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On account of its antiseptic and purifying action, Herpicide is an absolute necessity during the summer months. Dried, scabrous matter, perspiration and other impurities thrown out by the sweat glands clog up the pores of the scalp and offer an inviting field for microbe development. Herpicide opens the pores of the scalp and keeps it clean, pure and wholesome. It relieves Prickly Heat and stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

"I cannot speak too highly of Newbro's Herpicide, it keeps my hair and scalp in excellent condition."
(Signed) MRS. NETTIE KARBACH.
Omaha, Nebr.

At Drug Stores, two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00.
Send 10c in stamps to Herpicide Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a sample. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 915.

Insist upon Herpicide

E. CLINTON BROWN, Special Agent
Applications at Prominent Barber Shops



GHOSTLY VISITORS AT THIS WEDDING IN SPOKANE

First Spiritualist Wedding in the Pacific Northwest Celebrated a Few Days Ago.

Spokane, Wash., July 9.—Miss Mathilda Schlichting of Blue Earth, Minn., and Herbert H. Busby of Arcadia, Wis., were parties to the first spiritualist wedding in the Pacific Northwest in Spokane a few days ago. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Cora Kinnison Smith of Spokane, ordained a minister by the Washington Union Spiritualist Association, and witnessed by a large gathering of mediums and clairvoyants. The Misses Emma Peterson and Alice Myers were bridesmaids and D. N. Mason was groomsmen. Mrs. Smith was attired in the regulation ceremonial robe, a long gown of shimmer-

silk with an enormous train and wore a large red rose. No ring was used, nor were the words "love, honor and obey" employed in the ceremony. The chief question was: "Do you promise to tenderly care for her in sickness or in trouble and to endeavor to make her pathway pleasant and full of the sunshine of love?" "Do you promise to be true to him in prosperity and adversity and to try to make his life brighter and happier?" After affirmative answers had been given to the foregoing, the officiating minister said: "I, therefore, by the power vested in me by the laws of the state, pronounce you husband and wife. That which love has joined together let no discord put asunder." Following the ceremony two of the clairvoyants in the party went into trances and discovered favorable auguries for the newly married couple. Bands of spirit children were seen to enter and hover over the couple and a golden chain was drawn around them. Afterward the couple left on a trip to their former homes in Wisconsin and Minnesota. They will return to Spokane in August to make their home in this city.

RAISED \$24,000 FOR MISSIONS

Hearty Response at Annual Meeting of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

(Toronto News, Monday.) At the annual meeting of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, held yesterday in Zion Congregational Church, College street, \$24,000 in cash and subscriptions was received. Last year \$20,000 was received, and in 1906 \$17,000. Dr. A. B. Simpson, of New York, the founder and head of the Alliance movement, preached on "A Woman's Offering." Dr. Simpson's work is supported by voluntary contributions on the principle of faith and prayer. He told of a remarkable answer to prayer he had had recently; the funds for his work were one month from the close of the financial year \$28,000 behind, but in response, as he said, to believing prayer, not only was the deficiency made up, but by the end of April, \$31,000 had been sent in.

RECORD OF THE LIBERALS ON FRANCHISE QUESTION

Government Strongly Denounced by the Independent Toronto News—Ontario Resents the Treatment It Has Received—A Severe Arraignment.

(Toronto News.) "Resolved—That the Franchise Act, since its introduction, has cost the Dominion Treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties. "That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million. "That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have in numerous instances been prevented from exercising their natural rights. "That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction. "That it has produced gross abuses by partisan revising baristers appointed by the government of the day. "That its provisions are less liberal than those already existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the Act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise. "This was amongst the resolutions adopted at the National Liberal Convention of 1893. In accordance with this declaration, the old Federal Franchise Act was repealed by the Laurier Government. The general elections of 1900 and 1904 were held on the Provincial lists, and no grievances or abuses attributable to the Liberal administration developed. If there was a suspicious proceeding anywhere it was in Manitoba, and Liberal candidates benefited. There has, however, always been a certain mystery surrounding the "red line" charges and we do not undertake to say whether or not there was misleading as grave as has been alleged. One looks for a certain occasional frenzy in Manitoba politics, and one needs to be cautious in reaching positive conclusions. It is certain, however, that until a few months ago it was not understood that there was any serious or general fraud in the preparation of Manitoba lists, and it is hard to avoid the suspicion that the greater activity of the Conservatives in the preparation of these lists drove the Liberal politicians of the province to seek for legislation at Ottawa which would enable them to improve their position. "In this they have been defeated by the resource and determination of the Opposition. They get instead the feature of the Aylesworth bill which provides that where the boundaries of Federal and Provincial constituencies do not agree the voters shall be allocated to their parliaments by county court judges. This is entirely satisfactory to Conservatives, and never would have afforded ground for controversy in parliament. British Columbia and Quebec have also been excluded from the operations of the Aylesworth bill, and Ontario shuffer becomes the object of Liberal displeasure. This is a curious ending to a thoroughly unwise partisan adventure. There were certain complications in the Port Arthur country in the recent election, but there is no conclusive evidence that Liberals were un-

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Men's Canvas Shoes \$1.50 Shoes 79c.
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ature to represent a province, as the representative of a province can be in this house. It is perfectly plain that so far as the principle of our constitution is concerned, there is no violation of that principle in providing that provincial lists shall be the lists upon which the election shall take place. If that be so, the whole question is one of convenience. "But, however, this may be many thousands of old Liberals must be astonished at the present action of their leaders. They must ask themselves if they are not robbing of all their traditions and principles, have the professions of a lifetime choked down their throats, and but to utter confusion before their hasty and arbitrary decisions. Enormous increase of expenditure, waste in the department, the extravagance of the patronage in the use of public works and public buildings to influence constituencies, trawling of provincial rights, denial of a reform, federal voters' lists, who do not to Liberals of all the brave for which they contended fourteen ago? No act of politicians can be more permanently the character of a whole and force it from all its beaten ways. The events of 1905 and 1908 in Ontario have significance for the student of history and even for the man on the street. Is there any significance for Ottawa? Sixty-two persons were killed by auto on Massachusetts roads in one year.



Porto Rican Women



Typical White Porto Rican of the Father Class



San German on the Island. Built in 1904



A Busy Inland Town



Countryside Home and Group of Natives



The Oldest Church on the Island. Built in 1904

Porto Rico

The People and Their Grievances—Educating the Rising Generation—Improved Agricultural and Commercial Conditions.

ONE frequently hears the statement nowadays that the Porto Ricans have grown inimical to America and its people. The only foundation for this assertion lies in the fact that the educated and well-to-do class are disgruntled and disappointed by reason of our failure to extend citizenship to the islanders. Without discussing this question, which admits of strong arguments pro and con, we may examine the extent of the dissatisfaction that has grown out of it.

The last census gave the literates of the island—those able to read and write—as no more than 6 per cent. of the total population. While the proportion has grown considerably larger under our common school system, the small class represented by the enumeration made in 1900 is still that which controls the domestic capital and business. It is also the class which, under Spain, supplied the majority of the officeholders. The remainder of the people are poor peasants, who have never had any interest in politics. Naturally, the well-to-do Porto Ricans see or fancy that they see—political advantages to themselves in the inclusion of the island in the union of states which comprise our republic. They claim that Porto Rico was a province of Spain, and that the transfer of the country to the United States worked political retrogression upon its inhabitants. This is literally true, but the islanders have suffered no substantial loss for their representatives in the Cortes had no more influence with that body than have their delegates to Congress. As much, and the form of government granted to Porto Rico by Spain was scarcely superior to the colonial system by which Cuba was ruled, and decidedly less liberal in essential than that at present in force. The small minority of better-class natives have no solid ground of

complaint in this respect, and the bulk of the people, who have never seriously concerned themselves about political affairs, are well-satisfied with existing conditions.

Another source of grievance—and one which is less theoretical—lies in the fact that in certain directions, and particularly that of coffee export, trade has deteriorated since the American occupation. The loss in these cases has been felt almost entirely by the merchants and capitalists. They have not, however, been without compensation, and there is no doubt that in a few years' time their condition will be much better than ever before. We have done a great deal toward the betterment of the Porto Ricans, but up to the present our beneficence has fallen mainly upon the poorer class—a consumption much to be desired.

The Porto Ricans have long had the unenviable reputation of being the most illiterate of all West Indian peoples and the laziest. The former disqualification was accounted for by lack of opportunity for education. The Spanish government maintained but few schools, and those of the poorest kind, with miserably incompetent teachers. Since we have established an adequate system of public schools throughout the island the younger people have displayed eagerness and an unexpected aptitude. The returns of the census of 1900 will most assuredly wipe out the disgraceful distinction for ignorance which has attached to the natives of Porto Rico.

In the course of their ministrations to the sufferers from the hurricane of 1899 our physicians made the discovery that the supposedly characteristic indolence of the islanders was a symptom of disease. Investigation showed that three-fourths of the rural population, which is 90 per cent. of the whole, were afflicted with tropical anemia, due to the presence in the blood of a parasite commonly called the "hook worm." A vigorous crusade was entered upon several years ago, with remarkably good results. Already upward of 200,000 victims have been permanently relieved, and there is every prospect of the complete eradication of the disease in the course of a decade or so.

When we took over the island the laboring class was wretchedly poor. The average day's wage for a field hand was 12 cents, and few of the people in a land of plenty could secure a sufficiency of nourishing food. They lived in the flimsiest of shacks, whose furniture consisted of more than a few grass mats to lie upon, and a kerosene oil can to serve as a kitchen range. The peasant who owned a table and a couple of stools was the envy of his fellows. Children went naked until 10 or 12 years of age, and their elders wore two pieces of clothing at the most, whilst a pair of shoes was not possessed by one in a thousand of them.

Wages have more than doubled in the past decade, and work has been made plentiful by the introduction of American capital, and the expansion of agriculture in natural agencies must have exerted a strong countervailing influence against the extremely unhealthy conditions under which all the classes lived. Persons of some means occupied the upper stories, the rooms of which were ill-ventilated and poorly lighted. The ground

marked in the rural districts. The peasant is eating greater quantities of meat and living more comfortably. The import of shoes and other articles that we deem necessities and the Porto Rican used to consider luxuries, has increased greatly. Better agricultural implements are used, and the land is better tilled with a consequent rise in values. Hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile soil that lay fallow, because lack of transportation facilities made it useless, is now brought under profitable cultivation on account of its proximity to the new roads. American capital has been largely invested in the sugar and tobacco industries, and both have been thoroughly reorganized on the most up-to-date modern methods. Here are two directions in which the demand for labor at good wages is large, and constantly increasing. In fact, there is plenty of work for all the able-bodied men in the island.

As far as the greater part of the population is rural, almost all the people are affected by the improved agricultural conditions. But the lives of the poor in the cities have also been materially bettered. Scientists have been puzzled to account for the fact that the mortality in San Juan during the Spanish regime was the extremely unhealthy conditions under which all the classes lived. Persons of some means occupied the upper stories, the rooms of which were ill-ventilated and poorly lighted. The ground



Military Road Built by the Spaniards



Beautiful Sandringham Palace—Its Furnishings and Magnificent General Effect—Receptions and Theatrical Performances.



The dining-room at Sandringham Palace is a handsome, long, nobly-proportioned apartment, lighted by windows on one side only. On the other side is a long sideboard. Over it and on either side of it are large pieces of priceless Spanish tapestry, the gift of the late King of Spain, set in gilded painted frames.

Beyond the tapestry on either side are doors opening into the corridor at each end of the room are other doors, one opening into the drawing-room and the other into the study. These doors are flanked on either side by other pieces of the same set of tapestry. The ceiling is of the heavy fretted style adorned with much gilding, and the general effect is magnificent. For luncheon small tables are set out, but for dinner a long table with rounded ends is used and the King and Queen sit facing each other in the middle of the room.

When Queen Alexandra is at Sandringham she spends a good deal of time in her bedroom—a dainty apartment furnished and decorated exactly in her own taste, on the first floor. To this room her own family, of course, come uninvited, but the guests—even the royal guests—do not, except on personal invitation by Her Majesty.

The ladies-staying in general do not attempt to enter this sanctum unless specially sent for by a maid.

Some guests never attain the honor of an invitation to the boudoir, which is the surest proof of personal esteem on Her Majesty's part, and others are taken there as a matter of course for an intimate talk. The honor was extended more freely when the Queen was Princess, but the crown brings the necessity for closer limits.

The stage which is erected in the billiard room at Sandringham for musical and theatrical performances is quite small, measuring only 30 by 17 feet. There is a scene left at the back as a passage, for there is only one door available for exit from the room. The other door is for spectators, who sit on chairs arranged in rows. The King and Queen and their principal guests are in the front row, and at the back are usually some of the servants and tenants.

A "command performance" at Windsor or Sandringham is always welcomed by the actor-manager, for it is a splendid advertisement. But that advertisement has to be paid for. The royal reception amounts to the price of a box, and the expenses of a "command performance" are the sacrifice of a whole evening's bookings in the London theatre and the payment of the performers. There is the cost of special scenery made to fit the situation. Then there is the charge for conveyance of scenery and properties. None of this is recouped but it is a veritable art. It may startle some people to learn that out of Mr. Cyril Maude's "Command Performance" at Sandringham, the leading members of the theatrical companies which have recently appeared before the King and his guests at Sandringham and Windsor have been secured to a happy custom

introduced by Queen Victoria, received some of the occasion, and only in this gracious practice, but in the form of these gifts, King Edward adheres to the practice established by the late queen. Scarves and brooches, cigar and cigarette cases are almost invariably bestowed on such occasions, and of these a firm of jewellers, whose name is by no means among the most widely known of the day, always holds a sufficient stock. The pins and brooches are of two kinds—those bearing the royal initials over a crown and carried out in enamelled gold, and a more costly pattern executed in diamonds. The cigar and cigarette cases have also the royal monogram, either in color or in diamonds, and inscriptions are added as the occasion requires.

The big shoots at Windsor and Sandringham are always followed by large presents of game to various charitable institutions, while many private gifts are made. There are always remain a large head of game which has to be disposed of, and even the requirements of the royal kitchens have been met the remains are sent to the tenants, or to the army or navy.

At Sandringham House the resources for keeping game are very extensive, and it is not infrequently the case that something approaching 6,000 pheasants are hung in the vast storehouse, which was specially built for this purpose, and is perfectly constructed so as to retain the birds in the best possible condition. Beneath the storehouse is a large space devoted to the storage of hampers, in which the game that is to be sent away is packed by experienced hands.

England owns 60 per cent. of the mileage of submarine cables, the United States coming next with 18 per cent. and France next with 9 per cent.

Is the Daner Realized?

How few people realize the vast amount of ill-health that arises from absorption of Catarrh Poisons into the system? Languor, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and indigestion are frequently caused by Catarrh which if unchecked paves a certain road to tuberculosis. Better inhale into the lungs, nose and air passages the Catarrh gives ease to Asthma, Bronchitis, Irritation and Chest Cold. Head and throat are cleared of stuffiness in two minutes, bad breath and ringing ears are stopped—every trace of Catarrh cold is cured once and for all. Be advised, use Catarrh—clear all taints of congestions from your nose, throat and lungs. All dealers sell Catarrh—25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes, the latter being guaranteed.