POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper:—Each insertion $1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 20 cents for each insertion of 8 lines or less.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for THE TELEGRAPH to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, *until all arrearages are paid.* There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

It is a well settled principal of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Be brief.

Write plainly and take special pains with names.

Write on one side of your paper only.

Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 10, 1899.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT POLICY

There never was a more unfair attack made on any government than that on the wheat policy of Mr. Emmerson's administration by the opposition last year. Because a few fields of wheat rusted owing to the very wet season it was seriously contended that those who had sowed wheat from seed supplied by the government should be reimbursed by them for whatever loss they had suffered. Any one reading the Sun, Gleaner and other opposition papers might have been led to suppose that it was a great crime to tell our New Brunswick farmers to sow wheat, and that such an act should tell against them among the electors. The general election taught these malignant enemies of the government a valuable lesson and hereafter there will be no more attacks on the government's wheat policy. Last year owing to that policy more than 400,000 bushels of wheat were grown in this province, and this year there will be a much larger product. Last year the government distributed about 2,500 bushels of wheat; this year they have distributed upwards of 5,000 bushels, and a much larger quantity of seed wheat has been sold by the local dealers than there was last year. The area sown with wheat this year cannot be accurately ascertained, but it is much larger than last year, and thus the whole wheat policy of the government is vindicated by those who are best judges of it, the farmers themselves.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Nothing that has happened during the present century has been so much calculated to give the world a bad opinion of the people of France as the Dreyfus case, which as an instance of the miscarriage of justice stands almost without a parallel in the annals of criminal trials. Dreyfus, an officer of the French army, was tried and condemned to degradation and imprisonment on a charge of betraying the secrets of the army to a foreign power which was understood to be Germany. The offence was a great one if it had been proved, but it was not proved and the whole world is now convinced that Dreyfus was innocent. He was tried before a secret tribunal, and the evidence upon which he was convicted was forged. He was denied an appeal, and he would have died a disgraced convict on Devil's Island if France the nation had not been forced into doing him justice by the public opinion of the whole world which cried "shame" on the country which could act so meanly and unjustly. A few high minded and courageous men in France demanded that Dreyfus should receive justice, but the vast majority of the people were willing that he should be a victim, whether guilty or innocent, and were ready to howl down and attack any person who suggested that Dreyfus had not received a fair trial.

Now why was Dreyfus thus unfairly dealt with? The answer to this question is that Dreyfus was a Jew, a member of a race which is not kindly looked upon by France's new ally, Russia. It might have been supposed that if Dreyfus was good enough to be accepted as an officer of the French army he was also good enough to receive a fair trial, but for some unconceivable reason the honor of the French army was supposed to be involved in the conviction of Dreyfus and it was thought that a reversal of the judgment in his case, on the ground that his conviction was unjust, would bring disgrace upon it. It might have been supposed by persons not the victims of prejudice that the disgrace lay in the fact that an officer of the army had been found capable of betraying its secrets, and that the army would have been better vindicated by his being declared innocent. But this reasonable and sensible view of the Dreyfus case was not taken because the reversal of his conviction would have shown that it was brought about by a conspiracy on the part of certain high officers of the French army, the object of this conspiracy being the destruction of an innocent man. Where is the honor of the French army now, and who can have any confidence in a military organization which has at its head officers who are capable of conniving at forgery and similar crimes for the purpose of defeating justice? The whole world will now say that the French army is a rotten institution, and that until it is reorganized and the criminals and rascals are weeded out of it the defence of the country cannot safely be committed to its care. As for the French people, they stand disgraced before the world as accomplices in the plot against Dreyfus, accessories after the fact, and France must continue to sink in public estimation until the nation shows that it is capable of better things, and has ceased to be subservient to an army which has shown itself to be without any sense of honor or fair play.

THE GROWTH OF IMPERIALISM.

We have frequently directed the attention of our readers to the absurdity of the claims under which the United States acquired the Hawaiian Islands. It was seriously contended that these islands were the key to the Pacific, and that their acquisition was necessary to the defence of San Francisco. As the Hawaiian Islands are two thousand miles from the coast of the United States it is evident that the key to San Francisco had a very long handle, and that it might with equal force be contended that Ireland is the key to New York and that its acquisition is necessary to the proper defence of the United States. However, the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States and now the Philippines have been taken over as a result of the war with Spain. Near the Philippines are a group of islands known as the Carolines and Germany has for several years past been desirous of acquiring them. Some time ago Germany claimed that the Spaniards apparently having made no use of them, but the decision of the Pope, who was asked to arbitrate the matter, was that the Carolines belonged to Spain. Now the latter country, having no further interest in the east, is willing to transfer them to Germany, but the government of the United States does not regard this transfer with favor. Our esteemed Republican friends do not wish to have for a neighbor in the east such a powerful nation as Germany. Thus does imperialism grow on what it feeds on. The Philippines are 8,000 miles from the United States, but they are thought to be necessary for the proper rounding out of that nation. The Carolines are more than a thousand miles from the Philippines, but they are too near for the United States to be content that a foreign power should occupy them. Where will all this land hunger end?

THE FAILURE OF THE WASHINGTON PLOT.

The publication of the protocols on the Alaskan boundary question has suddenly arrested and defeated the Washington plot which had for its object the placing of Canada in an unfavorable light before the mother country and a division of their interests. It was a very pretty and ingenious plot, for in the present condition of the British mind towards the United States and with the dream of an Anglo-Saxon alliance in sight anything that seems likely to mar or retard the glory of the coming day, the era of international love and good fellowship, was likely to be viewed with great impatience, and if Canada stood in the way of so desirable a consummation Canada would sink in the estimation of the British people and would be regarded as a nuisance. And so when it was announced from Washington, apparently on good authority, that Canada had prevented the proposed Alaskan boundary arbitration by insisting on impossible conditions, some English newspapers were only too ready to attack and abuse her for an act she had never committed. It was told in the Washington despatches, and the whole world was asked to believe it, that Canada had made it a precedent condition of the arbitration that Lynn canal should continue to belong to the dominion no matter how the boundary question was settled. This bold, bald statement was put forward from the federal capital apparently on official authority, and it was so far acquiesced in that no member of the government of the United States said anything to contradict it. On the contrary, if silence means consent, we must come to the conclusion that President McKinley and his cabinet were willing that this unfavorable impression of Canada should go abroad and that the British people should be taught to look with an unkindly eye on Britain's greatest colony. It is fortunate that the British government acted so promptly in publishing the protocols and thus blew the Washington plot into the air, for the publication of these documents shows that it was the United States and not Canada that insisted on unreasonable and impossible conditions before agreeing to the arbitration. Canada was willing that the arbitration should be on the same lines as that with regard to the Venezuelan boundary, each side selecting one arbitrator and the two choosing a third. The United States would not consent to this, but wanted a tribunal of arbitration composed of six men—three chosen by each side. If the three American arbitrators insisted on the American view of the case there would be no decision of the question so Canada very properly refused to accede to a form of arbitration that would be likely to lead to no result. Again, Canada was willing to accept fifty years' undisputed possession of territory as a good title, but the United States demanded that all territory now in the occupation of that country should be given to the United States whether given by treaty or not. The insistence on two such conditions as we have described would seem to show that there was no honest desire on the part of the United States to come to a settlement on the boundary question. What the government of that country wanted was concessions from Canada with regard to the fisheries on the Atlantic coast and with regard to the taking of seals in the Pacific such concessions being yielded under the belief that in this way all other questions "such as that of the Alaska boundary" would be settled forever and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. When the wishes of the United States with regard to these matters were complied with the Alaska boundary arbitration might fall or not as it pleased, but the old condition of affairs with regard to what Canada and Great Britain had yielded could not be restored. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty could not be revived, and with the Americans in possession of our Atlantic fisheries, as they were under the treaty of 1783 they could not be dispossessed of them except at the cost of a war similar to that of 1812.

If any one considers that this is a harsh judgment of the Americans, let him consider what our former experience has been in regard to treaties with them. The treaty of 1783 provided that the Loyalists should not be molested or deprived of their property, but this provision was shamefully violated and the Loyalists driven out of the country and robbed of all they possessed. The plea urged in justification of this scandalous breach of faith was that the federal power could not coerce the separate states or influence their legislation. Thus the infamous laws they had passed against the Loyalists remained unrepealed and were carried out to the letter. Again when the Washington treaty of 1872 was made it was provided that Canadian fish should enter the United States free of duty, but the congress of the latter country continued to impose a duty on the cans in which such fish were packed, thus violating the spirit of the treaty if not the letter. By the same treaty the government of the United States was to use its influence in the legislature of New York state to obtain for Canadian vessels the right to navigate the canals of that state, but this provision of the treaty was never carried out. For these as well as other good reasons Canada has learned to be careful in dealing with our great neighbor, which has always shown a most grasping spirit with regard to boundary questions in which we are interested. It is well that the people of both hemispheres are now in possession of the facts with regard to the Alaska boundary and that Canada has been relieved from the odium of having prevented it.

THE SEASON.

There is an old saying that no matter whether the season is an early one or a late one the grass is apt to be the same height about the 10th of June. This may be so, but at the same time it must be admitted that there are great differences in the seasons as respects their being favorable or otherwise for crops. This season has been a most favorable one, the dry weather putting the ground in good condition at an unusually early date, so that the farmers were able to sow and plant early, a fact which means a great deal. Then before the ground had become too dry came gentle showers bringing out the leaves and causing the grass to grow luxuriantly. For this reason the prospects of a good crop were never better in the maritime provinces than they are now, and this is as true of fruits as it is of cereals and roots. Changes may come and the promise of the season may not be fulfilled at the harvest but in the meantime it is satisfactory to know that we have made a good beginning.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

In his speech the other night—which, by the way, was one of the most complete and effective ever made in the house by a minister of railways—Mr. Blair announced that negotiations were under way, with every promise of success, for the running of a sleeping coach between Ottawa and Montreal to connect with the Maritime express. This is another result of having a wide awake minister at the head of the railways department, Mr. Blair's predecessors may have been conspicuous politicians; but they never did anything to make the Intercolonial serve the highest interests of the maritime provinces. It is therefore exasperating to Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Haggart to see the way Mr. Blair has grasped the situation with a strong hand and a clear head. Their desperate opposition to the Montreal extension and other plans of the minister is based upon the conviction that these are wise movements, well calculated to add to the prestige of the government, rather than upon any suspicions of corruption. They cry out furiously about the iniquitous and wasteful bargains which Mr. Blair has made, because they would like the people to take that view in advance of the success which they know is inevitable in the course of a year or two. That is their notion of "playing the game."

Sir Charles Tupper has been blowing his own horn for the past seventeen years as to his marvellous achievements as minister of railways; but his claims in this regard will not bear investigation. He had very little to do with the initiation of the C. P. R., his own statements to the contrary notwithstanding. When he went to England in 1881 to have the trans-continental railway project floated, he reached the end of his tether when the board of the Grand Trunk railway declined to take up the matter. It was the Hon. John Henry Pope who, alone and single handed, had the undertaking accepted by the syndicate which afterwards carried out the work. Instead of giving any credit that is due to where it properly belongs, Sir Charles Tupper, now that Mr. Pope is in his grave, appropriates it for himself. It is in the same spirit, and with about as much propriety and honesty, that the venerable baronet also claims to have made the history of Canada.

Mr. Haggart's reputation as a successful administrator of the Intercolonial was based upon the changes inaugurated by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, whom he repaid with a stab under the fifth rib. During his entire regime as minister of railways he made but one hurried trip over the Intercolonial, and it would be a sheer waste of time to search among the records at Moncton for a single letter from Mr. Haggart to the general manager on any subject affecting the road. He permitted the railway to be run by his officers, which accounts for the fact that he spent but a few hours a day in the department, and did nothing whatever which indicated either a sincere or a deep interest in making the railway fulfil the design of its original promoter. He is very much more active now in trying to belittle Mr. Blair, whose painstaking and devoted efforts are already bearing fruit, than he ever was when the reins of administration were in his own hands.

Mr. Scott may write entertainingly in the Sun at times; but he is never at so serious a disadvantage as when he tackles railway problems, he quickly gets beyond his depth. Referring to the Grand Trunk lease recently he gave some little attention to the absurd calculations which Colonel McLennan had presented to the house with respect to the cost of an independent line from Ste. Rosalie to Montreal. In that connection Mr. Scott committed himself to the view that it would be an extravagant supposition that $15,000 a mile would have to be paid for right of way. If he believes this, his sanity is open to question. As to his ignorance there can be no doubt. The land damages for the St. Charles branch were more than $70,000 per mile under the Conservative regime, and that, too, in a section of country where land is very much less valuable than in the immediate vicinity of the metropolitan city of Montreal. Ten times $15,000 per mile would be a low estimate if the government undertook to build a railway into the city of Montreal. Mr. Scott is not at home in the estimate business when it relates to railways.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE PLEBISCITE.

The Conservatives have not entirely abandoned hope that they may yet embarrass the government on the prohibition question, hence the juggling with the Dominion Alliance and the agitation in progress in the Tory press. It must be disgusting to the genuine prohibitionists of the country to witness this mischievous business. The attitude of the government has been consistent throughout, and all this talk about trickery and deception is the veriest claptrap. Where did the deception come in? The Liberals in open convention decided in favor of a plebiscite, and when they were returned to power they carried out their pledge in that regard. They gave no other promise. It would have suited the Tories very well to have hampered the plebiscite movement by some condition on the part of the government; but all attempts in that direction were futile. The people were allowed to give a direct answer to a direct question which went to the very heart of the matter, and the verdict was not such as to warrant legislative action. The Montreal "Witness," which has been the consistent champion of prohibition for nearly half a century, has admitted that the decision of the government is just, and in this judgment a host of clergymen and leaders in the movement have concurred. It is hinted from time to time that a resolution is to be moved in the house during the present session; but it is difficult to see what good purpose could be served by such action.

LOCAL NEWS

CONFIRMATION—On Tuesday Bishop Kingdon confirmed 30 candidates in Waterford parish.

THE STREET RAILWAY CONDUCTORS have been given an increase of wages from $1.25 to $1.50.

YOUNG ROWLEY HOME.—Fred Rowley, the missing boy who was found through THE TELEGRAPH, returned home Thursday.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION.—Mayor Sears acknowledges receipt of a contribution of $25 from Miss Isabella Kinnear for the Indiantown fire fund.

SILVER FOXES.—Mr. Wm. R. Ross, of North Bedeque, succeeded a few days ago in capturing a litter of six silver-gray foxes in the woods adjoining his house.

THE FISH TRADE.—A lot of money is being left in Digby and vicinity by representatives of Eastport, Portland and Boston firms, who are buying up mackerel, lobsters and herring.

DIED OF SUNSTROKE—David Cairns, of Prince of Wales, on the Shore Line Railway, died of sunstroke at New Hampshire a couple of days ago. The remains will be interred at Prince of Wales.

THROUGH NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. T. W. Rainsford, canvassing and collecting agent for THE TELEGRAPH, is at present in Nova Scotia. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

THE ST. JOHN MEDICAL SOCIETY has elected Dr. J. H. Scammell president; Dr. J. R. McIntosh, vice-president; Dr. James Christie, treasurer; Dr. W. L. Ellis, secretary, and Dr. J. W. Daniel, curator of the library.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.—The C P R summer time table will go into effect probably on the 26th inst. The arrangement will practically be the same as last summer, though the details of arrangement are not all known yet.

THE LATE REV. MR. EATOUGH.—The officers, teachers and scholars of Trinity Church Sunday school have sent to Mrs. Eatough a note of condolence, expressive of their sorrowful sense of the loss sustained by the death of her husband.

MORE PROPERTIES—It is now thought the building occuppied by Mr. Charles H. Ramsey for his carpet cleaning business and the John McGoldrick and A. Kinsella buildings across Mill street will be taken in connection with the I. C. R. improvements.

ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.—A number of new steel floats or spoons for the damaged paddle wheel of the steamer Prince Rupert have arrived from England. They came here via Boston and Yarmouth. It will be some time yet before the Rupert will go on the route.

CONTRIBUTIONS—Rev. R. P. McKim desires to acknowledge having received contributions from Mrs. Martin, Mr. G. Ernest Fairweather, Rev. J. deSoyres, Mr. F. P. Starr, A Friend, Mrs. Mowry, Mrs. C. Pidgeon, A Sympathizer, Mrs. Smith, and some members of the King's Daughters.

COME ONE COME ALL to the grand picnic to be held on Henry Monteith's flat, July 1st, for the benefit of the English church. There will be dancing and swinging, horse hauling and horse trotting and all kinds of amusements. Dinner and refreshments served on the grounds. Admission 10 cents. Payne Settlement, Victoria Co., N. B.

RELIEF FUND.—The contributions for the Indiantown fire sufferers are nearing the three thousand mark. Yesterday contributions had been received as follows:—

Previously acknowledged	$2,909 50
F H M	2 00
R G Dun & Co.	50 00
James Jack	25 00
Total	$2,986 50

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The St. John County Sunday School Association will hold their annual convention in the Fairville Baptist church, on Tuesday, July 4th, morning, afternoon and evening. Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Fredericton, will be present; also Miss Lucas of Sussex, who has lately concluded her studies at the Springfield training school. All Sunday schools are entitled to send delegates.

TO BE SHOT JUNE 15—The annual interprovincial rifle match will be shot at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 15th inst. The teams to represent New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Island are now being made up, and will consist of eight men each. Some of the New Brunswick team have been chosen, viz: Major J. T. Hartt, R. O.; Capt. O. W. Wetmore, 74th; Lt. A. E. Massie, 71st; Sgt. D. M. Loggie, 12th Field Battery, and Pte. H. H. Bartlett, 71st. Capt. J. H. McRobbie finds himself unable to be one of the team this year because of press of business in the city assessment work.

PROPERTY SOLD.—At Chubb's corner, Saturday, Auctioneer Lantalum sold the book debts of the late Thomas Hunter to Mr. G. G. Gilbert for $5. Auctioneer Lockhart sold the Knox house at Lily Lake for $2 to Mr. Richard Beamish. Mr. John Johnston bought a leasehold property on Carleton street, two wooden dwellings, for $10 above claims of $711.92. Sheriff Sturdee sold the interest of Wm. Thompson in the Thompson farm, Hickey road, containing 500 acres of land with buildings, to Mr. J. R. Armstrong for $350.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWING—About 11 o'clock Thursday morning James Miller, a branch pilot, had a very narrow escape from losing his life. He went out in his small boat seeking schooners but willing to take any vessel that might come along. In the west channel the sea was running very high and a large wave filled his boat and turned her over. He managed to right her but she was so full of water his weight would sink her. He was greatly handicapped with his big rubber boots and rubber coat and he had a terrible fight to keep afloat. He shouted for help and Dr. March, who had seen the accident from Partridge Island, at once summoned assistance and put off to the rescue. Pilot Miller was in the water over half an hour. Being a good swimmer and possessed of a cool head, he remained afloat until the men helped him out. It was a close call for him.

WALTER ALLISON, son of Joseph Allison, of St. John, N. B., a member of the wholesale dry goods house of Manchester, Robertson & Allison, the largest establishment of its kind in the Atlantic provinces of Canada, was at the Butte for a day last week. Mr. Allison is interested in mines in Colorado and has been in Denver for some months. He also has his eye on some mining interests in Butte. Mr. Allison expects to go back to St. John next month. He will return to the west again in the fall.—[Montana Hotel and Railway Guide, Butte, Montana, June 1.

Asthma Cured

After Twelve Years' Suffering—Toronto Physicians Advised Leaving Her Home to Go to Manitoba—Clarke's Kola Compound Cured.

MRS McTaggart, 30 Vanauley street, Toronto, writes: "I have been troubled with asthma and bronchitis for twelve years, which gradually grew worse each year in spite of the hundreds of dollars my husband has spent with several doctors and almost every remedy we could procure, which only afforded temporary relief. For the past two years I could not lie on my left side, and during the past year previous to taking Clarke's Kola Compound the asthma became so severe that I had not a full night's sleep, and during most of that time we had a doctor in attendance. We gave up several doctors, as I was becoming no better, and the last doctor, after about two months' treatment, told me he could do nothing for me and advised me to go to Manitoba or some dry climate. We heard of Clark's Kola Compound being a cure for asthma, and before taking this remedy made several inquiries from those who had taken it, and in each case found the result so satisfactory that we resolved to try it. After taking the first bottle I became much better, and began to sleep well at nights. Since taking the third bottle I have not felt the slightest symptoms of my former trouble. I have during the past six months gained nearly 20 pounds in flesh and feel perfectly healthy in every way. I can assure you that I will do all in my power to induce any sufferer from this terrible disease to try it."

Certified correct by Peter McTaggart, proprietor of Toronto Dairy Co.

Sold by all druggists. Free samples sent to any person suffering from this disease. Mention this paper. Address the Griffith & Macpherson Company, 21 Church street, Toronto, Ont.

Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the Inglewood Fish and Game Corporation was held at Musquash Wednesday. The treasurer's accounts were gone over and found correct. After other routine business had been transacted the old board of directors were elected, viz: H E Cobb, H B Moore, J N Parker, Samuel Shaw, J Fred Hicks, E N Whitcombe, L S Brown, Joshua Knight and F E Cabot.

Everything was found in excellent condition, and the fishing is reported very good.

A Boston party of 13 persons left for their homes on Saturday, after a 10 days visit to Inglewood.

Injured in a Runaway.

There was a serious accident on Waterloo street hill last Wednesday. A man named Steeves, who belongs to Mispec, was driving down the hill and when near White street part of the harness gave way. The wagon came against the horse, causing him to run away. The animal took to the sidewalk and dashed down the hill. The rig collided with a pole and Steeves was thrown out. He was picked up senseless and conveyed to the hospital. He was quite severely injured but spent a fairly comfortable night. The wagon was badly wrecked.

Probate Court.

The will of Mr. George Pheasant was probated Wednesday, and letters testamentary granted to his father, Mr. Frederick Pheasant. The estate is valued at $8,000 personal property. Bequests are made to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the King's Daughters and the Seamen's Mission, and the residue divided among the family of the deceased. Mr. G. E. Fairweather, proctor.

Sure Rheumatic Cure.

Mr. Robt. Collett, 70 Elliott street, Toronto, writes: I can heartily recommend Griffiths' Menthol Liniment for Rheumatism. Half a bottle has entirely removed every trace of a painful attack in my shoulder, which had troubled me for some time. I have also found it excellent for sore throat. Price, 25 cents, by all druggists.

Murderer Hanged.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 7.—Ralph W. Wireback, the murderer of D. B. Landis, was hanged in the jail yard this morning in the presence of several hundred persons. Wireback walked quietly on the scaffold and died without a struggle.

MRS. Jollyboy—Where on earth have you been?

MR. J.—I cannot tell a lie; I've been at m' office.

MRS. J.—That's where we differ. I can tell a lie—when I hear one.—[Stray Stories.

FREE.

Rose Dentine Tooth Powder

Thoroughly Cleansing and Perfectly Harmless.

A unique combination of several elements, all of which are selected, because of their purity and excellence in cleansing and preserving the teeth, 10 cents per packet.

Send us your name and address, and we will send you two dozen to sell to your friends. Return the money when all are sold, and we will give you this elegant watch and chain Free. We also give violins, air rifles, gold rings, etc.

National Manufacturing Co.
DEPT. 25. TORONTO.