

## GERMAN TARIFF RETALIATION.

In response to inquiries as to what effect the promulgation of the new German tariff, with its maximum and minimum schedules, may have upon the trade of the United States, the "Bureau of Statistics at Washington" has issued a statement pointing out that there is no treaty containing a "most-favored-nation" clause now in existence between the United States and the German Empire. Under the present German tariff imports from the United States have been subject to the lower or "conventional" set of duties, at first under the so-called "Saratoga convention" of 1892, and later by virtue of the commercial agreement between the United States and Germany of July 10th, 1900. By the terms of the latter agreement the United States was granted the conventional rates of duties fixed by the commercial treaties of 1891-1894 by Germany, in consideration of the reduction of duties, authorized by the Dingley Act of 1897, on argols, brandies, wines, paintings and statuary imported from Germany into the United States. This agreement may be terminated by either country at any time upon giving three months' notice; and as the treaties of 1891-4 with the above-named countries which govern the tariff rates now will expire on March 1st, 1906, the agreement of 1900 will necessarily expire on that date, unless sooner terminated. The importance of the United States to German foreign commerce is seen from the fact that that country holds first rank among the nations from which Germany receives its imports and third rank among countries of destination of German exports, while in the foreign commerce of the United States Germany is second only to Great Britain both in the export and import trade. The total exports of Germany to foreign countries increased from \$750,000,000 in 1891, the year of the adoption of commercial treaties, to \$1,243,000,000 in the year 1904, showing an increase of about 65 per cent. During the same period the imports from Germany into the United States increased from \$97,000,000 in the fiscal year 1891 to \$109,000,000 in 1904, or about 12 per cent. The imports from the United States into Germany increased in the same years from \$96,000,000 to nearly \$225,000,000, or more than 134 per cent.

In the case of a number of products, each constituting an important item in the import trade of Germany with the United States, the conventions do not affect the autonomous rates. Among these are leather, the increases of duty on which, as compared with the existing rates, range from 40 to 67 per cent, according to quality; cottonseed oil, with the duty raised 25 per cent, for oil made unfit for consumption (rancid); and 214 per cent, for oil fit for human consumption; bacon, with an increase of duty of 60 per cent; tallow, 23 per cent; sewing machines, 45 per cent; typewriters, 150 per cent; lumber, from 57 per cent to 100 per cent, according to kind. For the other products the new conventional rates show some reductions as compared with the autonomous rates, but they are in most cases considerably higher than the existing rates. As illustrations of this may be mentioned the increases of rates of duty on prepared beef, which amount to 252 per cent, under the new autonomous and 105 per cent, under the new conventional tariffs, as compared with the existing tariff; cycles, with the respective increases of duty of 525 per cent, and 315 per cent; flour, 158 per cent, and 40 per cent, etc.

As the event of a tariff war, the new German tariff law authorities the government to impose arbitrary additions to the autonomous rates, as follows: "Dutiable goods proceeding from States that treat German ships or products less favorably than those of other nations may, without prejudice to the tariff duties, be burdened with a surtax ranking up to 100 per cent, of the tariff duty imposed on such goods, or even with a surtax equivalent to the total value of the goods themselves. Goods free of duty in virtue of the tariff may, under the same conditions, be taxed with a duty not exceeding 50 per cent, ad valorem." The new tariff law will remain in force at least until the close of the year 1917.

## THE NATIONAL RIVALS.

Naval officers in Russia are reported to be disgusted because Witte and Komura have kissed each other and declared for peace. Russian naval officers conducted themselves with such skill and gallantry and succeeded so admirably in all engagements that they are justified in ardently desiring further opportunities of distinguishing themselves. Perhaps if there were any Russian men-of-war left and there were remote possibilities of naval officers being sent forth again in the forlorn hope of defeating Togo the braggaris would be as thankful as the Russian peasantry, who have borne the bulk of the hardships and the losses of the war, at the idea of a treaty of peace being signed.

It is characteristic of the Japanese that they have little to say respecting the terms upon which peace has been brought about. They accept the situation philosophically, in the consciousness that they have gained all they sought, and possibly more than they expected, by drawing the sword. They could have secured little more by pushing their enemy to extremities. Russia has been driven back to her proper position on

the continent of Asia. Her ambitions and aspirations respecting the Pacific ocean have been as effectively crushed as her designs upon India have been checked by the British. If Japan had crowded the Muscovite up into the farther north at a cost of life and treasure that must have increased with every league gained, she might in time have been burdened with a task that was beyond her powers, because her neighbor would never have been satisfied until she had re-established herself in the acquired territory. As it is, the heartfelt expression of relief involuntarily uttered by M. Witte, and which could not be concealed even in his exclamations of triumph over his alleged diplomatic victory, indicate that Russia is satisfied and that the peace established between the two powers is likely to be permanent. Japan emerges from the strife crowded with honor as having contended for a principle, putting aside the temptation to profit pecuniarily by the undoubted extremity of her adversary.

## THE ROOSEVELT DYNASTY.

Now that the war is over and pressure upon the space of newspapers has been relieved writers for the press of this continent will have an opportunity to consider things "that really matter." Already a beginning has been made. President Roosevelt has gained fame for the manner in which he brought Russia and Japan together in the persons of M. Witte and Baron Komura, commanding them in his usual emphatic style to "love one another, Gosh darn ye!" Then the congratulations Mr. Roosevelt has received from the crowned heads of Europe emphasize the fact that the President of the United States has at last attained the place to which his rank as the head of the greatest of nations and his natural, commanding, attributes as a man entitle him. But the President is not the only member of a distinguished family who is prominent in the public eye at the present time. The press of Canada has not paid all the attention it ought to have given to the travels and adventures of one who is known as "Princess Alice of Washington." Miss Roosevelt, it ought to be known, has been, in company with Secretary Taft, visiting American possessions in the East, where she was received with royal honors, and, in one instance, was tendered a royal matrimonial alliance. This imperial procession has been the subject of considerable comment in the columns of the scoffing press of the East. The remarks are of course tempered in some degree by the political bias and the geographical location of the commentators. The democrats of the United States are humorously sarcastic in their comments; the Canadians, who have not yet become familiar with all the details or the possibilities of the "complex life," indulge in good-natured badinage. The New York Times says the proposal of marriage by the Sultan of Sulu to the daughter of the President of the United States is the climax of the junket, in a certain sense. Contemporary portraits of that monarch are flattering. Here is one, from Mr. Savage-Landor's "Gems of the East":

"The Sultan, a depraved, weak, sullen, conceited and most contemptible looking person, received us with an air of mixed superiority and boredom. He yawned whenever any of the American gentlemen spoke to him, and copiously expectorated red-hot saliva, the flow being stimulated by his betel-nut and lime-chewing mixture, of which his mouth and lips were reeking in a disgusting manner."

No American belle could be pre-possessed by an offer of marriage from the potentate. But it is, of course, possible that the monarch's views in the proposal were "merely political," like those of Mirabeau in abolishing the Parliament of Paris. It may have struck him that he would get the start of the neighboring kingslets of the archipelago by a dynastic alliance with his "suzerain." This conception goes to show that the Sultan is not familiar with our system of government and does not understand that his present suzerain will be a simple citizen in four years. What we are mainly concerned about, however, is the official acquiescence of Secretary Taft and his party in the cruel Spanish sport of bull fighting, which it seems they condoned by attendance. We shall be much disappointed if a quavering from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union does not rend the welkin when that shameful thing is known. As a matter of fact, we are at a certain disadvantage in undertaking to govern strange and alien people by force of the average opinion of the American man and, a fortiori, of the American woman.

Says the Toronto Star: Alice Roosevelt is making a royal progress through the American dependencies. At present she is touring the Philippines, and is everywhere received with acclaim. The Sultan of Sulu has offered her his hand in marriage, which seems a rather abrupt procedure, and without that ceremony that should attend a marriage negotiation between royal personages. But the American press is delighted, and in scarce headlines proclaims that "Alice Roosevelt is offered a throne." The honor to Miss Roosevelt is, however, somewhat impaired by the recollection that the Sultan of Sulu is a much-married man already, and probably adds to his collection of wives every attractive American girl who arrives at Jolo, and is willing to join his establishment.

Since Miss Roosevelt went away on

her trip her every movement has been recorded in the American press as if she were the empress of a devoted people. When she goes for a drive all America must know of it. What she wore when driving; who sat beside her; what she ate on her return, must be set forth for the delight of—shall we say?—her people in America.

## THE NEW PROVINCES.

(From Friday's AdLib.) To-day witnesses the establishment of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The boundary between the provinces is what is known as the fourth survey meridian, which corresponds to the 110th meridian west of Greenwich. This crosses the C. P. R. near Walsh station, which is 32 miles east of Medicine Hat. The northern boundary of both is the 60th parallel, which is the same as that of British Columbia, and the two provinces embrace all the region between that parallel on the north, the international boundary on the south, British Columbia on the west and Manitoba on the east. The area of each is a little under 300,000 square miles.

Alberta contains the following important centers of population: Edmonton, Calgary, Strathcona, Macleod, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe and other minor towns. Most of the southern quarter of the province is included in what is known as the semi-arid belt, and very extensive irrigation projects have been inaugurated. One of these is that of the C. P. R., which aims at the utilization of 3,000,000 acres lying east of Calgary. No part of the so-called semi-arid belt is naturally unfit for crop-raising, and in some places all it, practically speaking, enjoys sufficient moisture to make farming profitable, but in most years irrigation is needed. It is the great range country, and thousands of cattle roam over it. Of less magnitude than the irrigation enterprise of the C. P. R. is that of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company, with headquarters at Lethbridge. This company will furnish water to something like 300,000 acres. The effect of these enterprises and hundreds of smaller undertakings upon the agriculture of southern Alberta will be very great. Northern Alberta has ample moisture for the successful production of crops. For the most part the country is timbered with poplar, spruce and other woods. In some places are extensive forests of great commercial value. Alberta is traversed by the South Saskatchewan, the North Saskatchewan, the Athabasca, the Peace and numerous tributaries of these rivers. It contains many lakes, the principal being Lesser Slave lake, Hay lake, Claire lake, and the western half of Athabasca lake.

The southwestern part of Saskatchewan is in the semi-arid belt, but the remainder of the province, which embraces at least five-sixths of its area, has ample precipitation for all purposes. Saskatchewan contains the following centers of population: Regina, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Moosomin, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Yorkton and others. In the northern and northeastern sections there is considerable forest, much of it commercially valuable. It is traversed by the South Saskatchewan, the North Saskatchewan, the Peace and other rivers of the Winnipeg system, the Churchill and its tributaries, flowing into Hudson Bay, and some of the branches of the Great Mackenzie system. Besides the eastern half of Athabasca, it contains many lakes, especially toward the north, the largest is Reindeer, but numerous others are quite extensive bodies of water.

The percentage of waste land in the 600,000 square miles comprising these two provinces is probably less than is to be found in any other part of the world of equal area. Where the soil is not adapted to farming or cattle raising, it will be of great value as a timber preserve. The fresh water fisheries are the greatest known. Of coal and iron there are abundant deposits. In every respect these provinces constitute a region fitted to be the home of a large population and a high civilization. The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern are at present the chief arteries of traffic, but they will shortly be supplemented by the Grand Trunk Pacific, and these three great systems with their branches will afford every facility of communication that can possibly be required.

Edmonton is the provisional capital of Alberta. It is a beautifully situated city on the North Saskatchewan, and is growing with great rapidity. It will be a point in common to the Canadian Northern, which will reach there this autumn, the Canadian Pacific, which owns the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, and the Grand Trunk Pacific. It will also be the central point of numerous branch lines. The North Saskatchewan is a navigable stream. The provisional capital of Saskatchewan is Regina, situated on the C. P. R., a city that is steadily increasing in population and importance. The Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R. extends northward from Regina, and it is the intention of the Grand Trunk Pacific to build a branch to the city. The respective legislatures of the provinces will determine whether

or not the permanent capitals shall be at the points named.

The granting of provincial autonomy to these two parts of Canada is rendered necessary by the remarkable increase of the population and the great industrial development, which has taken place during the last eight or nine years. It is simply the truth to say that up to 1890, when the Liberals came into office, progress throughout the Northwest Territories was very unsatisfactory. It may have been no one's fault, and probably was not, but the fact that under Liberal management a new state of things was inaugurated, and the rapid filling up of the country and the construction of new lines of railway have taken place, bears the most eloquent testimony to the wisdom with which that management has been conducted. If it can be claimed that the Conservatives gave Canada the Northwest and a line of railway traversing it, a matter which can only be admitted with many qualifications, it can with greater truth be claimed that the Liberals gave Canada two new provinces, by inaugurating a policy of immigration and assistance to railway construction, which made their establishment possible. To-day is one of the proudest in the political life of the great Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who at Edmonton will participate in the ceremonies appertaining to the beginning of the new order of things.

But there is much more than a party triumph in this happy event. It is a source of national pride. A chain of provinces extends from ocean to ocean. The "great lone land" is lone no longer, and its past greatness, which was only chiefly of dimensions, is being supplemented with greatness of another kind. September 1st, 1905, marks an era in Canadian history, because it emphasizes the inspiring fact that the progress of the country is proceeding with unprecedented as well as with most gratifying rapidity. The family of provinces welcome their new sisters. The original confederation of four, embracing 515,000 square miles, most of the settled area of the near the Atlantic frontier, has increased to nine, with an area of more than 1,500,000 square miles besides vast unorganized territories and a population distributed across eighty-one degrees of longitude, or nearly one-quarter of the way around the globe, and across fifteen degrees of latitude, or one-sixth of the distance between the Equator and the Pole. To be a Canadian, citizen of such a land and entitled to share in the development of its possibilities, is a proud privilege.

## PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE.

Victoria's growing time is at hand. The extensive advertising which the city has recently received and the new interest taken in its welfare by the C. P. R. will unquestionably lead to the city and vicinity receiving very much more attention than it ever has during the course of its whole history. There are other factors, which will have an important bearing upon its growth. During the last few years the prairie regions have been favored with very large crops, and the consequence thereof is many people there who can sell out their farms to good advantage, and with what they thus receive add what they have been able to accumulate be able to retire to a very large degree from active business. The expansion of provincial industries is creating a growing class of individuals, who for one reason or another choose Victoria as a residence. It is impossible to deny that, while the surroundings of the city are very beautiful, the available area for first class residences within spacious grounds is limited, and this is not because there are not many admirable sites, but because of the lack of facilities for getting to them. The subject is a wide one, and only one phase of it can be mentioned to-day. A short time ago a newspaper correspondent spoke of the benefit that would accrue from the extension of the Douglas street tram line out towards Cordova Bay. The matter ought not to be allowed to drop, although it is submitted that a belt line connecting the Douglas street line with the Spring Ridge line and extending out as far as the Cedar Hill church would be better than a line running only one way.

This is, of course, not a public matter. It is an enterprise which the tramway people and the landowners along any proposed route must determine for themselves; but it would be of such great public benefit that it may be properly mentioned in the press. Such a line would bring a large and very desirable area of good land, much of it fit for fruit raising and containing very many exceedingly eligible localities for country houses, practically within the city. It would take in Swan and Lost lakes, two very pretty sheets of water, around the shores of which many attractive homes could be located. Another plan of suburban tramway extension would be a belt line from Spring Ridge out through Oaklands and then by way of Lansdowne street to Cadboro Bay road and down that road to unite with the existing line at the Willows. Such a circuit would serve some of the most fertile land and some of the finest residential localities in the vicinity of Victoria.

And now the time has come, when the sportsman, arrayed in all the pride and panoply of war, goeth out to the woods, and proceeds with a mistake a man similarly accoutred for anything ranging between a cock pheasant and an antlered elk.

## AFTER PEACE, WHAT?

There was a time, not very long ago, when we used to talk about the awakening of the Orient and what we all-vanquishing Anglo-Saxons were going to do with China and Japan, when the process had been accomplished. Well, it has been accomplished. Japan is exceedingly wide awake, and China is rubbing her eyes preparatory to shaking off her centuries-long sleep. We are not planning what we will do with those countries quite as much as we were. On the contrary, we are beginning to wonder what they will do with us. The war is over. Japan has obtained more than she went into it to get. Her statesmen, with profound wisdom, have declined to pursue a war merely for the sake of compelling a payment of money. In promptness of action at the outset, in perfection of plans throughout the whole campaign, in her treatment of the enemy who either wounded or otherwise fell into her hands, in the wisdom of her generals and admirals, in the courage and devotion of her soldiers and sailors and in her magnanimity in the hour of triumph, the Island Empire, which within a generation emerged from what we are pleased to call barbarism, has established a record without peer in the history of mankind. Doubtless there have been many nations, which, in some of the respects above mentioned, have reached as high a standard as Japan, but none has ever equalled her in all of them. She has turned to advantage the greatest discoveries of a civilization, to which she was until yesterday, so to speak, a stranger; she has exhibited the best characteristics of the Christian religion, to which she has not yet acknowledged any obligation. In Japan we have a nation with ideals, and without ideals no nation can become great, or being great can maintain its greatness. Of China we cannot yet say as much, but we dare not expect less. We know something about Chinamen in British Columbia. We say many things about them to their discredit, but no one has ever yet called them fools. The more we learn of them the more incurable they appear. What is true of individuals is very likely to be true of the nation made up of such individuals.

The resources of China are almost incomprehensible. In two items, coal and iron, the single province of Shansi leads the world. These things are the greatest factors in our civilization. To develop them there is at hand the greatest available supply of labor to be found in the world. Much of this labor is of the lowest kind only, but Chinese workmen are industrious, sober and economical. Chinese mechanics, while they seem to lack initiative, easily learn all processes used in the arts. Close at hand are the Japanese, who have shown that they possess the faculty of invention and improvement in a high degree. This is a tremendous combination for Occidental people to face. Considerable faith in the destiny of the white races is necessary to enable us to regard the outlook with equanimity.

Capt. Olive Phillips Wolley has but one request to make; that if he is to be sent, to Great Britain as immigration envoy extraordinary of British Columbia, that he be dispatched while his friends are in power. The Captain doubtless means the Conservative government when he speaks of his friends. But if the Liberals were in office, as Capt. Wolley seems to think they will be soon, they surely would not refuse to receive him. They are a comparatively tolerant people in Great Britain. Of does the Captain mean to convey his belief that with the advent of the Liberals in the mother country, as with the return to power of Liberals in Canada, the desire on the part of the people to emigrate would cease with the concurrent return of prosperity?

General Lord Kitchener is said to have gained prestige in his late controversy with Lord Curzon of Kedleston. But it is not likely Kitchener cares very much about the prestige, so long as he has gained his point.

The consumption of gunpowder has ceased in Asia, but the balance will be maintained by the opening of the shooting season to-morrow in America.

## SUSPECTS IN CUSTODY.

Two Men Arrested Charged With the Murder of Philip H. Ross and His Wife.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1.—Charged with the murder of Philip H. Ross and his wife and the burning of their saloon at Kerryston to conceal the evidences of their crime, Adam Moore, a negro, and John Dallas, who came from Louisiana in the same gang to work in the Kerry sawmill several months ago, have been arrested by officers of the city and county. After the men were taken into custody a deputy sheriff succeeded in eliciting from Moore a virtual confession of the crime committed last Sunday. A letter which had been received by the murdered man was found on Moore's person. Dallas said that he never had been in Kerryston.

## VISITORS LTADING.

Philadelphia Cricketers Made 105 in the First Innings and Canadians Scored 73.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—In the cricket match here the Gentlemen of Philadelphia made 105 runs in their first innings and the Gentlemen of Eastern Canada 73. The Canadians have started their second innings.



## THE MAN AND THE SOIL CITY LIFE COMPARED.

It is a fact that our cities are being over-crowded with young men coming from the country to learn their livelihood in the cities. Our cities are growing so rapidly that only about one-half of our population is now living in the country. It is a great crime, says Dr. R. V. Pierce, speaking of the wrong of shutting men and women up in factories and forcing them into occupations which keep them indoors at all times. There is plenty of land and opportunity in the country, and a better chance for making money for the ordinary brain and body, sufficient to give every man being a livelihood and a longer life. The farm yields an income greater than almost any other industrial enterprise, being about 25% on invested capital and the income of the average farms in the West for 1903 was about 30 per cent, greater than previous years. For years our people have been wandering away from nature. The time has now come when people in the cities are looking with longing eyes to a life in the country. The suburbs and rural districts about our great cities are fast filling up with trolley lines, the bicycle and automobile are helping in this. People are learning that the fresh air, sunshine and exercise is what sustains life and makes it wholesome and adds years to our existence. There is also tonic value in cold air or heat is enervating.

The city man who works indoors in a stifling atmosphere, filled with the germs of consumption and many other diseases, or who is compelled to ride in badly ventilated street cars, filled with the germs of pneumonia, grip, typhoid, who eats lunches at race-horse speed, is not as happy as a rule as a man living closer to nature in the country, in the fresh air, and a chance to do his own nature in the woods and fields. At the same time, the farmer wears out, spite of exercise and fresh air. One day's work on the farm would drive many a trained athlete. Why does not the farmer treat his own body as he treats the land he cultivates? He puts back in phosphate what he takes out in crops, or he would grow poor. The farmer should put back into his body the vital elements exhausted by labor. If he does not, he will soon come up to the level of the city man. The great value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is in its vitalizing power. It gives strength to the stomach, life to the lungs, purity to the blood. It supplies Nature with the substances that build up the crops. Sweet butter cannot be made in a sour churn. The stomach is a churn. A foul stomach fouls the food put into it. When the food is foul the blood made

from it is foul also. Foul blood means disease. Cleanse the churn and you have sweet butter. Cleanse the stomach and you have pure blood. The far-reaching action of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to its effect on the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Diseases that begin in the stomach are cured through the stomach. There is a big elevator in the human body which adjusts the supply and demand of food materials. All the blood that comes from the stomach and bowels during the digestion of a meal passes first through the liver and certain food matter is extracted. The starches, sugars and fats are stored up by the liver and issued to the system as needed by the tissues, and certain poisonous matters of the food are taken out and gotten rid of by the bile. If the liver becomes torpid and diseased, all these functions are interfered with. Poisonous matters are thrown back into the blood, causing headache, bowel irregularities, and often severe illness, as jaundice, wherein these liver poisons are so abundant as to give a yellow color to the skin. A bilious spell is simply the result of an effort made by the liver to catch up when over-worked and exhausted. The "Discovery" is a liver regulator and rich blood maker unsurpassed.

## DYSPEPSIA AND TORPID LIVER.

"In reply to your letter of December 21st, I thank you for your kindness in remembering me," writes Mrs. Alfred Dixon, of Gordon Bay, Muskoka, Ont. "I am pleased to be able to answer with a description of my case. I was all run down; had cold feet and hands, and swelling of feet and hands. Bad taste in mouth in morning, tongue coated, pains around heart and liver; constipation, painful periods, grew thin and was so weak I did not care what became of me. Doctored with two physicians but to no purpose. I then wrote to you, describing my case, and you answered, saying I had indigestion and torpid liver, and advised me to take your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets. I got five dollars' worth, and took the medicines as directed. It did me so much good that I got five more bottles and three vials of the 'Pellets.' All my bad symptoms have gone. That is one year ago this month. Last summer I had to work hard all summer and have had to this winter, and have not taken any medicine since. I thank God and you for the good your medicines have done me. I hope this will help some other poor one who may be needing help."

## "NEVER BETTER IN MY LIFE."

"I was troubled with what the doctors called pleurisy in left side and around my heart," writes James Tremblay, of (Borford), Bayfield, New Brunswick. "Had gone through a severe sickness and improved so slowly that I began to think I never would get strong again. Being recommended to try Dr. Pierce's medicines, I used about six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and about three of his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I feel, and can truthfully say I don't think I ever felt better in my life. I rise early in the morning, work late at night, and have all the time. We have used eighteen bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' in our family. We have a copy of the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' Such confidence have I in your medicines that if circumstances in life would permit I would keep a supply on hand all the time. No house should be without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the best I have ever known for regulating the stomach and bowels and curing the 'grip' or a cold."

P. S. Your medicines have not only benefited me, but have proved a household servant with the little ones."

Read about yourself, your system, simple home cures, etc., in the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of 1008 pages. Send 50 cents in one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for cloth-bound copy, or for paper-covered book 35 cents.

## WARNING TO DOG OWNERS.

Chicago Record Herald.

The town of Hamilton, Montana, has a marshal who evidently does not intend to permit that place to go to the dogs. We find in the Western News, of Hamilton, the following warning, which, as we hope the inhabitants of that town have discovered ere this, speaks for itself:

## TAKE NOTICE.

All persons owning dogs, and who do not pay the dog tax on the same by the 15th of July will be killed. JAS. HIGGINS, Marshal.

## WORKING HARD ON VACATION.

Rochester, N. Y., Herald.

A great many people make the mistake of trying to do too much while they are on vacation. They consider as wasted every day, every hour, that is not devoted to the execution of some special project. They go fishing, walking, boating, hill-climbing, bathing, exploring, from sunrise till moonset, with the result that the close of each day thus spent finds them quite physically exhausted, and with their nervous vitality at a low ebb. To become pleasantly tired in moderation by means of healthful outdoor exercise is a desirable thing for the brain worker on vacation, but excess in that direction destroys all its benefits.

## FRICITION.

Boston Herald.

An insurance adjuster was sent to a Massachusetts town to adjust a loss on a building that had been burned. "How did the fire start?" asked a friend who met him on his homeward trip. "I couldn't say certainly, and nobody

seemed able to tell," said the adjuster. "But it struck me that it was the result of friction."

"What do you mean by that?" asked his friend.

"Well," said the insurance man, "friction sometimes comes from rubbing a \$10,000 policy on a \$5,000 house."

## BETWEEN FRIENDS.

Exchange.

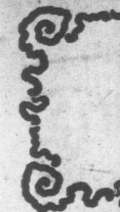
Singleton—Say, old man, I want you to do me a favor. Wedderly—What is it? Singleton—You are married? Wedderly—Sure. Singleton—Been married three times, I understand? Wedderly—That's the way it shows up on the record. Singleton—Well, I'm thinking seriously of taking unto myself a wife, and I want you to dissuade me from my purpose.

## NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Delegates Expected to Reach Agreement on Subject of Dissolution of Union.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—It is expected that the negotiations between Norway and Sweden will soon result in a full agreement on the subject of the dissolution of the union. Well-informed persons presume that Sweden will give up her claim for the raising of the fortresses on the Norwegian frontier, being satisfied if the forts are not armed. The Swedish court favors the candidacy of Prince Charles of Sweden for the Norwegian throne, but it is not certain that the rising king will accept the Norwegian offer of 700,000 crowns (about \$175,000) yearly as an allowance for the eventual king.

Birthday celebrations are unknown among female Moors. They consider it complimentary to be absolutely ignorant of their age.



London, A ment blue annual Rep which has roads almost not only a city, but inda tain charme actor. Lor surely build head of the report that within the 3 fewer than figures so g almost stag the figures by the British woman and letters. AT pocket's, 4 just over 1 29,588,740 ed for "vair and these valuable \$700,000, considerable in the post orders were an amount year, and d in the Post are nearly most useful which mean in every f United K America, w who say th The "Hil Rose Pa American i Stoges, wa ment, recei in Whitec able sense quarter. A prise one, chaplet's girl who a side with a of a grand l to visit h which she ship durin romantic serve as a strength o can do, poverty, every meo ing on Ta a Journal alro's wif girl endow mind and Almo's making e of labor, question month ex possibly with the inconvenience the rivale of others. day. In think it, and man who science e with enfi doner who sojournd anyone w the enjoy side with All that

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