

honor or of reputation. But ust not underrate the gravity ause on which we are engaged, LIND AND PARALYZING CRUSADE

have a powerful and popular past master in the arts of potrategy (hear, hear), who e sympathy of the country by display of energy and courage, e him making a pilgrimage of in the country, a call on all discontented with their conjoin under his standard and te that condition on his pledge. not underrated, at any rate, vity of the forces opposed to the danger of the campaign in ou are engaged, and what I say to another class is thisthose who are doubtful, those who do not like change. those who in their heart of ould like a little of the titpolicy if it were only not so re are some who would like ne the agony of the occasion egislative delay of an inquiry ould say to all those, if they ish to be rushed into a deciswhich they will be unable to and which may be disastrous peration, to take, at any rate, tive side in this battle, and against a policy which would them into such an enterprise It is the rushing that I dread. nly be given to the country to this matter in its various ashave no fear of the result; but the love of change, the hops pration of their condition, lurpeople of this country on, I fear it luring them on to this blind and paralyzing (hear). And if I have to say nionists and to neutrals, have rd to say to liberals too? Gentlemen, I cannot forget in this very place, and from platform, that an attempt to proscribe my policy and ds. Why do I recall that now? the purposes of recrimination? old (cheers). Let bygones be (loud and continued cheers) that business-I hope for the in my life-to that attempt iption. I fling back the mes-

CALL TO LIBERALS. his: that liberals will be fools, se than fools, if they be not oulder to shoulder to resist and dangerous experiment, to e to face against the forces on endeavoring to retrace our progress and to go back for entury-if they do not stand cordially together to mainpoble fabric of our commerce pire (great cheering) in the ch an issue as this, so vital w and in the long days to rely it is futile and petty to the personal equation. Life is not long enough or ough for this. (Hear, hear.) all the forces that can anipeople moving you in this Your fathers are bidding you their sufferings under proour sons adjure you to profuture of your commerce and

ASTORIA Infants and Children. You Have Always Bought

A, Nov. 21.—A prominent here who is close to the govand thoroughly posted in the the administration, characaction of the United States hmus of Panama as most un-He added: "The French sident at Bogota has unaniered the government its serproperty, while the German colonies have manifested sympathy with Colombia's interior of the country requil in the expectation of a ssue of the peace mission on erals Reyes and Holguin are eding to Washington.'

DALL'S SPAVINCURE



ENDALL Co., ENCSBURG FALLS, VT.

PANAMA'S HISTORY

Short Route From Garibbean Sea Pacific Ocean.

From the Days of Philip II of Spain Down to Present Time the Canal Has Been Largely Discussed—The Time When Morgan Salled the

(Toronto-Empire.) Taking into consideration its size-82,380 square miles the brand-new republic of Panama has occupied a considerable space on the stage of internatinal politics. Recent events indicate that it will play a still more important part in the world's history. able to any carelessness on the part of the United States. Almost from the edifying lectures on the regaled with time of the isthmus discovery it was the highway between the two continents which it joined and a centre of Spanish commerce in the new world. its prosperity increased with the building of a good road from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean. For centuries two continual streams of trafto have passed each other upon this highway. The Spaniards erected forts at short intervals along this road, for they early realized the strategic importance of the isthmus should anther European power dispute their supremacy in the Americas. Besides, the mountains were inhabited by bands of marauding Indians, which preyed on travellers, in defiance of Spain. Early in the sixteenth century plans were made for a trans-oceanic waterway, and at the command of Philip II., Flemish engineers were dis patched to report on the scheme. They located a favorite route, but suddenly the monarch decided against the project. It was supposed that he feare the growing strength of England, whose buccaneers were already a terror to the Spanish galleons. Should Spain's possessions be divided by a canal, it was possible that England would endeavor to seize it, and so prevent communication between the sundered provinces. Although the royal command forbade recurrence to the ubject, it was discussed by scientists and travellers, many of whom visited the country as a result of the Flemish engineers' report. From that day to this, the Panama canal has been an international question of varying im-

WHEN DE LESSEPS CAME In the two hundred years which followed the abandonment of Philip's idea, explorers from Italy, France, and England made surveys of possible routes across the isthmus, and from by instruction in the most useful of all 1850 to 1865 no fewer than eleven par- arts, for "Where is the man who can ties crossed and recrossed the coun- live without dining?" try in search of the best route for the anal, which all felt must sooner or ters in one of the studios of the Art later, be constructed. The building of a railroad did but emphasize the adboth painting and cooking are arts, vantages of a waterway. In 1879 an and the "palate" plays an important international congress, for the purpose of considering the matter, was assembled in Paris, and seven different sanctuary, and found a most attract-schemes and twenty-two different ive scene. A large, bright room, a routes were submitted. As a result the De Lessep's enterprise was undertaken the same year. Two years later the actual work was under way, was fortunate in striking the time when and in 1888 the company suspended the dishes were just complete, so had payment. Several attempts were made the opportunity of proving the pudto resume operations, but in 1891 came ding. As a rule but three dishes are the disclosure of the construction con- attempted a day, but on this occasion tract scandal, and the most collossal the menu was elaborate and delicious. failure of modern times became a matter of French history. Both France bread, baked beans, lemon jelly and a and Panama reeled under the blow. It cream pudding. So far, the teacher was more deadly, to the itshmus, states, there has not been the failure which had been enjoying a season of prosperity never before attained by a both instructor and pupils. modern Spanish-American province. Ten or twelve thousand laborers had the week, keeping the room neat, wash-been regularly employed by De Les-ing the dishes and attending to the the little isthmian towns. To lose this times a week, sewing twice, sanitation towns. fee, was almost too much for their philosophy. In their distress, the Col-ombian government was appealed to, the value of foods and the economical ombian government was appealed to, the value of foods and the economical but unavailingly. The authorities at and healthful keeping of a home.

Bogota were either unable or unwilling to help. Some bitter words were spoken at the time, and there was every street of the en talk of a separation. Ever since

tween the state and the federal gov-WHEN MORGAN SAILED THE

MAIN. The two names most intimately con nected with the history of Panama are those of De Lesseps and Morgan. To the reader of romance the latter must ever be the more esteemed. What memories of delightful, if surreptitious, reading about the Spanish Main does not the bold Weish name call up! Though his grim mark was made hundred years before, it remains today as plain almost as the mathemati-cal scars inflicted by the French engineer, for the old city of Panam which the buccaneer destroyed in 1670 has never been rebuilt. This famous buccaneer, before planning the stroke which was to set the crown upon his genius, had won a fearsome name in new Spain. He had headed many sucessful expedicions, and the rumor that he was about to essay a feat, beside which his other exploits would sink sser pirate captains from all ports of the American Mediterranean. more desperate crowd of freebooters ever assembled than that which sailed in 1670 under Morgan. There were 2,000 of them, and they manned 37 ships. Seizing the Island of Catalina and using it as a base, he captured s Spanish fort at the mouth of the Charges River, and marched overland, at the head of 1,300 men, on the city of Panama. The freebooters did not use the Spanish highway, which was Spanish ingliway, which was surred by forts, but plunged into the jungle, and struggled through it as best they might. Ragged and almost starving, they reached the Pacific coast,

and hurled themselves upon the city. The defence was weak, and yielded speedily under the ferocity of the bucaneers' attack. For weeks the victor gave themselves up to the carousal and pillage which attended every success. Then, carrying with them more than \$4,000,000 in treasure, and hundreds of prisoners, they returned as they had come, and reached their waiting ships

THE HONOR OF THIEVES. Then began one of the most grimly forous chapters in the history of buccaneering. Morgan contrived to have the greater part of the treasure stowed in his own ship, on board which were his own friends. At an opportune moment he hoisted sail and abandoned his former comrades. Maddened by this treachery the other

pirates attempted to pursue in the renaining vessels, only to find that the

them to do but to make their escape overland. Only in the superior numbers involved in Napoleon's retreat-from Moscow was the plight of the French army more terrible than that of these pirates. A mere handful finally won clear. The others either perished from fever in the wilderness, were devoured by wild animals, or fell into the hands of the Spanish settlers and Indians, who made short but hor-rible work of them. In the meantime Morgan reached England, where his prowess commanded the respect al-ways due to success. Indeed, so well was he thought of that he was made a judge and sent back to Jamaica, there to expound the law. It is a historical fact that he tried and passed caneering as a profession. No wonder Morgan has won immortality. Cutthroat as he was, the old buccaneer served England almost as well as Drake or Raleigh. All three of these distinguished adventurers were playing the game of empire, imperfectly though they may have recognized it. Free from their persecutions, Spain might have wiped out the English colonies to the north, and held undis-puted mastery of the continent for another century. Let others cast a stone on the memory of Morgan, the terror of the Spanish Main. The office does not become either a Briton or an

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

The Latest Cult at Mt. Allison addisaw University.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 24 .- Domestic Science is the latest up-to-date cepartment added to the Ladies' College course by the tireless energy of Dr. Borden. Fifty years ago an ecmor, offered to make a further handheld up their hands in horror at the suggestion of the last named art, and birth. The attending physician shared imparts grace and ease of movement been on the course, and now the jubilee year of the Ladies' College is crowned by instruction in the most useful of all serum and the patient recovered. The John and her old home in Fredericton been on the course, and now the jubilee

part in each. The Sun's correspondent was recently admitted to this domestic with white caps and aprons. The writer of a single dish, which speaks well for

One young lady is housekeeper for

the students learn practical cooking, elements of needlework up to making the best of feeling has not existed be- a tub gown; the second also embraces the making of underclothes and cut-ting fitting and sewing woollen dreases. There is also a simple course

in constructing toilet articles, such as laundry bags, brush cases, etc., but no elaborate fancy work is taught. In connection with the Domestic Science School there is a special library, comprising some 400 volumes and mag-azines on Cooking, Domestic Economy,

Laundry Work, Germs, Care of the Sick, Chemistry of Cooking, etc. The exceedingly competent instructo of this department is Miss Etta P. Flagg of Hollis, N. H., graduate of the Boston Normal School of Cooking, Miss Flagg has also taken the course on sanitation at the Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia; psychology, at Springfield, Mass., and a special course

at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. The new wing contains a suite of rooms admirably arranged for the Domestic Science School. A full normal course in domestic economy has bee elaborated, which will lead to a diplo ma certifying to the ability of the recipient to teach cooking and cognate

HANDICAPPED.

GURED A PRINCE

OF CONSUMPTION

Prof. Gotthiel, of Columbia, Tells of Marvellous Results Asserted by Dr. Marmorek for His Serum.

Saved Carmelite Nun in Convent, He had been scuttled by the thoughtful Morgan. There was nothing left for Says - Declares Treatment Restored Prince Henry of Pless. Who Was Dying, to Health.

> (New York World, 22nd.) Dr. Alexander Marmorek, the discov ery by whom has just been announced in Paris of a serum that, he claims, has cured tuberculosis, declares through a friend in this city that he bases his claim in part upon a long series of experiments, one of which was the cure of no less a person than Prince Henry of Pless, a scion of the princely house of Germany, Among other cures claimed for Dr. Marmorek is that of a Carmelite nun, in attending whom he became perhaps the only man who ever penetrated into the forbidden precincts

> of a convent of Our Lady of Carmel. The data of Dr. Marmorek's experiday for the first time on the authority of Dr. Richard Gottheil, professor of Semitic languages at the Columbia University, a close friend of Dr. Mar-

"Dr. Marmorek," said Prof. Gotthell sterday, "is barely thirty-eight years of age. He was born in Austria and studied medicine in Vienna, where he received his degree. After several years, as one of the leading surgeons in the Austrian capital, he becar terested in the field of asepsis and entered a clinic of Pasteur. Almost at the beginning of this course he astonished the heads of the institute by the discovery of an antidote for peurperal was admitted to the cell of a nun, who fever, which appeared in therapeutic treatises as the 'Marmorek cure.' 1894 he was made 'chef de laboratoire' of the Pasteur institute.

CURE OF A MARQUIS'S DAUGH-

TER. the age was not sufficiently advanced to make the first practical. But for a number of years physical culture, which "A crisis came in the girl's condition, The family physician could not be better than the "light fantastic," has found, and the Pasteur Institute was

> tion, gave Dr. Marmorek a testimonial "In 1898 the bubonic plague ravaged kins apples sent to the English mar-Vienna. A telegram arrived at the ket. Pasteur Institute in Paris stating chief laboratories of Vienna from the which he had been experimenting, and that all the other medical men and the attendants in the building were quar-

antined. cress the fastest long-distance train n Europe, was scheduled to leave for Vienna. Snatching a phial of the serum, Dr. Marmorek rushed, coatless, from the institute, caught the train and from the station in Vienna went directly to the building and inoculated the inmates. He also saw that the oody of the physician was safely removed-all at the peril of his own life Before he left Vienna Dr. Marmorek was decorated by the Emperor of Aus tria with the Order of Knight of Francis Joseph. On his return to Paris he found the Cross of the Legion of

Honor awaiting him. "It was shortly before this that Dr. Marmorek had begun work in secret upon his investigation of tuberculosi pacilli. For four years he made al most incessant experiments. Two years ago he became satisfied that he was the possession of the secret which had so long lain hidden from scien

"One cure claimed by Dr. Marmo rek is that of a case in which tubercular meningitis had developed.

TELLS OF AMAZING THREATS. "Soon a most extraordinary situation faced him. His colleagues were eager to secure his aid in the treatment of specific cases, but, he tells me, they openly expressed their dread of consequences should the secret of the serum become known. 'You will take our bread away,' they urged, 'if you end tubercular contagion. Eighty per cent. of our clientele is derived from such patients.' Later these sentiments took the form, he says, of threats of serious consequences should the young man dare to announce his discoveries. "It was about this time that Dr. Mar morek was called to treat Prince Henry of Pless, who was ill with tubercular disease. His condition was considered hopeless after the court physicians had exhausted all their skill. One of the attending physicians, having heard of Dr. Marmorek's wonderful work, sent to Paris for the young man. Dr. Mar-morek went to the bedside of the Prince and subjected him to a series f treatments with his serum. Prince Henry recovered entirely and is in good

health today.
"Dr. Marmorek went to the Interna May—Did Clara's husband leave her with the purpose of reading a paper on the subject which would set forth much when he died?

Belle—He left enough to make her all the facts and his claims. On the comfortable, but not enough to get her a second husband.—Life.

WHEN YOU NEED PHYSIC:
Get a box of the old reliable Dr. Got a box of the old reliable Dr. An eminent specialist, whose name is known all over the scientific world, told bim so Dr. Marmorek informed me in 50c. Bottle Free.

When Medicine Fails, Try Liquozone-We'll Pay for it.

Only Oxygen.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue. Liquozone does that. We spend 14 days in making every bottle, but the result is liquid oxygen—a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill.

Oxygen is a town.

sult is liquid oxygen—a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill.

Oxygen is a tonic to you—the most essential element of life. Its effects are exchilarating, purifying, vitalizing. Nothing else is so good for you. But germs are vegetables; and this excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

and forever.

Asthms

Bronchits

Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Cousumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Constipation
Catarh—Cancer
Daysentery—Diarrh
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspensia.

ments and their results are given to- ing him publicly. Dr. Roux and Dr. Metchinkoff have both, he says, admitted to Dr. Marmorek privately their opinion of the importance of his discovery. He left the Pasteur Institute before making a public claim for his

WARNED AGAINST PUBLICITY. crossed its threshold. Dr. Marmorek In ered by a heavy cloth, and no part of ket. her body visible. The attendant who not treat the patient without an exam- ad valorem is to be collected upon forination. This was refused and he was "At the height of the Dreyfus affair about to depart when reluctant consent the daughter of a marquis, one of the was given. He found, he said, that the

most famous in French nobility, was patient was suffering from a form of be collected on gasoline yachts, electaken ill and was sinking rapidly de- tuberculesis which manifested itself centric old gentleman of Sackville, spite the efforts of the zest medical noted for his wealth and sense of husuggested that Dr. Marmorek be sum-moned, but the marquis, who was a perfect cure was made. He showed ances of a kind not made in Canada, some subscription toward the then so called "Female Academy" if cooking and dancing were taught. The trustees would rather his daughter would die received from the convent confirming would rather his daughter would die received from the convent confirming WOLFVILLE AND ACADIA.

WOLFVILLE, Nov. 28.-Mr. Mrs. William Clapman and son left on Monday en route to California, where they will spend the winter on account

girl's mother, to show her appreciafor a short visit. Dr. Shaw of Watervi

Arthur Forrest has sold his fruit that a physician lay dead in one of the farm at Lower Wolfvile to William Reid, and will return to Halifax. Mrs. effects of germs of the disease with S. S. Forrest and daughters will also move to Halifax.

Mrs. James Cox of Upper Dyke Village slipped and fell, breaking one of ner hips one day this week. Mrs. Frank Haley, who has been visiting at her old home in Norwich, Conn., for some months, has returned. Ebenezer Pelton of Amherst is in town. Mrs. Pelton is spending the winter in Wolfville, where her son is attending Acadia.

A large choral club has been organized by Prof. Maxim of Acadia Seminary, and will be a popular feature in nusical circles during the winter. Mrs. Matilda Cameron, an old inhabitant of Greenwich, died on Thursday aged 85, and was taken to Brookfield

for interment. Miss Edna Fuller, graduate nurse at McLean Hospital, is visiting at the home of her father, Dr. Fuller, at Grand Pre.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., Nov. 23.among recent deaths is that of Silas Mills, one of the oldest settlers of Leamington, though of later years he has lived with different members of his family, in Parrsboro, Springhill, or Oxford, in which latter place his death occurred at the home of his son. The deceased was eighty years of age and leaves a widow and seven sons and daughters, several children having pre-On Saturday Mrs. Sarah Hunter, re

ict of Barney Hunter, was laid to rest after months of suffering. Near Leamington, in the next section, Rodney, James Steveson, too, died, after a lingering illness. He leaves a widow and family, one of whom is the wife of a son of the late Mrs. Hunter. the deaths of her father and her husband's mother occurring almost at the

Messrs. H. C. and Gilbert Lawrence have sold their large timber tracts, together with lands and mill and lumber ing equipment, to Frank Black et al. Lawrence Bros, still hold their farm lands. The Black Lumber Co. will operate on the same large scale. Henry Heather has brought his mill down from Canaan and is sawing here now, his nephew Kempton Heather, having contracted to get out lumber for the mill.

A NOTED HORSEMAN'S EXPERI- Black of Dorchester, the second ENCE.

Mr. Antoine Wendling, owner of Deveras 2.11 1-4, and proprietor of the his first wife, Mrs. James R. Ayer.

Clifton House, Brockville, says no lini
Mr. Ogden was a prominent and much ment compares with Nervilne for genowner should use Nerviline. Sold in county.

Medicine must fail in a germ trouble, because medicine newer kills germs. Any germ-killing drug is a poison to you, and it cannot be taken internally.

Liquozone—liquid cargen—is the only way that any man knows to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Its results in a germ trouble are absolutely certain, for it always destroys the cause of the trouble. To prove this—if you need it—we will gladly pay for a bottle and give it to you to try.

We Paid \$100,000

For the rights to Liquozone for America. We did this after testing it for two years the results were inevitable. We state this price to show the value of Pauli's discovery. To day the best physicians, the world over, use Liquozone alone in any germ disease. If you suffer from a germ trouble, you must use it, too; else rely on Nature alone to get well.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases.
All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs,

Hay Fever—Influer
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubl
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism

OTTAWA. Nov. 23. - Important charges made in the customs tariff at the list session of parliament are being brought to the attention of collectors. One provides that the governorin-council may direct that a duty of While Prof. Gottheil was in Paris last \$7 per ton shall be imposed on all iron summer Dr. Marmorek told him the and steel railway bars or rails in any story of his admittance into the inner form for railways imported into Canprecinct of a Carmelite convent in ada, but this order shall not be passed Normandy. It was the first time in the until the governor-in-council is satishistory of the institution, which was fled that steel rails of the best qualseveral centuries old, that a man had ity suitable for the use of Canadian railways are being manufactured in Canada in sufficient quantity to meet lay on a rude cot, with her face cov- the ordinary requirements of the mar-

Item 409 of the tariff, respecting the escorted him, was heavily veiled also. duty on ships, is no longer in force. The physician protested that he could Still, however, the duty of 25 per cent. eign built British ships applying for license to engage in the coasting trade. A duty of 25 per cent, ad valorem will tric and steam yachts and pleasure for use exclusively in gold mi be on the free list until June 30, 1904. Mr. Proulx, M. P., had one of his legs amputated today. He had been a sufferer from gangrene in his foot for

long time. An important cabinet council will b held tomorrow, when it is expected the prime minister will take the opinion of his colleagues as to the advisability of dissolving parliament or having a short session. The decision as to dissolution is the exclusive prorogative of the first And he made a plan to draw our trade to-

It is stated at the census office that the manuscript for the industrial and No agricultural departments of the census is all in the printer's hands this week.

between the government and the Allan line for improved steamship service across the Atlantic is still hung up. Sir Fred Borden is in communication with Lyttleton, colonial secretary, to ascertain whether that gentleman desires to confer with him on the subject of changes in the militia act. An amendment to the bill was withdrawn last session on Chamberlain's sug-

The imperial authorities are asking for tenders for supplying the army in South Africa with bread, flour, groceries, meat and forage for a period of rather, Maria, you wouldn't ask me welve months from April next. Contract forms and particulars are available at the department of agriculture. The government has not been noti-fied that five million dollars required to be deposited by the Grand Trunk as a guarantee for the performance of the trans-continental railway contract has been made but from private sources your correspondent learns that for some days the money has been in the hands of Glyn, Mills & Co.,

f parliament was not considered by the cabinet today. Sir Fred Borden leaves for England at the end of the wek to consult the mperial authorities with reference to the appointment of a Canadian to the

DEATH OF AMOS OGDEN.

writes: The death of Amos Ogden occurred at his home quite suddenly Tuesday noon. The deceased, who was 82 years old, had been in failing health some time, but was no worse apparently the day of his death. He was married ree times. His first wife was Mary J. Black, daughter of the late Geo. Mrs. Mills of Barronsfield, N. S., and his widow was Mrs. Lewis of Parrsboro, N. S. He leaves one daughter by

The funeral, which will be conducted

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever. obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1. CUT OUT THIS COUPON for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 221-229 Kinzie St., Chicago.

.iquozone—our trademark name—now appears on every bottle of genuine liquified ozone.

OTTAWA NEWS

\$4.45 for nine barrels of King of Tomp- of his colleagues of the cabinet.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.-The contract

gestion for a conference.

financial agents of the government in London. Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute. writing to the department of trade, draws attention to the large market which exists in England for Canadian graphite of good quality.

Isadore Prouix, M. P. for Prescott is doing nicely at the hospital, and Mr. Casey, ex-M. P., is also improving in health. Owing to Hon. Mr. Fielding's absence the question of the dissolution

The Sun's Sackville correspondent

respected citizen. He and his brother eral use around the stable. For wm. Ogden, who made the lumbering strains, sprains, swellings, internal pains and especially for affections of children of the late Henry Ogden. The the whirl bone Nerviline is unequalled. deceased was born, lived and died in Mr. Wendling believes Nerviline is in-the same place. He was for nearly 20 dispensable as a horse liniment; it has years director of the Record Foundry strength, penetrating power and works and Machine Co., Moneton, and was for thoroughly. Every horse and stock a number of terms warden of the

My disease is

by Dr. Stewart and Rev. Geo. Steel

takes place Thursday at 2.30. A SONG THAT WINS VOTES.

[The John Buil Store, which is sung nightly at the Albambra, London, Eng., and is
invariably cheered with much enthusiasm
by the several thousand people present, was
published in full in the Daily Express a
short time ago, a suggestive cartoon accompenying it. The cartoon represented the
familiar figure of Mr. Buil standing in front
of his store, on the walls of which were
goods, etc., labelled "Canda," "Australia,"
"New Zealand," "South Africa," and in front
a large supply of colonial produce, including "grain from Canada." The words of
The John Buil Store, which is a big vote
whener for the Chamberlain policy, are:]
When our Nelson kent the British face

When our Nelson kept the British flag When our Nelson kept the British flag
a-flying,
When we hammered Boney on the shore,
There were traders coming hat in hand
a-buying
At the counter of the John Bull Store.
When we'd beaten all our foes, then, as
everybody knows,
They were begging for the things we made
For the German, Yank and Russ; tho' they
liked to sneer at us,
Weren't a patch on John Bull at trade.

Buy! buy! buy! at the John Bull Store,
The Deutscher and the Yank we shall want
no more;
And the money that we gain will in British
hands remain
If we buy at the John Bull Store.

But an altered tale our present day is telling,
For the Empire's glory seems to fade;
We're buying where we used to go a-self-We're buying where we used to go a-selling.

And the foreigner has grabbed our trade,
Just when things are looking black and the
orders getting slack

Comes a champion leaping to the fore,
With an eyeglass in his eye that the quicker
he could spy

What is wanting in the John Buil Store.

And he made a pian to graw our trace together,
All the Empire standing hand in hand,
That our trade may grow in good and evil
weather,
And Fortune smile upon our land,
Now our "Joe" is straight and square, and
he's always played us fair
When we trusted him with jobs before,
So let's help him all we can, and we'll find
that "Joey" plan
Is the saving of the John Bull Store.
Chorus: Buy! buy! etc.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Chart Helichire. Bears the Signature

NOT BOUND TO INCRIMINATE

HIMSELF. "Willism," asked his wife, "how auch did your campaign cost you?" "Ten thousand cigars," replied the successful candidate. what the cigars cost."-Chicago Tri-







SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so celled), in the City of Saint John, at the bour of twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY. THE FIFTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, all and singular, all the right, title and interest of John Barry of, in, to, or out of the lands and premises described as follows:

All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds in the City and County of Saint John, conveyed by deed from John Douglas, junior, to John Barry, dated the thirteenth day of December. A. D. 1850, and registered in Libbro R. No. 3 of Records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 51 and 52, and therein described as all that piece or parcel of land, consisting of twenty-one acres, two roods and nine perches, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a marked stake set on the westerly bank of the new or lower Loch Lomond road (so-called) on the line of division between Robert Douglas and the said piece of land, which is a part of the said piece of land, which is a part of the said piece of land, which is a part of the said piece of land, which is a part of the said line north thirty-eight degrees, twelve minutes west twenty-seven oblans to a marked birch tree; thence south forty degrees and eighteen minutes west fourteen chains to a marked birch tree; thence south tend degrees and eighteen minutes west fourteen chains to a marked birch tree; thence south tend degrees and eighteen minutes west four chains to a first line to the centre of the said new or lower Loch Lomond road; thence north seventy degrees and thirty-nine minutes east two chains to the prolongation of the first line to the centre of said road, town the said which includes an allowance of one acre, two rods and twenty-one perches, agreeably to the allowance made by the said road, containing the quantity of land before mentioned, which includes an allowance of one acre, two rods and twenty-one perches, and taxes, for the purpose of realizing the said Parish of Simonds for the year A. Dated the twenty-eighth day of September,

> County Secretary SHERIFF'S SALE.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction as Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, all and singular, all the right, title and interest of Joseph C. Ratcliff, of, in, to, or out of thelands and premises described as follows:

The easterly one-third part, being the part joining the Austin lot, of all that certain lot; piece or parcej of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Portland (now the Parish of Simonds), in the neighborhood of Loch Lomond, and the second range or tier of lots there, the same having been granted by the Crown to one John Mason, in a grant to John Ferguson and others, and is known and described in the said grant as "Lot No. I," and bounded on the southwest by land granted to John Carr, and containing three hundred acres (800 acres) be the same more or less. The whole of the lot of land and premises above described having been conveyed by John Masson and Elizabeth, his wife, to Caleb Ratcliff, by deed dated January 15th, A. D. 1824, and registered Book B. No. 2 of the Records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 215, 216, 217, 218, and the said easterly one-third part of said lot having been devised by Caleb Ratcliff by his last Will and Testament, dated July the fourteenth, A. D. 1899, and registered Libro Y No. 8 of the Records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 315, 319 and 320 to Joseph Crascomb Ratcliff.

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John, pages 15, one of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of New Brunswick and Amending Acts, relating to the collection of rates and taxes, for the purpose of realizing the sum of NINBTY-FOUR CENNTS levice.

of the Province of New Brunswick and Amending Acts, relating to the collection of rates and taxes, for the purpose of realizing the sum of NINETY-FOUR CENTS, levted and assessed against the said Joseph C. Rateliff for the year A. D. 1901, and for the sum of TWO DOLLARS AND THIRTEEN CENTS, costs and expenses thereon, and for the further sum of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-EIGHT CENTS for arrears of rates and taxes brought forward, and which said rates and taxes have been tevied and assessed against the said Joseph C. Rateliff, in the said Parish of Simonds, the whole amounting to the sum of THIRTY-FIGHT DOLLARS AND SEVEN GENTS, the said Joseph C. Rateliff having omitted to pay the said rates and taxes so levted and assessed against him as aforesaid, of any part thereof.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE, GEO. R. VINCENT. County Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so-called) in the City of Saint John at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, THE NINE-TEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, next, all land singular, all the right, title and interest of the Charles Drury Estate of, in, to or out of the lands and premises described as follows: All that lot piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, and known and distinguished as lot number thirty-one in a certain class or range oi lots heretofore laid out by Ward Chipman on the southern side of the road herstofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman leading from the Mouth of Little River towards Looh Lomond, which road is four rods wide, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern side of the said road, thence from the said point south eleven degrees thirty minutes east on the said enther thirty to the southern line of the grant there to william Hazen and James White, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirty minutes east on the said southern line of the said grant there to william Hazen and James White, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirty minutes east on the said southern line of the said grant twelve chains and forty links to the easterly line of the same grant, thence north eleven degrees thirty minutes west along the said road, and thence westerly along the said road of the City and County of Saint John, pages 141, 492 and 483.

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Secre-

County of Saint Joint, under the provisions of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of New Brunswick and amending Acts relating to the collection of rates and taxes for the purpose of realizing the sum of three dollars and tendy-nine cents, levied and assessed ginst the said Charles Drury Estate in the said Parish of Charles Drury Estate in the said Parish of Charles of two dollars and fifty cents costs and expenses thereon, and for the further sum of thirty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents for arrears of rates and taxes brought forward, and which said rates and taxes brought forward, and which said rates and taxes have been levied and assessed against the said Charles Drury Estate in the said Parish of Simonds, the whole amounting to the sum of forty-two dollars and torry-six cents, the said Charlet Drury Estate having omitted to ray the said rates and taxes so levied and assessed against it as aforesaid or any part thereof.