

HANDSOME CAPERINES orth \$6.50 Each)

Handsome ur Caperine



DRAWS MASTER IN CART.

ald hardly suppose that case is a Plymouth Rock hich was raised by James of Washington, N. J. year ago Master George fowl's owner, read of the riches in Southern Califorcided at once that all ine make himself the happiest world was an ostrich trainve. Instead he trained

pounds and is very strong

getting the rooster tame drive, but with infinite pawith the assistance of his at last succeeded, and for hs has been driving Edward to the light road wagon.

Howe Dickson is slowly reom quite a vicious attack of

······ BEST OF ALL IS ENTLEY'S' LINIMEN I

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FOURTEEN YEARS WITH

INDALL CO., NEALL CO. EMCEBURG FALLS, VI

FOSTER AT EDINBURGH.

A Speech That the "Scotsman" Editorially Commends With Vigor.

The Great Newspaper's Remarks-A Synoptic Report of Mr. Foster's Utterances in the Synod Hall, the Earl of Camperdown Presiding, Before a Vast and Enthusiastic Gathering of Electors.

late minister of finance of the Cana-dian Dominion. It is true that Mr. In more loosened from the thrall of Foster has come hither, as he says, on no accredited mission, with no man-date and with no credentials express-ly-authorizing him to speak for the are not tied to the conditions and prin-ciples of Canada. Navartheless, his ciples of fitty wears are not tied to the conditions and prin-ciples of fitty wears are not tied to the conditions and prinly authorizing him to speak for the conditions and prin-people of Canada. Nevertheless, his ciples of fifty years ago, which with voice may be taken as the voice of our brethren and fellow-subjects across the Atlantic. He has had their views and the timid steps that seem he utters their sentiments. He has feared, begins to appear to many out-been for twenty-two years in the pub-side observers to be verging on de-lic life of the dominion and a member crepitude. They legislate not merely of the legislature; he has been for fif- to meet hand-to-mouth require which he discussed; for on the subjects of inter-imperial tariffs and of imperial union generally it is well known that be found dropping further and fur-he speaks the opinions of the Canather behind. We "don't want to fight;"

the auspices of the Imperial Union. A ariff reform league for the east and perience of the struggle of life in the list of those who took part in the proceedings or intimated their sympathy with the objects of the new association; should impress and correct all who still doubt whether the policy which the government have entered upon and which Mr. Chamberlain process to develop has secured the sympasse to develop has secured the strengele of the struggle of life in the strengele of the struggle of life in the strengele of the western continent, is to provide ourselves with weapon in hand; we would then in the strengele of the western continent, is to provide ourselves with with the objects of the new association; should impress and correct all who still doubt whether the policy which the government have entered upon and which are supported to the western continent, is to provide ourselves with with the objects of the new association; should impress and correct all who still doubt whether the policy which the government have entered upon and which are supported by the strength of the western continent, is to provide ourselves with with the objects of the new association; should impress and correct all who still doubt whether the policy which are supported by the support of the strength of the stre fence of the industrial intersts of the British Empire;" and it is the opinion of the members that this purpose, which may be supposed to represent the desire and effort of all loyal subjects, will best be secured, under present circumstances, "by employing the sent circumstances, "by employing the action," The British government stood which may be supposed to represent the desire and effort of all loyal subjects, will best be secured, under present circumstances, "by employing the action," The British government stood which not only to Canada, but to Great manufactured resources that you have not got, and which you want." Well, they said, "We don't intend to try to build up a nation on the northern and larger half of the North Ample of this difference of the ground which a country for the time being the ladder." The British government stood which you want." Well, they said, "We don't intend to try to build up a nation on the northern and larger half of the North Ample of this difference of the ground which accountry for the time being the ladder." The British government stood which you want." Well, they said, "We don't intend to try to build up a nation on the northern and larger half of the North Ample of this difference of the great manufactured resources that you have not got, and which you want." Well, they said, "We don't intend to try to build up a nation on the northern and larger half of the North Ample of this difference of the mountactured resources that you what in that time had not been change did not been change. The want of the don try to be admitted. The door was it in this time that the had not been change did not been change. The was it not simply what in that time had not been change. The was it not simply what in that time had not been change. The was it not simply what in that time had not been change. The was it not simply what in that time had not been change. The was it not simply what in that time had not been change. The was it not simply what in that time had not been change. The was sent circumstances, "by employing the tariff with a view to consolidate and develop the resources of the empire and to defend the industries of the even the threat of retaliation, has been develop the resources of the even the threat of retaliation, has been develop the resource of the even the threat of retaliation, has been developed by results. But it is hearden. United Kingdom." Thus the league goes no further in its principles than goes no further in its principles than to go on using threats if we have no the government invite the country to go. But the whole tone of the proceedings of the meeting showed that ceedings of the meeting showed that those who took part in it were in full those who took part in it were in full ings of "commercial repose" when ly by Mr. Foster, who introduced, men overseas when he urged that actual and surrounding conditions. If cial nations of the world. The appeal greater fire and cogency in the speech which the ex-minister of Canadian fin-ance delivered in the evening to the enthusiastic audience who thronged the synod Hall. His desire and the desire of the other speakers was to bring the minds of the hearers and of the country genrally into contact with the hard thought which which which the dominion; and what is facts of the situation. It is for the thought wise and right on the other laboring classes in particular to pon- side of the Atlantic should not necesder and decide upon these facts, which bear upon them and their interests but it should be listened to and studied first and most of fill. More even than the capitalist they are, in Mr. Foster's tions and parallels which we would be the nation's industries, the failure of its power of defending them against we know, that the dominion's feelings and actions toward the mother counmore than others, since capital can betake itself elsewhere, and the leisured
are bound to no country. No hurried
decision is advised by Mr. Foster; he
home country. It has proved that this deprecates "rushing" the question, a course of action, by the way, for which only the opponents of tariff reform on the battlefield of tariffs, where it has seem eager. The problem is too for-midable to be solved off-hand. The cessions in the form of preferential conclusion reached must be a "reasoned" one. The subject must be "dug
down to its foundations," there should
be no "snap judgment," but a judgment based upon the facts, after time
has been taken to think over them; imperial tariff arangement as a

means and end of least terminal tariff. and the guides to be followed are ex- means and end of closer imperial unity. perience, comon-sense, and business inThe home country need not be alone
and need not be defenceless—unles it

Under this direction Mr. Foster has prefers it. led in the matter of the shaping of its fiscal and imperial policy. It will at least be acknowledged that it is highly desirable and valuable to be furnished with colonial experience and its which Canada has taken up in familiar its fiscal opilicy has been already with which the mother country is commerce and its institutions — by the pressure of events. The problem with which the mother country is commerced and minds of the British people. (Applace) — With which the mother country is commerced and minds of the British people. (Applace) — With which the mother country is commerced and minds of the British people. (Applace) — Which Canada has a see a save the other day a sight that always made him sad. He saw workmen in their factories had taken their market from the subject. The simplification of the interest which as a preference to their sister colonies or to the mother country. (Cheers). Mr. Foster, who was most cordially received, said he was glad to meet that they could resent unfair treatment, and if that failed, they could resent unfair treatment. (Cheers). They had also the power in their hands to give, if they wished, a preference to their sister colonies or to the mother country. (Cheers). Mr. Foster went on to narrate the steps which led Canada to give a preference if peace or war with those people? (Hear, hear). Commercial repose did not suit them. (Cheers). Suppose which led Canada to give a preference if peace or war with those people? (Hear, hear). Commercial repose did not suit them. (Cheers). Suppose which led Canada to give a preference in the mother country. (Hear, hear). Commercial repose did not suit them. (Cheers). Suppose which led Canada to give a preference in the mother country. (Hear, hear). Commercial repose did not suit them. (Cheers). Suppose which led Canada to give a preference in the mother country. (Hear, hear). Commercial repose did not suit them. (Cheers). When Canada is sent direct to the mother country. (Hear, hear). Commercial repose did not suit them. (Cheers). Heals the no doubt as to the opinion and decis-ion to which the British people will be led in the matter of the shaping of its with which the mother country is conplause.) He came on no government
fronted has, as he says, been already or diplomatic mission. He had no many penalised Canada by raising the

tacked and the men were lighting to
keep their charge inviolate, a kindly
gentleman went up to the commander

(Scotsman's Editorial, Nov. 17th.)

Opponents of the government and of Mr. Chamberlain, like Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith, have kept asking for a sign that the colonies are really desirous of forming, by means of preferential tariffs, new links of commercial and political union binding them more closely to the centre of the empire. A sign, to foncible and impressive to be overlooked, will no doubt be found by them in the addresses delivered yesterday in Edinburgh by the Honorable G. E. Foster, late minister of finance of the Canadian Dominion. It is true that Mr. experience; he thinks their thoughts; natural to a country which, it may be teen years in office, and has travelled but with a view to the near and disn all the inhabited parts of our great tant future of the nation, and results North American colony. The fact that have justified their courage and fore-he is no longer in office may be said to strengthen rather than detract from warnings of Mr. Chamberlain have at the force of his appeal to the judgment last awakened the British people to and the sentiments of the people of consider not the facts alone, but the country on the great questions tendencies of trade. We are barely holding our own; and if something is not done without great delay, we shall he speaks the opinions of the Canadian but we find ourselves, whether we like it or no, in the very thick of a fiscal

Mr. Foster's forenced speech was a war; every foreign hand is raised fitting prelude and preparation for his against us, and we have left ourselves eloquent oration in the evening under nothing wherewith to defend ourselves. Mr. Foster's counsel, based on exnorth of Scotland was formed; and the perience of the struggle of life in the poses to develop has secured the sym- tues. Its industries have had to fight posses to develop has seen of business for life against American "dumping."

and influence. The primary object of the Canada gave, unsought, a prethe league is "the development and dethe league is "the develop United Kingdom." Thus the league justified by results. But it is hopeless the hoary past, it was impossible in those who took part in it were in that the country with Mr. Chamberlain, That ings of "commercial repose" when feeling was elicited and emphasized rival nations are clubbing our industrial energies and attainments which alone could satisfy the country which it was to fit, did human wants. They in Canada count-by the speeches made by Sir Mitchell tries to death. Mr. Foster brushes ed the cost. They knew that if they receive with which it had remson, by Parker Smith, and notabmson, ly by Mr. Foster, who introduced along with the racy and vigorous away from the busy world; he points they were legislating, or thought they were legislating, not for that single world find millions of acres of wheat they were legislating, not for that single world find millions of acres of wheat were legislating, not for that single world find millions of acres of wheat were legislating. Great Britain must "get up and husother nations are not satisfied with
tle'-if she intends to keep her place natural conditions, and insist on making conditions that are artificial, the nation that refrains for the sake of was applied and driven home with still peace from taking any hand in the work is sure to go to the wall. If our phrase, "right down in the thick of the foolish to neglect. Canadian precept bustle and turmoil of life." Decay in and example is made tenfold more im-

posed, having been of the opposite party; and he had no letter or document in his pocket or anywhere about him which authorized him to say just of Canada-(cheers)-and for fifteen or canada—(officers)—and for inteen years he had been serving in the cabinet of that country, and he thought he had had very good opportunities for making himself acquainted with Canada—over every foot of which he had travelled with the country of the capacity of the capacity of the country of the capacity of the cap Canada—over every foot of which he had travelled, with the exception of the far north—and with her people he had had exceptional opportunities of meeting and becoming acquainted with their feelings and their thoughts. That and his own interest and the invitation which was so cordially given him to address a number of meetings in those islands, was his right and warrant for appearing before them. That and another reason, which was not less important-namely, that he was a subject of the King and citizen soldier of the Empire. He did not intend to give up his birthright, and whenever he could get the chance he would argue for the cause twenty-five years ago in his own country, and in the ultimate success of which he had never had the shadow new lease of life, and they would all the colonies were growing up children came to the conclusion that something was wrong, and had to be righted, and marched straight to the definite conclusion of righting it, then they would get on to a sensible, up-to-date management of the fiscal system of the country, and again they would be (Cheers.) He was glad that this question had come to the point from another and higher reason question was not one of those external or fictitious questions which might be forced into public prominence from the exigency of parties, or the straits of oliticians, or something of that kind. This was a question which had grown of the conditions, the nece and the pressure that existed, and had been placed upon the different parts of the Empire. In the colonies they had had this question; in the colonie they had settled it. It was a simple question after all. Should a nation or a people have the power and the right to protect its own commerce against unfair competition by the only means by which it could be protected—the ar-tificial arrangement which in the first place caused the unfairness? (Cheers.)

FREE TRADE.

it seemed to him, was for the natural

man, in his natural conditions. In the colonies their minds were loosened from the old traditions much more quickly than they could have been by any process in the older country. They were there. They had no Cobden. (Laughter and cheers). They were right down in the struggle of life, and what were they to do? Cobden would have told them, "Sit down year nor that generation, but were producing land which in 1846 did not use of them might make themselves a ways, improved agricultural appli-great and mighty people (Cheers). The mysterious process of "dumping" was twenty times the quantity in a fifth of experimentally known to Canada. The United States at one time "dumped" 11 1-2d. to bring a quarter of wheat their goods into Canadian territory. from New York to-Liverpool; last year What happened? The new factories of it cost 11.1-2d. If there had been such Canada had shut their doors. Working immense changes in these respects, If they had had the right kind of in-dividual, they could have had a com-Tariffs had to be regulated according forter for these poor people. (Laugh- to conditions, and amid all the changes ter.) He would have said, "My dear in other departments was it unreasonfellows, don't you see these 'dumped' able to suppose that the tariffs might goods — don't you see how cheap they be a little awry? (Cheers.) Sir Wilare? (Laughter.) Comfort your hearts liam Harcourt said that they were with the cheapness of the "dumps" suggesting an outrageous experiment been cold comfort to the men who could could not earn the wages wherewith to buy the cheap "dump." (Cheers). In the wages where they were fifty years ago. (Cheers.) Certainly a 2s. duty on corn and nobody proposed to put a duty on cotton, and nobody proposed to put the question.

Sould land a people back to where they were fifty years ago. (Cheers.) They were poured out naturally, with no apparent effort but rather slowly. Evidently they had been thought over and arranged in his mind during the previous afternoon and nobody proposed to put had not a war of tariffs now. (Cheers).

But this first draught was not allow—had with the police Saturday. The dian labor, so that Canada got the man, the man from the United States, benefits. That was the essential part of a tariff, such as Wr. Chambarlain.

Austrian let us alone; would the German the daily average of words when he house, prosecuting her missionary work in the village in the meantime.

About a week are the man and the Russian let us alone? Were of a tariff, such as Mr. Chamberlain they not, all of them, keeping up this advocated. (Cheers). The other colonies acted very much in the same way, so that if they were unfairly treated, they had a weapon in their hands by which they might first invite fair treatment, and if that failed.

In the village in the meantime.

About a week ago the man's wife the was wont to say that if he read as he was wont to say that if he read as he was wont to say that if he read as he was induced to go with her to Stratford to preach the gospel of the sect in that city. According to the teaching of "Mary of Israel" every woman should go out on the highways and should go out on the highways and

mandate from the government, to duty up to the maximum on every-which in some particulars he was op-posed, having been of the opposite Canada. Germany threatened that if South Africa, Australia or New Zea. mm which authorized him to say just ise them. She even threatened to penalthought, what they meant, and what they would do. (Laughter.) As the chairman had said, he had had an experience of twenty-two years consecutively in the public life and parliament of Canada—(cheers)—and for fifteen many sizes. land folowed Canada, she would penalshe could get hold of (laughter)—and had a friendly conference, but Ger-many simply said, "What will you give us if we take this penalisation off?" The mother country could do nothing, and remained helpless for five years, while Canada waited patiently. Then Canada took the matter in hand and raised the duties on Germany one-thin On the 15th of May Mr. Chamberlain spoke in plain Anglo-Saxon, but it was well understood in Germany-(laughter)-and not six weeks passed until the German diplomats gently and ef-fectually climbed down the ladder-(laughter)-and explained the matter away as rather a misconstruction of what they had intended. (Laughter and cheers). Was it not instructive that Great Britain, which would spend the last drop of her blood and the last pound of her money to prevent a forthe soil of Canada by force, was in a position of utter helplessness when a foreign nation unjustly punished colony and made her suffer in trade because she chose to give preference to her mother country? (Hear, hear). That was what Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain, and many a good liberal and a good radical wanted to have changed. (Cheers). That was what he believed the people of the country would have changed. (Loud Was it, he asked, simply a selfish in terest that the colonies had in this question, or was it a wider, deeper would so decide it. It would take a and a better interest? The people of feel that a great burden of doubt had of the old land. Loyal and patriotic been lifted from them. (Cheers.) If, had they been through all the years of their hard and chequered course, and they were that day just as loyal and patriotic to the British crown and its institutions, to its liberties, its history, and its future, as they ever were, cr as people might well be. (Cheers) It was not simply the selfish element that stirred them. They believed that a confederation and consolidation of all the parts of the empire in busines relations would add to a community of nterest, which was one of the strong est bonds that drew and kept people drawn together. (Cheers).

After referring to the patriotism displayed by the Canadians towards the mother country during the South African war, he said that they pleaded that that same patriotism and sentiment should be translated right out to the lines of commercial and trading matters. (Cheers.) Such a confeder ation of interests would give a stimu lus to work and labor and interest which they could scarcely gauge as to the effects which would result from it, and the future of the country would e assured. (Cheers.) Having further urged the importance of this con-federation and consolidation of our commercial interests, he asked what stood in the way? Nothing, he replied, in the colonies. They in this country had a right to look after their own interests, too, but it was not the fault of the colonies that they happened to have grown up as they did. They were responsible, and let them not shake off the responsibility now. (Cheers.) What stood in the way? First owes its rise, according to one of the and foremost, the ghost of Cobden. pilgrims to Isnaya Polyana, to a curi-(Laughter.) A change was required in ous episode.

The founder of this family was, in their fiscal policy, and some good peo-ple in this country, especially radicals and advanced liberals, did not like changes. (Renewed laughter.) A change! They took fifty years, and

taxes? A VERY SIMPLE THING men went about the streets wageless. changes might well take place with land a people back to

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nd said, "My dear, good General, can't IS A MAN'S MOTHER ONE OF HIS A NEW SHORT you give us a time of repose?" (Laughter)—would the General not turn and say, "Sergeant, just lead that man gently away?" (Laughter and cheers). If we defended ourselves in things military, why should we not de-Husband's Golden Star Death Benefit fend ourselves from a tariff point of view? (Cheers). Did this nation, he asked, exist on suffrance? Let him explode the idea that they in Canada were at the mercy of the United States or any other country for open ports Canada. There were Englishmen who thought they were - that the onway that they could get into Canof the Golden Star, a benevolent and ada was through New York. It was not so. They had a river, the St. frateranal organization to recover \$500 the face value of a death benefit certi-Lawrence, and one of the finest water ficate. ways that the world had. (Cheers.) It was open eight months of the year and when the ice closed a portion of it, they had three as good ports as they wanted, which were open all the year round, and would take the commercial

tween the mother country, and the HOW A TOLSTOY BECAME A

navies of the world into them to ge

grain. (Loud applause). Canada, he

wished it to be thoroughly understood,

had ports of her own summer and win-

with an eloquent appeal in favor of

closer relations being established be-

(Cheers.) Mr. Foster concluded

COUNT. The Russian family of the Tolstoys to which the great novelist belongs

Peter the Great's time, a simple doorasked to be admitted. The doorke er, however, refused to let him in, depositive orders that no one that afternoon was to be admitted to his pres

"But," said the nobleman, "I am the "Still, I cannot admit you, sir," said the doorkeeper.

Exasperated, the noble struck the loor with his riding whip. "Strike away, your highness," said the other, "but nevertheless I cannot The tumult had been overheard by

the emperor. He now opened the door and asked what the trouble was. The noble told him. He listened in silence, and then he said: "You, Tolstoy, were struck by this gentleman for obeying orders. Here, take my stick and strike him back." "But, your majesty," exclaimed the noble, "this man is a common soldier."

"Then I make him a captain," said the emperor. "But I am an officer of your majesty's hold." "I make him a colonel of my life guards."

"My rank, as your majesty knows, is that of general," protested the noble-

"Then I make him a genral, too, and

thus the beating you are to get will come from a man of your own rank." The nobleman then took his punish-. ment philosophically. As for the young soldier, he was next day commissioned a general, and made a count. From him the present family of Tolstoys is said to be descended. POWERS AS A WRITER.

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germs, wherever the Liquozone-lader blood goes, Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases.
All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the ge wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease,

FAMILY? Odd Point of Law in Wife's Claim for

(New York World.) The unique question whether a man's mother actually belongs to his family hase been raised in an action brought in the city court by August P. Wagener of Nos. 49-51 Chambers street, whose client, Frieda Klee, sues the Supreme Lodge of the Knights and Ladies

Mr. Wagener's theory is that when a man is unmarried he belongs to his mother's family, but when he has a wife and child he organizes a separate and distinct family, which is his family, and his mother forms no part of it. Frederick Klee was a member of Manhattan Golden Star lodge until his death in this city on July 16. He had a certificate for \$500 in favor of his wife. In April, however, he had a disagreement with his wife, and made his mother his beneficiary instead of her. The original certificate in favor of his wife was never surrendered, but Klee obtained a second certificate, asserting that his wife had stolen the first one

and that it was out of his reach. Lawyer Wagener has brought suit to recover the death benefit for the wife. He claims that even if the second certificate were otherwise valid it could not be issued to the mother, as that a member may designate as his

in the Stomach

BECAUSE THE GREATEST OF

STOMACH REMEDIES WAS USED Ferrozone.

Mr. R. Harriss of Rockwood, Ont., writes: "In regard to Ferrozone, I am glad to say it is the most excellent remedy for stomach trouble. Before using Ferrozone I was in a poor state of health, but after taking a few boxes I was cured of pains in the stomach and a soreness in the back. I am en joying the best of health today, thanks to Ferrozone"

Mr. Ernest V. Jordan of Trenton, writes: "I had a severe attack of stomach trouble and indigestion, which completely upset me. I was advised to try Ferrozone, and did so. Since using Ferrozone I have not had any further trouble, and can recommend it as a positive cure. My wife also found Ferrozone a good tonic and nerve strengthener.'

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a duty on cotton, but the question was whether they would send out their was whether they would send out their successe from the war of tariffs would ed to go to the printer. At the end of man, who declined to give his name, successe from the war of tariffs would ed to go to the printer. was whether they would send out their good money to buy perfected cotton, or buy the raw cotton and work it up in Canadian factories. So Canada's tariff took in raw material free of duty. Whatever they could not produce to a sufficient they could not produce to a sufficient extent in their own country, came in free, and it was worked up by Canadian labor, so that Canada got the

preach the gospel if she wanted to be saved, regardless of home obligations and this was illustrated by "Mary of marriage license during her stay at his

The man told the police that one of his children was ill, and he had sent a telegram to his wife to come back. If she comes he said she would not stay, (and he wanted the police to interfere and compel her to break away from

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the Northwest to Liverpool by Way of Hudson Bay.

(New York World.) sea of salt water 1,000 miles ong and 600 miles wide, with an enrance so generous that one cannot see across it, be declared the property of any one nation, or does the line of the 'high sea" follow its shores about?

This question is about to be raised by Canada in the case of Hudson Bay, according to P. T. McGrath, writing in the North American Review. The Can-adians support their claim to exclusive control by the same arguments that were knocked out in the Alaska case. The "shore' they hold, jumps from headland to headland, cutting off the "closed waters" between. In Alaska such a drawing of the line cut across narrow channels, reaching far into the land. In Hudson Bay it would cut off a body of water only surpassed by the Mediterranean and the Caribbean Sea, and provided with an entrance wider than that of the former of these two bodies of water

It is not settled whether the privilege sought is of great or of moderate value. If the straits at the mouth of the bay remain ice-free late enough to the constitution of the order provides the constitution of the order provides west out in the autumn Hudson Bay beneficiary "any member of his famthe wheat fields to Europe. From 600 miles further than by way of Hud-

son Bay-if it is not frozen. The region which Hudson Bay will serve is one of wonders. Wheat has been successfully raised 1.150 miles north of Montreal. Minerals and quarry stone are abundant. Game is plenty. Whales and fish are numerous. Skins of animals are piled like haystacks by the rivers waiting for the Hudson Bay collectors. Two million dollars a year is paid out by them for peltry alone. From a single station ten tons of wild goose feathers, indicating a kill of 120,-000 wild geese, have been shipped in a single year. Their flesh is salted and issued as rations to Indians.

Millions of acres are suitable for wheat culture. The Hudson Bay Co. used to import its flour. Now it has a flour mill at Fort Vermilion and munication, broken at one point only, to a region as large as Europe, except Russia. Even the Mississippi Valley does not parallel that vast plain every part of which is reached by steamer, without transhipment. A dozen railroads to reach the bay are

Hudson Bay itself never freezes over. It is too big, too rough, its waters too warm, say the Canadians. But the handle by which the trade of the world must take hold of it unfortun ately points toward Greenland instead question whether the straits freeze in October or in November. The utmost that has been claimed for them is five months of open water. Anyhow, Moody of the Canadian Police, and A. in the Neptune to find out. the bay all the American fisherm and whalers whom they may find there. In which case the Alaska

SUSSEX AGAINST INCORPORA-TION.

SUSSEX. Dec. 8 .- The vote on town

question will have a successor.

