London Adbertiser. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

MANAGER, John Cameron.

London, Monday, May 16, 1898.

Professional Economists Who Are Practicing Prodigals.

The Opposition leaders in the Dominion Parliament are not consistent when they denounce Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government for not cutting down the expenditures.

Sir Charles Tupper and his associ- our expert fellow-townsman can be ates have, in fact, strenuously opposed every effort made by the men in power to save the money and resources of to do business if effectively bonused by

the people There are a number of telling in-

When Postmaster-General Mulock the mails, and undid some most extravagant arrangements entered into without tender by the late Government, he was assailed by the Opposition at every point. In spite of the obstruction, however, he saved to the country several hundred thousand dollars.

A very material saving has been made to the taxpayers by the refusal of the present Government to follow the example of the previous Administration, in regard to the payment of civil servants. The last Government reased the pay of every civil servant annually, whether he deserved it or not, whether he was already wellpaid for the work he performed or not. The present Government saves many thousands of dollars annually by carrying out the clear intent of the

the cases of those who deserve them. But this fair policy was bitterly opposed by the Opposition leaders, who seemed to care more for the good graces of a few well-paid civil servants than for the interests of the whole

law, in that the servants of the coun-

people. The Laurier Administration is saving money to the general taxpayer by declining to pay more than the market rate for money deposited in the Government savings banks. This businessike proposition has been assailed by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster, who assumed a demagogic attitude, and pretended that unless the Government taxed the whole people in order that it might pay a higher rate of interest to savings bank depositors than it pays to other lenders, it was oppress-

ing the poor and discouraging thrift! Another measure that will save the public a very large expenditure of money, both directly and indirectly, is the bill for the repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act and the substitution of the municipal Msts, This measure, too, has met with scant welcome by the Opposition. They would rather not confess sumers-by the taxation of the French that the discredited and defunct act of people. Though in these material re-1885 was a costly failure, to say nothing of its iniquitous tendencies. Therefore they oppose this fair and economical measure now before Parliament. But the most flagrant illustration of the Opposition attitude towards the economy practiced by the Government is found in the bitter antipathy of Sir Charles Tupper and his leading followers to the new fast line steamships bargain. Before it went out of office the Tupper Government, after eight years of negotiations, entered on a provisional agreement with the Allan prestige. We in Canada ought to seri-Company to provide a faste steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. The bargain, which bound the Government, but not the company, gave \$750,000 a year subsidy for ten years as Canada's aid to the new enterprise. The agreement not being completed when the Laurier Government took hold, new tenders were called for, and a bargain has been made with a strong company, at the head of which is Lord Strathcona and Lord Tweedmouth, whereby the fast line will be established for a Canadian subsidy of \$500,000 a year. This is a saving to the Canadian taxpayer of \$250,000 a year-or \$2,500,000 on the entire contract. It will be almost beyond credence by those who have not carefully watched the developments to learn that | from Anglo-Saxon granaries, or from a | will avail till the end of the war. the new and better bargain, by which two and a half millions of dollars of good money has been saved to the taxpayers of this country, has been most strenuously opposed by Sir Charles Tupper and his fellow-Conservative leaders. They have done everything within their power to prevent the successful floating of the scheme. They have referred to the Messrs. Petersen, who first took the matter up, as men of dittle or no substance, and they have decried the enterprise as impossible of being carried out for less money than they were willing to have the Canadian public pay. Even yet, now that a

These are but a few illustrations of the inconsistencies of the Opposition, in first urging Governmental economy, and then doing their level best to prevent the saving of money; but they must carry conviction with them. This the Antilles, the Canaries—the Spanish policy of grumbling and growling, and peninsula itself-worth having at the detraction, merely because they no price? longer are the directors of public affairs, will not help the Opposition chiefs to regain the confidence of the electorate.

strong syndicate has taken hold of the

enterprise, and has promised to ener-

getically prosecute it, Sir Charles Tup-

per expresses utter lack of faith in it

and says that it will fail.

BLANCO'S MODESTY

Beet Root Sugar Bounties. It is somewhat remarkable that at a time when sugar bounties have been brought into disrepute in other countries, a proposition should be made to pay bounties for the production of beet root sugar in Canada. Prof. Saunders some years ago reported that it would not be profitable for the Canadian people to enter into the obligation to insure the profitable growth of beets for the manufacture of sugar; and since that declaration we have seen no authoritative statement which would lead us to believe that the judgment of | find it. lightly set aside in favor of the Germans who assert that they are ready

The bonusing of the sugar industry on the continent of Europe has not produced results that give much encalled for new tenders for carrying couragement to other countries to follow in the footsteps of the countries that undertook by this means to stimulate the industry. We are told by a leading French statesmen that the taxes collected from the public to pay the sugar bounties amount to not less than \$22,500,000 a year, while at the same time the French consumer of sugar has to pay between two and three times as much for his sugar as the consumer in Great Britain-a difference which obviously affects many branches of manufacture as well as domestic use. In other continental countries, which considered it requisite bounties for beet sugar production, similar results have followed. The out come is that the consumption of sugar on the continent per head is less than one-third of that of the United King-

It is now announced that the Govern try shall be paid for their work, and ments of Germany, Austria and Belthat increases shall only be made in gium-supported in a measure by Holland-are read to abandon the bounty system if only they can obtain the assurance that after they have done so their exports will not be met in the British markets by French bounty-fed supplies. There is to be a conference in Brussels to consider the whole question, and though there are undoubtedly difficulties in the way, the hope is expressed that this most expensive sys- hand when the American Government tem of paternal government will be

> of cane sugar, and brought serious trou- of the United States should be turned ble to the West Indies, it can be said from the daily events of the Spanish- they agree are that the United States that the British people profited, to an American war to the vastly greater shall retain nothing outside the West enormous extent, by the bounties. For issues which involve the future politievery sugar refinery that was closed cal history of the entire world. more found work in preparing candies. jams and other sweets, by the agency has been confined until now to diploof sugar made cheap-for British con- matic circles. It is this: spects the British people have profited several days ago, with the difficult at the expense of the nations who problem whether to withdraw Dewey bonused the production of beet root sugar, the disastrous results which ac- statement on the authority of two crued to British cane sugar possessions prominent members of the Salisbury through the artificial stimulation on Cabinet, and its accuracy is beyond the European continent, has made question. Moreover, it falls far short British statesmen thoroughly alive to the benefits which would flow from a repeal of the bounties. In any case, however, the British view is that the nations granting these bounties really mistic and alarming utterance from a handicap themselves in the race for member of the British Ministry in this ously consider the situation before departing from the British example.

Control the Food Supplies.

The New York Tribune, in referring to the benefits flowing from the maintenance of cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, estly desirous of the consummation of makes the following candid statement:

"England herself is a food importer, ain alone has averted the active inso short of reserve supplies that her terference of continental Europe in life depends on a great navy to keep the present campaign between Spain open traffic to her food bases. Those and America. The most superficial obthe granaries of the world. With both only the fear that the United States nations united, the armies of the con- and Great Britain would be driven into tinent would be helpless in short or-der. The extra demands to feed friendly sentiments of the continental troops would deplete the storehouses, powers from finding an expression ere and they could be replenished only few distant points like Argentina. which might easily be cut off by naval power. Guns and ships would be pow- radical change in British policy, erless without well-fed men behind change which marks a new epoch in

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan has written a paper for the June number of the Century on the causes of the failure of the Spanish Armada. It accomstory of the famous catastrophe, based on manuscript records and on the narratives of survivors and other Spanish documents. This number of the Century will contain several other articles of equal timeliness

AN UNPLEASANT PROSPECT.

[Chicago Chronicle.] In short, if we decide to become a nation of conquerors, we may make up our minds that we shall have to sleep on our arms - always ready for an attack, never secure from one. Hated, for obvious reasons, by the monarchies by our sister republics. Like Ishmael, our hand will be against every man, and all men's hands will be against us. Are the Philippines, the Carolines,

THE TREACHEROUS BICYCLE

BUSINESS. [From the Springfield Republican.] As a business where fortunes are countries. The British Government having committed itself to this radical BLANCO'S MODESTY

[Washington Star.]

Gen. Blanco refrains from claiming any credit for the era of high prices any credit for the era of high prices for common commodities in Hayana.

Sunk, the bicycle-making industry and having committed itself to this radical new departure, has no disposition to drive a sharp bargain. It is probably to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect (which are dealt in on the London experiments). Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect langer," remarking that he referred to Russia in terms which are dealth of the property of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect langer, remarking that he referred to European interests. The Spanish the general degree of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect langer, remarking that he referred to European interests. The Spanish the general degree of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the said upon good authority.

Will draw the attention of the powers to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to the transcendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect for common commodities in Havana. | change), having a par value of £6,000,- | posed partnership, the general desire | newspapers and the politicians here of | should not allow himself to use

000, and a market value of £8,235,000 a year ago, are now quoted at £3,055,000.
If less money had been made in the early days of the industry through undue exactions, less money would have ing better than usual. The drygoods lately been lost in it.

MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

[Pittsburg Times.] Tonkin papers are voicing the bitterness of French sentiment toward America on the ground that we are making an attack upon the Latin races, while German seamen are showing especial favors to the Spanish army because well, their complaint cannot be on account of their Latinity. The whole fact is that France, Germany and the rest of them are afraid of their own democrats at home, and so they hate democracy and freedom wherever they

HOW IS BUSINESS.

[Monetary Times.] Replies to this query are more hopeful this month than they have been for a good while before. The feeling that a good year's trade is assured seems general in Canada. Whether story is told.

manufacturers or importers are con- all classes discus sulted, the tenor of their replies is generally that their customers are in good spirits, ordering freely and pay-

houses have been busy, as a rule. A Montreal house says its orders have been greater by one-third than those of last year at the same time; a Toronto house tells us that its turnover far exceeds any recent spring season others are disappointed with April orders, but say that orders for fall are very good. Wholesale grocers find business in good shape-orders steady, customers confident and cheerful; failures few. And what is very significant the business of several wholesale fewelry and fancy goods houses shows a very marked increase; in one case the output is doubled for the first four months this year. This being the case n a line of trade of the nature of luxuries, shows that people are freehanded. The enforced economy of the last few years throughout the Do ninion has resulted in an addition to

Among manufacturers a very similar

hem to do shopping with some free-

Interference Vetoed

to Uncle Sam.

Anglo-American Alliance Finds Favor With the Cabinet.

to their self-preservation to also give | Sensation Caused by Secretary Chamberlain's Recent Speech.

> War Rumors and Predictions of International Complications.

Rochefort Has a Scheme to Offset the Proposed Arrangement.

Sicily Visited by a Violent Earthquake on Saturday-Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

[From the New York Sun.] London, May 16 .- The moment is at and the American people must decide the destinies of Christendom for at mestic Though the sugar policy of continen- least a generation to come. It is ab-

by the cheapness of bounty-fed sugar | I have repeatedly urged upon the imports, a dozen big manufactories of readers of these dispatches, in the past confectionery were established, and for crisis of the affairs of mankind of few weeks, the importance of the great every five persons who were employed which the present war is only a single in the closed factories, one hundred or feature. It will serve, perhaps, to demonstrate this importance if I mention a single fact, knowledge of which

> Had it not been for the sharp veto of the British Government, the United States would have been confronted, ignominiously from the Philippines of fight combined Europe. I make this of conveying an adequate idea of the manifold perils, plots and counterplots which the situation contains. Some of these dangers were indi-

> cated in Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable speech, which is the most pessigeneration. His open charge of bad faith against Russia amounted to a challenge.

> AVERTED INTERFERENCE. The whole object and aim of Mr. Chamberlain's speech were to advocate an alliance with the United States, and there is no doubt that he won the heartiest approval of his hearers. doubt, also, that it is be cause the British Government is earnsuch an alliance that the fact is now permitted to be known that Great Brit-

this. It is doubtful if even this fear The shock of surprise caused by Mr Chamberlain's announcement of the political history, has for the moment silenced public comment both in England and on the continent. Next momentous words is realized in Great talk of nothing else. The plans of the of ambition and aggrandizement will be apandoned or modified. The policy Europe will be suspended to await the

response which America may make to the British overtures. Hence it is no exaggeration to say that the political destinies of the old present moment in American hands. THE CABINET FAVORS AN ALLI-

ANCE. It is premature, perhaps, to discuss today the details and nature of the alliance which Great Britain desires to make with the United States. The chief point which it is desired to determine at this juncture is whether the public sentiment of America will sanction any alliance. If it will, I do not go too far in saying that the terms can be arranged either now or at some more suitable moment in the

near future. The British Cabinet has definitely and unanimously committed itself, in principle, to an Anglo-American alliance if it can be made upon terms honorable and advantageous to both

How John Bull Gave His Aid | being to make it as close and intimate

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE. There is little doubt that Great Britain will be glad to enter a full offensive and defensive alliance. On the other hand, if America preferred, she would negotiate a partial or contingent alliance for special purposes of defense and mutual interests.

The point which Great Britain would probably urge with the greatest emphasis upon America would be that she speedily equip herself as a firstclass naval power.

The proposition to send a demand to Washington to limit the campaign to no perceptible change. the West Indies, and to enforce the Hawarden, May 16 demand with the combined fleets, came powers. I speak on the highest authority when I say it was rejected by the unanimous voice of the British Cabinet Moreover I violate no confidence in saying that the ministry was equally unanimous in favor of granting the United States the fullest British support in resisting any interference from neutral powers.

should be explained that the idea of European interference was not prompted by any really friendly seniments for Spain. Continental Europe is convinced that the complete DOWNFALL OF SPAIN IS A FORE

GONE CONCLUSION. It is expected that she will be stripped of all her possessions outside her doders as the result of the war. The powers are already discusstal governments hit the British refiners solutely imperative that the attention ing the division of the spoils between themselves. The only hope is that they may quarrel. The points whereon Indies, and Great Britain shall get nothing, least of all the In fact, the attitude of Europe may now best be described, not as anti-British, but as broadly hostile to the Anglo-Saxon race.

It by no means follows that the Anglo-American alliance which Europe dreads would be to the advantage of the United States in the present situation. Indeed, there are strong, almost obvious, arguments against such a consummation at this moment, but I confine myself to a mere description of the latest phase of the political situa-A PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

What has happened thus far, including the sensational events in the far east, is, as Mr. Chamberlain indicated, only the preliminary skirmish in the great campaign which the nations are waging among themselves. The government does well not to manifest too great eagerness in the search for a friend. Already there is evidence that the increasing friendliness of the past few weeks between the Salisbury Gov ernment and Emperor William is a frail and unreliable resource. Meantime, one of the most gratifying developments of the past week is the most entire disappearance of the reaction of English public sentiment in favor of the Spaniard. Even financial and commercial London now practically unite in the support of the American policy in the war with Spain.

Other Comments.

HAROLD FREDERIC. On the subject of the proposed alli-

Times, says: "Another speech, this time from Birbeen heard as greeted Mr. Chamberlain's expression of hope that in some bases, combined with ours, are also server now understands that it was great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the English flag could wave together over an Anglo-Saxon ain within the next six months. These cheers should answer Michael Davitt's imaginings, if, indeed, after all that has passed, Davitt's unproved assertions need any answer

the same subject, as follows: "Mr. Chamberlain was in an awkward position in Birmingham on the night when the crushing reverse of the 'Unionists' was announced, but he em- lain's organ, says: week, when the full significance of his erged triumphant by making the momentous words is realized in Great strongest appeal in favor of an Anglo- Mr. Chamberlain foresees that circum-Britain and Europe, the world will Saxon alliance yet heard in England. stances may arise which may involve He knows better than anybody else the other nations in a perhaps still more quarter from which the wind is blowing serious struggle. His allusion to Ampanies an illustrated article giving the nations will be revised. Vast schemes quarter from which the wind is blowing in England. If he doubted his political instinct, he was reassured by the loud, of every emperor and every cabinet in prolonged applause which greeted his the spirit of the meeting, but the spirit sympathetic references to good and humane cause, and his declaration that the war would be cheaply purchased if the Stars and Stripes | the obligations of a neutral power, but and the Union Jack should wave toge- nothing can prevent an interchange of world as well as the new rest at the present moment in American hands upon the audience was fairly electric-

Madrid, May 16.-Spain is not pleased with the utterances on the subject of the possibility of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. The Spanish ambassador at London. Count Rascon, telegraphed an extract of the recent speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham, on Friday evening last, to Senor Gullon, the minister of foreign affairs, who immediately conferred on the subject with the premier, Senor Sagasta, with the result that the latter requested the detailed account of Mr. Chamberlain's minister cabled to Count Rascon for a fuller report of the speech.

speech most angrily. The Imparcial contrasts the speech of Mr. Chamberlain with the reported action of the crew of the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genouilly in cheering for Spain after the bombardment of San Juan le Porto Rico, which was witnessed by that vessel, as being indicative of a coming great war in Eurpe against the Anglo-Saxons. Coninuing, the Imparcial points out that as Spain single-handed makes headway against the United States, she would prove a valuable factor in th bination against the Anglo-Saxons.

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY. Rome, May 16.-There was a violent earthquake in Sicily at 5:40 Saturday morning, extending southward Mount Aetna and reaching to Minoa, 30 miles southwest of Catania. A num- glands or muccus membranes. ber of houses were wrecked at Biancavilla, on the declivity of Mount Aetna and at Bempsso. Other shocks followed. neonle's means, which now permits

PROPOSED NEW ALLIANCE.

A special from Paris says: Henri Rochefort suggests in the Intransigeant that Spain and Italy become republics and join the French Republic in forming a triple republic and help to offset a probable Anglo-American and German alliance. Referring to the American proposition to boycott the Paris fashions, Yieves Givott's paper, the Aurore, expresses indignation at the insults printed in the French boulevard papers to American women. It says it will cost the Paris workmen and workwomen \$50,000 a year.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Hawarden, May 15 .- Mr. Gladstone on Saturday evening, if anything, was a trifle stronger than Friday, and he is quite as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Hawarden, May 15.-The following bulletin was issued this evening: "There has been little material change in Mr. Gladstone's condition since Friday. His debility is extreme, and seems to be increasing. Happily he is free from suffering, and his mind is perfectly placid.

Hawarden, May 15-11 p.m.-At this hour Mr. Gladstone's condition shows Hawarden, May 16 .- Mr. Gladstone

slept well last night, and seems a little to the British Government from three stronger this morning in consequence He is not in pain and is not distressed CABLE NOTES. The wheat harvest of Queensland amounts to 1.009,000 bushels.

A Rotterdam dispatch says: Dr Bahlam, the leading Catholic member of the second chamber, fell dead on the floor of the house while speaking on Saturday.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other fevers, aided by RADWAYS' PHLIS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

Dervishes Defeated and Osman Digna Wounded.

London, May 16 .- A Aspatch to the of friendly natives have had an encounter with a force of dervishes, under Osman Digna, near Gedaref. Osman Digna was wounded, but escaped.

WENT DOWN.

Steamer Benholm Sunk and Several Lives Lost.

Liverpool, May 16.—The Norwegian steamer Klondike, from Antwerp, was docked here today; with her bows badly damaged. The captain of the Klondike reports that on Saturday night, off Point Lynas, on the northern coast of Wales, his vessel was in collision with the British steamer Benholm, bound for Cardiff. The captain further says that the Benholm was so badly damaged that she soon foundered, and that twelve of her crew, including the master, went down with her. Nine of those on board the Benholm were rescued, and brought to Liverpool by the Klondike. The British steamer Benholm was built at Stockton in 1887. She was 236 feet long, had a beam of 331/4 feet, and was 16 feet 1 inch deep. She was owned by the Benholm Steamship Company, of Liverpool.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE. British Feeling Stirred by the Speech

of Mr. Chamberlain.

London, May 16.-The speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham Friday evening, has caused a great sensation everywhere. and has increased the feeling of uneasiness on the stock exchange. There was an all-round weakness, business ance, Harold Frederic, in cabling to the was poor, and the market closed distinctly pessimistic. War rumors were freely circulated. A member of the govmingham, has powerfully moved this ernment is reported to have prophecople. Seldom since the days of John sied that war between France and Bright in that city has such cheering Great Britain will break out within a month. Precautionary insurances are reported to have been effected at 15 guineas per cent against the risk of war between France and Great Brit-Mr. Chamberlain's remarks have been interpreted as a prediction that grave international complications are ahead. His references to the possibility of an Anglo-American alliance are generally indorsed. The majority of the London Mr. Ford cables to the Tribune, on the same subject, as follows:

newspapers cordially approve the utterances of the colonial secretary, and the following extracts from the provincial press are even more significant. The Birmingham Post, Mr. Chamber-"Two nations are already at war, and

erica drew the utmost enthusiasm from the audience, and reflects not only of the whole British race.' The Yorkshire Post remarks: "The duty of the moment imposes upon us people themselves. Mr. Chamberlain shows sound statesmanship in taking advantage of the present feeling on both sides of the Atlantic to indicate

ditions which are rapidly creeping over the world."

the great part which the Union Jack

and the Stars and Stripes may play if

the two people are wise in the new con-

DOESN'T SUIT FRANCE Paris, May 16. - The French newspapers unanimously condemn the speech delivered by Mr. Joseph Chamlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham last night, and deny there is any probability of a war between Great Britain minister for foreign affairs for a more and France. The Temps says: The establishment of an Anglo-American remarks. Consequently, the foreign alliance is a symptom to which too much attention cannot be given, but It is certainly a German alliance which

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES AND PREVENTS Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis Pneu-

nonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Moberly, Mo., Jan. 21, 1896. Radway & Co. Dear Sirs—I have been keeping in the house your Radway's Ready Relief for the last six years. I have used it in every way, and found years. I have used it in every way, and found it to be the best on earth. Six years ago I was sick. I tried all kinds of medicine, but they did me no good. My father saw the advertisement in the paper; he told me to try a bottle. I did so, and by using it three days I was able to be out. I have kept it on hand ever since, and have told my neighbors about it. My wife has been troubled with toothache. I gave a trial of the medicine and it cured her pain instantly. I was gathering corn and got my hand caught between the wagon bed and standard and mashed it bally. I ran to the house and poured on a lot of Radway's Ready Relief and had no more pain. I tied my hand up with a piece of flannel, poured on more Radway's Ready Relief, and in an hour I was ready to take hold of my work again. I cannot be thankful enough. I could write a great deal more, but this paper would not hold half of what I could write. Yours truly.

JACOB K. KAPPLER.

Dr. Radway & Co.-

I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my mands to my head nor put my hands behind me, nor even take off my own shirt. Before I had shished three fourths of head mands to my find the second state of the second ships of the second s nor even take off my own sairt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Mantelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

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