75 Cents.

e Maritime Provinces. SHIPPING NEWS. EMINENT AUTHORS.

of the World.

COPY - FREE

KILLER.

FLIES and LICE States and Canada VERED as shown rom farmers and es and elsewhere. ass country store

ase write to the

W CO. St. John, N. B.

ED OF CRIME AFTER 25 YEARS.

Prisoner Found Innocent and ased—Gets Bouquets on Return.

N, Aug. 21.—The chemist, M. Dauwas condemned to death in 1877 nihg his wife, and whose sentence wards reduced to punishment with or for life, has arrived at Mar-

erving 25 years in the French penal in New Caledonia, he was recogned innocent of the crime for which sen condemned, and his pardon was the president of the republic.

unt of his good conduct during his nent, M. Dauval was allowed to ad his wife and three children refrance with him. During the ome on the liner Australien the got up a subscription in favor tim of a cruel injustice, and the of Paris have decided to install pharmacy in the centre of the capoh raris have decided to install oharmacy in the centre of the capper M. Dauval left the steamer at he was hailed by a large crowd ries of "Long live the innocent and at his hotel numerous delegemented him with bouquets.

hildren Cry for STORIA.

DECEPTIVE

ughter pass a law," said Hunins, nursing his leg. "ter come ter call deir dogs by approde matter now?" inquired

a woman down de road said get out o' her yard she'd O' course I laffed. Den Fido, and Fido didn't do a was a big brindle bull."

RS AND DOMESTIC HELP.

Oshawa Vindicator.) female teacher could not be take charge of a neighboring r \$150 a year, does not in liteachers are scarce quit as proves that housemaid and n firm demand at a b. ger

's Scotch e leading

byal Commis-

finest High-

or, owing to of storage for

fusil oil.

Quality" or s substituted.

CANADIAN WOOLLENS EQUAL TO ANY

An Unfair Prejudice Against Them in This Country-Big Orders Received for Them From England.

Strong Opinions By Large Dealer Women Doing Much to Help Canadian Article-Gratify-

ing Change Taking

(Toponto Star.) A member of a firm which is one the largest wholesale dealers in woo len goods in Canada talked to the Star about Canadians using Canadian manufactured goods. Here is what he said: The woollen trade is a peculiar one

I noticed the Star had some interviews yesterday with furniture men, but the woollen business is in altogether differ ent shape. For instance, you put a set of furniture in a Yonge street window and mark it \$19.50, and put the same set of furniture in a King street window and mark it \$30, and no fool would be silly enough to pay the latter price. But you could put a suit of clothes marked \$25 in a Yonge street window and a suit of equal quality in a King street window marked \$50, and lots of men would pay the \$50. That shows at the Foresters' Hall, at Cody's. the kind of judgment the Canadian manufacturer of woollens has to cater to. Sentiment and prejudice rule men's minds to a great extent in buying

CANADIAN GOODS GOOD AS ANY. "Now, I want to make this much ren Cody, who worked on the bridge last fall when repairs were being made; William Jackson and James clear at once. I want you to understand that Canadian-made woollens are the equal of foreign-made woollens. I'll guarantee that the Canadians at the coronation in London who

lish goods. And, more than that, there are Englishmen in London better dressed in Canadian goods than are Canadians in Teronto in English

haps the jobbers are to blame as much are governed, of course, by the public. UNFAIR PREJUDICE.

"Here is an instance of what the Canadian manufacturer is up against: A short time ago I sold some Canadian woollen goods to a house in Guelph. I didn't say they were imported goods. There was no misrepresentation. He bought them on their merits, but evidently thought they were nich they seem to value highly of handling only imported stuff. These particular goods were made in the adjoining town of Hespeler, and one day the Hespeler manufacturer happened in to the Guelph store. 'Oho!' said he. I'm glad to see you

"'Those aren't Canadian goods,' said the storekeeper. Those are Scotch

'Well, anyway, I made them in Hespeler,' was the reply. "Now, would you believe it, the next afternoon we got that consignment back here and a raking over the coals -wholly unjustified into the bargain. "I have seen a line of Canadian goods ; slowly. I have seen it labelled British and the price advanced 25

per cent, and become the best seller on the road. Now, what do you think One time I sold a line of German goods to a man who by some mistake thought, they were Canadian. They didn't so very well, and after a time he wrote asking to be allowed to return these 'Canadian goods,' He was bridge. greatly surprised when told they were

"I tell you that the Oxford Manufacturing Company of Oxford, N. B., the Paun Manufacturing Company of Shert ooke, the Rosamond Manufacturing Company, the Auburn Company of Peterbore, and such Canadian mills are turning out today intrinsically better values than are the foreign manufacturers in the same lines of goeds. Canarian goods are being sold on their merits today in England and the United States."

ENGLAND BUYS OUR GOODS. The wholesaler took the Star representative to the office and showed him the order book containing orders from English firms—the most respected—for various lines of Canadian manufac-

"What would you think of a temperance lecturer," resumed the merchant, who punctuated his remarks with sips of whiskey, saying he did not know was drinking? We all laugh at the plosions would leave no trace on the insincerity of the temperance advo- surface of the wood other than the cate. And yet a manufacturer of Canadian weollens got up in the house of commons last session to advocate an increased protection on woollens, and the suit he was wearing was a Scotch

tweed. Now, what's the difference? "The strongest argument in favor of protection—and I may tell you I am not a protectionist—is that it would save the protectionists from themselves—keep them from buying foreign goods. Canadian goods are good enough, for Canadians, and if the whole Canadian population decided to wear Canamade goods there would be no meed for protection, and no one would be any worse off. In fact, a great many of them would be better off. Because Canadians are today actually buying imported clothes that

are much inferior to the Canadianmade goods at the same price. WHAT LADIES HAVE DONE. "The Canadian women have saved the Canadian manufacturing business in woollens. I can't give the ladies too

an imported suit, while his wife buys the cloth for her dress on its merits and says nothing. And it is a fact that Camadian goods have almost supplanted imported women's dress goods IN THE WORLD. | placed imported women's dress goods in the last few years. The women's dress goods business stayed the manufacturer over a critical period, too,

about eighteen months ago. "The men are following suit. Our business has trebled in the last two and a half years, and I can tell you that the increase has been largely due to our Canadian lines, the increase in these being quite out of proportion to the increase in imported lines. We simply cannot give the Canadian goods their due. If we praised them as they deserve people wouldn't believe us. Dyeing, too, is as well done here as in

"The tariff of 23 1-2 per cent, against British goods does not put the Canadian manufacturer on an even plane considering his high wages, interest, insurance, dyeing, etc. As for freight. I can have goods shipped here at less cost from England than from Cana-dian factories. However, if the duty was three times as great, I think som Canadian factories would lose just three times as much money, while as it is some of their Canadian competitors are paying big dividends."

CENTRAL R. R. DISASTER. Verdiet of the Coroner's Jury-Road

Will Soon Be Opened Again— Evidence of Manager Evans

The enquiry into the Central railway lisaster at the Washademoak bridge, on May 28th, was resumed on Thursday evening, Aug. 21, before Coroner Perry

W. H. Trueman appeared represent ing the local government. F. A. Mc-Cully appeared in the interest of the relatives of the deceased fireman Brand. A. George Blair appeared as counsel for the Central railway. The witnesses examined were War-

McBriarty, trackmen on the line.

Manager Evans of the Central, who was recalled, testified in substance wore Canadian clothes were just as Well dressed, and better dressed, than Killam, and was a wooden truss were the Englishmen who wore Eng- structure, with cords of southern pitch pine, with bracing of spruce, and floor system of the same lumber. He did anadians in Teronto in English design, as their construction was not substantial; also the latteral bracing. "And yet everyone knows to what an extent British and French and German clent number of panels. It was hardwoollens are dealt in in Canada. Per- ly necessary to strengthen them, but events afterwards proved they were as anybody. At least, they are the mot strong enough. The cord was too men we have to deal with, but they small. Other engineers examined the bridge after its construction. In 1896 there were recommendations made to strengthen the bridge, and the work was done. The first panel braces were made new, and the number of floor beams were increased. He examined the bridges twice every year. He never saw any defect in the old span until 1898 or 1899. Repairs were made when the old span broke. The break imported, for his firm has the reputation, which they seem to you hight. The train was light and was moving very fast and got over safely. Mr. Brewer built the new span, he (witness, going over the work with

> work was done afterwards to still further strengthen it. He saw the broken piece of lower ord at the pier. It was broken about 15 feet from the end, and it was broken off short. The wood was perfectly sound, and only some unusually great force could have broken it. The load that day, running as it did over the bridge, was not sufficient. He had seen hard pine sticks broken, but never saw a break like the one in this case, and never saw a similar break of a whole ord. The witness here told of the quality of hard pine and its strength and durability. He knew it to last thirty days in bridges. Any broken prayer service led by Mrs. Wheelock pieces of top cord he saw were of of Kingston, N. S. The treasurer's record, a piece about 40 feet in length. At the time the Cole's Island bridge went down he thought it shifted the pier of the Washademoak

That would not weaken the Coroner-You say some unusual force was exerted to break the bridge; have you an idea what it wis? Witness-I do not know what caused it, but it looks to me like as if caused by an explosion. Some tremer dous force must have been exerted. To Mr. McCully-I am superintend-

ent of the road, but would not be considered manager. There is no manager other than myself to my knowledge. I have never seen one. Efforts are being made to raise this wreck. Mr. Brewer has been instructed to get it out as soon as possible. In the re-pairs to the bridge I was guided regarding the top cords by Mr. Brewer's opinion. I considered the bridge safe. think the load had nothing to do with the break of the lower cord. I consider the bridge was tampered with in some way, and that caused the break. I have my opinion on the nature of the fracture, and an explosion, I believe, is the only force. It was whether it was whiskey or cold tea he not blackened or charred. Certain exfracture itself. There could not be an explosion without a noise, but the noise might not be so great as to attract attention. There was a tremendous crash when the train wen down. The lower cord broke first

throwing all the stress on the top cord until the leverage became so great i would have to break. To Mr. Trueman The cost of new top cords would be about \$600 in rough figures, and it was not a question of

Mr. Trueman asked if the witness was at the time negotiating for the sale of the road. Mr. Blair objected to this question saying the counsel had no right to go

so far. The commer allowed the ques-tion. Mr. Evans answered that there were negotiations at the time. To Mr. Blair-There have been at empts to wreck trains at different times. Obstacles have been placed on the rails, and fish-plates removed. Within the last few weeks dynamite has been exploded at Norton bridge.

the city, and in consultation with him lately he had borne out what he had said in his evidence regarding Camber

bridges. Mr. Evans here read from Johnson Bryan and Turner to support his con-. This finished all the evidence, and

vithout any comments the coroner left the case in the hands of the jury. The counsel did not desire to address the jury, but at the suggestion of the coroner Mr. Trueman went over he most important points.

The jury retired, and after about 15 minutes' deliberation brought in the following verdict: That Stanley Brand came death by the giving away of the bridge across the Washademoak river, in the county of Queens, and that the said

Stanley Brand was found dead in the said river. It is expected to have trains running on the Central railway in less than a month, so E. G. Evans informed a reporter who questioned him on the subject.

The engine which went down in the wreck on May 28th has been raised from the water and lifted in towards the shore. It will be lifted bodily and placed on the rails again on a temporary track running down to the beach, and then hauled up to the main line. The engine is considerably damaged, the cab being torn from it and some of the machinery badly twisted.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of Maritime Women's Baptist Mi sionary Society.

HEBRON, N. S., Aug. 20 .- The Maritime Women's Baptist Missionary Union began its second day's session at 9.30 a. m. with a half hour's prayer service led by Mrs. Belyea. The roll of delegates was then called, after which a number of important committees was appointed.

The reports of the provincial secretaries were then presented. Mrs. M. S. Cox reported 71 societies in New Brunswick, of which number 50 reported to this convention. The reported membership for New Brunswick is 1,233; the total membership for that province is 1,600.

The superintendent of mission bands for New Brunswick reported 28 bands. While much good work has been done during the year, much remains to be desired, but on the whole the report is satisfactory. Miss Hume, provincial secretary for

Nova Scotia, reports a good advance in this province and a hopeful outlook. Nova Scotia has given nearly \$1,000 in excess of last year.

A considerable number of brief reimportant work. Lunenburg county received a new county secretary in the appointment of Mrs. Josiah Webb of New Canada. Mrs. F. G. Allen of Mr. Brewer was instructed to Arcadia was appointed for Yarmouth, make the new span stronger. Other and Mrs. Gunn of Belmont for Col-

Mrs. J. L. Reid, director of mission bands for the central association, re-ported 20 bands. Mrs. T. A. Blackadar of Granville reported for the western association, emphasizing the need of a vigorous campaign of appropriate literature and impressing upon the women present the duty and needs of the hour. The director for the eastern, of them marks. Then he takes a look Mrs. W. H. Robinson, not being pre- at the sky, to see whether it is fair or sent, her report was read by Mrs. John Nalder of Windsor then delivered a practical address to the county secretaries.

port was read by Mrs. Mary Smith of Amherst, who has filled this important office with signal ability for 12 years. The amount contributed by the union for the year from all sources was upwards of \$9,000. Nova Scotia gave \$5,770.18; New Brunswick gave \$2,333.78; Prince Edward Island gave \$720.53. Then followed report of mission bands by Mrs. Ida Crandall of Chipman, N. B., and the report of the secretary, Mrs. C. H. Martell of Great Village. Mrs. Hatch of Wolfville sang

a solo, which was much enjoyed. The home mission report, by Mrs. W. King of Truro, was followed by a helpful discussion. The session closed with reports on "Tidings" and "Link" and A special feature of this gathering is

the admirable manner in which the large assembly is supplied with noon and evening lunch in the vestry by the Hebron ladies. The visitors are loud in praise of the manner in which this very important work was performed. The programme for the evening was a real feast. Addresses of great power

were delivered by Mrs. M. C. Higgins of Wolfville, Miss Ella McLaurin of Boston and Rev. W. T. Stackhouse of Winnipeg. Over 600 people were pre-sent, and all semed much impressed with the earnest words of these gifted speakers.

A beautiful solo was feelingly rend-ered by Miss Jennie Hitchens, and a quintette of ladies of the church gave great pleasure by their sweet singing.

THE WEATHER MAN.

Storm or Clear.

(St. Nicholas for September.) Evening red and morning gray Sets the traveler on his way; Evening gray and morning Brings down rain upon his head.

Such was the way in which our grandparents foretold the weather. If it was noticed that the old tabby washed herself by rubbing her paw over her ear, or that the little treetoads trilled their mournful little ing itself to pieces with delight. But songs, or the fireflies fitted low among sometimes the cold wave does not much taffy on this point. Perhaps a Fortunately the motor car got over it rain; or if grandmother's feet ached man is a protectionist and talks loudly without damage. Frederick H. Foye the little folks grew very sorry—not drops in shame.—Clifford Howard in and at the same time goes and buys is a Boston engineer, in the employ of because grandmother had a pain, but the September St. Nicholas.

The Gateway of Consumption.



DR. SPROULE, B. A. English Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

Twenty years ago Catarrh was comparatively unknown. Now no age, sex or condition is exempt from it, and no climate or locality is a cure for it. Catarrh is to be more dreaded than all the yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, and all other epidemic diseases—as it is more fatal. It is in the large majority of cases the foreruner of consumption, and vital statistics show that deaths from consumption in this country have increased more than 200 per cent. In the last five years, nearly all of these cases having been traced back to estarrh as their starting point, and many physicians now contend that catarrh is only incipient consumption. I made the treatment of catarrh as pecialty. I do cure catarrh. Catarrh has never been cured by nasal douches, washes or shuffs. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane and is curable only through the blood, and by medicines peculiarly adapted to each particular case. Medicine that will cure one will not cure another.

case. Medicine that will cure one will not cure another.

It has been determined by microscopists that catarrh has as distinct a germ as any of the noted epidemical diseases, asd again and again has it been shown that a patient had been treated for some other disease when catarrhal germs have been present.

A remedy for catarrh must be used constitutionally, and it must possess a direct affinity for the mucous membrane, and of being absorbed by the purulent mucous wherever located. It must be homogeneous

If you have catarrh, answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter canefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well.

and each individual case requires treatment adapted to its conditions. My treatment is based upon these plain theories, and has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, but it cures catarrh at any stage speedily and surely. Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

The most prevalent form of catarrisults from neglected colds.

1. Do you spit up slime? 2. Are your eyes watery? 3. Does your nose feel full? f. Does your nose discharge? 5. Do you sneeze a good deal?
6. Do crusts form in the nose?
7. Do you have pain across the eyes?
8. Does your breath smell offensive?

10: Are you losing your sense of smell?11. Do you hawk up phlegm in the morn-14. Do you feel dropping in back part

Is your hearing beginning to fail?

Diseases of Broughial Tubes.

. Do you take cold easily? 2. Is your breathing too quick?.
3. Do you raise frothy material 4. Is your voice hoarse and husky? 6. Do you feel worn out on rising?

7. Do. you feel all stuffed up inside? 8. Are you gradually losing strength?

DR. SPROULE, B. A., (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 18 Doane Streest, Boston.

because it means bad weather on the Strictly speaking, our Weather Mrs. Irving Will Raise Goats in Spit Bureau is made up of a great many buildings scattered all over the United States, and the one at Washington is Mrs. J. C. Spurr, for Prince Edward, the central station that governs and Island, being absent, Mrs. A. F. directs the smaller ones, and to which Browne of that province reported a they send in their daily reports; for good increase of interest in the work it is by getting reports from all the and an increase of money for this different sections of the country that year.

Uncle Sam's weather-makers are able to make their predictions. There are ports from local societies followed and also an interesting financial discussion.

The opinion was unanimously ex
are observation stations, having the broken out again more virulent than are observation stations, having the broken out again more virulent than a conservation of the cost of the frontier sheep war, which has now broken out again more virulent than a conservation of the cost of the co pressed that the time had come for same instruments and apparatus as more vigorous prosecution of this very the Washington bureau. Now, the observers at these one hundred and eighty stations do not spend their time waiting for splders to crawl out of their holes or looking at the sky to see whether it is red or gray in the evening. They look at their thermometers, barometers, aneniometers and so on, which are far better guides

than all the other signs put together. At eight o'clock in the morning and at eight o'clock in the evening of every day the observer at each one of these weather stations from Maine to California looks at the different instruments, and carefully notes what each raining or snowing, and to see sort of clouds may be sailing about. According to the weather bureau, there are seven different kinds clouds, and it is important that the observer should see what particular kind is hovering around, for each kind means some special sort of weather or some particular state of the atmosphere. When he has finished his observation and noted all the indications, he telegraphs his report to

Washington. In that way, then, the Washington station receives an account of the wea- afterward. ther at all parts of the country at the same time, and, as you may easily believe, it keeps the four telegraph operators busy receiving the messages that come pouring in soon after eight o'clock. As each message is received in the telegraph room it is carried by a messenger across the hall to the forecast-room, or room where predictions are made and handed in to the translator. As the translator reads aloud the cipher reports from

the different stations, other men in the room mark what he reads upon a map of the United States, so that when the last message has been translated the map shows just what the weather is at each one of the one hundred and eighty stations. The map is then turned over to the official who is to make the prediction of the connect is an order of the government that sheep must be kept off the omicial who is to make the preute- ernment that sheep must be kept on tions. In order to get his bearings, he the forest reserves, the last refuge of traces across the map the different the hounded animals and their ownplaces throughout the country where ers. the temperature is the same and the places where the barometer is the The one he marks with red lines and the other with black lines, and if you will look at a weather map Griff Edwards, now a leading sheep you will see these red and black lines man of eastern Oregon, the first man

When the reports from the Northwest show a great fall in tempera-ture, he knows that a cold wave has started on a journey through the Uni-ted States, and he keeps a lookout to see how fast it reaches the different stations in the west. Then he calculates how rapidly it is moving and what kind of weather it has to encounwhat kind of weather it has to encounter, and perhaps when he has worked out the problem he will telegraph the following bulletin: "Hoist cold-wave and slaughtered the flocks before their flag; thermometer will fall thirty de- eyes. He then moved to Oregon. grees in next twenty-four hours," and,

of Cattlemen's Raids.

At least a dozen men killed, three times that number wounded, 600,000 sheep, with an approximate value of \$2,400,000, killed, and thousands of dollars' worth of sheep wagons, outfits, ranch buildings and haystacks burned by raiders during the last 10 years is

In southern Wyoming and northern Colorado conflicts between cattle and sheep men are becoming more frequent, and the slaughter of sheep killing of flock tenders are rousing the people to a pitch of fury that will result in a general outbreak unless relief comes soon.

This conflict of grazing interests has its inception in the natural antipathy that cattle have for sheep. This antipathy is so strong that it extends even to the land upon which sheep have grazed, and the water, unless it be running, of which they have drunk, Sheep are herded closely, in bodies of 500 to 1,000, and are usually moved slowly in one direction. They nibble off every blade of vegetation so close to the earth that even the roots are destroyed, their feet trample what is left into the earth, and as a result the land over which they have passed is left an almost barren waste, upon which grass will not reappear for sev-

The odor left behind by the sheep is very offensive to cattle, and the latter would rather starve than feed where sheep have been. For this reason land once used for grazing sheep is useless for cattle for several years

Being the last comers, the sheep and their tenders were regarded by the cattlemen as trespassers, and were and are being dealt with accordingly. Warnings to vacate, unheeded by the sheep men, were followed by raids by the cowboys. Sheep were slaughtered by hundreds, outfits were destroyed, resisting sheepmen bound, kidnappe and, in may cases, killed wounded outright in the mad struggle for posession of the land, which, by the way, belongs to the commonwealth, and for which neither side pays a cent of ompensation to the government. Ethically speaking, the sheepmen have as much right to the land as the cattle-

The cause of the most recent renewal

This led to a renewal of hostilities that bids fair to last indefinitely. There are two figures in this conflict who arouse one's admiration. They are wriggling and twisting all over the to dare the cattlemen, and Mrs. Nancy country.

B. Irving, a former Chicago woman, whose goat ranch was recently raided

and 1200 goats slaughtered. In the years from 1890 to 1895 Edwards was a flock master in Routt county. For three successive years he essayed to graze his sheep on the pub-lic range bordering the Colorado line. He gathered a band of retainers to defend his flocks. A larger band of

Mrs. Irving came from Chicago sure enough, by next day Jack Frost has got hold of our noses and toes, and the cold wave flag is almost tearnew industry, the raising of finely bred Angora goats for the manufacture of mohair. The goats were pastured on rock lands that the cattle men disthe flowers and the vines, the old come as was expected—it is switched folks shook their heads and spoke of off on a side-track or it melts on the of yucca plants, upon which the goats subsisted well.

They did not encroach upon the stockmen's pastures nor interfere with

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LUAN OF country property, in amount ow rate of interest. H H Solicitor, 50 Princess street, St

WANTED.

WANTED Students to learn Telegraphy. Repare for Railway or Commercial Service and secure good positions. For terms, particulars, apply to L. E. VOGEL. Teacher, No. 48 St. David street, St. John, N. B.

Farm for Sale,

disting of Six bundred and staty here is a large quantity of interval. low and marsh on this farm 1 or tarm to well wooded and timbered. The buildings ensist of a good subgranual two-louse, three large perus and outburn Intending purchasers may apply to

ZEBULON CONNOR

Don't go to a -----

BUSINESS COLLEGE

Until you have seen the Year Book of Freeeric on Business Co lege, outlin-ing our Commercial, Shorthand and Type-writing Courses

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal,

D. BASSEN'S

Announgement to the people of Charl tre Co.,

I have just received a consignment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Skirts, made of the latest styles and patterns in all sizes, which will be sold very low. Have also a large assortment of La-

lies' Shirt Waists to clear out in order to make room for fail stock. Men's Youths' and Boys' Clothing and general ine of Dry Goods at 25 per cent. cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. Give me a call and save money,

D. BASSEN, Carleton Street

MANCHESTER, Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of McGill University, has opened an offce in ST. JOHN AND SUSSEX Leaves for St. John in Sussex express, re-turning by C. P. R. Anyone wishing infor-mation can see me at any station along the

phone 1,139. Office hours, 3 to 12.30 a. m. Sussex Office Main street. Office hours t to 8 p, m. Surgery and dentistry specialties



Tuttle's American Condition Powd

A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIP cures rheumati parains, bruiser, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book.
"Veterinary Experience," FREE.
Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 64 Severly St., Beaten, Mass.
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
Agents, St. John, N. B.
Reware of so-called Elinits—some genuine but Tattle's.
Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

APIOL STEEL PILLS A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny-royal, etc. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmacea-tical Chemist, Southampton, England. them, but the outlaw raiders swooped down upon this peaceful community, bound and gagged the herder, Lloyd Kellogg, and killed a large portion of

Now Mrs. Irving has placed an armed guard at her camp on Pinon, Mesa, prepared to resist another raid, and has notified Dist. Atty. Mullen at Grand Junction of her act and her intentions. She has also appealed to the Humane Society for aid, contending that the killing of the goats is crueltyto animals.-New York Journal.

Chronic Constipation surely cured ormoney back, LAXA-CARA TABLETS never fail. Small, chocolate coated, easy to take. Price, 35 cents. At druggists.

ON THE HOG

The Brockville paper which prints the foi-lowing does not vouch for the accuracy of the story.

"A Leeds farmer had a hog killed on the Brockville & Westport railway, and being a literary tiller of the soil—sent in a de-mand for settlement as follows:

My razorback afrolled down your track.

A week ago today;
Your 29 came down the line,
And snuffed his light away.

You can't blame me—the hog. you see, Slipped through a cattle gate; So kindly pen a cheque for ten. The debt to liquidate. He was rather surprised a few days later

Therefore, my friend, we cannot send The cheque for which you pine, Just plant the dead: place o'er his head: "Here lies a foolish swine."

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to ke joints limber and muscles in trip