

# POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904.

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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 20, 1904.

**THE NEW YORK HERALD'S ST. JOHN ARTICLE.**

Elsewhere in this issue is reproduced a St. John despatch which appeared in the New York Herald of Monday last, under the heading "New Brunswick Eager for Treaty—Would Like Reciprocity with United States," and has been copied by the "Herald" as "St. John and New Brunswick are not at all feverish just now over our trade relations with the United States, the Herald's course in devoting a column of space to a more or less intelligent analysis of sentiment in this region, is not readily understood. The Herald is opposing Roosevelt and warmly supporting Parker, and it may be the intention is to play up the reciprocity feature of the Democratic platform at a time when Senator Lodge and other Republican leaders are believed to be opposed to any more liberal trade terms with this country.

The Herald's article is interesting enough from several standpoints, but its author purposely ignores or does not know the extent of Canada's success in increasing her markets outside the United States. Like many other journalists across the line the Herald correspondent appears to think that Canada might jump at any arrangement which the Americans cared to offer. The American idea, as a rule, is that we are ready to open our market to American manufacturers without any corresponding advantage, and that sentiment here has undergone no change within the last ten years. The Herald's version of New Brunswick opinion at this juncture will do for American consumption, but parts of it are misleading. It places the anxiety about reciprocity on the wrong side of the border.

### COURAGE ON THE BRIDGE.

"This is our last fight. Men, be brave." These are said to have been the last words of Admiral Wibault, uttered just before a shell struck the conning tower near which he stood on the ill-fated Czarevitch, and slumbered him. The message will live, though likely enough it is apocryphal, for Wibault died the death of a man who was both brave and skilful, and all the world was watching. His sortie was almost a forlorn hope from the outset, but he applied himself unflinchingly to the fearful task set for him by the inexorable course of events. The flagship, it is plain from the accounts, was the principal target of the Japanese gunners. The Russian ships paid a similar tribute to Admiral Togo, and aboard the Japanese flagship the casualties were heavy. Superiority of gun-fire, however, was with the Japanese. The Czarevitch was content to host the brunt of the attack—the fiercest known since armor clad ships were used in war, since armor clad ships were used in war.

### INSIDE THE WALLS.

Tokio, according to the latest despatches this morning, hears that Port Arthur's commander declines to surrender, and is likely to refuse even the offer to remove non-combatants before further fighting. Such an answer would not be unexpected, but it does not alter the fact that the great fortress is tottering.

For 104 days Port Arthur has been closely besieged. Its sea gate was stopped and its seaward defences were pounded long before that, by Admiral Togo, but its railway connection was good, and troops, guns, ammunition and provisions were received without interference. But on May 6 the Japanese army cut the railroad, and from that day until now Port Arthur has been forced to depend upon its own resources. Many non-combatants left the city before the investment was complete, but many remained. The garrison itself is believed to number about 30,000 men, excluding the crews of the ships. Beyond the general statement that the Russians had food and ammunition enough to withstand a prolonged siege, little accurate information concerning conditions within the walls has been obtainable.

What the sufferings of the defenders have been must be guessed from the fact that the city's outer works have been all but constantly under fire from sea or land, or from both, and that vigilance and activity by day and by night have been necessary. Thousands of wounded have crowded such hospitals as the fortress supports. From the fleet and from such batteries as Nanshan Hill, have come an army of cripples to aid in the work of the siege, and to increase the terror of the siege, and to increase the work which falls upon the men who are still fit for duty. Week after week the danger has been increased and the hospital list has grown. Almost daily there has been fighting on the landward defences. At length the siege train of the Japanese, which includes many heavy mortars, has been pushed so near until its most susceptible sections of the city have been

hopeless did they leave her to her fate and seek to save themselves by flight. One correspondent writes that men who lived through the battle on the Czarevitch were rendered deaf by the reports of her guns and the enemy's shells and that the hair of some turned grey, and a description of the ship when she reached port goes far to show that on board her none of the terrors attending a naval battle was wanting. The cruiser Askold was simply riddled above the water line. Steadfast courage under such conditions must arouse admiration everywhere. The Russians began the war with a fleet in Eastern waters equal to the entire navy of Japan. At this stage of the struggle they are powerless in those waters. Bravery could not combat bravery augmented by better initiative and better tactics and strategy.

The Powers are studying the lessons of these recent fleet actions. The heavy battleship, somewhat discredited in the early part of the war, is regaining its old position as the backbone of all sea power. Its value may be reduced in the next war by the performances of the submarine, to the development of which increasing attention is given. In practice off Newport last week a cruiser which had been warned against attack in broad daylight was unable to detect the approach of the submarine torpedo boat Shark. The Shark, invisible, yet able to steer straight to its prey, came to the surface close to the cruiser and signalled that she had discharged a torpedo. That was the first information the cruiser had of the submarine's approach. The vessel was then so near together that the destruction of the larger one, in warfare, would have been inevitable. And no adequate protection against creations of the Shark type has yet been found.

### THE SOUTH'S DISGRACE.

The law's delay, usually the excuse for lynching outrages in the Southern States, cannot be pleaded in extenuation of the ferocious inhumanity of the Georgia mob which Tuesday burned two negroes at the stake. These men had been tried for murder and arson and were to be hanged early in September. There was no chance for them to escape. The ends of justice would surely have been met. The prisoners had accomplices who were under arrest, and it was intended to make use of the testimony of the condemned men in punishing their associates.

But the Georgia mob did not desire merely a legal execution. The savage desire for terrorism and torture ruled these "leading citizens," and they have committed an appalling crime and disgraced the commonwealth whose laws and military authority they have defied. A military guard surrounded the prison, but the militia had no ball cartridge, and the mob knew it. How the secret became known, or why troops on riot duty were without useful ammunition does not appear. In these matters someone either blundered or connived. The soldiers made some pretence of resistance with their bayonets, but it must have been for pretence merely.

### TOWNS AND NAMES.

An Ottawa contemporary suggests, somewhat late in the day, that the Post Office department refuse to establish new offices with names the same as any already in the post office guide. To show how necessary such advice is it cites the following towns whose names lead to confusion:

Bristol, N. B.; Bristol, Que.; Bristol, P. E. I.; Burlington, Ont.; Burlington, P. E. I.; Burlington, N. S.; Campbell Settlement, Kings, N. B.; Campbell Settlement, York, N. B.; Chelsea, Que.; Chelsea, N. S.; Clarence (Russell Co.), Ont.; Clarence, N. S.; Cornwall, Ont.; Cornwall, P. E. I.; Fort William, P. E. I.; Fort William, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Hamilton, P. E. I.; Hastings, Ont.; Hastings, N. S.; Kingston, N. B.; Kingston, Ont.; Kingston, N. B.; St. John, Que.; Sherbrooke, Que.; Sherbrooke, N. S.

Letters go astray or are delayed, and the public and the department are annoyed. In some instances financial loss results from the confusion. Every town the name of which is duplicated elsewhere will be ready to suggest that the others choose a new name at once. And as that would lead to much more confusion than now prevails, we shall probably have to worry along as it is. But the suggestion that the department guard against further repetition, in establishing new offices, is good.

added to the peril and toil of the besieged. How much of the truth do the defenders know? Of the supplies of food and ammunition in the city their information is presumably accurate. They know how many, or how few, able-bodied men can now be mustered to repel assault. Of the repeated shattering of the Russian fleet, and its last great failure to escape or beat off the enemy, they must know the whole story and its significance. But of the other events of the war they are doubtless ignorant. General Stoessel's rule, it may be assumed, is one of iron, and information from without and of a nature calculated to dishearten the garrison, has no doubt been confined to his headquarters. The defenders probably do not even know, as all the rest of the world does, that the Japanese have offered to remove all non-combatants and to treat the garrison humanely and with consideration if the Russian commander will capitulate. It may have been his policy to encourage the belief that no mercy is to be expected in case the fortress falls. Russians who have met the forces of Kuroki and Oku farther north and have been defeated by them, know the Japanese for humane conquerors, but within the walls of the beleaguered city another picture of the islanders may have been painted and accepted as true.

The Russian fighters well and long behind walls, and will suffer much with resignation. Yet by storm or by capitulation Port Arthur now appears to be almost within the grasp of the besiegers. Even if the rank and file of the defenders expect relief from without, and believe Russia is lying on fields farther north, the Japanese grip has tightened so within the last few days that the end must be regarded as at hand. There will be repeated rumors of Port Arthur's fall, perhaps, but definite news that it is taken would not be surprising at any time now. When the end does come the true story of what has transpired in the city will be worth hearing. In the meantime General Kuroki's march makes little progress, either toward Harbin or Tokio, in which last place he believed he had urgent business, some months ago.

### JAPAN'S NEW THREAT.

International law is being severely strained as a result of the Russian naval defeats in the Far East, and Japan's latest threat to the effect that her navy will seize the Russian cruiser Askold and a Russian destroyer which sought shelter at Shanghai, opens a new field for speculation. Russia was understood to assent to the disarmament of these vessels, but they have not been disarmed. As cripples they are entitled to a haven, but if they are still armed and able to navigate, China has broken her neutrality by permitting them to remain in port. The Chinese, however, say the vessels are unseaworthy. This Japan does not believe. Yet Japan has no right to protest against repairs made solely for purposes of seaworthiness, in other respects the Russians comply with the code. The foreign consuls at Shanghai are said to be determined to preserve the neutrality of the port, but they may differ in deciding which nation is blame-worthy. The British have been content with remaining China of her duty, and apparently propose that China, Japan and Russia shall settle the matter among themselves. Consuls of other nations may be disposed to resent Japan's attitude in threatening to cut the ships out, and it may be assumed that Japan believes the threat will be sufficient to force China to expel them or declare that the Russians themselves have violated the neutrality by remaining while refusing or neglecting to disarm.

While so many other important questions are pending it would seem that the Shanghai incident is being exaggerated, but Japan may intend to use Shanghai as an answer to complaints about her own conduct at the Foo. It is for China to act. Much as she may have desired to avoid complications she must decide at once whether the Russians can stay or must go. Britain, Germany and France have really nothing to do in these cases. A decision referring to captures in neutral waters, much quoted now, is that of Justice Story, who held that "a capture made within neutral waters is, as between enemies, deemed, to all intents and purposes, rightful; it is only by the neutral sovereign that its legal validity can be called in question; and as to him and him only it is to be considered void, and if the enemy has no rights whatsoever, and if the neutral sovereign omits or declines to interpose a claim, the property is condemnable."

If Japan should cut out the Askold and it should afterwards appear that the Russians had so acted as to keep within their rights, China could demand reparation. During the Civil War, in 1862, the Confederate cruiser Florida was taken out of the port of Bahia by the Federal warship Wachusett. Brazil complained, and the United States government punished the Wachusett's commander and dismissed the consul who advised him to attack. The Florida had not been at the bottom of the sea. The Federal ship saluted the Brazilian flag in apology. Thus if Japan does not restore the destroyer taken from Che Foo she will refuse on the ground that China had permitted the Russians to use

other purposes which are improper on neutral territory. It is likely that Japan, at Shanghai, will stick to transactions which she can defend in international law. If she should overstep the line somewhat it is difficult to see what can be done about it, since Russia is helpless at sea, and China's sole desire is to be friendly with the winner of the present war.

### THE HERALD'S DISCOVERIES, HERE AND AT HOME.

The New York Herald man, having decided that New Brunswick desires reciprocity though it does not hope to get it, has moved upon Halifax, and proceeds to represent that city as Loyalist, and British, but still favorable to a large measure of reciprocity with the United States. The inference is that, as the Herald believes reciprocity one of the most important questions involved in the presidential election, and as these provinces are represented by the Herald as favoring a treaty, Judge Parker should be elected, and Washington should make terms with Ottawa. Inferentially, too, St. John and Halifax are in favor of Judge Parker and opposed to Colonel Roosevelt. But even if Judge Parker is elected there will be some likelihood that Washington will offer terms which Canada would look at, much as these provinces might desire fair trade terms. The Herald is hunting for Parker, and apparently believes that he can win, but the Herald knows well enough the obstacles which any but judicious reciprocity will encounter in congress.

Before the New York newspaper sent a representative to Canada it printed an article in which a United States senator was quoted as using this language: "There are famous men in the United States senate right now who would approve of a war of conquest in Patagonia, or a free trade treaty with Abyssinia, but if you asked to get them to vote for reciprocity or trade unity between Canada and the United States, they would say: 'Never! It would hurt the fish business of Gloucester, Massachusetts!' or, 'It would wipe out two lumber camps in Chippewa County, Minnesota!' And they would sit up nights making combinations with senatorial friends to beat the proposed treaty. That's the way it has been for twenty-five years."

"Most of them know we ought to have a commercial agreement with Canada, but a few are afraid of their isolated constituents and the rest don't know or care a rap about anything except re-election. The few are strong enough to swing the vote, and so far the people of the country haven't bothered so that you could hear them. But they will. That very business of reciprocal trade or commercial unity with Canada will be an issue some day, and it would better be pretty soon or never, because the Canucks have been pretty decent about it, and they're just about tired of us."

It appears from this senator's views that the Herald must do a vast amount of missionary work in the Republic, and do it in a hurry, or the reciprocity jig is up. That the Herald will be able within the next few years to lead congress to offer such terms as this country could now accept is extremely unlikely. The American idea is an enlarged market for the goods of the United States, even most of those who are talking reciprocity today, Canada and Russia are considered as buyers not as sellers. The sort of reciprocity the Americans want is not reciprocal. The Herald must change all that, and quickly, or fail. And it will fail.

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### THE UNHAPPY TURK.

The Sultan now knows the worst. It has been revealed to him by the Brooklyn Eagle, which says: "We are not suffering as much from the misconduct of the Turks as we have been for previous occasions, and there is no cause for war, but it is just as well to have Turkey understand our purposes, which are to bring about a peaceful and honorable settlement of the Turkish question."

taught to the young Mohammedans, fill her palaces with American crochets, pianos and chandeliers, replace her rugs with Yonkers carpets and accomplish the miracle of separating her from her religion and her money. She may as well submit to these efforts on her behalf with a good grace.

If the Eagle had spoken sooner the Turk might have preferred war to some or all of these innovations. The Eagle does not say that American pork is to be forced upon the pork-forbidding Mohammedans whose religion forbids its use, but that is contemplated also. Even American pork will do the Turks no great harm, but if they knew that the Chicago pig was to accompany the American chromo they might even yet give the American minister his passport.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Georgia's citizens are so pleased with their recent murders that they are planning an extensive campaign of slaughter. The authorities are still talking, but they have done nothing.

Four months ago General Kurovskin said he would assume with \$50,000 men the middle of August with \$50,000 men. For some weeks he has been trying to save about half that number from defeat and capture.

The Baptists will discuss church union now. Will they go as far as the Presbyterians? The Messenger and Visitor is somewhat non-committal, but it evidently hopes that progress will be made at the convention.

A careful reading of the newspapers of the Dominion, of all shades of politics, gives the reader the impression that if any editor knows just when the elections are coming he is most successful in concealing his knowledge. The advice generally given is to the effect that the people who are always ready are never caught napping.

Many questions of great interest in the Maritime Provinces came up at the Maritime Board of Trade meeting in Moncton yesterday, and in some St. John is particularly interested. The matter of the express companies and the I. C. R. developed a lively discussion. The board was unanimous in asking the government to grant the preference only to goods coming through Canadian ports, a matter which was discussed at some length recently in parliament.

War is cruel yet the victors are not often so after the fighting. The crew of the Russian cruiser Rurik numbered 708. Of these the Japanese received 60 before the crew of rescue was one of considerable number. The Americans, after wrecking the crew's ships, rescued hundreds of Spaniards at the imminent risk of their own lives. The Japanese have made a great record in this respect. They are great fighters, and their ideals in war are high.

Minneapolis, not content with the New York experiment, is to go farther. It is to have a combination church, tavern, and theatre, all in one building. The entrance to the tavern will be in the main entry of the church and theatre. The building is now in process of construction for the Rev. Dr. Morrill of the People's Church by one "Toose" Rogers, who is the proprietor of a half dozen ordinary liquor saloons. "Toose" believes in the Rev. Dr. Morrill, and the Rev. Dr. Morrill believes in the regeneration of the saloon. "If the people will drink," he says, "let them drink in a righteous cause. We will donate the profits to some worthy charity."

Of which the New York Globe says: "Several years ago a delegate to a national convention, who was endowed with the glad tidings of Geneva, and began his speech with this introductory sentence: 'I come from a state which produces a whiskey so fine that it makes impudence a virtue.' Some of the delegates should be obtained by the Rev. Dr. Morrill and 'Toose' Rogers for dispensation in their home of Religion, Rum, and Recreation. With that kind of liquor on tap, no one could say that the project was not in the interest of true religion, morality, and virtue."

A curious piece of newspaper enterprise is that of the Boston Journal, which publishes with its regular issue a facsimile of two pages of the Journal of April 10, 1865, containing the news of Lee's surrender to Grant. The principal despatch of that date appears under the heading: "Gloria in Excelsis Deo!—Surrender of Gen. Lee and His Whole Army." The editorial on the news begins in this way: "No words of ours, certainly, can presume to express the mighty joy with which the glad tidings of General Lee's surrender have been received. Words alone are utterly inadequate to the occasion. As we write, strains of jubilation music are floating on the air, thousands of flags are flying, and shouts of exultation are heard on every hand. What though the April skies are lowering and the raindrops are beginning to fall? No summer morn ever seemed fairer and sweeter than this which heralds the return of peace—and such a glorious peace!—to our dear native land. The muses are coming together as if by some divine impulse, that eye may answer to eye, and tongue to tongue, and heart to heart, while all turn in grateful homage to Him whose arm has been underneath us through the depths of our trial, and who alone hath given us the victory at last. To Him, also, are turning in this hour—far removed from the turbulence of public rejoicing—the happy and now contented hearts of mothers and wives and children, who, in secret, are shedding tears, hot, pushing tears, not of joy, and distress, but of gratitude, of exultation, and of love."

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**J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier,**  
199 and 201 Union Street.

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Costs about 10 per cent more but runs 20 per cent further than any other brand and is therefore cheapest for farmers to use. Strong as the strongest.

If your dealers cannot supply you write to  
**W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.,**  
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Man and the Things.  
And Hubbard penned a poem, and he sent it to the Times, and they printed it just as he wrote it—Anest MS.

(In respectful imitation of Mr. Hubbard's Kipling's verse in yesterday's Times, it is humbly suggested that the imitation is at all events not more unintelligible than the original.)

Oh ye who hold your crickit blue  
Not this time do I you pursue,  
You fannelled fools, with flouts and flings  
Look! Here is print the post-sign—  
The oldest tale since Earth began  
With rhyme and rhythm workings—  
"Once on a time there was a man."

Republican his darts he threw  
Once on a time at Thorne and Kings.  
He later with his family crew  
From Birmingham to town took wings.  
He cautioned them, he pulled the strings,  
He worked the wires, he launched the  
And promised all No End of Things—  
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of party wallings flew  
Before his Irish questionings.  
He smited the party straight in two  
And snatched the party wings to boot,  
Until the last he got his cue  
Well settled in the swim of Things,  
Once on a time there was a man.

Tariff Commission blocks the view  
With paragraphs by underlings,  
No caucus and no caucus there, true,  
Nor needs the song that H'was sings—  
The just "no simple" song that brings  
The wits to boot, the wits to boot,  
The more you tax you chespen things—  
Once on a time there was a man.

A puzzled word demands a clue,  
The pendulum full circle swings,  
And Liberal dreamers dream aces  
Of Herts and Shropshire harvestings.  
To him at grips a people sings  
In grim cadences to laugh his plan,  
The people just won't have his things!  
Once—our time—his not the man!  
—Westminster Gazette.

**REGINALD VANDERBILT**  
SHOWED QUICK WIT

Reginald Vanderbilt, admirably dressed, sat in his box at the Philadelphia Horse Show. "He is no fool," an elderly Philadelphiaian said of the young man. "Had he not been born rich he would have made a great success in life. I'll tell you his hat blew off. Quick as a flash young Vanderbilt reached for his hat box, and tossed it out of the window after his hat. A shout of laughter arose."

"What on earth did you do that for?" everybody said. "You don't expect your hat box to bring your hat back, do you?" "I do," replied the young man. "There's no name in the hat, but my full name and address are on the box. They'll be found together, and both will be forwarded to me promptly."

An evening session of the association was begun at 8 p. m., when eminent educators and well known public men made speeches along educational lines to a large audience. The opening speech was made by Principal David Solomon of the normal school here, who began his address by referring to Truro as one of the most important educational centres of the province. He was glad to see so many delegates present from every part of Nova Scotia, and to see that they represented so many diverse interests.

President Hannell, of King's College, Windsor, was the next speaker. He pictured what he considered to be the ideal teacher, who was born and not made. He was one to stimulate individualism in his pupil, to bring out the originality of his charge. But he must have enthusiasm, and that was often of more importance than experience, though both were needed.

Dr. A. McDonald, of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, gave an able discourse on psychology, which was much appreciated; and he was followed by President Thos. Trotter, of Acadia University, who asserted that the highest ideals should be embodied in the teaching profession. Education, he said, was tributary to life, and life was the response of one's being to the universe about him and to the God above him. Therefore the business of education was to awake this response. Education was not merely confined to the schools and colleges, but the occasional forces which came in contact with us often did more to develop our minds and characters.

Hon. Attorney-General Longley, of Halifax, in his speech, made mention of the consolidation of schools throughout the country, which, he thought, would eventually be found to be very successful. He spoke on various phases of education in a very able manner.

Dr. John Forrest, president of Dalhousie University, who made the concluding speech, confined his remarks to a plea for increased salaries of school teachers.

John Doyle, of Big Harbour, had a tooth extracted when he was 48 years old, sixteen years ago, it being the only one that ever troubled him, and now the vacant place is occupied by a new one that began to grow two years ago, so that the set is complete. This is a remarkable

Just Fruit.  
There's no "medicine" in "Fruit-atives"—no drugs—no poisons. "Fruit-atives" are the only preventive principles of health that are prescribed in the Bible. They are the secret process of keeping your system in perfect health. They are more effective than the fruit of the tree.  
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Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Bilious Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, such as nature intended them to be cured—with Fruit-atives. Cure yourself with Nature's cure that never fails.  
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