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ORDINATION TO BAPTIST MINISTRY AT SALISBURY

Rev. H. V. Davies, Pastor of First Baptist Church—The Ceremony.

Salisbury, Nov. 5.—An ecclesiastical council representing the Eastern New Brunswick Baptist Association convened in the First Baptist church of this place yesterday afternoon and evening for the purpose of examining and considering the advisability of setting apart to the full work of the gospel ministry Harry Vaughn Davies, the pastor elect of the first church here.

The following clergymen were present: Revs. H. H. Saunders, Elgin; D. Hutchinson, Moncton; N. A. McNeill, Petitcodiac; J. B. Ganong, Hillsboro; F. D. Davidson, Albert; I. N. Thorne, Elgin; E. C. Corey, Havelock; B. H. Thomas, Dorchester; Dr. J. W. Brown, Havelock; C. W. Townsend, St. Martins; M. Addison, Surrey.

The council organized by selecting Rev. H. H. Saunders, M. A., as moderator and Rev. J. W. Brown, Ph. D., clerk.

After the enrollment of lay delegates and the reading of the church records calling the council the candidate was summoned to appear before council and relate the story of his conversion and call to the ministry. Under the keen and scholarly questioning of Rev. C. W. Townsend, who was named as examiner, Mr. Davies gave his views of Christian doctrine. The examination lasted for nearly three hours and Mr. Davies passed a highly satisfactory examination.

The council by unanimous vote advised the church to proceed with the ordination. The following order of service was carried out in the evening in the presence of an audience that fully taxed the capacity of the new church edifice:—

Invocation, Rev. I. N. Thorne.
Scripture lessons, Rev. E. C. Corey.
Prayer, Rev. M. Addison.
Sermon, Rev. D. Hutchinson.
Ordaining prayer, Rev. C. W. Townsend, with laying on of hands.
Welcome to the ministry, Rev. B. H. Thomas.
Charge to the candidate, Rev. N. A. McNeill.
Charge to the church, Rev. J. B. Ganong.
Charge to the denomination, Rev. F. D. Davidson.
Benediction, Rev. H. V. Davies.

The exercises were interspersed with music by the large chorus choir which is such a credit to the flourishing Baptist church here.

The hospitality shown the clergymen and delegates was unbounded.

On the whole the Baptists are to be congratulated on the accession to the ranks of its ministry of this young man, who gives promise of much usefulness.

Baptist Y. P. U.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 6.—The executive committee of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, in session here, today decided to hold the next annual convention of the society in Atlanta, in the second week of July, 1903. The convention will last four days.

Senator Vest's Son Found Dead.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Geo. Vest, jr., son of Senator Vest, of Missouri, was found dead in his room at a hotel here this morning. Mr. Vest for a number of years acted as private secretary to his father.

Scottish-Canadian Poet Dead.

Toronto, Nov. 6—(Special)—John Imrie, the well-known Scottish-Canadian poet, died tonight.

He was 56, and was the senior member of the firm of Imrie & Graham, printers.

CHATHAM TOWN COUNCIL.

The Civic Rulers Dealt With Considerable Business, and Discuss Anonymous Letters.

Chatham, Nov. 4.—The monthly meeting of the town council was held last evening.

Ald. Nicol moved for more persons to be appointed constables, as it had been brought to his notice that there were not enough. This carried.

Ald. Murray moved that the matter of another electric light for West End be referred to the light committee. Carried.

A letter was read from Harry Brobecker stating that owing to injuries received last summer by falling from the flagstaff in Elm Park he was unable to work and requested the council to cancel one year's taxes and to provide the necessities of life for his family. Referred to finance committee.

Ald. Murray, of the water and electric light committee, reported that the electric light expenditure for October was $525.25 and receipts $478.25; that an additional light had been placed; that three water connections had been made, making a total of 114; that receipts from water works for the quarter ending Sept. 30 were $285.76 and the amount chargeable to the town for hydrants for the eight months of this year was $1,368.33 and that five additional sewer connections had been made, making a total of 84.

It was recommended that a by-law be amended imposing a penalty on owners of dogs found on pumping station and dam lots; also a penalty on persons trespassing on the standpipe and that the pumping station fence be fixed to prevent dogs from entering on the property. Carried.

Four Scott Act violations were reported.

Ald. Maher submitted a by-law allowing churches 25 per cent discount off water rates. Adopted.

The mayor said he had received a number of anonymous letters in reference to town affairs. When letters were signed and sent in an open way he would deal with them.

CATTLE RATES TOO LOW.

And So Are All United States Freight Rates Says a Chicago Witness Before Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—A. C. Bird, third vice-president of the St. Paul road, took a bold stand before the interstate commerce commission today when that body began an investigation into rates on cattle and packing house products between Chicago and the Missouri river.

Mr. Bird was the first witness of importance before the commission and when asked if he desired to defend the reasonableness of the St. Paul's live stock rates, he declared that they were not reasonable.

"Not only are our live stock rates unreasonable," he declared, "but all our freight rates today are unreasonable, because they are entirely too low to compensate for the service rendered. All freight rates should be raised and I am surprised that the railways don't make a combined effort and raise them."

The witness stated that it was unfair to take the past two years as a basis from which to judge the fairness of rates and the fairness of the remuneration derived by the railroads, for during that period the volume of traffic had greatly increased, whereas before that period railroading had not, as a general proposition, been remunerative.

Mr. Bird explained that he had always deemed it a wise policy to make as low a rate on the raw material as on the finished products, but that when a rate on the latter which was not remunerative was forced upon the roads he did not believe in also forcing down the live stock rates to maintain the relations.

In the busy kitchen, where every minute is important, a great deal of time can be saved by a modern range.

No other range possesses so many labor, time and fuel-saving devices, and will do its work so well, as the

"Cornwall" Steel Range.

Oven is ventilated and lined with asbestos.
Has deep fire-box, fitted with "McClary's special" duplex grates.
Made with or without high shelf, warming closet, and reservoir.
Its rich nickel dress makes the "Cornwall" undoubtedly the handsomest steel range made.
Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for descriptive booklet.

McClary's Makers of the "Sunshine" Furnace and "Famous Active" Range.

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

CANADA'S REPLY TO MR CHAMBERLAIN ON REFUSAL

(Continued from page 2.)

terial tariff concessions beyond those which she had already voluntarily given.

Canadian Ministers' Reply.

"The Canadian ministers therefore submitted a memorandum on the subject of the advantages received by Great Britain from the Canadian preferential tariff, with a view to showing that they were of much value, and entitled to weight in the consideration of the whole subject.

"While urging that the benefits of the preference were such as to entitle Canada to the desired exemption from the duties on food products in the United Kingdom, the Canadian ministers stated that within certain limitations they were prepared to consider the request of Mr. Chamberlain to further concessions.

"They stated, however, that it was necessary to have a clear understanding as to the relations of the preference to Canadian industries. While holding that it was not necessary to enter into questions as to the wisdom or unwisdom, of the fiscal policy under which these industries had grown up in Canada, they had to recognize the fact that these industries might be seriously affected by further tariff changes. Large reductions of duties had already been made, especially in British imports, and the ministers feared that in some lines of importance further reductions would create such a disturbance of trade as would not be conducive to the welfare of the country.

No Further Concessions Disadvantageous to Home Industries.

"Therefore, further concessions to the disadvantage of home industries could not be made. But the Canadian ministers pointed out that the Canadian tariff was by no means prohibitive that large quantities of goods were imported and that a great proportion of these came from foreign countries.

Possible Readjustment of Duties.

"In any lines in which there was reasonable probability that these goods could be manufactured in Great Britain it might be possible to so readjust duties as to give an additional advantage to the British manufacturer and thus turn over to him a volume of trade and profits of which now go to foreign countries. This readjustment might be brought about in any or all of the following ways:—

1. In some cases by the reduction of duties now imposed on British goods, where such reduction might be made without injustice to any Canadian industry.

2. By the transfer of some articles from the free list to the dutiable list at such rates as would give substantial preference to the British manufacturer, instead of leaving him, as at present, on even terms with the foreign competitor as respects such articles.

3. By imposing a small duty as respects foreign goods on some articles now on the free list, while allowing them to continue free as respects British imports.

4. In some cases possibly by an increase in the duty on foreign articles, thus increasing the amount of the preference on British goods. Such increase of duties on foreign articles could, however, only be justified where the market could be supplied by the British manufacturer at the preferential rates of duty.

"The Canadian ministers stated that if they could be assured that the imperial government would accept the principle of preference generally and particularly grant to the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from duties now levied, they, the Canadian ministers, would be prepared to carry on the discussion on the lines above mentioned and endeavor to give to the British manufacturer an increased advantage over his foreign competitor in the markets of Canada.

Preference by Britain on Canadian Produce

"Meanwhile the Canadian ministers determined to present to the conference a resolution affirming the principle of preferential trade, and the desirability of its adoption by the colonies generally, and also expressing the opinion of the prime ministers of the colonies that his majesty's government should reciprocate by granting preferential terms to the products of the colonies in the markets of the mother country.

"In taking this course the ministers desired to have it understood that they did so with the strong hope and expectation that the principle of preferential trade would be more widely accepted by the colonies, and that the mother country would at no distant day see the wisdom of adopting the same principle by granting exemption in the United Kingdom to the products of the colonies from duties at present levied.

"If, after using every effort to bring about such a readjustment of the fiscal policy of the empire, the Canadian government should find that the principle of preferential trade is not acceptable to the colonies generally or the mother country, then Canada should be free to take such action as might then be deemed necessary in the presence of such conditions.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

What Canada Was Willing to Do, Consistent With the Principle of Local Self-Government.

"On the question of imperial defence, the British desired colonial contributions to the navy and the establishing in the to be available when required for service in any portion of the empire. The views of the Canadian government on the defence questions were expressed on the following memorandum:—

"The Canadian ministers regret that they have been unable to assent to the suggestions made by Lord Selborne, respecting the navy, and by Mr. John Brodrick respecting the army. The ministers desire to point out that their objections arise not so much from the expense involved as from a belief that the acceptance of the proposals would entail an important departure from the principle of colonial self-government. Canada values highly the measure of local independence which has been granted it from time to time by the imperial authorities, and which has been so productive of beneficial results, both as respects the material process of the country and the strengthening of the ties that bind it to the mother land. But while for these reasons the Canadian ministers are obliged to withhold their assent to these propositions of the admiralty and the war office, they fully appreciate the duty of the dominion as it advances in population and wealth to make more liberal outlay for these necessary purposes. Canada should be relieved of some of the burdens which they bear in connection with military expenditure is quite reasonable. Canada, in the development of its own militia system, will be found ready to respond to that desire by taking upon itself some of the services in in the dominion which have hitherto been borne by the imperial government. What has already been done by Canada must give assurance of the disposal of the Canadian people to recognize their proper obligations.

"In the early years of the dominion, an understanding was come to between the imperial and Canadian governments that Canada should expend about $1,000,000 annually on her military system. From time to time that expenditure has been voluntarily increased and at present, apart from the special outlay in connection with the maintenance of the garrison at Halifax, the dominion is spending about $2,000,000 annually on the militia.

Dominion Militia Service Efficient.

"The efficiency of the Canadian militia service has been called in question. It may be of interest to note that many improvements have been made during the past few years, notably the organization of an army medical corps and the creation of an army service corps, the strengthening of the headquarters and district staffs, the exercise of greater care in the selection of permanent force officers, and the affording of greater facilities for the training of officers of the active militia. A military pension law has been enacted for the staff and the permanent force. Annual drill in camps of instruction for the rural corps and a battalion headquarters for city corps have been carried out each year during the past six years. A school of musketry has been established at Ottawa with most encouraging results. Rifle ranges have been and are being constructed at the public expense at important centres all over the dominion, and financial aid is being afforded to local corps in smaller places for the same object. Rifle associations, whose members are pledged to military service if required, are being organized and their formation encouraged by the loan of rifles and by grants of free ammunition. A reserve of officers has been established and improvements have also been made in several other important respects.

Our Boys in South Africa.

"The work done by the militia department in sending contingents to South Africa may be fairly cited as proof of reasonable efficiency. Without referring to anything that was done outside of the purely Canadian contingents it is worthy of mention that the first contingent under Colonel Otter, composed of 1,000 men drawn from every section of Canada, embraced within 4,000 miles of territory lying between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was organized, fully equipped and embarked within a period of 14 days; and that a second contingent, composed of 1,200 men, field artillery and mounted rifles, was shortly afterwards similarly organized, equipped and embarked within the space of three weeks.

"But while thus calling attention to the progress that has been already made by Canada in her military organization, the ministers are far from claiming that perfection has been attained. If defects exist, there is every desire on the part of the Canadian government to remove them, and for this purpose the advice and assistance of experienced imperial officers will be welcomed and all reasonable efforts made to secure an efficient system.

Would Consider Naval Defence, Too.

"At present Canadian expenditures for defence service are confined to the military side. The Canadian government is prepared to consider the naval side of defence as well. On the sea coasts of Canada there is a large number of men admirably qualified to form a naval reserve, and it is hoped that at an early date a system will be devised which will lead to the training of these men and to the making of their services available for defence in time of need.

"In conclusion, the ministers repeat that, while the Canadian government are obliged to dissent from the measures proposed, they fully appreciate the obligation of the dominion to make expenditures for the purpose of defence in proportion to the increasing population and wealth of the country. They are willing that these expenditures shall be so directed as to relieve the taxpayers of the mother country from some of the burdens which she now bears; and they have the strongest desire to carry out their defence scheme in co-operation with the imperial authorities and under the advice of experienced imperial officers, so far as this is consistent with the principle of local self-government, promotion of imperial unity.'"

The resolutions of the conference on other subjects were as follows:—

Future Meetings of the Conference.

"That it would be to the advantage of the empire if a conference were held as far as practicable at intervals not exceeding four years, at which questions of common interest affecting the relations of the mother country and his majesty's dominions over the seas could be discussed and considered as between the secretary of state for the colonies and the prime ministers of the self-governing colonies. The secretary of state for the colonies is requested to arrange for such conferences, after communication with the prime ministers of the respective colonies in case of emergency arising upon which a special conference may have been deemed necessary, the next ordinary conference to be held three years thereafter."

Treaties Affecting the Colonies.

"That so far as may be consistent with the confidential negotiation of treaties with foreign powers, the views of the colonies affected should be obtained in order that they may be in a better position to give adhesion to such treaties."

Protection of Patents.

"That is would tend to the encouragement of inventions if some system for the mutual protection of patents in the various parts of the empire could be devised.

"That the secretary of state be asked to enter into communication with the several governments in the first instance and invite their suggestions to this end."

Cable Communications.

"That it is desirable that in future amendments as to cable communication, a clause should wherever practicable be inserted, reserving to the government or governments concerned the right of purchasing on equitable terms and after due sary preparations of defence which every country has to assume and bear.

What Canada Would Do.

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What Canada Would Do.

"That the taxpayers of the United

notice all or any of the cables to which the agreements relate."

The Learned Professions in South Africa.

"That in arranging for the administration of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony it is desirable that provision should be made that duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions now admitted to practice in the self-governing colonies be allowed to practice within the newly acquired territories, on condition of reciprocal treatment in the colonies concerned."

Canada is dissenting from this resolution on the ground that it seemed to be an interference with the affairs of the South African colonies, which were not represented in the conference.

Coasting Trade.

"That it is desirable that the attention of the governments of the colonies and of the United Kingdom should be called to the present state of the navigation laws in the empire and in other countries, and to the advisability of refusing the privileges of coastwise trade, including trade between the mother country and its colonies and provinces, and between one colony or one possession and another, or countries in which the corresponding trade is confined to ships of their nationality; and also to the laws affecting shipping, with a view of seeing whether any other steps should be taken to promote imperial trade in British vessels."

Shipping Subsidies.

"That it is desirable that in view of the great extension of foreign subsidies to shipping, the position of the mail services between different parts of the empire should be revised by the respective governments."

"In all new countries provisions should be inserted to prevent excessive freight charges by any preference in favor of freights and to insure that such of the steamers as may be suitable shall be at the service of his majesty's government in war time as cruisers or transports."

Contracts for Supplies

"That in all government contracts, whether in the case of the colonial or the imperial governments, it is desirable that as far as practicable the products of the empire should be preferred to the products of foreign countries.

"With a view to promoting this resolution, it is suggested that where such contracts cannot be filled in the country, in which the supplies are required, the fullest practical notice of the requirements and of the conditions of tender should be given, both in the colonies and the United Kingdom, and that this notice should be communicated through official channels as well as through the press."

Postage.

"That it is advisable to adopt the principle of cheap postage between the different parts of the British empire in all newspapers and periodicals published therein and the prime ministers desire to draw the attention of his majesty's government to the question of reduction in the outgoing rate.

"They consider that each government shall be allowed to determine the amount to which it may reduce its rate and the time of such reduction going into effect."

Naval and Military.

governing colonies suggest that the question of allotment of the naval and military cadets to the dominion beyond the seas be taken into consideration by the naval and military authorities with a view to increasing the number of commissions to be offered, that consistent with ensuring suitable candidates, as far as practicable greater facilities than now obtained should be given to enable young countries to enter the navy and the army.

"The metric system of weights and measures and a resolution on votes of thanks closed the proceedings."

Mascagni's Dates Cancelled

Boston, Nov. 6.—Although conferences between counsel for the parties to the dispute over financial matters between Mascagni, the Italian composer, leader and his managers, Mittenthal Brothers and Kronberg, occupied all this afternoon, no settlement has yet been reached and another conference will be held tomorrow morning.

The unexpected events of last night compelled the management to cancel the engagement of the company for tonight in Portland and for tomorrow night in Providence.

Shirts and hats that are never in need of ironing are worn by the Indians of the interior of Bolivia. They are made of the bark of a tree, which is soaked in water until the fibre is softened, and then beaten with stones to make it pliable.

The Baird Company's Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry.

This is an ideal preparation for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Troubles, Irritation and Hoarseness, Bronchial and Asthmatic Coughs, and for Public Speakers and Singers."

"It clears the throat."

Large six ounce bottle, 35c.

At all Dealers and Wholesale Druggists.

THE BAIRD COMPANY, LTD., Woodstock, N. B.

Strength where it is needed.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is made to wear. They fit the body perfectly, avoiding undue strain at any point. The drawers are made of heavier material as they receive more wear.

Special drawers, all seams double sewn, for miners, ranchmen and blacksmiths.

Stanfield's Underwear is soft and comfortable from time of purchase until worn out.

AFTER AN EXTENDED TRIP.

James and John Pender Toured Great Britain and France.

After an absence of nine weeks, spent in touring Great Britain and the continent inspecting industries of national renown and visiting expositions and places of historic interest, James Pender, of this city, returned home yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his brother, John Pender, of Melbourne (Australia).

The former, when interviewed last evening, spoke with enthusiasm of the trip, and told interesting facts concerning the manufacturing capacity of the countries he had visited.

"We left Montreal nine weeks ago," said Mr. Pender, "and went by the Lake Champlain to Liverpool, where a day and a half was spent. Then we saw the quaint old town of Chester and afterwards Manchester, where we visited the rod mill plant for making wire rods. We went through the cotton exchange, which has a membership of 8,000, and after spending a day at Wallsoll arrived in Birmingham and went through the small arms factory, which is the best of its kind. It employs 2,500 hands, and has a department for the manufacture of automobiles.

"We visited Bourneville, Mr. Cadbury's model town for workingmen, where the rent of a comfortable seven-room house is six shillings per month.

"We went next to London, and spent three days at the Dussendorf exhibition, where all the exhibits were contributed by Westphalia and the Rhineish provinces of Prussia. It was a magnificent display—Herr Krupp donated £150,000 toward it—and some grand products in the mechanical and steel line could be seen. I considered the machinery hall superior to that at the Chicago world's fair. I believe the exhibition the best evidence, especially since the Franco-Prussian war, of the value of the Prussian system of education as applied to industry, and feel convinced that Germany is taking front rank in iron and steel, and is only exceeded in some respects by the United States.

"In gas engines, Germany leads the procession.

"From London we traveled to Cologne and Brussels, seeing the cathedral of the former and the palace of justice of the latter city. The palace is said to have cost 80,000,000 francs.

"We were four days in Paris, and saw what I considered to be the finest city in the world. We made the tour of the city by Cooke's excursion drives. From the summit of the Tower of Trophe an inspiring view could be had of the French metropolis, with its great stretches of broad, tree shaded streets, boulevards and squares.

"We went through the palace of Versailles, the Louvre Art Gallery,—but then you'd have to see those places yourself to properly appreciate.

"The following nine days were spent in London. We saw the tower, the crown jewels, St. Paul's, the Abbey, the Museum, the Natural Gallery, Woolwich Arsenal, with its 15,000 operatives, and then enjoyed the sights of South Kensington Museum, where birds, beasts, curios and objects which could hold your interest for weeks, were displayed almost innumerable.

"There's only one London and only one Paris. London is the commercial centre of the world, and I may also say that she has the best body of policemen to be found on this planet.

"The last Sunday in England we spent at Hampton Court, where the landscape view commanded profound admiration.

"Traveling north, we again saw Birmingham and went through Elkington's protective plate establishment. We also saw the automobile manufactories, represented to be under orders now to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling.

"We next visited Middleburg, and then went to Edinburgh, where we saw Edinburgh and Holyrood castles, besides numerous industries. We were five days in Glasgow and looked over John Brown & Co.'s shipyard, the biggest concern of its kind on the Clyde, and that's pretty big. The firm employs 6,000 men.

"From Glasgow we returned to Liverpool and spent a short time at Warrenton, where we saw the Pearson, Knowles plant. We embarked at Liverpool on the Lake Simcoe, but after being out a few days the weather grew from bad to worse and finally a hurricane grew out of a gale. We were detained several days off the mouth of the Belleisle, but the fog clearing, we came down through, and reached Montreal in safety.

"What do I think of England generally?

"She is a great country, but oh the railways. The system is 25 years behind ours. They haven't any baggage checks, for instance, and I call that detestable."

The Danish West Indies.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 5—The time for subscribing to the stock of the Danish West Indian Company expired today. Of the $1,000,000 nominal capital only one-fifth was subscribed for, notwithstanding the advertisement given to the concern by King Christian and Crown Prince Frederick taking stock. The promoters, who are anti-salers, are downcast on account of the weakness of the sentiment in favor of aiding the Danish West Indies.

The banks and a few individuals will probably finance the matter and stand the losses, since the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was rejected partly on account of their promises.

As the hay crop in Lapland has been a total failure, the peasants are slaughtering their cattle, entire carcasses being sold for as little as $15.

EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK KILLED TWELVE.

Coroner's Investigation Begun—Release of Some Who Were Arrested—Criminal Negligence.

New York, Nov. 5—The dead in Tuesday night's fireworks explosion in Madison square numbered 12, and the injured 74. Coroner Scholer has inaugurated an investigation.

"It is a case of absolute criminal neglect," says the coroner. "One of the mortars was set off, and it was pointed at a row of other mortars in a line. It leaned toward the others, which were set off by the fire thrown around them."

The coroner held John Craig in $10,000 on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree. Mr. Craig, it is alleged, was in charge of the explosives at the time of the accident. Two boys, who were carrying boxes of explosives, were sent to the house of detention by the coroner as witnesses. All the rest of the 10 prisoners were discharged.

The coroner said there were seven bombs. An attempt to shoot off the first failed, he said, but it detonated and thus caused the explosion of the other bombs. Craig said the first bomb was properly exploded, and he thought an explosion of gases must have caused the accident. There were 10 bombs and four mortars weighing 150 pounds, he said.

The scenes at the hospital and the morgue following the terrible crush after the explosion in Madison square were beyond description. It is estimated that 50,000 persons were in the square at the time. Probably 20,000 were massed around the point where the explosion occurred, and while they were scrambling to reach places of safety, knocking one another down and falling over park benches, 30,000 others were cheering from the opposite side of the park, where they were viewing the election returns.

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After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 11, Racine, Wis.

Maine Lumbermen Busy.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 5.—Activity in the logging and lumber business on the Penobscot is limited only by the number of men available for work. All the mills on the river are sawing, and will probably continue in operation until Thanksgiving time.

E. I. White, of Machias, is building at Lower Edmunds, Washington county, a saw mill for the manufacture of long lumber, shingles, lath, shooks and staves. Cushing & Burleigh are building at Eagle Lake, on the line of the new Fish River railroad, a saw mill with a capacity of 40,000 feet of long lumber a day; and at Portage Lake, C. L. Pettingill & Son, of Island Falls, are building a steam mill for the manufacture of long lumber and shingles. Several water-powers along the line of the new railroad have recently been purchased by parties who intend to erect mills.

The Northwestern Timberland Company has been organized at Portland with $200,000 capital stock. J. F. Fanning, of Portland, is president and Franklin C. Payson, of Portland, treasurer of the corporation.

William Redmond Arrested.

Dublin, Nov. 5—William Redmond was arrested on his arrival at Kingstown yesterday and was taken to Kilmainham jail. Some months ago Mr. Redmond made a speech at Wexford, which was said to be incendiary. He was ordered by the Court of King's Bench to give bail for $1,000 for his future good behavior. This he refused to do and the court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

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