

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.**  
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance by the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, N. B., and is incorporated in the legislation of New Brunswick.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.  
Advertisements of Wants, For Sales, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six 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 misarrangement 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, N. B., 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 new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.

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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.

**THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.**

**AUTHORIZED AGENTS.**  
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:  
WM. SOMERVILLE,  
W. A. FERRIS.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 31, 1901.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons computing nearest to the correct enumeration of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

**THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.**  
**PROSPECTIVE RECIPROCITY.**

Lord Pauncefoot is credited by a newspaper despatch with having spoken hopefully of the prospect of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. This announcement may or may not have been well founded; but it is not improbable that the veteran diplomat expressed himself in the sense indicated. He would, in doing so, merely be giving recognition to conditions which have sprung up in the United States within the past three or four years, and which have led to a very considerable change of opinion in this country since the last meeting of the joint high commission.

The altered conditions have reference to the enormous expansion of American exports and the strongly expressed opinion of American manufacturers that the maintenance of the existing scale of protection is not only unnecessary, but is fraught with danger. This latter view has been much accentuated by the recent action of Russia in adopting a tariff specially directed against the United States. Russia is one of the best markets which American manufacturers have, and when the American people find that on one hand their trade interests are seriously menaced, and that on the other the interests concerned are repudiating the very tariff which was designed to protect them, it is not surprising that observing onlookers should see in these circumstances a favorable outlook for reciprocity.

But that is not all. The tone of the American press has not only changed in a marked way, but the subject of high protection, but it has perceptibly changed in relation to trade with Canada. The fact is, our neighbors only required something to make them pause and think in order to have them see how selfish has been their

attitude toward this country. That something having occurred in the simultaneous action of Russia and the declaration of the American Manufacturers' Association that protection was no longer necessary, there is a decided trend of opinion across the line in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

Having reference to Lord Pauncefoot's alleged opinion, the chief Tory organ at Toronto insists that Canada does not want reciprocity. This is an unwarranted view. Canada does want reciprocity. It is no doubt true that the persistent narrowness of the United States on this subject has taken away the keen edge of our appetite for reciprocal trade relations; but there is still a strong concurrence of judgment in favor of free trade between the two countries. No one with an intelligent and unprejudiced mind can look at our trade returns without seeing that the present tariff is a serious and indefensible hindrance. We may not be prepared to throw down all barriers; but there is a very large list of articles in respect of which reciprocity would be mutually advantageous. We in the maritime provinces are profoundly concerned in the matter.

**OUR NEIGHBOR'S WAR.**

We read very little these days about the war in the Philippines, and yet it is not over. Our neighbors are still compelled to struggle on against guerrilla bands, just as the British army is doing in South Africa. The Filipinos seem to be as unconquerable as the Boers, although long ago their resistance was supposed to have been broken. It is more than fifteen months ago that General Otis, after many prior announcements to the same effect, declared that the war was over and came home. He was mistaken.

It was only three weeks ago that General Cailles, the last insurgent leader of any importance, surrendered, and ten days later the United States government announced that the purchase of horses for war purposes would be discontinued. After two and a half years of fighting the war in the Philippines would seem to be practically, although not wholly, over. A large army of regulars is still maintained in the islands, and the guerrillas are active in many parts.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean thus sums up the situation:

"Since the capture of Aguinaldo over one hundred prominent officers of the old Filipino army have surrendered, among them Trias, Arejola, Pablo, Tecson, Colonel Aba, General Lukban, and General Timon, leaving Cailles the only notable insurgent in the field. Since negotiations were opened with General Cailles, General Trias has been made governor of the new province of Cinal, and other insurgent officers have been appointed to important positions.

"At Zamboanga the most influential of the Moro chiefs and heir apparent of the Sultan of Mindanao is proceeding to abolish slavery in the district under his jurisdiction, and his offer to lead his soldiers against any insurgent that may offer resistance to the American government. Not only at Manila, but in all the provinces, the progress of reorganization has been rapid, and whenever there has been assurance of peace civil authority has been established.

"With General Cailles out of the field, there remain only a few bands of brigades resisting the Americans. Some of these bands are led, it is said, by American deserters who, in their own interest, will prolong guerrilla warfare as long as possible; but, as these bands will be outside the pale of legitimate warfare, they will be treated as robbers by both natives and Americans, and their annihilation or suppression is a question of only a few months."

**A GOOD SUGGESTION.**

Now that the question of the nature which the public functions in honor of the civil and dual visitors shall take is being discussed, the suggestion is freely offered by the man on the street that the celebration should be in such a form as to be public in more than name. For example, if it is decided to hold a reception in the honor of the distinguished visitors, then the reception should be held in the morning or afternoon, so that even- ing dress will not be a prime necessity to admission. If it is decided to have an exhibition of fireworks, then Fort Howe or some equally central and conspicuous spot should be chosen for the purpose, so that the citizens as an entity can enjoy the show. Rich and poor will alike desire to do honor to the governor general and Lady Minto, as well as to the Duke of York and the future queen consort, and the functions in honor of the king's vice regents should be of such a nature as to ensure the heartiest co-operation of all the people of St. John. It is no time for the exhibition of kid glove or gold braid loyalty. What all would desire is the hearty and spontaneous enthusiasm of a loyal people, uniting under a common citizenship to express their devotion to the sovereign of Britain's imperial empire, in whose name the visitors come, and as a mark of friendly greeting to the personality of those who honor our city by their presence. If this suggestion is followed it will not matter much what the particular plans may be that are chosen for the occasions.

By all means make the functions of such a nature as to ensure the breaking down of class feeling for the nonce, and their success will be complete. The people of St. John wish to join in a united greeting to the distinguished visitors.

**RATIONAL AT TIMES.**

In a moment of enlightenment the Toronto Mail and Empire says: "When the Duke comes, let us receive him not as English or Irish, Catholic or Protestant, black or white, but as united Canadian subjects of the king." We heartily acquiesce in this sentiment; but we realize

that a possible difficulty in the way may be the very division which the Mail and Empire seeks so earnestly during most of the year to create. After aiming for three hundred and sixty-four days in the year to set race against race and creed against creed it is unreasonable on the three hundred and sixty-fifth to call for unity. A paraphrase of the advice given by the chief Tory organ would be: "When we have a premier, let us not regard him as French-Canadian or English-Canadian, but as the properly chosen head of united Canadian people." The Duke of York may be with us but for a few days in a lifetime; but a premier we must always have. We sincerely wish that in respect of all personalities and all matters racial and sectarian differences were at all times forgotten. Then unity and harmony would be natural and easy.

**WHO IS A LIBERAL?**

A great deal of sympathy is being manifested by the Tory press over Mr. Richardson the gentleman who was recently unseated as the member for Lisgar. It is said that Mr. Richardson is a Liberal "of the old school" and has come in for persecution because he refused to lend himself to Mr. Sifton's schemes. These who know Mr. Richardson will be inclined to smile at this; but the whole incident shows how one-sided a story can be told when the opponents of the government have the telling of it.

Appropos of the alleged martyrdom of Mr. Richardson the question naturally arises, Who is a Liberal? If a man can sit in parliament and vote persistently against the government, which has the support of the Liberal party at large, and still call himself a Liberal, then Mr. Clarke Wallace might very properly call himself a Liberal. To add the words "of the old school" does not appear to us to strengthen such a claim, any more than it would the attitude of a soldier fighting in the ranks of the Boers and contending that he was a Britisher "of the old school." The direction in which his rifle is pointed is the real test.

In every community there are men like Mr. Richardson, who are doing all they can to help the Tory cause and yet claiming to be Liberals. For the most part, the motive behind their actions is identical with that which everyone knows inspired the conduct of the ex-member for Lisgar—revenge. Mr. Richardson wanted something which the government was not disposed to grant, and he turned his rifle against the cause he had been opposing. Failure to make his opposition seriously felt only intensified his desire for satisfaction.

It is the fate of all governments to develop opposition of this character. For one reason or another men will fall out with their party, and then it inevitably happens that the other side will pat them on the back and tell them they have been greatly ill used and that they ought not to submit to such treatment. They conceive the idea that their party cannot get along without them; they turn up at the caucus and try to make trouble; they seek for a time to organize a clique of soreheads, and failing to make headway in that direction they throw all their strength in with the opposition. They always fail.

There are no Liberals "of the old school" as the term is employed by the Tory press. Such Liberals are simply the most desperate type of Tories, and every one knows it. The only true Liberal is the man who loyally supports his party, until at least his party has degenerated from a sound and fundamental principle. According to opposition journals the government is, of course, always breaking its pledges and turning its back on Liberal principles; but the man who hedges that sort of cheap rubbish is very silly. To walk into the snare of the fowler as readily as that is to cast a reflection upon one's common sense.

Mr. Richardson will get a surfeit of sympathy from the men who want his help against the government; but he will never gain their confidence. Deserters for personal reasons are welcomed by the enemy; but they are seldom trusted and never respected. They simply forfeit their influence. It is an honest thing to come to be a Liberal and openly become a Tory, a thing defensible from every standpoint; but it is a weak and useless thing to become a Tory and continue to call oneself a Liberal. It deceives no one, and only exposes the claimant to reproach.

**HAIL TO THE CHIEF.**

St. John welcomes the Governor General and his staff today. The citizens of all conditions unite in an enthusiastic greeting to His Majesty's Vicereine in Canada, and with all the fervor of a free born people, living contentedly under constitutional government desire to make the vice-regal party feel that the freedom of this loyal and loyalist city has been freely given to them, not in name alone but in all that pertains to the citizenship. This is the first occasion upon which the Governor General and Lady Minto have honored St. John with their presence; we trust it will not be the last. Their Excellencies will find much to interest them in this thriving hub of industry at the mouth of Canada's noblest river, and in the efforts of the sturdy artisans, ambitious merchants and industrious people of all the various trades and callings to build up on this rocky promontory an abiding city of no mean proportions. They will find a courteous, warm-hearted people, hospitable to a fault, who are doing their part to keep up the best traditions of a Greater Britain beyond the seas in this vantage point of His Majesty's greatest colony.

The greeting given today to the Vice-

regal party will be spontaneous in its friendliness. It is St. John's greeting not only to the Governor General and his lady, but to the individuals themselves. St. John in common with the other cities and towns of the Maritime Provinces appreciates the compliment of Lord and Lady Minto desiring a closer and more personal acquaintance with its citizens. We trust that the reception given them may make an impression sufficiently agreeable to ensure many repetitions of the present visit. His Excellency should know the people of the great Dominion and we have no doubt that the mutual acquaintance will engender mutual respect.

**THE RAILWAY INQUIRY.**

Prof. McLean, the expert authorized by the government to enquire into the subject of freight rates, is meeting with some difficulty in evidence. This is attributed to two causes, the fear of punishment at the hands of railway corporations, and the desire to avoid exposing favors. It would, however, be unfortunate if those considerations should prevent the investigation from being full and complete. The fear of the railways is perhaps only natural among shippers; but they ought to realize that the exposure of abuses would probably lead to the establishment of a permanent commission to deal with such matters. If, on the other hand, irregularities are not established the government might not feel warranted in asking parliament to sanction the appointment of a commission endowed with large judicial powers. Of course, Prof. McLean has power to compel the attendance of witnesses; but it would be unfortunate if he were required to exercise that power.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**

Winnipeg is on Carnegie's list for \$100,000. What happened to Mayor Daniel's appeal.

The promised naval investigation into the conduct of Admiral Schley suggests that we are to hear the story all over again. Horrible thought.

That Ottawa policeman was more powerful than the whole of his majesty's loyal opposition. He chased the Hon. J. Israel Tarte off the grass.

"The gambling spirit rules," says the Toronto News. 'Steen to one the losers in the game are the men from the town where cheque-raisers can play four banks without detection.

Free trade between the United States and Porto Rico, while a just tariff against the civilized world, went in force yesterday. This is a heavy-blow to the Lunenburg, N. S., fishing industry.

New York has been invaded by a pest of mosquitoes. New Yorkers have to stop wiping the perspiration from their brows sufficiently long to score the festive blood suckers from the swamps of Jersey. But variety is the spice of life.

China isn't worrying over the payment of the indemnity of \$20,000,000 to the powers. Before many of the insurgents are due there will probably be no Chinese empire on the map, if the nations keep up their record of looting and grabbing.

The increase in the value of Canadian manufactures export last year, from \$14,224,287 in 1900 to \$16,012,502, or a 12 1/2 per cent. increase, is probably the echo of that manufacturers' wail which Sir Charles Tupper heard so clearly in 1897.

Burglars ransacked five stores and houses the other day at Hamilton, Ont., and got \$2.40 and a handful of cigars. The Spectator says they quit in disgust, but omits to state whether they had been smoking any of the cigars.

The Conservatives of Lisgar, Manitoba, have offered Hon. George E. Foster the nomination for that constituency. If he does not accept the nomination while it is hot his aspirations may be clipped in the bud—a frost—and result in his being snowed under.

The Toronto Star, in its daily fashion hints, is responsible for the statement that "in spite of all the predictions to the contrary, the tailored costume will be the fashion of the future." By all means let us have the name of the false prophet who asserted that it field somebody else.

The American ladies who presented the hospital ship Maine to the British government and received the king's thanks for the gift, without ever asking the leave of the owners of the ship are hushers. The Atlantic Transport Co., which owned the Maine, ought to feel thankful their whole fleet was not given away.

The Boer prisoners have been trying to escape from Bermuda. They evidently do not appreciate Bermuda as a summer resort. Plenty of people pay big money to spend their winters in the "summer islands." Why not bring the Boers to this pleasant summer resort and take them back to Bermuda for the winter months.

The death of Senator George W. Allen, of Toronto, recalls the fact that there are now only four left of the original appointees to the Dominion Senate out of the 72. These are Senators Armand, of Quebec; Dickey and Miller, of Nova Scotia, and Wark, of New Brunswick. Senator Wark, of Fredericton, is the daddy of them all in point of age and intellectual ability.

**HORSES AND CATTLE HAVE COLLIC AND CRAMP.** Pain-Killer will cure them every time. Have a bottle in hot water repeated a few times. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

# Special Offer for This Week.

Reduction of prices in our custom tailoring department is most unusual.

In order to keep all the forces busy we're willing to make some liberal reductions in prices of made-to-measure clothes.

The fabrics are of the kinds and patterns that have taken best with good dressers, and the making is first class in all details.

These reductions will induce you to help us keep our forces busy.

Your choice from a collection of suitings, former prices of which were \$20, \$21, \$22. Special price \$15.00.

## It's a Good Time to Buy Men's Clothing.

The suits offered you in this "overproduction" stock sale are in the same weights and colors that will be worn this fall, and right up to the middle of November. The vital point, however—the one that you should consider is this: **Can I buy a suit for fall at present prices if I wait?** Indeed you cannot.

And that's why we say it's a good time to buy when we offer such prices as these:

Men's Suits at	\$3.85,	Value, \$6.00	Men's Trousers at	\$1.00,	Value, \$1.50
" " "	4.35,	" 6.50	" " "	1.35,	" 2.00
" " "	4.90,	" 8.00	" " "	1.85,	" 3.00
" " "	7.00,	" 12.00	" " "	2.00,	" 3.50
" " "	8.00,	" 12.00	Men's Overcoats at	6.75,	" 10.00
" " "	10.00,	" 14.50	" " "	7.55,	" 12.00
Men's Trousers at	.75,	" 1.25	Boys' 3-Piece Suits -	3.00,	" 4.50

# GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain.

## SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

## NO QUORUM FOR MEETING OF CABINET.

Premier Laurier Has Gone Personally to Investigate the St. Lawrence Route.  
Ottawa, July 29.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier left tonight for Quebec. A meeting of the cabinet was called but, as only the premier and Messrs. Scott and Tarte were present, there was no quorum and, after doing some treasury board work, the ministers adjourned. Premier Laurier will not return for a couple of weeks. He intends making an examination of the St. Lawrence route with a view to the military reviews is likely to be made known to the premier returns.

Mr. Jordan telegraphed today that he would come to the city as soon as the cabinet is ready to take matters up. In regard to the discussion in the press over the order that those to be presented with South African medals by the Duke of Cornwall will appear in plain clothes (many desiring to put on their uniforms), General O'Grady-Haley says that the order is the same as was issued when the king presented the medals in London. However, the matter is one which the minister of militia can look into when he returns.

The women of Ottawa will present the Duchess of Cornwall with a gift.

**IF YOU CATCH COLD.**  
Many things may happen when you catch cold, but the thing that usually happens first is a cough. An inflammation starts up in the bronchial tubes or in the throat, and the discharge of mucus from the head constantly irritates the throat. Then the very contractions of the throat muscles in the act of coughing help to irritate so that the more you cough the more you have to cough. It is, of course, beyond question that in many cases the irritation started in this way results in lung troubles that are called serious cases. It is in this irritated bronchial tube that the germ of consumption finds lodgment and breeds.  
Great numbers of persons disregard cough at first, and pay the penalty of neglect. Cough never did any one any good. It should be dispersed with promptly. Adams' Brisk Cough Balsam is a well known remedy, and it is the surest and quickest cough cure known today. It does not deceive by dragging the throat. It soothes the irritated parts and heals them, then the cough stops of its own accord. The action of this medicine is so simple that it seems like nature's own provision for curing a cough. Every drugist has it. 25 cents. Be sure to get the genuine, which has "F. W. Kinsman & Co." blown in the bottle.

Shoboyan, Wis., is a pea-raising district, and recently all the dregmen gave written permission to their flocks to gather the crop on a Sunday to save it.

**EXTRAORDINARY NEW PLANT.**  
Discovery of Species Which Devours Animal Food.  
We all know that certain plants absorb and live on insects, but it has only recently been discovered that there are some curious species of plants that actually devour animal food when given to them in small morsels.  
The leaves of these queer plants appear in doublets, like oyster valves. The double leaf is closed up from its base to within about three quarters of its entire length. In the front part it is detached, the two pointed tips forming, as it were, a pair of lips, or a mouth, which the plant can open at will.  
Inside this mouth is a kind of passage or throat which extends toward the body of the plant. This passage has a number of hairy bits about it, which are very fuzzy, and at the end of each bit there is a sticky substance.  
When the plant opens its mouth it is evident that the trap is then set, for upon any insect entering it the lips close upon it at once, forcing it to the gummy substance of the throat. This substance has properties similar to those contained in the gastric juices of the human stomach, which help to decompose and digest the food. When so digested the food resolves itself into a liquid which is carried all over the plant to nourish and revive it.

The most marvelous thing about this new discovered species is that it can digest such food as small morsels of beef, fish and egg gelatine, some of which, dropped into the open leaf, were retained and apparently digested. At the same time anything of a starchy or fatty substance of the leaf or plant is not able to retain. It does not, therefore, close its lips upon it, and if allowed to remain in the mouth the plant will decay.—N. Y. Herald.

**Frederickton Boy's Brave Act.**  
A thrilling act of heroism, of which youthful George McKee was the hero, is reported to have taken place a few nights ago on Market street, Brighton. On the night in question a horse attached to a carriage containing a lady and child took fright near Western Avenue and dashed up the street at a dangerous rate of speed. Many men tried to stop the animal, but were unsuccessful, until Mr. McKee, after taking great risk of injury, brought the animal to a halt.—Boston Post.

George McKee is a son of Mr. Hamilton McKee, of Fredericton, and is well and favorably known, particularly as an athlete. It is learned that George was dragged upon his knees for almost the length of a block, but pluckily held to the bridal and brought the runaway to a standstill. He was pretty badly shaken up, but seriously injured.—Gleaner.

**An Office Abolished.**  
Ottawa, July 28.—The appointment of J. A. J. McKenna, as assistant Indian commissioner at Winnipeg, will not increase the expenditure. This salary of \$2,400 will be met by superannuation of T. P. Wadsworth, inspector of Indian agencies at Calgary, whose office has been abolished.  
Wadsworth's salary was \$2,400.

**REPORTS FROM SOUTH CONTINUE GOOD.**  
Copious Rains Succeed the Dry Spell, and Crops Are Helped.  
St. Louis, July 29.—Telegrams from Marshall, Booneville, Mexico, Jefferson City and Louisiana, among other points in central and northern Missouri, report heavy rains today.  
Phoenix, Pa., July 29.—Within the past twenty-four hours very heavy rainstorms have covered all of Central and Southern Arizona and extended down into Mexico. In some parts of the Salt River Valley the storm assumed extraordinary proportions and in the western part a very large quantity of water fell at Glendale. The wind storm was the worst ever known in this part of the country, causing some damage, taking roofs from the buildings. On the extreme southern portions rain has caused destruction of several miles of track on the New Mexico, and Arizona and the Arizona and Southwestern roads, and some delay has been caused on the Southern Pacific.  
The damage will be offset by the great good which the rains will do the stock and to forests in the mountains where fires have been creeping forward.  
Burlington, Iowa, July 29.—Reports received here show that the drought in the southeast of Iowa has been effectively broken by a heavy rain which lasted all night. It is believed that the rains arrived in time to largely save the corn crop in this region of the state.  
Tupelo, Miss., July 29.—In the place of dry weather reports, ruined crops and hot winds in Kansas, news comes of copious rains, unfordable streams and a restoration of confidence.  
Most of the rains have come to the east and central parts of the state, but tonight the reports from the west show the rain has extended through to the Colorado state line.  
Concordia reports that rain has been falling there for the past 48 hours at intervals, and that the situation is much improved. During a thunder storm in Concordia Carl Laumbeck, the son of a farmer, was killed by lightning.  
A despatch from Dodge City states Ford county has been deluged through and farmers are preparing to sow feed crops.  
There is hardly a point in the state that has not received rain during the past week. Corn will not be greatly helped, but ample quantities of rough feed will be raised and the outlook for stockmen is greatly improved. Abundance of water has been provided for stock where there was a great scarcity a week ago.

**FOUL, LOATHSOME, DISGUSTING CATARRH.**—Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dripping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. A. McKenna's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's fifty years' standing it's just as effective.

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