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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 11, 1906

PROTECTION, NOT PRECAUTION

That the British desire to protect their own cattle interest from Canadian competition and that the embargo is a protectionist rather than a sanitary measure was shown pretty clearly in yesterday's debate in the British House of Commons. Mr. Thomas Cairns said a great deal in a few words when, arguing for the repeal of the embargo, he showed that of 1,200,000 Canadian cattle landed in Great Britain in the last ten years, not one was suffering from foot and mouth disease or anthrax, while for one of our cattle killed because of tuberculosis the figure stands at 100. He pointed out that the British herd would be the better for the free importation of the healthy Canadian cattle.

Mr. Wesson, who favors the embargo, said the question was one between farmers and did not concern the public at all. This view Mr. Hamer Greenwood, a Canadian, proved to be absurd. The farmer does not eat all their own cattle. The removal of the embargo would lower the price of a common article of diet. He said, with truth, that the repeal of the embargo would remedy a long standing injustice to Canada. He explained to what severe inspection the imported cattle were subjected and suggested that not all of upholders of the embargo could pass so strict a test. We are left to infer that he believes Mr. Wesson and others to be suffering from a literary form of the foot and mouth disease.

Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in a somewhat hodgepodge speech, was disposed to favor the protective embargo. He would not commit the government and did not advise his followers, but, a wink being as good as a nod, he remarked that the sudden removal of the embargo might cause nervousness in many parts of the country. The nervousness would be confined to the interests whose market is protected by the embargo which a free trade government hesitates to repeal at a time when cheap food is needed by millions of the people and when it is known beyond question that Canadian cattle are the healthiest in the world.

THE HILL PROJECTS

The Hill invasion of the Canadian West is attracting more attention at Ottawa and must soon become the subject of parliamentary discussion. The East will naturally be inquiring for particulars as to the Canadian charters the Hill interests are acquiring or have acquired.

In one sense the more railroads the West has, the better for Canada generally. But so far as Canada, through its federal or its provincial parliaments, subsidizes transportation interests, it is bound to do so along all Canadian lines. Clearly the country has a right to know to what extent Canadian subsidies are being utilized to forward plans which will divert freight from our own railroads and ports to those of our southern neighbors.

The Transportation Commission's report just now submitted to parliament will be expected to reinforce the heartfelt doctrine that in these matters the business-like and patriotic policy is to keep Canadian freight in Canadian channels.

MORE "YELLOW DOG" EXPOSURES

There is another insurance Richmond in the field. Like "Andy" Hamilton, Thomas D. Jordan and Andrew C. Fields, insurance exiles, have "come back" and they come primed for trouble and ready to tell all they know. The Mutual trustees are now threatened with the fate which overtook the Fowler committee of the New York Life. The scape goats sent into the wilderness will not stay there. Fields, clearly, is going to follow Hamilton's cue. It was Fields who was said to have "entrained" legislators in the "House of Miracles" at Albany. The Mutual trustees repudiated him and all his works. He will not have it so. He proposes to give a full and complete explanation as to what was done with some \$600,000 spent by him at Albany, and to prove that every payment was fully authorized—let the truth hit whom it may. Decidedly Mr. Fields, whatever the nature of his activities at Albany, may have been, can now fairly claim the centre of the stage on the ground that what he has to say is decidedly interesting and will tend to fix responsibility for the distribution of the "yellow dog" fund.

The Statement, a Mutual publication, has been complaining that sensational newspaper statements are responsible for the lapsing of insurance policies. This whole question is very sensibly discussed by the Springfield Republican under the caption "How to Stop Lapsing."

"The life insurance companies," says the Republican, "are issuing frequent warnings to policyholders against lapsing or surrendering their contracts. This is well. This we find in a recent issue of the Statement,

a publication of the Mutual Life Company of New York the allegation that 'it is a misfortune that any policyholder should be so ill-advised as to lapse or surrender his policy—a greater misfortune to himself than any one else.' That is true. But it is further said, 'It is nevertheless true that many, alarmed by the misrepresentations of sensational papers, have lapsed—' that many more will lapse. There may be alarm among policyholders, not regarding the solvency of the company, which is everywhere admitted, but regarding another matter, and is this due to the 'misrepresentations of sensational papers?' What are the papers and what the misrepresentations?

"Let us take an illustration. The British board of trade has recently made public the principal items in the reports of the English life companies for the year 1905. The Wall Street Journal compares the aggregates with those of the American life companies for the same year, presumably taking the figures published by the Spectator company of New York. They relate to the companies doing an ordinary life business:

	British.	American.
Premiums	\$141,207,000	\$108,794,000
Total income	112,220,000	108,794,000
Expenses	112,220,000	108,794,000
Total disbursements	112,220,000	108,794,000
Per cent of expenses to income	100.00	100.00

"This shows an expense ratio for the British companies of little more than one-half that of the American companies. The Wall Street Journal compares the aggregates with those of the American life companies for the same year, presumably taking the figures published by the Spectator company of New York. They relate to the companies doing an ordinary life business:

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"We advise policyholders to hang on and hope for better things. But it is idle for the company's management to conceal from themselves the real trouble. Talk about solvency which no one is questioning will have to give way to action in the future. The companies are not suffering from sensational misrepresentations so much as from a revelation of the truth."

NO "CLOSED SHOP" AGREEMENT

John Mitchell's proposal that the freedom of the coal operators to employ union or non-union men shall be submitted to arbitration excites much adverse comment. The New York Journal of Commerce thinks the question is not open to controversy. It should not be, at all events. Union and non-union men have an equal right to buy coal or to sell their labor. No other arrangement is sane. The Journal of Commerce says:

"Some of the Mitchell demands are such as the operators ought not to concede under any circumstances, for they are as inconsistent with public interests as with those of the coal companies. It is proposed now by the committee of miners to leave them to arbitration by the Board of Conciliation established under the aegis of the President's Commission in 1903, which Judge Gray, who was president of that commission, or some one of his selection, or some one of his selection, have under as umpire. This is hardly conceivable consideration. It is hardly conceivable that an arbitration board, with the deciding voice as provided for, would grant demands the purpose of which is to establish the 'closed shop' principle for the coal mines, but that is a question which should not be submitted to the chance of such a decision. The question between monopoly and competition, between the freedom of work and to hire and subordination to a centralized autocracy and dictatorship of employment, should not be considered open to controversy. Public policy has determined it ever since economic conditions have become civilized. Just now public interest, the rights of capital, the rights of labor and the safety of consumers are alike on the side of the coal operators."

PLEASE ADVISE

Wilshire's Magazine, which is said to have a circulation of 300,000 copies, and which has been described as "the leading exponent of America's newest and most rational Socialism," gives its subscribers some advice as to the trial of the men accused of murdering Gov. Steubenberg of Idaho. It is a calm and rational Socialism that organizes one wonders what the more radical organs of that persuasion would say. For here is Wilshire's calm counsel:

"If the trial proceeds and if such a terrible event as a conviction by the servile minions of plutocracy should follow, and if a single one of our comrades, Haywood, Moyer, or Pettibone, is condemned, it should be the signal for the working class of America to rise—let that mark the date for the beginning of a great national general strike. Let every workmanman who has a heart in his breast make a mighty oath that not a wheel shall turn in this country from ocean to ocean until the verdict is set aside and every one of the accused is set free. Let our factories be closed, let our mills stop grinding flour, and our bakeries stop baking bread. Let there be a complete paralysis of railway transportation and telegraphic information. Let our coal mines close, and let us die of hunger and cold if necessary to make our protest heeded."

"The working class in this country have it in their power to say to the plutocracy, 'You shall starve to death if a hair on the head of either Haywood, Moyer, or Pettibone is injured.'"

"Hurrah for the General Strike!"

Possibly many men have erred in too hastily concluding that the accused members of the Western Federation of Miners are guilty of murder, but how, on the other hand, does the editor of the

shirts happen to know they are innocent? He hastily disposes of some very black looking evidence. The New York Globe reminds the Socialist journal that the prisoners will have a jury trial like anybody else. It says:

"Wilshire's clear, whether we should all starve or freeze to death because the men are innocent; or whether they deserve this supreme mark of honor because they are guilty—because 'soldiers of the common good' who courageously blew up an obnoxious upholder of law and order."

"Adopting the first and more charitable reading, one wonders by what means the Socialist editor has gained precise advance information of innocence? Among the accusations brought against the tigers of the accused men is assumed. If it is an offense to prejudice in this direction is it not an equal offense to assume that twelve men in Idaho, recruited under the safeguards of our jury system, can be found who will deliberately send to the gallows men they know to be innocent? Does the usual course of the criminal law suggest that petit juries delight in hanging?"

"Something more than \$100,000 has been raised for the defense of Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone and it is a thousand times more likely that they will be acquitted, even though guilty, than that they will be convicted if innocent."

THE PRICE OF GAS

Montreal is likely to have gas at a flat rate of seventy-five cents, for all purposes, without any charge for meter, if the Canadian Journal of Commerce is well informed. This price, the Journal insists, "will yield a very liberal return on the actual money invested, large enough, indeed, to satisfy the real investors who consider that without the free use of the public streets they could not do business." The Journal adds:

"It will be of interest to the public to follow the wave of agitation for relief from the excessive charges for those two prime necessities of the people of the present day, gas and electric light, and the persistent efforts to overcome the monopolistic companies from East to West."

"Everywhere the companies are being compelled to yield to the general demand of the plain people. All over the United States from the East to the West the wave of popular feeling in these matters is having, in all cases, the same result. The recent judgment of the Supreme Court, to which we recently drew attention, has had its effect. There is now no extended franchise of these companies beyond the limited time the municipalities agree to."

"From information in the papers, from the Pacific Coast, the movement has been as successful as in other parts of the continent."

"In San Francisco, the state commission, after investigation, found that gas did not cost more than from fifty to sixty cents per 1,000 feet and the companies were ordered to reduce their rates to that level. In Portland, Oregon, a bitter fight has been going on in a real Western style above manner. It has been established there that the cost of gas distributed to the consumer is only fifty-eight cents per 1,000 feet, but the company sells at \$1.15 per 1,000—no charge for meter."

"The matter was not finally settled, up to our latest information, but as the people are clamoring for a sixty-five-cent gas rate, it seems certain that at least there will be a reduction to a seventy-five-cent rate."

"All that is going on around us will help to strengthen the hands of our worthy mayor and aldermen in their endeavor to obtain cheaper gas, and also electricity, for the benefit of the mass of what Abraham Lincoln called the Plain People."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Vesuvius is a terrible neighbor.

The valley route gets a black eye in the latest report of the G. T. Pacific survey.

The Quebec Telegraph reprints two articles from this newspaper on the Hill invasion of the Canadian West and points out the importance of subsidizing only Canadian enterprises. Quebec needs the western freight and the western market.

Hill's Canadian projects grow day by day. Now it is said he will build from Montreal to Vancouver. Evidently there is much more information about Hill's plans and progress which Canadians should have without delay.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in his London speech, stoutly asserted the growing importance of Canada, and reminded British and American alike that the northern half of this continent is going to play a great part in the world's affairs one day.

The coal operators are trying to hoist Mr. Mitchell with his own petard. They offer to arbitrate the questions he wishes the hard coal men to submit to arbitration. But the coal miners who have already secured an increase will look twice at such a proposal.

Hearst's principal newspaper says New York is in doubt as to whether Jerome is a calculating rascal or merely a whisky and tobacco muddled fool. This language is used while a \$200,000 Jerome libel suit against the Hearst Journal is pending. Jerome may raise the price now.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, a British M. P., bursts into song over the recent cattle embargo debate in the House of Commons. Cries he:

"We are all for free trade. The purest that's made. And for it all stoutly battle. But beyond all deception we must have exception. When it comes to Canadian cattle."

Those who favor the Valley route for the Grand Trunk Pacific are confident that the question will not be settled until

further surveys have been made. Lunenburg report was made before a new location survey was ordered. For all that the commissioners appear to be more favorably impressed by the central route. And Nova Scotia influence is in that direction, though as a matter of fact the choice will not make much difference to Nova Scotia.

At Monday's meeting the aldermen may stop tanning on the wharf question and make it possible for Director Cushing to appoint an inspector. The public interest is more important than the several other interests which are pulling different ways in connection with this inspectorship. The director very clearly defined the duties of the office which the Council created, and if his instructions had been carried out there would have been no need for a wharf investigation.

The struggle between the money power and Socialist influences is going to bring about a political revolution in the United States as a result of which both monopolists and Socialists will be checked, according to a well informed reviewer. He writes:

"But, whilst neither the theories of socialism nor the schemes of overreaching capitalism can ever be permitted to gain a permanent foothold amidst the rising civilization of the future, the two must nevertheless be cleared for important modifications in social institutions. The great advance in the education of the working man, the vast expansion of productive forces, consequent upon modern scientific and industrial invention, have revolutionized the working and living conditions of civilization, and especially in the more intelligent and energetic countries. These changes are so fundamental as to call for modifications of the old conceptions of social equity for some reshaping even of the ancient ideals of common law; for some limitations upon individual and corporate control of the wealth; for a general widening and ennobling of the path to individual advancement; for the prevention of unrestricted monopolies; in a word, for the erasing those too wide inequalities in the condition of the citizen which lie at the root of the violent discontents which have grown into an ever-increasing danger. The changes needed to readjust the working conditions of society may seem radical and rudely invasional towards hitherto conceded constitutional rights. We need to learn however that, in the progress of society, it may become necessary to recognize that rights are in an important measure relative and are properly subject to readjustment in conformity with the advance of civilization."

WOULD EXEMPT SMALL INCOMES

(Continued from page 1.)

The train was made up of three cars, one of which was a passenger car, and was in charge of Conductor Bailey. Seated in one end of the passenger car was Rev. J. Ryan, of St. Mary's, who had been at Stanley holding service on Sunday, while at the other end were three ladies, and Robert McNaughton, of Stanley. When the crash came and the train rolled over, the ladies received painful bruises and suffered from the shock. The most hurt of the ladies was Mrs. Carson, of Miramichi. Father Ryan emerged from the wreck all right, but Mr. McNaughton had the misfortune to have the stove fall upon him, and besides being bruised by its weight, he was burned somewhat about the hands. His injuries, however, were not sufficient to keep him from continuing his journey to this city.

It is not known what will be done towards establishing traffic on the York & Carleton railway. The passenger car that was wrecked is the only one owned by the road, and the company has not yet decided for re-establishing the road quickly to re-establish traffic. It was thought this afternoon that an application would be made to the I. C. R. for assistance. The accident was due to the rails spreading.

On Saturday the demand of the painters for a nine hour day reached the employers, and already it has been decided that there will be no strike, the employers being willing to let the men have a nine hour day, starting with Monday next. The employees of the carriage factories have also been promised a nine hour day to start on the 16th.

It has been rumored that Chancellor Harrison and Prof. Geoghegan, of the University of New Brunswick, had resigned, and that Chancellor Harrison was to be succeeded by H. H. Bess, of St. John. Dr. Ingh, president of the university senate, was asked this afternoon concerning the truth of the rumors. He said that he had heard of them, but he did not seem inclined to treat the rumors at all seriously.

Dr. Ingh said, however, that he understood that Dr. Scott had decided to accept the position of superintendent of the Calgary schools, providing that they would wait until the close of the collegiate year for him to go there.

Rev. Dr. McLeod says that the statement in today's Telegraph that a Baptist deacon (St. John's) had been fined for selling liquor was incorrect. The party referred to was a deacon at one time, but is not now a member of the church.

The following is the docket for the Easter term of the supreme court, which will open here tomorrow morning:

Motion Paper.

City of Moncton vs. Hannah Gallagher—Harris to move for judgment as in case of non suit.

Lunt vs. Kennedy, referred by Mr. Justice Gregory—Harris to argue review as to jurisdiction of Justice Gregory to entertain same.

Crown Paper.

King vs. McQuarry, police magistrate of Andover and Perth Civil Court ex parte, referred by Mr. Justice Gregory—Harris to argue review as to jurisdiction of Justice Gregory to entertain same.

The same vs. the same ex parte the same—The like.

King vs. Nadreau, justice of the peace of Madawaska County, ex parte Arthur Hudson, Stevens, K. C.—The like.

The same vs. the same ex parte the same—The like.

The same vs. the same ex parte Paul B. Cyrille—The like.

The same vs. the same ex parte Paul B. Cyrille—The like.

The same vs. the same ex parte William Gray, K. C.—The like.

The same vs. the same ex parte Thomas G. Burns, Plummer, K. C.—The like.

The same vs. the same ex parte John G. Barry, K. C.—The like.

Special Paper.

Ingram vs. Brown—Chapman to move for a new trial.

Stevens vs. Temiscouata Railway Company—Chapman to move for a new trial.

Stevens vs. C. C. to move to set aside verdict for defendant and enter verdict for plaintiff for nuisance or new trial.

Martin vs. Martin—Lawson to move to set aside verdict for plaintiff and enter verdict for defendant for a new trial.

Gallant vs. Atlantic Grandstone Company—Lafort to move to enter verdict for plaintiff or for a new trial.

Sivert vs. Young—Gilbert to move to set

Store open evenings till 8 o'clock, Saturday 11.

St. John, N. B., April 11th 1906.

Fifth Anniversary Sale
Continues all this Week

Five years have past and five successful years they have been. Since we opened this store there has never been a business in this city that has made such progress as this, we started in a modest store with a comparatively small stock, since then we have added Two Extra Stores besides Extra Rooms upstairs and all are full with the most up-to-date stocks of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings; Hats, Caps, Trunks, Bags, etc., to be found in Eastern Canada. Selling only reliable goods. Selling strictly for cash and therefore at lower prices than others could possibly sell. Same class of goods has been the cause of our success.

We mention only a few of the sale prices, we want you to come and see the rest for yourself.

In our Gents' Furnishing Department we have everything a man wears except the boots, at prices away below what you usually pay.

Men's \$6 Suits	for \$3.95	Men's \$7.50 Suits	for \$6.00	Men's \$12 Suits	for \$8.75
Men's \$5 Suits	for \$3.95	Men's \$7.00 Suits	for \$5.00	Men's \$10 Suits	for \$7.50

A Big Showing of Our Special \$10 Suits, \$13.50 Suits, \$15.00 Suits, Sale Price \$12

Ladder Brand Overalls, the best on the market, warranted not to rip. Regular 75c. Black, Sale Price 50c. Regular 50c. White, Sale Price 39c.

Sale ends Saturday next, April 14th.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Furnishings
119, 211 and 207 Union Street

The Man Who Buys Oak Hall Clothes This Spring

Will not only get clothes for 25 to 30 PER CENT. LESS than any other store's prices, but he will also get AS WELL TAILORED CLOTHES, AS THOROUGHLY STYLISH CLOTHES, AS PERFECT FITTING CLOTHES, AS GOOD WEARING CLOTHES.

As can be bought in any store in this or any other city. And not only this—but he can choose from assortments that are unmatched in extent and variety outside this store.

Surely no man who wants to get the most for his money is going to ignore these advantages. Everything that's new and correct for spring wearing is here.

Suits begin at \$5.00 and up to \$25.00
Top Coats begin at \$8.50 and up to \$15.00
Rain Coats begin at \$8.50 and up to \$18.00

Bring Your Boys to Us and Let Us Fit Them Out in Easter Clothes

You'll Get the Right Clothes for Them. Clothes made so well and of such good materials that they'll give the best wear possible—and so stylish in appearance that the dressiest boy will be pleased with them. At OAK HALL prices, of course, which means much less than elsewhere.

Buster Brown Suits, sizes 2-12 to 7 years,	\$3.50 to \$8.00
Russian Suits, sizes 21-2 to 6 years,	4.25 to 7.00
Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 10 years,	.90 to 2.50
Single and Double-breasted Suits, sizes 9 to 17 years,	3.00 to 9.00
Top Coats, sizes 3 to 18 years,	2.00 to 12.00
Rain Coats, sizes 7 to 18 years,	3.75 to 15.00

Our Spring and Summer Catalogue mailed to any address upon request. We invite your patronage through our Mail Order Department. All orders received through it have the same careful attention as though it were a personal sale.

GREATER OAK HALL
KING STREET COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN
Branch Store 695 Main Street

aside verdict for defendant and enter verdict for plaintiff as for a new trial.

Equity Appeals Paper.

Eastern Trust Company vs. Cushing Sub-Violette-Lafortre to support appeal from the Madawaska Probate Court.

Probate Appeal.

In the matter of the estate of Germain Violette-Lafortre to support appeal from the Madawaska Probate Court.

County Court Appeals.

Shaw et al (defendants) appellants, and Stairs (plaintiff) respondent—Allen, K. C., to support appeal from the York County Court.

Metres Company—Lafortre to support appeal under Licence Act from the decision of the County Court.

In addition to the above are two remanences to be taken up after the close of last term as follows:—

Wood vs. LeBlanc—referred K. C. to support appeal from the Supreme Court in Equity.

Plummet et al vs. McLeod—referred K. C. to move to enter verdict for plaintiffs or for a new trial.

Deer Island Notes.

Deer Island, April 8—Mrs. John Emery and children, George and Phyllis, having spent a week with relatives at Cumming's Cove, returned to their home at Kendaill's Head on Tuesday last.

Left Franklin, of Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, spent the first part of the week with relatives here.

James E. Conley and Wm. Kay of Leonardville, who have been spending the winter in Florida, returned home yesterday.

Ben Johnson is spending some time with his sister, Mrs. Garrison.

Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Lubec (Me.), is conducting special services in the Christian church at Leonardville.

Mrs. Rebecca Cummings, who has been spending the winter with relatives in Eastport, is at home.

John A. Thompson, who has been employed in Gardner (Mass.), for the past few months, has secured a position with O. H. Brown in Eastport (Me.), and returned to that city on Friday last.

Mrs. Gertrude Chaffey, who has been spending some time in Eastport, returned to her home because of ill health.

Hubert C. Dixon, of Indian Island, returned to his home on Thursday having spent a few days with his aunt, Mrs. E. A. McNeill.

There was no service in the Methodist churches of the island on Sunday last as the pastor, Rev. Mr. Stoddard is at Grand Manan.

Mrs. Maggie Stover is spending some weeks in Eastport.

Rev. H. S. B. Stoddard preached at Grand Manan on Sunday, April 8th.

Mr. McDonald, of the McDonald Packing Company, of Fair Haven, is making preparations to begin packing clams.

Andrew Randall, of Eastport, called on friends here on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Harvey and Mr. Bowen, of North Perry, are spending a few days with relatives here.

Mrs. Geo. McDonald and son, Nat, and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Thompson visited Mrs. R. E. Cummings on Sunday.

Indian Island News.

Indian Island, N. B., April 3—The fine weather the last week gave the fishermen an opportunity to paint their boats and get them ready for the coming season.

Fishing are reported quite plentiful in Quoddy waters, and owing to the mild winter the weeds have not been damaged much, and are therefore in good fishing condition.

The sardine packing season begins the 1st inst., and a number of factories are busy.

Don't Wait! Send Today!

Telegraph Publishing Co.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Who remits his or her subscription to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph in full to 1906 or 1907 will receive by return mail absolutely free a copy of The Telegraph Illustrated Industrial and Commercial Review (sale price 25 cents.) Every remittance will have to be made before April 15 and this advertisement will have to be enclosed in letter containing the remittance.