

Nordheimer Piano

THE REPRESENTATIVE PIANO OF CANADA
"Health and Vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood."—HUMANITARIAN

The Liver is the great secret organ of the body, and when it fails to perform its office, bile accumulates and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms, such as: dull, heavy, languid feeling; indigestion; skin eruptions; pain in back or shoulders; sour stomach; constipation; dryness of the skin; restlessness at night, etc.

If these symptoms are not dealt with immediately, they become aggravated as they induce severe illness. To relieve at once and cure permanently.

Dr. Carson's Tonic
Stomach and Constipation Bitters

Have long been recognized as the sovereign treatment. These are made from the formula of an eminent Canadian physician, who has used the prescription in his practice for many years with most satisfactory results.

A Purely Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Usually you can obtain the preparation of your local druggist, but if you are not able to obtain it in your neighborhood, we shall be pleased to send to any address one or more bottles upon receipt of price (see per bottle) Canadian postage paid.

Pamphlet sent FREE on application.

The Carson Medicine Co's
TORONTO

Carter's Teething Powders

Best for Teething Babies

During the hot and trying month of August mothers need have no fear if baby is given Carter's Teething and Fever Powders for they're a real safeguard at this critical time of baby's life. They promote the secretions, give tone and

VITALITY

to baby when restless, check fevers, regulate the bowels, aid digestion, cure and prevent convulsions, and make teething easy. Are free from opium, morphia and dangerous drugs.

25 cents per box.

Avoid Substitutes—Buy what you ask for.

Every Genuine Box bears this signature:

Carter Drug Co.

Keep your stomach right with Carter's

Soliditz Powders. Independent investigation

has proven them to be the purest on the

market. They cost more to make but are

sold at the same price as inferior grades.

MADE IN CANADA

CHARCOAL

Kindling Fire

Standard Charcoal

Kindling Fire

Standard Charcoal

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To the Rev. Ezra Nemehemiah

THIRD EPISTLE.

It is quite true, as you stated in a late sermon, that there is a flood of immigration now finding its way into the new territories of this country, and therefore it does not wonder at the zeal you display in appealing for funds to send the missionary to these multitudes.

But what fills my mind with amazement is the fact that, while you are evidently very anxious to send men to preach, you give not the faintest hint as to the incentive which these multitudes will meet with in those new settlements. The faith you have in the power of preaching seems to be sublime; but does not that faith sink to the level of a pitiable superstition when you place so much confidence in the mere statement of truths of the grandest sublimity, without backing them up with the consistency of good acts?

There are two distinct ways of teaching goodness. I have seen a teacher try to impress religious truths on the minds of the children by inflicting cruel punishment, when the mere recital of the catechism or the Bible were not fixed in the memory. Which lesson, think you, was more impressively enforced, the words of the lesson or the cruelty of the teacher? Do you think that that child loved that subject because of the infliction?

Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the truths with which religion deals across those truths once have their full realization in the government of humanity, and would we have the monstrous conditions which disgrace our civilization? Would we see tender children sacrificed in the factories for the sake of dividends? Would the bigness of the profits have the first consideration, or would it be the welfare of the child? If we hungered, and thirsted for righteousness, think you that we would see women working from weary chime to chime for the pittance of a bare-bone living, while some men, without doing the first productive act, can draw thousands of dollars a day?

Now I ask you seriously, what good you expect to accomplish when you send a man to proclaim the doctrines of justice, equity, fair dealing and righteousness, when you at the same time send laws which set these doctrines at naught? You will rejoice at the large attendance at the various services; but will that attendance do the first act to secure to every man his due?

We are now laying the foundations of empire, a responsibility of the first magnitude. How far are we observing the doctrine of equity, justice and fair dealing in this duty? Will not the development of these new territories be of precisely the same character as that of the old world? In a generation there will be large cities, and we shall find that we have their slums and their palaces just the same as those of London and Paris?

We are now dealing with the land in the opening of new nations, as Moses had to do three thousand years ago. In the Mosaic system the land was ever recognized as the gift of God, and laws were adopted to secure the land for every one of every generation. In this way every man had a chance for self employment. No man under that system was compelled to beg a brother of the earth to give him leave to toil. Such a monstrosity as one man possessing a million acres while millions of people would never own a single inch, could not exist under the system of Moses. In history we find another system, that of William the Conqueror. Under this system the land was divided among a few, as though it were not the gift of God for His children equally. As the result of that method of dealing with the land, the people that had been divided into the land-lords, with their power of enjoying the privileges of the slave master by the sweat of his neighbor's face, and the landless, compelled to toil for the support of the whole of the burdens of society. To-day, the men and women who do everything, receive almost nothing, while those who do nothing get almost everything. And that is the present condition of the land in this country.

With the lips we proclaim one kind of gospel, and with our institutions we produce the contradictory thereof. In the pulpit we urge the strictest integrity, and then we treat it as a manufacture of speculation, and we treat honest production as a crime. In the pulpit we proclaim that this earth is the gift of God, and then we treat it as a manufacture of speculation, and we treat honest production as a crime. In the pulpit we urge the strictest integrity, and then we treat it as a manufacture of speculation, and we treat honest production as a crime.

"By the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread," and then we allow one part of humanity to enjoy the luxuries of civilization without expending an ounce of sweat in honest toil in a century. In the pulpit we proclaim that it is the hand of industry that maketh rich, and then we maintain laws which deplete industry, placing it under perpetual tribute to idleness. The man who makes the wealth gets the poverty, while the man who makes the poverty gets the wealth. In the pulpit we urge the claims and obligations of the unity of brotherhood, and then we maintain conditions which abolish brotherhood and establish and maintain the severance of lordship and servitude.

Pulling with the one hand towards righteousness and then pushing with the other hand towards spoliation, urging men to seek after the highest ideal, we reward them with fortunes, if they follow the lowest, then we preach of the glory of the gift of the Holy Ghost. Am I not placing before the eyes of the first importance for the success of religion and the success of our civilization? Have I exaggerated or given a misconception? Not by any means. I have only spoken the words of truth and soberness, and if you are the man that by your position you profess to be, you will require as to their accuracy and as to a proper method of giving them adjustment of our social arrangements will be in accord with the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount.

Scripsom.

THE NATIONAL LIFE.

The late Professor Drummond, in his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," says that "Life is the sum total of the functions which resist death." As regards our national life, we have a reasonable clear idea as to what are the forces that blight and hinder our national progress, and what are the forces that lift us along toward a better condition of things. We know that there are individuals and combinations of individuals who, governed by greedy selfishness, stick at no trick scheme or conspiracy that will bring riches to their net or advantage to their business. We know also that there are (perhaps numerically more), individuals and combinations of individuals who stand for justice, and

who, nothing beyond a mention of case, regard any of those laws and

two of his name in Myrtle letters, thorough looker, general air of

He was doing well, but she would good taste and thorough apprecia-

not make any further inquiries, as he tion of beauty and comfort

ADAMS Store Closes 5.30 To-day at.

AUGUST Furniture Sale

THE big Sale got away to a good start—people were waiting for the doors to open and they weren't long in snapping up some of the best of the Specials advertised for the opening days—you know where values are biggest—you know where stocks are largest—you know where you can make your dollars go the farthest—that's the secret of your buying at ADAMS. Watch our Store News every day, it will be interesting—compare values—compare prices—we court it.

A DAY WITH THE COUCHES

Couch upholstered in tapestry, fringed all round, spring head and seat, August Sale price, 5.25
Couch covered in velours spring seat, fringed, assorted colors and patterns, August Sale price, 5.90
Couch in best velours, spring edge, buttoned top, 6 inches wide and 6 inches high, August Sale price, 7.90
Couch in velours, fringed all round, 36 inches wide, 6 feet 2 inches long, spring head and seat, August Sale price, 8.25
Couch upholstered in best figured velours, fringed all round, spring seat and head, 36 inches wide and 6 feet long, August Sale price, 8.75
Couch in solid oak frame, upholstered in best velours, fringed all round, 36 inches wide and 6 feet long, August Sale price, 8.75

CREDIT FOR THE ASKING

Visit the Model House

The Adams Furniture Co. Limited.

City Hall Square

TENNIS BALS

Running Shoes and Canvas Bals in all sizes in Men's, Women's and Childrens, from

40c up to \$1.50

Call and see our fine selection.

J. J. NIGHTINGALE & CO. 266 Queen Street West.

KEEP KOOL! HOW?

By wearing a pair of Canvas Shoes. Every Style and Price.

'The Big 88' 88 QUEEN ST. WEST.

Phone Main 748

Blacksmiths' Tools

Drills, Forges and General Supplies. Our "Champion" Blower is the best.

Call or write.

AIKENHEAD HARDWARE

Limited, 6 Adelaide St. East

was entitled. Liquor trade or Prohibition. Capital or Labor. Orange or Catholic, it would be "a fair field and first choice votes each party had put into the ballot box would be the extent of their claim. It would ensure that each party had its genuine and sincere agents right in the administration, taking care that their respective principles got fair and honorable treatment. It would provide an additional stimulus to the rank and file of each party to go to the ballot box. For even if their candidate was defeated, their vote would count. It would be a powerful assist to their propaganda with some "government jobs," and therefore government agents. I submit that this is no visionary scheme. "Where there's a will, there's a way," and when Canadians get thoroughly ashamed of the present festering corruption of our present system of government, it can easily be remedied. Yours respectfully,

J. H. Books.

CANADA'S LIVE STOCK AND FORESTRY.

An Exhibit at the World's Fair, in which the Canadian Live Stock and Wood Pulp Industries are Lead-Features.

World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., July 21.—Mr. Henry Wade, of Toronto, Ontario, the Registrar of Live Stock for Canada, writes F. D. Coburn, Chief of the Exposition's Department of Live Stock, as follows: "We are working up a large exhibit for your Exposition next year. I have already waited on Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, asking him for a large grant of money, which I hope and expect we will receive. "Canada made an exhibit of rare excellence at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893," says Col. C. F. Mills, Secretary of the Live Stock Department, "and is not a few of the classes received the larger portion of the prize money. In addition to the prizes given by the Provincial Government to Canadian exhibitors at Chicago, the Columbian man-

agement awarded prizes to the breeders of Ontario and Quebec as follows:—On cattle, \$3,980; horses, \$1,305; sheep, \$500; swine, \$1,395; total, \$11,880.

"The prize fund provided for the live stock exhibit at the World's Fair next year will be nearly twice as large as the amount awarded at Chicago in 1893, and the skillful breeders of Canada, of whom there are many, can be depended upon to exhibit stock of such superior quality as to justify entitle them to receive a liberal share of the quarter of a million of dollars set apart by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for stock shown at St. Louis in 1904."

Canadian breeders have never been backward in carrying off prizes. At Chicago, the premium list was \$160,000, of which \$20,300 went to the Canadian breeders. Of most direct interest to the people of the United States, perhaps, is the record of Canada in the wood pulp industry last year. The Statistical Year Book of Canada, just to hand and compiled by George Johnson, F.R.S., the official statistician of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, summarizes the wood pulp industry as follows:

The value of the wood blocks and other forms of crude export for pulp was \$1,315,038 in 1902, of which the United States took \$1,194,093, and Great Britain only \$129,445; other countries, nothing. Of the prepared wood pulp the export from Canada was valued at \$2,046,398 for the same year, the United States taking \$1,170,400 worth, and Great Britain \$818,580; other countries, \$57,418 worth. Other interesting facts connected with this growing industry among our northern neighbors may be summarized as follows:

The wood pulp industry of Canada for the calendar year 1902 was carried on by thirty-five mills, which had an output of 240,989 tons of wood pulp. Of this quantity 155,210 tons were mechanical pulp, 76,745 sulphite, and 9,044 soda. The corresponding quantities for 1901 were: Mechanical, 169,360 tons; sulphite, 84,500 tons, and soda, 10,740 tons. The total value of the output of 1902 was \$4,383,182.

The growth of the industry is considerable. In the census of 1881 there were five establishments, with an output of \$60,000. In 1891 there were twenty-four, with an output of \$1,071,367. The census returns for 1901 have not yet been tabulated. For 1902 the returns to the statistical branch preparing the Year Book show a gain above thirty-five establishments with an output of \$4,383,182.

Of the product of Canadian mills the customers returns show that during the calendar year 1902 the export amounted to \$2,511,664, leaving \$1,871,518 for home use. In a general way, therefore, Canada exports about 57 per cent. of her production.

As seen by the foregoing figures, forest products of Canada are one of her main features, and the country yields the palm to none in the matter of natural resources.

SINGLE TAX.

Editor Toiler: In a recent issue of the Nebraska Independent, E. W. Ferguson, Jr., says: "Single Taxers profess that the Single Tax will liberate from all manner of taxes that form a barrier to hamper trade and industry. All farmers will then be tenants, worse than Metayers, or Cottiers."

Ferguson agrees with the single taxers that the tax should be levied on something else, for anything less would not liberate the farmer from the tax. The gentleman will not dispute the fact that the population settles to farm and manufacture, the necessity of public revenue arises, and that only then does an exchangeable value rank the land. Nearly all land, always and everywhere, has utility. The value of the land is not the value of the land as it is owned by the owner. The value of land products is earned by the producer. Each child, as we say, has a right to the land, but only in case they settle and farm or manufacture, because if they lived a nomadic life no land values would arise and no taxes would be needed, as no public expense would be necessitated. Land value and public expense are always found together, and in about the same quantity, and our common sense dictates that a very small tax on the value of the land would be thrown on the market. There is an abundance of such land, but so much is held idle because our present method of taxation takes but a fraction of the annual value of land, instead of 100 per cent. of it, thus leaving a large margin for speculation, that valuable land is made artificially scarce.

Now, to adopt this common-sense plan of raising public revenue which would give to anyone all the valuable land he could put to good use, and his yearly tax would show that he had paid society for the exclusive possession of his land. The single tax does two things: It takes this unearned value for all public dues and abolishes all taxes on profit. No one could afford to hold more land than he could put to its best use. All valuable land would be thrown on the market. There is an abundance of such land, but so much is held idle because our present method of taxation takes but a fraction of the annual value of land, instead of 100 per cent. of it, thus leaving a large margin for speculation, that valuable land is made artificially scarce.

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