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W. W. McCready, Editor.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. E. FEBRUARY 24, 1904.

THE WAR.

Thus far the success of the Japanese in the war does not appear to have been marred by a single reverse of a serious character. The statement emanating from Russian sources that several Japanese vessels were destroyed or damaged is emphatically denied, and it is asserted that the fleet is still intact. A statement that an attempt to land troops resulted in a repulse is met by the declaration that no such attempt was made. Japanese troops are now moving, but it is not likely much definite information concerning them will be given out until they have reached their objective point and come in contact with the Russians.

Russia, on the other hand, has met with severe losses at sea, and it is true that Viceroy Alexoff is to make Harbin his headquarters and leave Port Arthur to withstand a siege as best it can, the fact would prove that he regards the situation on land to be a much more serious one than the dispatches indicate. Japan has command of the sea, and is close to her base of supplies. Russia probably has less soldiers in Manchuria than the dispatches have stated, but even if she has 300,000 or 400,000 soldiers in Manchuria they are thousands of miles from their base of supplies and the problem of maintaining them in fighting form will be a very difficult one. They have, moreover, a large territory to guard, and are probably not any better acquainted with the character of the country than the Japanese, who have been studying the present struggle and no doubt provided themselves with ample information.

A great deal has been written about the relative fighting qualities of the soldiers of the two nations, and the smaller physique of the Japanese has been put forward as an argument against them. It might be true that Japanese cavalry could not withstand a Cossack charge, but in modern war there is more to be credited to endurance, intelligence and courage than in mere physical strength. Until a decisive battle has been fought the question of relative skill must remain unsettled, but it is safe to assume that the Japanese army, eager to emulate the valor and success of the navy, will give a good account of itself in the hour of supreme trial.

A remarkable achievement of the war has been the damage inflicted by the Japanese torpedo boats. Hereafter all countries will pay more attention to this part of their naval equipment, and to the means of successfully meeting the attacks of this terrible instrument of naval warfare.

Thus far nothing has transpired to indicate that any other nation would be involved in the war, but the struggle has only begun, and the anxiety with which other governments are watching developments and the general air of preparation, show clearly enough the gravity of the general situation. In war time a spark may all too quickly result in a conflagration.

MR. EMERSON CORRECTED.

In our issue of last Friday we reprinted a somewhat peculiar statement, made by the Minister of Railways to the Halifax Chronicle. In that interview Mr. Emerson made several misstatements which we wish to correct, for, although the facts are comparatively well known in St. John, the honorable gentleman has apparently gone out of his way to create a wrong impression outside of this city as to the position of the proprietors and management of The Daily Telegraph.

When The Daily Telegraph was acquired by the present company, the policy of the government, was in the best interests of St. John and consequently full support was accorded to the Laurier administration. This city was at that time represented in the house of commons and in the cabinet by the Hon. A. G. Blair, than whom no man has ever done more for St. John, so far as lay in his power. When Mr. Blair left the administration, he laid down reasons for his course that have proved absolutely unanswerable, and which The Daily Telegraph fully supported and still supports.

Some of the shareholders of the company did not consider that Mr. Blair's action and arguments were worthy of support, and decided that the general policy of the Liberal party was in every way more worthy of support than the special interests of this city and province. They declined to fall in with the views of the

holders of the majority stock, and they sold their stock at par to the present principal shareholder, and were paid at once in cash. A small interest is still held by a prominent Liberal, but this gentleman has an option of disposing of his shares at any time that he wishes to do so.

The Daily Telegraph is still occupying the same identical position which it originally occupied, in that it represents the views of the man for whose support it was organized. That this man has retired from active politics is a misfortune to this city and to New Brunswick generally; but he has left a legacy, which is worthy of full consideration, namely, that policy of building up St. John and the province of New Brunswick, which we still support and will continue to advocate.

That The Daily Telegraph is made the subject of slanderous remarks from those who are disappointed because this paper refuses to be led blind-folded where interested, right-thinking men prefer to reserve the privilege of using their own reasoning powers, is to be expected. This paper will always support any policy, whether Liberal or Conservative, that tends to the bettering of the condition, the upbuilding of the industries, the exploitation of the transportation facilities, and the general improvement and prosperity of our own city and province.

BALKAN WAR CLOUD.

The despatches today indicate the possibility—one might almost say the probability—of war in the Balkans. For unless other European powers take a hand and insist upon peace, and the carrying out of the promised reforms in the Macedonian provinces, there is likely to be a war involving Turkey and Bulgaria.

The fragmentary despatches of the last week have shown that there has been some fighting between Turkey and Albanians, and a despatch from Sofia says that Russia has officially informed the Bulgarian government that any encouragement by Bulgaria for the renewal of the insurrection in Macedonia will be regarded as an act of hostility which will be promptly and forcibly resented. But Russia has too large a contract in the far east to be able to participate very effectively in a war nearer home. Austria is the other power chiefly interested, but Italy, France and even England might decide to intervene in the interests of peace.

In view of the present situation a review of the conditions of the past two years will be of value to our readers. The Macedonian provinces are in the north of Turkey, on the borders of Bulgaria. The Christian population of these provinces has been at variance for years with the Mohammedan Turks, although the fact that they are nominally Christians does not imply that they are very much better than their neighbors. They are, in fact, a turbulent and fighting race, eager to throw off their allegiance to the Sultan. In this they have been secretly encouraged by the Bulgarians, who have also furnished them with arms and supplies. Each succeeding year for several years has witnessed outbreaks that threatened the peace of Europe. Both sides manifested ferocious cruelty. Throughout the year 1902 the Macedonian revolutionary committee, with its headquarters in Bulgaria, organized bands which went into Macedonia to provoke if possible a general rising of the people. There were many collisions between these bands and the troops of the Sultan, and the situation became so serious that Russia and Austria intervened, and through their influence a scheme of reform was promulgated by the powers. This was in December, 1902. The Russian foreign minister went to Vienna, to Belgrade in Serbia, and to Sofia in Bulgaria. He impressed upon Serbia and Bulgaria the importance of checking any movement in those countries in favor of Macedonia, and in February—a year ago last Wednesday—the programme of reforms drawn up by Austria and Russia was presented to the other great powers for their approval. All of them accepted it, except that England reserved the right to make further suggestions if the scheme failed. Turkey also agreed, as usual. The scheme provided for an inspector general in the revolutionary provinces, the reorganization of the gendarmerie, and tax reform.

But no means was provided to enforce these reforms, and the Turk, with proverbial indifference, did nothing at all. Moreover, the revolutionists were not content in any case, for their aim was independence. To secure it they were willing to embroil all Europe. More bands were organized, and more fighting occurred. The fanatical Albanians showed their disapproval of any scheme of reform by attacking the town of Mitrovitz, where one of their soldiers shot the Russian consul. Russia demanded satisfaction, and the murderer was executed and an apology rendered. Turkish troops were sent against the Albanians, and atrocious acts of vengeance were committed on both sides, including the attempt of the insurgents to blow up buildings in Salonika with dynamite.

Turkey accused Bulgaria of inciting the insurgents to rebellion, and Bulgaria replied with the charge that the Turks treated every person of Bulgarian nationality as a rebel. The revolution spread, and in August the Russian consul at Monastir, who was charged with sympathizing with the insurgents was murdered by a Turkish gendarme. Russia sent warships to support her demands for satisfaction, which were quickly conceded, but the insurgents took courage from the presence of the Russian ships and com-

mitted further acts of violence against the Turks. The Sultan sent more troops, but the insurrection spread, and even Bulgaria began to mobilize troops. In September last Bulgaria addressed a note to the powers, calling attention to the terrible state of affairs in Macedonia, and intimating that if no other course were open she would herself take the field against Turkey. This brought matters to a crisis, and the powers made representations to Constantinople and Sofia, condemning the excesses on both sides and demanding the execution of the reforms. There were further negotiations, and in the latter part of October last a new programme of reform was issued by Austria and Russia. It provided for the appointment of Austrian and Russian assessors to the inspector general, and the reorganization of the gendarmerie by a European officer, the repatriation of refugees, and other measures.

It is needless to say that these reforms have not been carried out. The first attempt has caused another outbreak by the fanatical Albanians. The Macedonian leaders Zontschef and Sarafef declare that bands of insurgents will be reassembled as soon as spring opens. Bulgaria is voting extraordinary war credits, and reorganizing her army. Turkey has sent a note to the powers protesting against the warlike attitude of Bulgaria. Russia is engaged in the war with Japan, and this fact doubtless explains the more defiant attitude of both Turkey and Bulgaria.

Unless, therefore, other European powers take vigorous action, there is great and imminent danger of a war that will be marked on both sides by savage cruelty, born of the mutual hatred of long years.

VERY SILLY ABUSE.

On the morning after the election The Telegraph mentioned some of the causes of the Liberal defeat. Chief among them is named the Grand Turk Pacific scheme, but also referred to several other matters. Among minor causes of defeat it mentioned Mr. Fielding's course while acting minister of railways.

The Halifax Recorder seizes upon this last one and makes it the subject of the following extraordinary outburst of abuse of the Liberal party and the people of St. John:—

Yes, of course. Here is a frank admission as to a prime cause in the apathy of a long article in the Saturday Evening Post. Cleveland says forth what he regards as the true policy of the Democratic party, and it incidentally condemns Bryanism. Mr. Bryan reports, in an interview, with a denunciation of the ex-president. Republican papers are of course delighted, and regard the dispute as a subject for light and cheerful comment. One of them, however, the New York Commercial, takes up seriously Mr. Cleveland's somewhat indolent depreciation in favor of the administration, and says that his present demand is practically identical with his "celebrated tariff programme of 1893." Whereupon it proceeds to make this slashing attack:—

How these glowing promises were fulfilled forms one of the saddest and darkest chapters in American history. The years that Cleveland spent in office were inoperative constitute an era of widespread bankruptcy and poverty, of idle mills and furnaces, of "Coxey armies" and soup-rooms, of a great outflow and forty-nine cent wheat, and of a depleted federal treasury and repeated government bond sales. Instead of an increase in exports, there was a decrease from 1892 to 1893 of \$250,000,000. Instead of greater prosperity for everybody, the country witnessed the almost unheard-of spectacle of a falling off in the total amount of savings bank deposits. Between 1896 and 1897 actually less than 250 miles were added to the railroad mileage of the republic. In 1893 there occurred in the United States no less than 15,280 business failures, involving liabilities to the amount of \$350,000,000—a record never equalled before or since.

It will now be in order for the Democratic press to show that tariff reform had nothing to do with these calamities.

UNCLE SAM CROWDED OUT.

If the people of the United States had any disposition to sympathize with Russia on the ground that they would be likely to develop a large trade with Manchuria under Russian rule they found enlightenment in the following paragraph from a report by U. S. Consul Henry B. Miller, Consul Miller, who is stationed at New Chwang, China, studied the situation in Vladivostok, Harbin and other districts, and wrote thus:—

It is not the least inspiring for an American to see that tariff reform had nothing to do with these calamities.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Keeps the tickles in the throat, in place of the cough and soothes and heals the lungs. Mr. E. Mahop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— "I had a bad attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it for \$100.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to anyone who is bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents."

he in which he made his first demand for his present fat job while, incidentally bidding for the support of St. John in case of failure by asserting that the N. T. B. must go to that City and stop there or not be built at all.

A WORD OF COUNSEL.

The Moncton Transcript appears to think that the Hon. Mr. Emmerson is out after St. John scapes, and that his attention will be divided between great questions of state and personal inquiry into ridiculous election rumors. It says:—

"The Hon. Mr. Emmerson speaking in Halifax, said that two or three leading government employes acted unfairly in St. John, and that the facts might be a matter for investigation. Information which has reached Moncton from other sources bears out Mr. Emmerson's statement. So far as his own department is concerned, the Liberal party will loyally uphold Mr. Emmerson in personally making the investigation and personally enforcing his decision."

GROVER ONCE MORE.

Ex-President Cleveland has got into another controversy with Colonel Bryan in the form of the so-called Liberty Evening Post. Cleveland says forth what he regards as the true policy of the Democratic party, and it incidentally condemns Bryanism. Mr. Bryan reports, in an interview, with a denunciation of the ex-president. Republican papers are of course delighted, and regard the dispute as a subject for light and cheerful comment. One of them, however, the New York Commercial, takes up seriously Mr. Cleveland's somewhat indolent depreciation in favor of the administration, and says that his present demand is practically identical with his "celebrated tariff programme of 1893." Whereupon it proceeds to make this slashing attack:—

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American to go through as busy and active a trade city as Harbin and find so few things from his country, and not a single American citizen or progressive business house. The vision of seventy-five per cent. of American imports into Manchuria divides to the most insignificant amount. When you see the great flour mills continually enlarging and increasing in number, when you see the numerous breweries being constructed, when you see Russian engines, and German, Austrian and Danish machinery and products, and hear of the successful development of Russian lumber and other goods, and see in the Chinese stores Russian oil and cigarettes where before eating eyes to find something from the United States, one is not seriously impressed with the statement that, under Russian occupation, our imports into Manchuria are sure to increase.

JAPS CAPTURE FOUR MORE TORPEDO BOATS.

(Continued from page 1.)
States note already has been published. The text of the remaining notes follows:—
On Feb. 13 the following answer was received from the Japanese government, addressed to the American minister in Tokio:—

"In response to your note of the 12th inst., on the subject of the neutrality of China during the existing war, I beg to say that the imperial government, sharing with the government of the United States in the fullest measure the desire to avoid in the future as possible any disturbance of the orderly condition of affairs now prevailing in China, are prepared to respect the neutrality and administrative jurisdiction of China outside the regions occupied by Russia as long as Russia, making a similar engagement, fulfills in good faith the terms and conditions of such engagement."

"The imperial government shares completely the desire to insure tranquility of China, and is ready to adhere to an understanding with other powers for the purpose of safeguarding the neutrality of that empire on the following conditions:—
"First, China must herself strictly observe all the clauses of neutrality."
"Secondly, the Japanese government must loyally observe the neutrality of the United States, and must not be entered into with the powers, as well as the principles generally recognized by the law of nations."

"Thirdly, that it is well understood that neutrality in no case can be extended to Manchuria, the territory of which, in the face of events, will serve as the field of military operations."

On the same day the state department sent the following telegram to the governments of the governments of China and Japan, which is a reprint of the other powers interested:—
"The answer of the Russian government is a direct repudiation of the proposal made by the United States as well as by the other powers, and this government will have pleasure in communicating it to American trade. While the matter has not yet been decided, it is probable that the goods were consigned to or clearly intended for a belligerent. This principle was recognized by the British government during the Transvaal war."

Siberian Railway Not Equal to Transportation Task.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The Militar Wochenblatt, the organ of the ultra-general staff, has published an article discussing Russia's prospects of reinforcing her army in East Asia. The paper takes a pessimistic view of the capacity of the Siberian railroad, and especially of the section crossing Lake Baikal, where, it says, the difficulties to be overcome are enormous. The limited capacity of the line is said to be a much more serious matter than the threatened damage to it by natives.

The paper estimates the present troop-carrying capacity of the railroad from Russia's experience last summer in moving two brigades to Tientsin east of Lake Baikal, which was only accomplished at the rate of 80 miles an hour. At this rate, it would take 28 days to convey 25,000 men from the great mountains to Mukden or Vladivostok.

The paper assumes the present strength of the Russian army in Eastern Asia to be 188,781 men, and upon the foregoing estimate of time required to move troops it declares it will take until April 20 for Russia to raise the strength of her East Asiatic army to 250,000 men.

Track Across Lake Baikal Laid.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—Prince Khilkoff, minister of railroad communication, has proceeded for Manchuria from Irkutsk, after having seen the railroad on its way to develop a large trade with Manchuria under Russian rule they found enlightenment in the following paragraph from a report by U. S. Consul Henry B. Miller, Consul Miller, who is stationed at New Chwang, China, studied the situation in Vladivostok, Harbin and other districts, and wrote thus:—

Yan Kow, Feb. 22.—Viceroy Alexoff and his full staff have arrived at Harbin, where headquarters have been established. Japanese Reported Bombarding Port Arthur Again.

Tokio, Feb. 22.—It is reported here that Vice-Admiral Togo has again attacked Port Arthur. It is impossible to confirm the statement, but the many department say he has no news from Togo today. It is considered very probable that the vice-admiral made another attack on the Russians, as he is engaged in blockading Port Arthur.

Japs Very Grateful to Britain.

Tokio, Feb. 22.—The British naval officers who brought the Japanese armored cruisers Nishin and Kasuga (purchased from Argentina), from Genoa (Italy), to Japan, will be received in audience by the mikado.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are now making strict draft through the bank on all subscribers to the Semi-Weekly Telegraph who are in arrears to the amount of \$3 and over. If the parties on whom these drafts are made will kindly pay the same when presented they will confer a favor that will be very much appreciated. With thanks, in anticipation, we are,
Yours, etc.,
THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

USE
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Dear Sirs,—For seven years I was troubled with a sore foot. I was to the head doctors of the Boston Hospital, also to several other doctors, but they could do nothing to cure it. I tried everything I could think of, and was just about giving up when I thought I would try KENDRICKS LINIMENT. I had not used quite one bottle before my foot was entirely well. Father keeps a store, and he would not be without KENDRICKS LINIMENT. The recommendation is highly to everybody. Wishing you every success with the medicine, I remain,
Yours truly,
MRS. T. LEDWELL.
Georgetown, P. E. I.

I have been troubled for a number of years with Rheumatic Pains in my knees. KENDRICKS LINIMENT made a complete cure and I can highly recommend it.
A. R. B. LEDWELL.
Georgetown, P. E. I.

Tomorrow, the noblemen's club banqueted here today.
Gratitude toward Great Britain here is intense.

The announcement here that Japanese fugitives from Manchuria had been saved from further Russian cruelty by the good offices of Mr. Conger, the United States minister at Peking, was received with the highest evidence of appreciation.

Japan convertible war bonds have begun to be placed in circulation at Seoul and Chungking. They are of six denominations, the highest being ten yen (\$5). It is reported that the panic at Newchwang is increasing, owing to the apprehension of a Japanese attack. Russian financial credit there is completely destroyed.

Siberian Road Blocked With Snow.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—Heavy snow and blizzards over the Siberian railway, especially east of Baikal, are largely increasing the difficulties of transporting troops, besides being embarking Chinese brigades to operate. Japanese agents are reported north of Vladivostok, inciting the brigades to action.

What is Controband of War?
Washington, Feb. 22.—Officials here are apprehensive that friction may follow the efforts of belligerents in Asia to determine the contraband of war in a manner injurious to American trade. While the matter has not yet been decided in the negotiations had with Russia and Japan on the one side and the United States on the other, there is reason to believe that some of the European powers already have been confronted with threatened restrictions upon their trade which they are disposed to resist. A vast quantity of American foodstuffs is now afloat, destined for both Russia and Japan, and it is probable that the question will be very speedily raised as to whether or not these supplies are contraband of war. The United States in recent years insist that foodstuffs were not contraband, and could not be seized by a belligerent unless it were shown that the goods were consigned to or clearly intended for a belligerent. This principle was recognized by the British government during the Transvaal war.

Car and Family Observing Last Strict This Year.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—Their majesties and their children attended divine service in the chapel of the Winter Palace this morning, from 9 to 11, and will do so daily this week. At 7 in the evening they joined the dowager empress at the Antiochov Palace at a similar service. On Feb. 26 the czar will go to confession and visit the imperial tomb in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and also the chapel of the Saviour, in the House of Peter the Great. Their majesties Feb. 27 will take the sacrament. The strict observance of Lent will then be somewhat relaxed till Passion week, when similar rites will be observed.

Tokio Millionaire Offers His Museum to War Fund.
Tokio, Feb. 22.—Kobeshiro Okahara, millionaire of Tokio, offers his private museum for sale in America and England for \$100,000, which he proposes to donate to the Japanese war fund.

The museum contains the most famous private collection in Japan, and represents the labor of thirty years in collecting, and an expenditure aggregating \$1,000,000. Included among the many rare curios are more than 1,000 Tibetan, Chinese, Siamese, Korean and Japanese idols, covering a period of thirty centuries. The use is intended including pipes in the shape of the Fifth Shagan. The offer includes the museum building into which are built pairs of temples, oil ceilings, panels and lacquer woodwork.

Mr. Okahara hopes that some municipality or museum will purchase and preserve the collection intact. He is willing to meet any condition, providing the \$1,000,000 reaches the war fund.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The spring poet is likely to have a late start this year. . . .
As a guarantee of continued favor, the winter gave us another small snowstorm yesterday afternoon. It was entirely superfluous. Even the oldest inhabitant had been already convinced. . . .
The St. John campaign was fought principally upon the G. T. P. contract and the result certainly must be taken as condemnatory of that project.—Campbellton Events.

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OUR Beautiful 100-page Illustrated Catalogue for 1904 FREE to all Seed Buyers. Send us your name for one now. It's full of new and good things for the Farm, Garden and Greenhouse. Fully illustrated; descriptive and instructive. Get it and make your selections now.

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