

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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Brunswick. THOMAS BURNING, Business
Manager; JAMES HANNAH, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements
making the run of the paper—each in-
sertion 50 cents per line.
Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc.,
50 cents for each insertion of 5 lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths
30 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of com-
plaints as to the misbehavior of officers al-
leged to be in receipt of money from the
State, the Government has decided to
investigate the matter. The officers in
question are:—
1. The officers of the St. John's
Police Force.
2. The officers of the St. John's
Fire Department.
3. The officers of the St. John's
Municipal Council.
The investigation will be conducted by
a committee of the Legislature.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception names of no new sub-
scribers will be entered until the money is
received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for
their subscription in advance, and no
money will be refunded.
The money must be paid in full, and no
part payment will be accepted.
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part payment will be accepted.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Write plainly and take special pains with
the spelling.
Do not use one side of your paper only.
Address your name and address to your
correspondence as an evidence of good faith.
Write nothing for which you are not pre-
pared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest
circulation in the Maritime
Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 20 1899.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND
ST. JOHN.

The people of this city have good
reason to feel satisfied with the hand-
some treatment that the provincial gov-
ernment has accorded to St. John in re-
spect to those matters in which it is most
deeply interested. Tuesday we were
able to announce that the government
would probably grant the St. John Dry
Dock Company the subsidy they asked
to build a new dry dock at this port.
Now we are in a position
to state that the grant has actually
been made the only thing
necessary to complete the transaction
that remains to be done being the affix-
ing of the governor's signature to the
minutes of council. We look upon this
act as one of the most timely and bene-
ficial that has ever been done by any
provincial government, and that there
cannot be a doubt but that it will have
the effect of securing to St. John a dry
dock which will probably be
the finest in the world. The
subsidy to be given is \$5,000
a year for forty years, and it can-
not be denied that it is a most liberal
concession to the growing commerce of
this port and which will have the most
beneficial effect on its future. We will
venture to say that it will likewise prove
a most beneficial effect on its future.
We will venture to say that it will like-
wise prove a most excellent investment
for the province which looks to St. John
as a market and outlet for its products.
The government has also agreed to
grant this city a subsidy of \$1,000 a
year for a term of forty years in aid of
the construction of another steamship
berth at Sand Point. This is the berth
to which we made reference the other
day and which we stated would cost
about \$150,000. It lies to the
north of the present Sand Point
wharves, and was a part of the
original plan of improvement as laid
down by Mr. Hard Peters, city en-
gineer.
The grant is made at the re-
quest of the common council, which
memorialized the government on the
subject in accordance with a resolution
introduced by Mr. MacRae. This sub-
sidy represents the interest of \$25,000 at
four per cent and is a substantial proof
of the good will of the government to St.
John.

But the provincial government has
not confined itself to these grants in
dealing with this city; it has gone far-
ther and agreed to give a grant of \$3,000
to the provincial exhibition that is to
be held here in September next. This
sum, together with what is ex-
pected from the city, should be
sufficient to make the exhibi-
tion a certainty, and no doubt the show
to be held next autumn will be highly
creditable to the province. The govern-
ment has done well for St. John, and
every candid resident of this city freely
acknowledges this fact.

THE REV. DR. CAREY.

Every man, woman and child in this
city who ever had the pleasure of meet-
ing the Rev. Dr. Carey, will bear of his
sudden death, at Ottawa, with that sor-
row which is awakened by the loss of a
dear friend. Dr. Carey was one of those
lovable men whose sincere and simple
nature drew all hearts towards him.
His friends and admirers were num-
bered by the thousands, and we feel safe
in saying that he had not a single enemy.
It seems but a few days since Dr. Carey
was with us, meeting his friends with

his ever pleasant smile and talking
to them with that almost boyish cheer-
fulness and enthusiasm which he always
displayed. It is difficult therefore to
realize that his lips are for ever
sealed and that his voice will no
more be heard on earth. The only
consolation his friends now have in
their sad bereavement is that while he
lived he was the part of a good and
faithful servant of his Master, and that
he has gone to his reward.

BLOCKING BUSINESS.

Parliament commenced the ninth
week of the session in great uncertainty
as to when prorogation will be reached.
The tactics of the opposition have caused
so much unnecessary delay, and so
much important business still remains
to be disposed of, that it now really
looks as if it were going to be an all-
summer job. If so, the Conservatives
will be responsible for an indefin-
able waste of public money. The most
distressing development of the
session has been the di-
position of the Conservatives to dis-
regard the established rules governing
debate. Mr. Clarke Wallace has recently
committed himself to a novel and alarm-
ing view of the scope which an oppo-
sition speaker may take. When discuss-
ing the Drummond county resolution
the other day he drifted off into a review
of the Yukon railway bill of last session.
Being called to order, he stated his po-
sition in words to this effect: "We
are opposing the Drummond county
bill because we have no confi-
dence in the government, and I am sim-
ply showing why we do not have that
confidence." It will be seen that if a
notion of this kind were to prevail, the
whole range of political controversy
might be covered on any particular
question, and debate would be interminable.
Other Conservative speakers apparently
entertain the same view with respect to
the limits of criticism, and it is becom-
ing more difficult every day to keep
them in order.

The defection of Mr. John Costigan
was the chief event of the past week,
and it is interesting to observe the op-
inions expressed by the various Conserva-
tive newspapers. The Montreal Star
congratulates Mr. Costigan on having
had the courage to act according to his
convictions, but expresses the hope that
he will specifically indicate the lines of
policy which have attracted him to the
Liberal side. The Mail and Empire
rather hints that Mr. Costigan hopes to
represent the Irish Catholics in the
present ministry; while the Ottawa
Citizen bluntly says that the Conserva-
tives are well rid of the honorable gentle-
man, and that he will be no gain to the
Liberal. Sir Charles Tupper, with ill-
concealed animosity, expresses the con-
viction that Mr. Costigan has joined the
Liberal party for ulterior reasons con-
nected with the advancement of his son
in the public service. The Conservatives
may be expected to say hard things in a
case of this kind; but the fact remains
that Mr. Costigan's change of allegiance
is a most significant event at this jun-
cture, and the hushes with which his
action is being criticised by his late
associates springs largely from the
knowledge that it adds material
strength to the Liberal cause.

There is a painful tendency just now
on the part of the opposition to lower
the tone of parliamentary debate, and
Sir Charles Tupper is the chief offender
in this regard. He nearly always refers
to a cabinet minister having "his hands
in the treasury," and, as Mr. Blair point-
ed out the other day, this is not a be-
coming nor defensible position on the
part of an ex-premier and ex-minister
of the crown. There is a slender sug-
gestion about such a remark which
can only be intended to lower the de-
bate of parliament to the level of a
back-street brawling. Sir Charles
would have indignantly resented a re-
proach of this nature three years ago,
and he ought at least to be willing to
apply the golden rule in his present po-
sition. The bitterness of the Conserva-
tives has been intensified since the bud-
get, and is unquestionably the measure
of their own despair.

One of the strong points of Mr. Blair's
speech on the Drummond county reso-
lution was the statement which he pre-
sented of the prices paid by the late gov-
ernment when purchasing or building
connections with the Intercolonial. Sir
Charles Tupper bought the Riviere du
Loup branch in 1880 for \$12,000 per mile,
the road being then without rails or
sleepers, and when it had been brought
up to the standard of the Drummond
county it cost \$17,600 per mile. The St.
Charles branch cost \$136,000 per mile,
and the Grand Falls branch cost \$170,000
per mile. The Oxford and New Glasgow
line cost \$26,700 per mile, while the Cape
Breton railway represented an outlay of
\$33,000 per mile. When it is remembered
that the Drummond County is costing but
\$12,000 per mile, and is, perhaps, a better
road than any of these, it will be seen
that the objection of the Conservatives
to the score that this is a bad bargain, lose
all force. Moreover in the case of the
Riviere du Loup branch the govern-
ment had paid a subsidy to the Grand
Trunk of \$10,000 per mile, and not a
word was said by Sir Charles Tupper
about deducting this sum from the price
paid.

It was rather amusing a day or two
ago to hear Mr. Foster solemnly assure

the house that he was neither jealous
nor afraid of Mr. Blair's political suc-
cess; but, on the contrary, he felt quite
friendly toward the minister of railways.
It is probably this amiable sentiment
which actuates Mr. Foster in his re-
cent references to Mr. Blair, and in
the only thing which restrains him
from using stronger language. Mr.
Foster was joking. He was as
sincere and as bitter as he could be
last session; but since the New Brun-
swick elections there has been a deeper
tinge of hostility in his attacks upon
the minister. It is probably an aggravation
to Mr. Foster that Mr. Blair never re-
sistates in kind, although there may
come a day when the member for York
will have to be dealt with in the man-
ner that his nastiness calls for.

THE SUN AND TUESDAY DOCK.

It would be difficult to match the utter
meanness of the Sun's editorial on Wed-
nesday on the provincial government's
subsidy to the dry dock. As already
stated in these columns the government
has agreed to give \$5,000 a year for
forty years to Mr. George Robertson's
company for the purpose of assisting in
the construction of a dry dock at this
port. An order in council to that effect
has been passed, and there is no re-
doubt that this grant will be
passed by the legislature when it
meets tomorrow morning. We presume that even the
leader of the opposition, Mr. J. Douglas
Hess, will not oppose it, although
probably the Sun will use its best efforts
to defeat the grant. As the Sun is an
alleged newspaper published in St. John
it might have been supposed that the
generosity of the government towards
this city might have induced it to stop
throwing mud at Mr. Emmerson for
the brief space of twenty-four hours.
But no; in the same issue of the Sun
that contained the news of this grant
being made was an attack on the
premier for making this grant by means
of an order in council. The Sun says
that the government, having entered
into a contract should deliver the goods,
and then it goes on to rail at him and
the government, of which he is the leader,
in the following fashion:—

The time for action came some time
ago, when the legislature was to session.
The government should then have
brought forward the measure and carried
it through the house, and so have re-
deemed a pledge which, when it was
given, was as sacred as the word of
God. Instead of this, however, the gov-
ernment has been guilty of the grossest
infidelity in its character. Mr. Robertson
favoured the postponement of enquiry
into the bridge charges, because he
desired to go to Ottawa and thence to
England in connection with the dry
dock scheme. Had the government
carried out its pledge to him, he would
not have been put to the trouble of
arguing the case over again for fully
three hours at the meeting on Monday
evening. The TELEGRAPH knows all
this, and should have devoted its
abundant energy and space to the
work of forcing the government to do
justice to St. John, in line with the
pledge given to Mr. Robertson. The
Sun, in its ill-considered and cowardly
conduct, has not been necessary if the
matter had been dealt with at the proper
time.

The Sun has evidently a very low
opinion of the intelligence of its readers
when it places such rubbish as the above
in its columns. If Mr. Robertson dis-
satisfied with the way in which he has
been dealt with by the government? Not at
all—he is abundantly pleased. Who
then is displeased? The Sun, the Tupper
organ, the mouthpiece of George E.
Foster, the exponent of the views of two
men who are attacking the dominion
government for building deep water
wharves and an elevator here in connec-
tion with the I. C. R. railway. The real
cause of the Sun's dissatisfaction with
the provincial government is that it de-
sires St. John to have no terminal facil-
ities or other means of improving its
trade. It would rather see St. John in
ruin than have it prosper through the
help of the dominion or provincial gov-
ernments. This seems a hard thing to
say, but the business men of St. John, but
every reader of the Sun knows it to be
the truth.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The first session of the International
Peace Conference, which has been called
together at the instance of the Czar of
Russia, was held Thursday at the
Hotel. This ancient Dutch city, the
capital of a country that is one of the
weaker nations of Europe and
therefore profoundly interested in the
preservation of peace, is the
most appropriate place for the
meeting of such a conference. Whether
it will lead to any practical result, how-
ever, depends on the spirit in which the
representatives of the various powers
meet, and the sincerity of their inten-
tions. That it is possible to make an
arrangement for the reduction of arma-
ments cannot be doubted, but whether
it will be possible to make such an
agreement at this conference is quite an-
other question.

At the present time the great nations
of continental Europe have to bear a
heavy burden in the maintenance of
armaments, and the withdrawal of so
large a number of young men from civil
life at a time when they ought to be
most active in whatever business they
intend to follow for a living. Germany
finds it necessary to maintain an army
of 850,000 officers and men on a peace
footing, and claims to be able to place
3,000,000 armed men in the field
in case of war. France, exclusive

of the troops in Algeria and Tunis,
maintains an army of 550,000 men on a
peace footing, which could be augmented
to 2,500,000 in case of a war. Austria-
Hungary has an army of 350,000 men in
time of peace, which in war would be
increased to 1,870,000. Russia maintains
an army of 890,000 men in time of peace,
which would be increased to 3,500,000 in
time of war. Italy has an army of 250,
000 in time of peace, and could place
2,000,000 men in the field in the event of
war.

Now, it is easy to see that these ar-
mies are far larger than can be required
for any national purpose except aggres-
sion, or defence against aggression on
the part of another power. The nations
of Continental Europe are slowly but
surely becoming bankrupt as a re-
sult of their enormous arma-
ments, and no nation suffers more
from this cause than Russia. About one-
fourth of its revenue is required for the
maintenance of its enormous army, and
to this must be added the loss arising
from the withdrawal of 900,000 men
from individual pursuits. Russia would
therefore appear to have a deep interest
in the reduction of armaments, but un-
fortunately the conduct of that nation
does not tend to the maintenance of
peace.

The kingdom of the Netherlands, in
which the peace conference is meeting,
presents a very apt illustration of the
evil arising from militarism. It has a
population of about 5,000,000, the same
as that of Canada, and its revenue is
\$55,000,000. Of this it has to expend \$9,
000,000 annually for military purposes,
for it maintains an army of 30,000 men
in time of peace. If we contrast this
with the small expenditure of Canada
for the same objects we shall see better
how able to realize the advantages of liv-
ing in a country which is free from the
militarism that prevails in Europe.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Russia is showing signs of progress.
Recently she has followed the example
of Prince Edward Island and Newfound-
land and imposed a tax on commercial
travellers.

Mr. S. D. Scott thinks it something
for the Conservative party to be proud
of that Sir Charles Tupper and Mr.
Foster were able to waste four hours of
the time of the house of commons the
other evening when Mr. Blair was
bringing forward the Drummond County
railway resolution.

The gold output of the Klondike for
the year is estimated by a Dawson pa-
per at \$20,000,000 and the Dawson cor-
respondent of the Toronto Globe thinks that
this estimate is a moderate one—if any-
thing, too low. Yet this is the country
which Sir Charles Tupper and the oppo-
sition have done their best to give to
Canada. It was a mistake, therefore, on our
part, to insist on having an arbitrator
chosen from the kind of material that abounds
in South America. It puts us in a false
position before the world and cripples us
as an advocate of arbitration in the
conference at The Hague. It profits me
nothing when we can have the naming of
the arbitrator. This attempt to secure
an umpire who was presumably under
our influence was a concession to the
shipping merchants of Tacoma and
Seattle, who imagine that their trade
would be impaired if Canada had a port
of entry in the Lynn Canal. The entire
interests of the nation were sacrificed to
this small local monopoly, and the sin-
gularity of our belief in international arbi-
tration was drawn in question by the
same measure. We ought, apart from any
claim of right, to give the Canadians
scores by water to their Klondike terri-
tory. We can afford to do so. It would
be benefiting our dignity as a great na-
tion. It would cost us nothing. It
would smother the way to a settlement
of the Eastern fishery question, and all
the other outstanding disputes.

A Russian Boom City.

The remarkable development of the
little city of Novorossiysk, at the north-
east corner of the Black Sea, brings to
mind the large and sudden growth of
many towns in this country. The city is
built on an excellent harbor at the ex-
treme western end of the Caucasus Moun-
tains. Some years ago the Russians dis-
covered the advantages for commerce of
this fine situation, and this is the reason
the hamlet has developed into a wide
and enterprising city of 35,000 people. It
is still growing at a rapid rate, and last
year the shipping that visited the port
took away nearly a million tons of pro-
duce, largely wheat, and wheat, in fact,
is making the fortune of the place.

One of the fine wheat-growing regions
is in the provinces of Kuban and Stav-
ropol in the southeast of Russia. If this
wheat were taken to western Russia or
any point of export across the country,
hundreds of miles of land transportation
would be required. But here is the port
of Novorossiysk near at hand. The harbor
is deep and never freezes over in winter,
so it is open to business the year round.
All that was needed to stimulate the
growth of the town was a railroad to the
productive interior. The road was built.
The town began to grow, and today the
largest building in it is an immense store-
house for cereals, which holds 110,000,000
pounds of wheat and is a great conveni-
ence in loading wheat on the steamer.
Along this line of railroad also the pro-
duction of petroleum, the raising of
tobacco and the manufacture of Portland
cement are important and growing in-
dustries. There is every reason to believe
that Novorossiysk will become one of the
most important cities on the Black Sea,
and there are very few Russian cities
which have had similar rapid develop-
ment.

The bank of life is always overdrawn
on certain moral values—delicacy, for in-
stance.

It is pleasing to have a contradiction
from London of the statements which
have been coming from Washington
that the negotiations in connection with
the Joint Commission have wholly failed
and are not likely to be resumed. These
reports were evidently started by par-
ties who were interested in having the
negotiations fail, and they were prob-

ably manufactured out of whole cloth, for
it is incredible that any official at Wash-
ington likely to be well informed on the
subject should reveal his secrets to a
newspaper correspondent, to the detriment
of national and international in-
terests.

The New York Evening Post censures
the United States government for re-
fusing to submit the Alaskan boundary
question to arbitration unless the arbitra-
tor was chosen from one of the coun-
tries of South America. It thinks that
any European nation would have been
able to provide a more acceptable arbi-
trator than any South American repub-
lic. We quote: "If the appoint-
ment of an arbitrator were left to
any European government we should be
certain to have a man of reputation
and qualification, because such men are
easily found and because the reputation
of the appointing government would be
concerned in the matter. This is more
than can be said of Spanish America.
It was a mistake, therefore, on our part,
to insist on having an arbitrator chosen
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in South America. It puts us in a false
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Free Medical Treatment On Trial and Approval.

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.



A course of remedies—the marvel of
medical science—and Apparatus indorsed
by physicians will be sent ON APPROVAL
WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT to
any honest man who is suffering from
weakness peculiar to men. Use them a
reasonable time and if not all you expect
—all you wish—pack apparatus and re-
mainder of Remedies into same box and
send them back—that ends it—pay nothing!
MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN
DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer
from the effects of disease, overwork,
worry, from the follies of youth or excesses
of manhood, failure of vital forces, unfit-
ness for marriage—all such men should
use this scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize,
develop, restore and sustain.

Any man writing in good faith may obtain full account of this astonishing
system. You have only to write your name and address in the blank form below,
cut out the coupon and mail it to the Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

We pay Canadian duty. No delay, no expense.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
66 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sirs:—As per statement in ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH you may mail to
me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new
system of furnishing your Apparatus and Remedies to reliable men on
trial and approval without expense—no payment to be made in
advance—no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and
entirely satisfactory. Also mail sealed, free, your new medical book for
men.

Respectfully,
Give name and
address in full.
Please write very
plainly.
AGE _____ MARRIED OR SINGLE _____

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Parke Improvements.
The season has again come round for
work to be done in improving our public
parks, and the different committees of
the association have already begun to
make plans for the further improvement
of both the park and garden.

It is somewhat early yet to specify all
the work the association has in contem-
plation for the year 1899, but arrange-
ments have already been made for
quite a large amount of work in the
park. Several new drives and
walks will be constructed, among which
is the completion of the old Grassy road,
which starts at the gardens and runs
east crossing the outlet of the lake, after
which it joins Forest drive. A new drive
will be built at the end of Lily Lake,
and other improvements will be made at
this point.

Now that Highland Park has been
added to Rockwood, the directors hope
to be able to construct a drive-way all the
way to Dark Lake on the park grounds,
making a round drive returning by Sandy
Point road.

In the gardens Head Gardener Knott
has already been engaged in taking out
the paths, walks and flower beds ac-
cording to the plan made by Mr. Down-
ing Vaux, of New York. This work has
been done under direction of Architect
G. Ernest Fairweather, who has kindly
given his time for the benefit of the
public. It is expected the laying out of
the gardens will be complete by next
year, as the committee intends doing a
large amount of work this year, pro-
vided the necessary funds are forth-
coming.

Mr. T. E. Seamwell, the Horticultural
Association's collector, will begin at
once to solicit annual subscriptions from
the members and all who desire to be
members. The annual subscription is
\$3 per year.

Deeds and Burials.

The death occurred Wednesday morn-
ing of Mr. John Harding at his residence
Paradise row. Mr. Harding was 84
years old, but was quite active until a
short time ago, when he had an attack
of paralysis. He is survived by two
daughters and two sons, one of whom is
Mr. M. A. Harding of Main street.

The remains of the late Mr. William
Oily were buried at Hampton Wednes-
day afternoon. Many friends joined in
the funeral procession. Rev. G. A. S.
Warwick conducted the services.

The five-year old son of Mr. Anthony
Lucas, while playing on the ferry float
at Edmundson on Saturday last, fell into
the river and was drowned.

Remedy for Burns and Scalds.

Griffith's Menthol Liniment gives immedi-
ate relief in cases of Burns or Scalds. Its
soothing and healing properties are felt the
minute applied. It should always be kept
in every home in case of emergency. Your
druggist sells it, 25 cents.

Provided He Didn't Break Anything.

Mr. Henpeck (hearing a rumour)—
You, Charles, I'd like to know what you
are up to now!

Mr. Henpeck (feebly)—I suppose, my
dear, I can fall down the cellar stairs if
I want to!

The Church Missionary Society of
England has just celebrated its centen-
nial anniversary in London. Bishop
Whipple of Minnesota was one of the
speakers.

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