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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 15, 1905

FRENZIED POLITICS

Tammany probably robbed Hearst of the mayor's chair; if it did not, it was no fault of Tammany. The robbery may save the city from Hearst, and be the means of an exposure of Tammany methods such as will give the good government forces a considerable impetus. The men who cheated Hearst cheated the people, and deserved punishment, though, as the New York Sun aptly says, "There is no low prejudice which denies to Mr. Hearst his full share in the practices of the day." Another pithy remark in the Telegraph's New York special this morning is this: "It will be a great pity for Hearst to lose his contest. If he does everyone of the 225,000 who voted for him will regard him as a martyr, and he will be stronger than ever. If he were returned he would want to lynch him before he had served out his term."

Confirmation of McCallan, then, will increase rather than diminish the force of Hearst as a national figure to be watched hereafter. It is pretty safe to predict even now that 1908 will see a remarkable appeal to Roosevelt to break his formal pledge against a second term. He will be asked to save the country, perhaps by representative Democrats as well as by the mass of Republicans. And Roosevelt can scarcely accede. The great vote for Hearst is a fair indication that the Democrats must accept radical leadership under him or another like him in the next presidential campaign, or must fall to the status of the Gold Democrats in 1896 while a radical Democratic party, including the municipal ownership men, the Socialists, and all the extremists, do battle together against the Republicans.

The drift is surely in that direction. Dishonesty in high places, the misuse of wealth and power, official corruption, the greed of monopolists, the amazing spread of graft, the rapidly increasing vote of European who have put on the garment of American citizenship—all these contributed to the Hearst vote. In the aggregate it was a protest, against present conditions by many men of many minds and widely differing motives. The demagogue organized those motley forces by raising a banner and a slogan to which they could all respond. The class that would follow Hearst is somewhat larger in New York and Chicago and some other great cities, than it is throughout the country generally; but it has representatives everywhere, and strong bodies of them in every industrial centre, big or little. Many of these people are as honest and well-meaning as their neighbors. Many are the victims of daily injustice of one sort or another. Many are visionaries. Many are merely verse to a majority of men who will too readily believe in the power and the motives of any striking figure who long and lustily proclaims himself their deliverer.

There is scarcely any length to which Hearst is not ready to go in order to preserve for himself command of this following, whose numbers it will now be his daily duty to increase. His success as an upholder of discontent is wonderful today when the United States is enjoying "good times." What that success might become were commercial depression present to act as Hearst's recruiting sergeant is a matter for interesting speculation. The Telegraph's New York correspondent predicts a steadily widening cleavage along the line of class distinctions "that may some day mean bloody revolution."

When that danger becomes acute, as it may in the not very distant future, Roosevelt, or some iron man of his sort, will be called to the helm by conservatives of all classes. They will not call him a dictator; but he will be a dictator.

ILLUMINATING TARIFF TALK

The tariff commissioners have had many interesting experiences since they set out to feel the public pulse. Many curious views as to the functions of the government and the duty of the ministry have been advanced. Selfishness and ignorance or contempt of economics have been the leading characteristics of a majority of those who have expressed their "views" before the commission. At times the questions asked by Hon. Mr. Fielding or other members have afforded a pretty clear indication of the value, in their eyes, of some of the requests preferred. An example of this occurred during the Montreal session of the commission on Thursday and a portion of

a report of the proceedings is reproduced here:

"Mr. Monk, M. P., on behalf of the Market Gardeners' Association of the Province of Quebec, whose members could not speak English, presented a statement complaining of the competition of American gardeners, who often spoiled the market here by sending surplus stock at very low prices. They asked that the tariff be increased as follows: Cucumbers, twenty-five cents per dozen; lettuce, twenty-five cents per dozen; celery, twenty-five cents per dozen; egg plant, twenty-five cents per dozen; green beans and peas, spinach, fifty cents per bushel; tomatoes, five cents per pound; onions, potatoes, twenty-five cents per bushel, etc."

"Sir Richard Cartwright remarked that they themselves these articles grown in a higher price under glass."

"If you apply that argument all round there are a great many industries at present receiving ample protection," replied Mr. Monk.

"Yes, but here is an article which can only be grown for a part of the year under natural conditions. It seems hard to the gardeners to complain to some extent of the unfair competition of the sun."

"There is something in that," replied Mr. Monk, "but in the absence of the sun, Sir Richard, we look to the government."

"Which you think is a sun for all?" queried Mr. Fielding.

"Could these vegetables be supplied here all the year round? Would they be grown under glass?"

"They are grown under glass now, and that industry would be largely developed," said Mr. Monk.

"But is it reasonable," pursued the chairman, "that we should deny ourselves vegetables grown in the open air in order that we might have them grown at a higher price under glass?"

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visit the St. John schools, it might be well if he were asked to address a meeting on educational matters--say a joint meeting of the Common Council, the Board of School Trustees, and the Board of Trade, and such parents and teachers as cared to attend. The Board of Education would no doubt welcome suggestions from Mr. Hughes. At all events such a meeting would increase public interest in school matters and might give that interested gentleman some idea of the "safe to cling still to the belief that the Persian curriculum of studies--to ride, to shoot, and to speak the truth--is the better part of a boy's education." This requires some modification, doubtless; but probably the present curriculum is capable of revision for the boy's good somewhat in the direction indicated.

THE PRINCE AND THE REPORTERS

Combined, the British cruiser squadron and the American fleet that welcomed it made up the most powerful fleet ever seen in American waters. While the ships lay in the North River within a mile or two of lower Broadway, one of the newspapers asked Prince Louis what would be the effect of their combined fire on the skyscrapers of the city. The good natured answer was a commonplace to the effect that the tall buildings would be stripped of their stone and mortar in a twinkling. A sensational newspaper sought to, or did, twist this matter of fact statement into a criticism of the defences of New York, and Prince Louis has been compelled to explain that any such interpretation of what he actually said is sheer nonsense.

As an officer, and a very diplomatic one, he would not think of criticizing New York's defences. These defences are believed to be very strong, and they are not likely to be tested. They are designed to prevent the approach of an enemy's fleet, either from the Sound or by way of Sandy Hook, to within effective range of the city. Fleets in these days do not fire at high buildings, but at the batteries defending them, and those lie some ten miles seaward. Any modern ship that could pass the outer defences could soon render even New York untenable if that were the purpose in view.

The seaward batteries, however, could repel a very powerful fleet. Besides, the channel would be mined if not obstructed, and it is so charted that every vessel seeking to traverse it would be subjected to a plunging fire from mortar batteries of terrific power. Like Port Arthur, New York would receive its heaviest blows from land forces, and the enemy's engineers would probably look upon the Jersey shore as an inviting spot from which to dominate the city with their batteries. A hostile fleet would seal up the harbor, and supplies would be cut off from both land and sea. Fortunately there is no likelihood that the project will ever be considered by the only power capable of undertaking it.

Prince Louis appears to have treated the New York reporters most fairly and courteously. Some of them, evidently, did not pay him in his own good coin.

THE NEW FREEMAN AND THE SENATE VACANCIES

Assuming for the moment his pontifical manner, the usually courteous and engaging political writer of the New Freeman says:

"Why the Telegraph should have mixed its references to what was said by the writer respecting the Senate vacancy--which everybody believes will be filled by a Catholic--with the suggestion regarding the seat in the Senate vacated by the late Hon. James Deane, is not clear. The impression that it is opposed to the idea of having a Catholic appointed to the Senate in place of the late Hon. James Deane."

Thus the gentleman who so recently deplored the influence of creed in politics again puts it forward, repeating what one conceives to be the error into which he fell a week ago. At that time the New Freeman objected to discrimination against (or in favor of, no doubt) any man in politics because of his creed. The objection is valid. But in the same issue he said:

"Irish Catholics supporting the federal government would be very much inclined to view with alarm any serious suggestion that the seat in the Senate vacated by the late Hon. James Deane should go to any other than an Irish Catholic. That feeling would be at least as much as their own in the respect to future chief ministerial offices as upon their desire for immediate Irish Catholic recognition. They realize how easy it would be for Conservative leaders to put up a strong argument against the Liberal administration."

A menace is implied; and the tone is unfortunate. For the menace, like the objection, is unwarranted. If the doctrine about creed in politics put forward with respect to civic politics by the Catholic weekly is good, it should apply equally well in the larger sphere. The Telegraph certainly means to create the impression that it is opposed to the idea that any public office should be appointed to a Catholic, or a Protestant. Moreover, this impression is one the New Freeman, on second thought, should be ready to commend. Creed should be kept out of political discussions as much as possible. The Telegraph, it will be remembered, did not introduce it. There are two Senate vacancies. Of these it is now quite common understood that Mr. Costigan may fill one under certain circumstances. It is none the less true that to pursue the line of argument to which attention was directed a week ago is to do Mr. Costigan and his friends a disservice. The Sun newspaper has ably, and we doubt not earnestly, advocated the elevation of the New Freeman writer to the Senate. But the Sun did not make creed his first argument in favor of the appointment. He did not vote to salaries and office expenses, and the rapid accumulation of a large surplus."

The Journal advocates strict state supervision, saying:

"These things may be susceptible of ex-

THE LAW AND THE CITIZEN

If in any community it should become apparent that those charged with the punishment of disorder, threats, and actual violence of an aggravated character, were unable or unwilling, for one cause or another, to give the residents of that community the protection necessary, a very regrettable state of affairs would follow. Indeed, if any considerable number of persons found reason to believe that the authorities would not severely punish those who attacked them, one probable result would be the purchase of weapons with which to protect themselves. Thus violence would breed violence, and the last state of that community would be worse than the first. Justice, the common belief is, should be tempered by mercy; yet the belief is common, too, that the degree of tempering must not attain such proportion as would weaken the restraining effect of the common laws of the day.

A man who is once beaten brutally by a man, or by men, whom he did not provoke, and who feels with or without reason--that the law did not punish his assailant, is very likely to determine to run on each such risk a second time. Many men under such circumstances will either carry weapons in violation of the law, or keep them in their houses, and perhaps, on some other occasion, would throw off the restraint which prevented them from killing or maiming an assailant when they were first attacked. While these men might not be justified in what they did, they would, nevertheless, need the assurance of the law in making it necessary for them to protect themselves.

It would be most unfortunate should there grow in this community a feeling that offenders such as have been referred to have not been so punished as to prove a warning to those of brutal and violent instincts. Frequently men who break the law place themselves and their relatives and friends in a very awkward position, and are to be pitied; but very frequently, too, while they are thus, punishment proportionate to the offence is necessary in the public interest. There is a class of individuals who will not behave themselves unless they are sure the penalty for disorder or brutality is heavy and certain. One would regret to think this class is growing in this city and community, but some recent events would tend to confirm that opinion. It may be well to repeat that if many good citizens should come to feel that the law did not protect them thoroughly, they would be very likely to take the law into their own hands.

A CHASTENED WITNESS

On a previous occasion when he testified before the Armstrong committee, Mr. John A. McCall was disposed to exalt his own authority, defend his own acts, and present as impertinent inquiry as to his official conduct. The manner in which the country received his testimony, and that of others who assumed the same tone, has wrought a change in the witness. The denunciation of his insurance magnate: When Mr. Hughes began to press him yesterday concerning Andrews, the lobbyist, to whom \$235,000 was paid and from whom no accounting was required, Mr. McCall gave to the inquirer a copy of a statement he had made to the trustees of the New York Life, in which he said that if Hamilton did not return to the New York Life the sum of \$235,000 by December 31, he (McCall) would himself pay it to the company.

Now why should Mr. McCall be moved to make any such offer? Andrews is away--said to be ill. Whether he is in Paris or Nashville, Mr. McCall, who is most interested and who has done much for him, is quite unable to say. Seemingly, then, Andrews will not return the money. But if Mr. McCall had good reasons for giving it to him, and was satisfied, and prepared to satisfy others, that the proposed payments were legitimate, why should Mr. McCall, from his private purse, be willing to restore the \$235,000? Perhaps we shall know presently, for Mr. Hughes is but beginning.

Thomas D. Jordan, former controller of the Equitable, like Andrews, is absent. Yesterday letters were read, from Jordan to an Albany lobbyist, instructing him to have certain proposed legislation killed, and certain other proposed legislation passed.

President Hegeman, of the Metropolitan Life, was also a figure at the inquiry held yesterday. Of his first appearance before the New York Journal of Commerce said, in part:

"The testimony of Mr. Hegeman before the Legislative Investigating Committee, makes an extremely unfavorable impression regarding that company's insurance business, and a still more unfavorable impression of the manner in which the funds collected from policyholders and supposed to be invested for their benefit are sometimes used. This class of insurance is conducted on the installment plan. Agents of the company go about among the people, mostly in the poorer classes, inducing them to take out small policies and pay the premiums at the rate of a few cents a week, these being also collected by the agents. These emoluments appear to be left mainly to their discretion in making representations and they succeed in collecting large sums in the aggregate, for the business has grown enormously. It seems like a cheap method of doing business, and in fact it is a very costly form, and as in the case of all installment payments, it is apt to prove much less easy than was imagined. A large proportion of the policies lapse after payments have gone on for a few months and the holders get nothing back. Apparently little care is taken for the security and safety of the risks, but while death payments are numerous, losses on that account are overbalanced by the high rate of the premiums and gains from lapses. The benefit to be insured seems to be exceptionally small and uncertain in proportion to cost, but the profits to the company are large if we take as their measure the amounts devoted to salaries and office expenses, and the rapid accumulation of a large surplus."

The Journal advocates strict state supervision, saying:

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planation, but on their face they have the same sordid aspect as the transactions disclosed in the doings of other "great" companies, and it seems worse on account of the way these "trust funds" are drawn from the petty savings of a great multitude of the poor and helpless by the alluring method of the installment plan of payment. It may be desirable that life insurance should be brought within the reach of these people. It might help them to be saving and to make provision for the future, but it certainly should be entirely lacking. In some countries the state affords this kind of insurance. It is better that it should be done in this country by private organization, but it must be under strict regulation and supervision and managed in a sound and honorable way. There will soon be an agitation for adding this function to other things which Socialism would impose upon government."

NOTE AND COMMENT

"As an optimist," says W. T. Stead, "I think a hundred thousand lives may be saved in Russia. If I were pessimistic, I would say two millions."

A Conservative paper is shortly to be started in Port Arthur--Toronto Telegram.

Wonderful how these get-rich-quick schemes keep on absorbing all the available capital.

This is uneasy weather for water drinkers. Poll the fluid and you can read the doctors' opinions with equanimity.

The Car has Poland from participation in the liberty granted Russia until disorder ceases. In the meantime the Poles will be under martial law. If the rest of Russia is comparatively quiet Poland cannot but submit.

Boston has instituted a sharp campaign against the harpies of the medical profession--a campaign that would be unnecessary today if the reputable members of that profession had been listened to by the authorities. It is amazing that the ghouls whose work has recently received attention could gain so great a foothold within gunshot of Boston's police headquarters. Their existence has long been known, and the police must have been aware of the extent of their trade.

The Globe is said to resent the suggestion that a Liberal organ is needed here--at least, that there is any need of one that is not to be issued from the Globe office. A common inference from the recent newspaper rumors is that the Globe, in the day of party strife, has not been found satisfactory by the Liberal powers that be. Our contemporaries used to be filled with "reports" concerning the approaching sale of the Telegraph. That sort of news is scarce today, and the Sun and Star display no unbridled desire to discuss a similar class of news affecting their own future.

So far as can be remembered Judge Carleton died only with the facts before him. He knew that no one had been seriously hurt in the boat upon which he passed. His decision will not be held to be binding upon judges, or other persons, discussing any other boat. And, naturally, the licensing of certain persons will be less frequent hereafter. The chief of police would, undoubtedly, have intervened in the last exhibition had he believed anyone was likely to be seriously hurt, or if one of the contestants had been clearly overmatched. But the license had been held to cover considerable violence, even before Judge Carleton was heard from.

Rothschilds Happenings.

Rothschilds, Nov. 12--In spite of the fact that the beautiful days of October were supposed to end the attractions of even conventional rural resorts many of those who summered at Rothschilds are finding the place and the air congenial yet. It is also said that a greater number than usual propose to remain here all winter. In addition to the usual attractions of the place, there is a new hotel with the idea of habitation in cold weather there would be few empty residences in Rothschilds at any time. The main arrangement continuing to be a great drawback. Many were of the opinion that after the urgent petition sent to the management and other representations from many quarters that the responsible character of the requests would have been recognized and some changes made but there is not much to be said for the people who will be met.

King Ruy, one of the South African constabulary, who returned recently from Cape Colony, brought a handsome collection of curios with him which give a good idea of the life of the natives, their weapons in warfare and in the chase, their ornaments and jewelry. A large number of pictures showing the life of the natives are also added to the impression that civilization has a splendid chance to ride in the dark continent. Handmade rich feathers are also in the collection and all kinds of military accoutrements used by the Boers and Britons in their struggles on the veldt.

The negotiations between the province and the provincial government for the purchase of a wharf property by the latter would seem to be off for the present, at least, and Mr. Almon is making some repairs to the wharf that were necessary. In addition to the wharf itself some land along shore was to be included and it was the intention of the government to lease that for boat houses--which are much needed--and in this way to pay a large part of the interest upon the investment. But it is understood that Mr. Almon objected to the erection of buildings upon the shore and the project fell through. A suitable place for a public wharf is hard to get in this vicinity and where there is a desirable site the price for the land is practically prohibitive.

In response to the representations made to the Kings county members by the Rothschilds committee and as one result of the visit of Hon. Dr. Fugely and Chief Commissioner Laflamme to Gondola Port a reply was received from the latter which gave the government would give a subsidy of \$500 a year for ten years in addition to the \$1000 between the province and the eastern shore and that Mr. Wadsworth's leading. The satisfaction efforts have been made to get specifications for a suitable boat house, about six teams and have a draft of about a foot and a half. When these are approved by the government no doubt tenders will be asked for the construction of the boat and the carrying on of the service.

The receipts from the game licenses in New Brunswick still grow and it is thought that there will be a gain of \$2,000 this year over last year. The receipts last year from the game license were \$18,210, while this year, at the game warden's office, it is estimated that the revenue from the same source will total \$18,000.

Emery, Iowa, a town of several hundred inhabitants, which sprang up about six miles from a power station, will be transported bodily to Mason City, five miles away, in the course of a few weeks. The power plant has been moved to that point.

JEALOUSY CAUSES DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Lower Kills Sweetheart and Then Himself--Girl's Sister Finds Dead Bodies on Return from Church.

Enfield, N. H., Nov. 12--Jealousy because his sweetheart received attention of other men at Saturday night's dance, Val M. Webster shot and killed the young woman, Miss Emma Laclair, and then ended his own life here today. Webster was the son of Charles H. Webster, proprietor of a local hotel, and one of the leading citizens of Enfield. Miss Laclair was employed in the hotel mills of the American Woollen Company in Enfield, but her home was in Chatham, a village on the Rutland railway in Clinton county (N.Y.). The tragedy occurred in Miss Laclair's room in the Copeland block. Young Webster and the girl quarrelled last night on account of attentions she is said to have received from several young men at a dance. While Carrie Laclair, a sister, who occupied the room with Emma, was at church today, Webster procured a revolver from Charles Hanson, on a plea that he wanted to kill a cat, and went to the Laclair room. At noon other occupants of the block heard three shots, but as investigation failed to locate the room from which the sound emanated.

When Carrie Laclair returned from church about an hour later, she found her sister and Webster dead. The body of Emma, partly dressed, lay on the bed, while Webster's body rested partly on the floor and was between the bed and the wall. Near Webster's body was a revolver, three chambers of which were empty.

MAY SEND TO OTTAWA

I. C. R. Freight Handlers of This Province and Nova Scotia on the Wages Question.

A delegation to Ottawa representing the I. C. R. freight handlers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is a possibility. The wages question is the reason. The local union, No. 8, held a good meeting here yesterday in their room, Charlotte street, the vice-president in the chair and this matter was taken up.

The pension fund was debated on and the question of better wages for the freight handlers was gone into vigorously. Letters from Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec and several from Nova Scotia unions in sympathy with the St. John men were read. It is likely the delegation from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will meet the government next January.

The men receive \$1.40 a day and claim it is insufficient, and not just in comparison with the pay of others.

Orator (excitedly)--"The British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell."

\$1000 Given Away

To Boys, Girls, Women and Men.

Do you want any of the \$1000 Spot Cash Premiums we offer free? We do not ask you to send us a cent, and our offer is open to you on the easiest conditions.

These premiums are given to induce our friends and customers to give their stock a little extra care. You stand as good a chance as anyone of earning several hundred dollars in cash. If interested, address us at once.

International Stock Food.

3 FEEDS ONE CENT

Is sold by over 10,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that the use of one ton will make you net profit of \$100 over its cost, or that you will make you \$100 net profit. It will be promptly refunded. International Stock Food is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, bark, etc., and is a good food for horses, cattle, sheep, calves, pigs, chickens, etc., and is a good food for all animals.

Do you want PRIZE STOCK?

Organized, Oct. 20th, 1904. International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.

Do you want a prize? We have a prize worth \$1000. We will give it to the person who will give us the most stock of our International Stock Food. We will give it to the person who will give us the most stock of our International Stock Food. We will give it to the person who will give us the most stock of our International Stock Food.

"Dan Patch" MAILED Free

To you with postage prepaid. Write at once and answer the following questions:

1. How much stock of all kinds have you?
2. Name paper in which you saw this offer.
The colored photograph will send you the first picture of the great Dan Patch, 1:54, in existence and is worthy of a place in any home. It is free of cost. Address at once.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. TORONTO, CANADA.

DYING BY INCHES.

Bloodless Girls Saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dying by inches--that is the only way to describe hundreds of bloodless girls who are slipping slowly but surely from simple anæmia into a decline. They drag themselves along with one foot in the grave through those years of youth that should be the happiest in their lives. And the whole trouble lies in the blood. Bad blood is the fountainhead of all the trouble that afflicts woman from maturity to middle life. Bad blood causes all the paleness, all the heart palpitation, sickly, dizzy turns and deadly fainting spells. From fainting spells to consumption is only a step. In nine cases out of ten consumption starts from bloodlessness--and the only cure for bloodlessness is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make a rich red blood, that builds the system up from the marrow of the bones, and strength to every part of the body. It has been proved in thousands of cases. It cures the most frequent severe headaches. I was cured by several doctors, but they failed to help me, and I was completely discouraged. Then I was told to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in a few weeks found my health improving. I used eight boxes in all, and was by that time again well and strong. I had lost twenty pounds in weight, and never felt better in my life."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Miss Peach they can do for every other weak and ailing girl. They make new blood, and new blood brings health, strength and happiness. Be sure you have the genuine. It has the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around each box. All dealers sell these pills, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

PRINCE LO IS CHARMED WITH WEST POINT

Saw the Cadets Defeated by the Indians in a Close Game, and Reviewed the Entire Force.

New York, Nov. 11--Prince Louis of Battenberg, accompanied by many officers of his squadron and of the United States navy visited the Military Academy at West Point today, going up the river on the U. S. launch Mowat. The prince was much interested in the football game between the Cadets and the Carlisle Indians.

The distinguished visitor and his officers returned to New York this evening, delighted with all they had seen. Tonight the prince was the personal guest of Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the naval academy, at the association who was in charge of the arrangements for the prince's visit. The prince was host the compliment of attending the dinner in civil dress, the first function at which he had not appeared in uniform.

At West Point a detachment of cavalry was drawn up along the roadside. Entering the carriage of the superintendent, Prince Louis and General Mills, president of the academy, drove to the academy grounds. As the prince entered the grounds a rear-admiral's salute of thirteen guns thundered out across the river, the shore battery. The entire cadet force, in full dress, was paraded along the walk in front of the barracks and presented arms as the prince appeared. The band playing "God Save the King."

Proceeding to the reviewing stand, the prince and General Mills awaited the turning of the cadets for inspection. When the commandant announced that the battalion was ready, Prince Louis, General Mills, and their officers proceeded down the lines, and here and there the prince scrutinized a cadet very closely. The corps then passed the prince in columns of four.

LAVAIL STUDENTS' ROWDY ACTIONS AT MONTREAL

Montreal, Nov. 10--Last night a mob of French-Canadian students and others broke up a meeting of a French evangelist named Mage, and the police had to be called out to quell the trouble. This morning, in reference to the matter, the Canada spoke of the actions of the students in damaging property as "a stupid piece of vandalism." This seems to have been too much for them. They marched down from Laval University with their flags flying at the head of the procession, and on arriving at the office of LeCanada, on St. James street, they tore down the bulletin board attached to the front of the place and made a bonfire of them in the middle of the thoroughfare. They were unmolested by the police, who witnessed the affair, and soon the bonfire was converted to ashes the procession was reformed and the students marched up town again.

Reorganize Hampton Lodge,