose?

Dyspeptic Artist—Yes; that's where you doctors have the pull over us. You can bury yours.—London Tatler.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy nearly as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children, for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both infants and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

"My uncle died yesterday, sir, and I want you to officiate. Can you say something nice about him?"

"But I didn't know him."

"Good! Your just the man."—Life.

Salmon in Jars.—Salmon in glass jars, the packing of which will be an established industry next season, have already been sent forward to the British market. Mr. Henry Thompson, of London, England, who is in Vancouver in connection with the proposed cannery, states that a large sample shipment has been put up, and sent to England to see how it takes with the consumer. The salmon in glass presents a very pretty parcel, and in addition enables the customer to see just what is being bought.

New Bugle Band.—The Fifth Regiment, C. A., is to have another bugle and drum band. A number of young men of the city have been sworn in. Harry Earle, formerly leader of the bugle band of the Sixth Rifles, is to be the instructor of the buglers, and Drummer McLachlan will be in charge of the drummers.

ASTHMA CURED AT LAST—Mr. Robt. Crow, Elmdale, Ont., had given up all hope but was induced by a friend to try Clarke's Kola Compound, and now says: "After a thorough treatment with this grand remedy I am now cured of this awful disease, after having given up all hope." Mr. Crow took seven bottles but the cure was complete. Give the remedy a trial. It never fails if an honest, persistent treatment is given. Send for sample. Three bottles $5.00 prepaid from The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto. All druggists.

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No other in stock. Our selling is so fast and the store so well managed that you can be always sure of getting fresh, clean, best-quality goods and at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other store. Call and inspect our stock of NEW WALNUTS, ALMONDS, BRAZILS, FILBERTS AND PECANS.

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WANTED—For the S. S. Island Creamery, a buttermaker. Address, stating qualifications and salary, to E. Walter, Ganges Harbor.

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A HUNTING HE WILL GO.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—Emperor William intends to lead the annual court hunt in the Letzlingen forest, December 3.