

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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Deaths at a special rate of six lines or less.

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THE CONTEST IN KINGS
The opponents of the local government to the election of Kings to vote against Mr. King in the coming contest are neither ingenious nor clever. Our morning contemporary is calling upon the Conservatives of the constituency to support the opposition candidate. Mr. Sproul, who is appealing to the electorate, has no policy and his entire campaign is a series of misstatements and misapprehensions of the government. The opposition candidate is a supporter of the Monckton convention and has not as yet renounced it. Under these circumstances it is quite within the right of our morning contemporary to appeal to the Conservatives for support. But we fail to see upon what ground any Liberal journal can ask the Liberal electors of the county to vote for the opposition candidate. Mr. Sproul is, and has always been, an out and out Conservative who has raised his voice in every constituency where he had an opportunity in opposition to the Liberal party, its leaders and policy. Only recently he was most active, and even abusive, in the campaign in York and did not hesitate to speak in the most disrespectful terms of prominent and tried Liberals. Why should any Liberals be asked to support him?

Mr. King, on the other hand, is a Liberal who has done good work for the party in the past and in the last general election took an active part on the stump and in assisting the Liberal candidate. It is true that at one time he did support the Monckton Convention, but he has since renounced it and in this he is now being followed by some of the politicians who are today opposing him. An evening contemporary states that Dominion issues are not in any way involved. While this is true to a certain extent it has always been the policy of that Liberal organ to support only members of its party for the legislature and to urge their election in preference to Conservatives, and in this course it has persevered for years. Why should it suddenly change front when a Liberal is being opposed by a Conservative is not clear, otherwise than its opposition to the local government.

In view of the political standing of the two candidates there is only one course open to the Liberal electors of Kings, and that is to support the only Liberal candidate in the field—Mr. King. Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., leader of the opposition, has not as yet renounced the Monckton convention and so long as that fact exists the policy of the Liberals throughout this province is clear, namely, to oppose the local opposition.

THE OLD SLANDER
The Monckton Times, which has an unenviable reputation for unreliability in political matters and especially regarding those connected with the I. C. R., even where they are supposed to come first hand from certain officials of the road, has been endeavoring to show that the equipment and roadbed of the I. C. R. were in first class condition in 1890 and that more new rails had been laid under the Tory regime than by the present administration. The Telegraph pointed out the necessity of relaying the whole road with new rails, and that this was being done as quickly as possible. The Times, with its usual unblinking audacity and bluff, publishes what purports to be an official list of the quantity of rails laid on the I. C. R. between 1890 and 1900. From these statistics we find that there were only 20 miles of new rails laid on the I. C. R. during the years 1890 and 1900.

For the sake of convenience, and so that our contemporaries, the Sun, Times and Chatham World, may locate the rails, we group these two years together and give the divisions upon which the new heavy rails were laid:

Miles
1890 and 1900—Drummond County..... 30
Moncton and Truro..... 30
..... 60

The Times stated that there were only 26 miles of rails laid during these two years, 1890-1900, whereas on these two divisions alone there were 78 miles of rails laid down.

But this is not all, for it will be seen that rails were laid over two other sections during 1900, which we include with 1901:

Miles
1900 and 1901—Sydney and Point Tupper..... 32
1901—Sydney and Point Tupper..... 32
1901—Campbellton and St. John..... 32
1901—St. John and River du Loup..... 32
1901—Truro and Stellarton..... 30
..... 160

It will thus be seen that the figures as supplied by the Monckton Times are incorrect and unreliable. During the summers of 1890-1900 and 1901 there were 238 miles of new heavy steel rails laid on the I. C. R., an average of nearly 80 miles per season, as against 33 miles during two of the best years of the Tory regime, according to the Times' statistics. The Times' statistics are right and that the average relaying of new heavy steel rails was only 13 miles per season. This is a fair specimen of Tory statistics, and particularly so of the Monckton Times.

It might be stated that probably more rails would have been laid during the past autumn, but they were not delivered until too late in the season. Only a short time ago a steamer landed a cargo of steel rails at Pictou, which should lay some 50 miles of track and which, without doubt, will be utilized early next season. The Monckton Times has been in the habit of considering itself the absolute authority on I. C. R. matters. It is observable, however, that there is no more unreliable journal in the Dominion than our Monckton Tory contemporary, which, in its eagerness to strike at the government, will take any information supplied it, so long as it may be turned in the right direction—against the government. Having thoroughly disposed of its statistics regarding the relaying of the I. C. R. with new steel rails, probably it will ponder over its position and remember that people have eyes and are quite capable of seeing the improved equipment and roadbed, even if certain Monckton officials and the Monckton Times cannot see them.

MR. HAZEN'S CHAFF.
On Saturday evening, Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., leader of the opposition, electrified the electors of Kings at Kingston with a three hours speech. It is quite evident that the gathering was small and unresponsive, as Mr. Hazen in his opening remarks, according to the report in the Sun, made no reference to the large attendance of electors nor could we observe that at any period the fluent oratory of the leader of the opposition drew forth bursts of applause. There is absolutely nothing new in the speech of Mr. Hazen if we except his utter failure to refer to the Monckton Convention.

The Rothesay lists occupied much of his time and he added nothing fresh to this subject. He failed to explain, however, why the suit against Conn. Gilliland was discontinued. Some of our contemporaries have very properly asked Mr. Hazen why the case was dropped, but for some unexplained reason he has avoided giving any reply. Mr. Hazen spoke of the development of the oil industry, but no one ever charged him with enthusiastically supporting the legislation by which one of the valuable latent resources of New Brunswick has been developed. Until the efforts of the company had been crowned with success and until a recent date Mr. Hazen took but little interest in the matter. Now that good results are in sight Mr. Hazen is very anxious to participate in them. But there was no doubt where Dr. Stockton, Mr. Hazen's former leader and predecessor, stood on this question. He indicated the mention of the oil development in Hon. H. R. Emmerson's election manifesto of 1890, and on the stump utilized it as an argument against the government. Mr. Hazen would not give the government of the day credit for anything and consequently the mining legislation developed and introduced by the present local government and its predecessors and also the government agricultural policy come in for scant commendation from him. In fact on reading Mr. Hazen's address one would be almost led to believe that it had been the opposition in the legislature which had been making the programme of the government and the latter body simply carrying out their ideas. If Mr. Hazen be correct in his contentions then it would be well to keep the opposition in opposition. The leader of the opposition referred once more to the bridge charges. We imagined that these were ancient history and had long since been buried by the popular verdict of 1890. Mr. Hazen in his state-ment on the provincial finances clearly got beyond his depth and made a horrible bungle of comparisons and figures. The reference to the Attorney General's political career was most unfortunate when one remembers the political history of Mr. Hazen and Mr. McInerney. Both have been on both sides of local politics, while Mr. Hazen's remarks about sudden conversions must have recalled to Mr. McInerney the fact that he was a prominent Liberal in 1890, the date mentioned by Mr. Hazen, and very much earlier than 1890 was an equally out and out Conservative. Mr. Hazen is closing said that the government has had too long a term of

office and that it was time for a change. In 1890 Mr. Hazen was a candidate in this constituency for Ottawa and was supporting a government which had been in power for eighteen years. At that time Mr. Hazen did not consider the Conservative government at Ottawa had been too long in office and was asking support as a follower of that government. Mr. Hazen's views on the period which one party or government should hold office have undergone a change since 1890, but then it must be remembered that he has been in the cool shades of opposition at Ottawa and Fredericton for some years, and any cry to obtain the seals of office are considered legitimate by the leader of the opposition. It is quite evident that the Monckton Convention has gone by the board, but we would advise our Liberal friends of Kings to beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing and not be caught by the chaff of Mr. Hazen.

MR. HAZEN'S INACCURACIES.
In Mr. Hazen's speech at Kingston on Saturday evening, as reported in The Sun, he includes among legal expenses of the government \$500 paid Mr. Pugsley on account of services in connection with the Eastern Extension claim, as if this were an ordinary expenditure. He forgot to tell his audience that Mr. Pugsley was employed as counsel on behalf of the government, to prosecute this claim, and was the case which netted to the province upwards of \$275,000.

Then he sought to convey the impression that the present Attorney General received last year \$2,010.57 for services in connection with the collection of succession duties, whereas, in this sum are included fees paid to Hon. A. S. White for his services in the Lupton, Inches, Jewett, Hanford and Lawton estates, to Hon. H. R. Emmerson for his services in the estate of Oliver Jones, also the taxed costs of argument of the appeal case in the Hayward estate.

Our good friend, the leader of the opposition, should be more careful of his facts before making wholesale charges of extravagance against the Attorney General.

THE NURSES' TESTIMONIAL.
It is gratifying to find that the fund for a testimonial to the nurses who devoted themselves so faithfully to fighting the smallpox during the recent epidemic, is gradually growing. If the people fully appreciated the service rendered by these girls to the public there would be certain-ly no hesitation about their contributions. It is purely upon their noble and self-sacrificing record during the smallpox that The Telegraph is advocating the public recognition of the nurses as deserving of a testimonial, and this record is one that should be fittingly acknowledged. The temporary trusteeship of the fund by The Telegraph will be cheerfully assigned to the public as soon as a regularly organized fund of affairs in regard to it may be accomplished. In the meantime all contributions will be cheerfully acknowledged.

AMERICA AND THE JAPAN TREATY.
The Langdon-Hayashi Treaty is a masterpiece of precise, straightforward statement. So far as clearness and candor of expression are concerned, the text might have been written at Washington by a diplomat of the new American school. Its terms leave no doubt of the significance of the contract in which the British and Japanese governments have so recently engaged. If there is surprise in any quarter at the publication of this treaty, the surprise must be occasioned rather by the frankness of the avowal, than by the fact of the alliance. The alliance itself is neither unnatural nor unexpected.

The government and people of the United States can regard this compact with satisfaction. It is in line with our own declared policy and manifest interests in the Far East. While our national practice is rightly opposed to entangling alliances of any sort with foreign powers, we are morally and commercially in sympathy with the main principle which the Langdon-Hayashi convention is avowedly designed to assert and protect.

And this without prejudice to our continued friendship for any or all of the other European powers interested for any reason in China. The new dual alliance affects no power that does not heretofore depart from the assumed neutrality of the recorded in the various responses to Secretary Hay's memorable initiative of September 6, 1890.

The above article from the New York Sun is fairly representative of the unanimous tone of the most important and influential American newspapers. Those who thought that the United States should have come into the treaty as a third party, making it a triple alliance, can realize upon mature consideration how the Americans consider it more highly to their advantage not to openly avow any such intention. The American position of neutrality for commercial purposes is entirely lucid, but at the same time the American ownership of the Philippines places the United States in the position of being inevitably desirous for all that will tend to peace and prosperity as affecting their trade in the Far East. In the recorded in our hostilities occurring between Russia and the powers to the treaty it is not difficult to foresee that the sympathy of the United States would be with the treaty powers and if it ever became necessary it is highly probable that the sympathy would find very practical expression. The treaty is not to be looked at, however, as making for war—in fact, quite the contrary. All the eminent authorities discussing it consider that it makes most strongly for peace. The New York Sun's heading to its article above quoted is "The Open Door Treaty," and that is the sense in which it is generally regarded by the American press.

COTTON.
Latest reports and estimates in regard to the present American cotton crop, which constitutes such an important feature of the world's supply are not contrary to the presumption that it will be a fair average one and that consequently the present price, which is almost an average, will not materially be interfered with. The United States government's estimate is for 9,674,600 bales and the estimates of other authorities are practically in agreement with this, although the crop movement to date being slightly in excess of last year's has led some optimists to predict an extremely high figure, one merchant calculating no less than 11,300,000 bales. As it has been demonstrated that the cotton consumption of the world shows a rate of annual increase that is almost fixed by the increase of population and the extension of civilization, it is readily comprehensible that the matter of supply is the factor most directly affecting the price. It is also easy to understand that in a crop which averages in value about \$500,000,000 and is converted into a product that sells for three or four times that amount, the field for speculation is inevitably great.

While the product for a continuance of good cotton business through the present year in the world at large therefore is very good, it is interesting to note that the development of cotton manufacturing in the Southern States has recently received an impetus that may with future continuance have an effect upon the export supply of the raw material. It is found that during 1901 there were built in the nine cotton states 37 textile mills, of which 31 are in 5 states, as follows: Alabama, 6; Georgia, 6; Mississippi, 2; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 6. These mills are mostly small, averaging about 6,000 spindles and 700 looms each, but they represent a growing desire on the part of the Southerners to manufacture as well as to grow cotton. It is said, however, that Texas can sell cotton at 2 cents a pound and make a larger profit than Georgia can at 8 cents, and that Texas could, with little extra effort, produce all the export cotton that the world requires from the South, in which case the development of southern mills would be of small moment to the world at large.

THE AMERICAN SURPLUS REVENUE.
One of the most interesting matters in the United States at present from a business point of view is the question of reducing the taxation that was additionally imposed for the conducting of the war with Spain. Certain of the taxes, such as stamps upon checks, telegrams, express receipts etc., were removed June 30 last, but still the government surplus continues to accumulate. The odd part of the business is that the country does not seem to be suffering at all because of the collection of excessive revenues, but the people are complaining because of the nuisance of paying those taxes and because those funds are being uselessly turned into the channels of business. The opposition to the remittance of taxes seems to be on the part of those politicians who see the possibility of diverting some of the accumulations to expenditures in which their particular friends or pet projects may figure. As a consequence of charges of this nature the country is now looking to the present congress with much curiosity to see if the taxes will be reduced, and if not why not.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN.
The policy of the United States with regard to their Indians is an interesting thing to watch in its workings. The Indian reservations seem to be steadily disappearing before the onward march of the white man, and from one alleged reservation or another are being divided up for settlement. The latest evidence of this is the announcement that Chief Long Dog, Chief of the Sioux and Assinaboine Indians, are on their way to Washington to ask that their reservation at Fort Peck, Montana, be taken by the government in return for cattle to be given them with which to improve their small ranches. They will still, it is said, have a tract of land 20 miles long and 40 miles wide for 1,800 of their tribes. The reports state that this movement is entirely spontaneous with the Indians, but it is fair to infer that if the land is opened for settlement there will be quite as much of a proportionate rush for it as there was for the Oklahoma territory and for other good lands made available for white settlement. There are even critics of the American policy who would not hesitate to insinuate that Long Dog and his friends may have been incited to their present movement by long-headed white men who covet their land.

In this connection it is interesting to note that there are still in the United States 270,544 Indians of all tribes, according to the census of 1900, of whom about half are on reservations, and it is claimed that nearly 100,000 are self-supporting and taxable.

REGISTRY AND LICENSE FOR CATS.
St. John is so fortunate in possessing an exceedingly humanitarian population that the necessity of enacting laws for the protection of cats and dogs can hardly appeal to our citizens. A thing that strikes an observing stranger most notably about our city is the way in which cats and dogs paw about the streets at their own sweet will, any stray specimen of either race being willing to follow and accept kindly petting from anyone minded to accord it. There are no boys so ruthless as to consider them fair targets for

stones or snowballs, and least of all as game for vivisection, as is so common in many American cities, and there are no energetic dog catchers eager to earn a fee for the redemption of their pound. Our city can, therefore, hardly sympathize with the sentiments which have induced an eminent Massachusetts legislator to introduce a bill for the protection of cats, but nevertheless his measure is interesting. It provides that the owner of every cat three months old or more, shall annually cause it to be registered, numbered, described and licensed; that it must wear a collar marked with its number and the owner's name; that all unlicensed cats shall be killed; that the license fee shall be fifty cents; that every town and city shall keep a record of licensed cats, and that a fine of \$5 shall be imposed upon any owner of an unlicensed cat, one-half such fine to be paid the informant and one-half to the town treasury. It is also provided that the proprietor of any home maintained as a refuge for cats shall not be obliged to pay licenses, and that every town and city shall maintain a record of licensed cats. The latter provision will, of course, prove valuable in the future for anyone wishing to establish a registered pedigree for his feline.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
The Newfoundland legislature will open on Thursday.

Oratory is now the chief product of Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, Halifax and Winnipeg.

The Montreal Tories are endeavoring to depose Hon. E. J. Flynn from the leadership of the local opposition. The united family, continue their harmonious knitting.

Mr. Hazen is a warm admirer today of the Blair local administration. He has carefully concealed the fact for many years.

Where or where is the Monckton convention? Mr. Hazen was going to stand or fall for it. He has evidently fallen on it so hard that he has knocked the life out of it.

Seems to us we remember hearing something about two, three or twelve priced bridges before. Yes, if we mistake not it was from the leader of the local opposition. But that was in prehistoric days before the flood.

A man has been fined \$30 in Boston for using an old American flag as a bag in his business of collecting rags. It does seem passing strange that anyone admitted to American citizenship would not have greater respect for the national standard.

In paying his respects to The Telegraph's manager, Mr. Hazen might have

Boys' Clothing--Big Reductions.

If we hadn't such peculiar notions as to how new and fresh a Clothing stock should be at the beginning of every season, we'd sell all we could of these Clothes at full prices and keep the rest till next fall and winter.

But we've got that peculiar notion, and besides we want the trade of Men and Boys who want good clothes, but haven't found out yet where they are, and so we are willing to lose some money on the balance of stocks.

You will need to take quick advantage of such pricings as these—

- Veslee Suits**—These suits are for boys 3 to 9 years old, and are made in tweeds, serges, chevots and worsteds. We have grouped them into three lots, with a full range of sizes in each lot, and priced them as follows:
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$2.50, 2.75, 3.00; **Your choice, \$2.00**
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50; **Your choice, \$3.00**
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50; **Your choice, \$4.00**
- Two-Piece Pleated Suits**—There are over 200 Suits in this lot, and are for boys four, five and six years old, and are made in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds. We give you your choice at **\$2.00**. Former prices were \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. Exceptional bargains in this lot of suits for some one.
- Boys' Ulsters**—Our full stock of boys' ulsters are placed in two lots, and priced as below:
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$3.00 to \$4.50; **Now \$2.30**
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00; **Now \$3.40**
- Two-Piece Pleated and Norfolk Jacket Suits** for boys 7 to 12 years. We have made three lots of these suits and priced them as below:
- Lot 1—Former prices \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75; **Your choice, \$1.90**
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.25, 3.50, 3.75; **Your choice, \$2.90**
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.25; **Your choice, \$3.90**
- Boys' Three-Piece Suits**, for boys 9 to 16 years, made from all the popular fabrics. We have priced them to clear as below:
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00; **Your choice, \$2.95**
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$4.50, 5.00, 5.50; **Your choice, \$3.95**
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50; **Your choice, \$4.95**
- Boys' Recfers**, for boys 3 to 16 years, in Beavers, Naps, Friezes and Curly Cloth. Prices are now:—
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$2.50, 2.75, 3.00; **Sale price, \$2.00**
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50; **Sale price, \$3.00**
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50; **Sale price, \$4.00**

You can't afford to miss this sale if your Boy needs Winter Clothing for this season or next.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO

King Street, Cor. German.

stones or snowballs, and least of all as game for vivisection, as is so common in many American cities, and there are no energetic dog catchers eager to earn a fee for the redemption of their pound. Our city can, therefore, hardly sympathize with the sentiments which have induced an eminent Massachusetts legislator to introduce a bill for the protection of cats, but nevertheless his measure is interesting. It provides that the owner of every cat three months old or more, shall annually cause it to be registered, numbered, described and licensed; that it must wear a collar marked with its number and the owner's name; that all unlicensed cats shall be killed; that the license fee shall be fifty cents; that every town and city shall keep a record of licensed cats, and that a fine of \$5 shall be imposed upon any owner of an unlicensed cat, one-half such fine to be paid the informant and one-half to the town treasury. It is also provided that the proprietor of any home maintained as a refuge for cats shall not be obliged to pay licenses, and that every town and city shall maintain a record of licensed cats. The latter provision will, of course, prove valuable in the future for anyone wishing to establish a registered pedigree for his feline.

mentioned this paper's advocacy on the "one man, one vote" measure. But Douglas is selfish even in his hypocritical suggestions. Or, perhaps the Sun erred in the latter reference.

Acting upon the information that 440,088 horses have been purchased during the war in South Africa, of which 77,000 came from the United States, it will now be in order for some one to calculate what proportionate horse-power America contributed to the cause.

Mora wood, exported from British Guiana, is being extensively introduced by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for use as sleepers, as it is said it will last fifty years on account of its hard and durable qualities. The price at the port of shipment is about \$1 per sleeper.

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, comprising more than 100 manufacturers from all parts of the country, has been meeting in New York. This, it is to be presumed, will result in everything being sweetly odoriferous for the benefit of Prince Henry.

The steamers equipped with wireless telegraphy now talk, while lying at their piers in New York, with steamers similarly equipped outside the harbor. Their communication from the imperial German yacht Hohenzollern, on her arrival, was taken by this means on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at her pier in Hoboken.

Ten horses had to be shot in one day in New York recently owing to falls on the streets. It is said that spiked shoes are of little use to prevent such falls as the sharp points pierce through the coating of ice and slip on the smooth pavement underneath. If wooden block pavements were used in New York this would in all probability be averted.

Rather an extraordinary change has occurred in France under the development of the present republic, according to a manifesto issued by Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims. He makes the statement that to be a Catholic in France today is enough to wreck a citizen's career, while Freemasonry is the open sesame to all doors.

If that Boston doctor who didn't believe in vaccination and deliberately contracted smallpox as a consequence, should upon his recovery, offer himself or vivisection instead of the New York doctor who did, perhaps the people wouldn't have so much objection.

Speaking of hypnotic suggestion in the delivery or non-delivery of Mr. Hazen's speech at Kingston, Mr. Hazen may have used his hypnotic power on the person who wrote Mr. Hazen's speech. But the

writer wasn't a sensitive medium, for outside of the rebuffs of the bridge charges, it doesn't even sound like Mr. Hazen.

The opposition leader's unkind references to the attorney general being a Conservative in 1890, made his fellow laborer in the "ghostly vineyard" wince. Mr. George McInerney was a Liberal in 1890. These political reminiscences are dangerous unless Mr. Hazen chooses any company. But he will have to omit himself from the company.

According to the Sun's report of the opening speech in parliament of Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., he was greeted four times with laughter, once with applause and once with Conservative cheers, the latter when he rose. It does not appear that there were any more cheers, but only repeated laughter as he progressed in his speech. This seems and treatment by the Conservatives of their leader. It has not been popularly supposed that Mr. Borden liked being laughed at.

The first speech of Mr. F. D. Mond, second in command of the Conservative party in parliament, according to the Sun's report, dealt chiefly with the alleged "ghostly vineyard" of the speech from the throne. Probably Mr. Mond had been so seriously contemplating the ghastly dreariness of the outlook for his party that the words loomed like a nightmare before him and he could not help but give them utterance.

It seems particularly strange that Americans are so proud of not wearing any titles among themselves and yet are so particularly proud of their daughters who win foreign titles by marriage. Although by accepting such titles they cease to be Americans, the American newspapers loudly parade their portraits; as American duchesses, countesses, etc.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Cures Coughs and Colds at once. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance. 25 cents a bottle. If after using it you are not satisfied with results, go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write to S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clever Root Tea corrects the Stomach