

SET ITS TEETH. Britain's War Secretary on the South Africa War. Will Fight the Boers to a Finish on Their Own Plan of Action.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—A cable to the militia department from South Africa states that Trooper William Volans, whose mother lives in Portland, Oregon, was severely wounded Nov. 4 at Witkomst, and that Trooper John D. Ludgate, whose mother resides at Whitgate, Ontario, was accidentally seriously wounded in the leg at Vet river, Nov. 7th. Both belonged to the South African Constabulary.

An officer in Western Canada has offered the militia department to raise a squadron of 178 cavalrymen as a third contingent for service in South Africa. He suggests that the squadron be based in South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Mr. Brodrick, the British war secretary, speaking tonight at a banquet given in London in his honor by the City Carlton Club, declared that the Boers were hiding their tracks by murdering Kaffirs behind them. "Lord Kitchener writes today," he continued, "that the cold-blooded murders of natives had become frequent of late, and that two dead natives, their hands tied behind their backs, were found Nov. 10 at the bottom of a mine shaft."

Later in his speech Mr. Brodrick said Great Britain now had 42,000 Boers in custody in the concentration camps and on various islands, and that 11,000 more had been killed or wounded or had left the country on parole. He added that he believed the number of Boers now in the field was about 10,000.

"The country has set its teeth and intends to go through the process of wearing down," he exclaimed. "We intend to provide Lord Kitchener with fresh troops to replace the tired ones. Only today a certain colony made an offer to help us."

Mr. Brodrick said he was sorry anything had happened to affect the career of Sir Redvers Buller, and he assured the company that the death of Sir Evelyn Wood was not a bar to the work that officer had to do as commander of an army corps.

Mr. Brodrick explained that four battalions and two cavalry regiments would be drawn from India for service in South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—General Sir William Buller, formerly in command of the troops in South Africa, who was recalled at the beginning of the campaign against the Boers, is at last having his merits recognized. According to the Daily Chronicle he has accepted the offer of an appointment as president of the most important committee in connection with the office reform.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In an article on the war in South Africa the Times says today: "The Boers, as far back as last May, were guilty of murdering whole kraals of Kaffirs, in order to destroy the traces of the movements of their own commandos. The British authorities at the time, for some reason not specified, prohibited any mention of these outrages."

LORD ROSEBERY Sees All Around General Apathy and Impotence. LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Rosebery, speaking tonight in Edinburgh, said he did not intend again to try to secure a reform of the house of lords, for this was not a task for an individual, but one needing a national impulse.

belligerent politicians than by the overpowering ascendancy of any one faction in the country." Continuing, the speaker said he blamed no party and blamed no government, but saw around him questions demanding solution and a general apathy and impotence to deal with them. Political parties, he said, must on occasions be willing to sink their differences and forget who was in power, and who would get credit for the carrying out of measures if they wished those measures to be carried out.

UNITARIANS MEET. Church's Religion Losing Its Hold on the People.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The first business session of the Unitarian Conference of the middle states and Canada was opened here today with an address by Adelbert Moot, of Buffalo, presiding officer of the convention. After the appointment of various committees, Rev. Chas. G. Graves of Trenton read a paper on "Some ways in which church history is made to mislead." During the course of his remarks, Mr. Graves said the facts relative to the condition of the church show that the churches religion is slowly but surely losing its hold on the people. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$3,270. The Rev. John W. Chadwick of New York read a paper on "The significance of religion in the larger God."

"Some spiritual ideals which in this commercial age our church must still for," was the subject of a paper presented by the Rev. John R. Forbes of New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The Unitarians today elected the following officers: President, Adelbert Moot, Buffalo; vice-presidents, Rev. Thomas Strook, New York; Rev. J. H. Eob, D. D., and Rev. Joseph May, L. D., Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank J. Hooper, New York; Henry G. Bell, Rutherford, N. J.; trustees, Edward Clark, Philadelphia, John Hanson Roscoe, and Rev. John W. Chadwick, New Jersey; directors, Rev. J. H. Eob, D. D., Rev. John P. Forbes and Wm. H. Kenyon, New York.

SMALLPOX OUTBREAK. ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 13.—At the instigation of government officials, Senator William O'Neil of Washburn today closed all the logging camps on the Bad river reservation, throwing out of employment nearly 1,000 men. It is presumed that fear of a smallpox outbreak is the cause for closing the camps.

Senator O'Neil stated tonight that he did not know how long it would be necessary to keep the men idle, and that would depend solely upon what the Washington officials decided to do after they had satisfied themselves as to the conditions.

SYDNEY'S MISSING MAN. SYDNEY, C. B., Nov. 13.—It is now learned that Macculish, the man missing from Low Point road, is visiting the royal visitors on the island. He had information to that effect, though before leaving no mention was made by him of his intended trip. He was seen early on Friday morning by a man named McDonald, and told him he was going to Boston. The sister has been communicated with, but no reply has been received.

WHY BLAIR BOUGHT THE CAR. OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—Car No. 109, the Dayton, Ohio, production, imported into this country for the transportation of the royal visitors over the government railway system, was today practically placed in commission as the private car of the minister of railways and canals. Hon. A. G. Blair left at 4 o'clock on the new car for New York.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The condition of Queen Wilhelmina according to the Standard from Brussels, is worse than has been officially reported. Three physicians are in attendance upon her majesty, and the Queen's mother has been summoned. The royal patients will be obliged to keep her couch six weeks.

OTTAWA. Five New Cases of Smallpox Thursday. The Mayor to be Tried for Purchasing Liquor After Hours.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—A deputation of shipping men from Montreal saw the mayor today on the subject of improving navigation. Messrs. Bedford, Harlin, Allan and Torrance addressed the ministers. They presented a memorial covering their requests, suggesting the advisability of the government requesting from the authorities the services of an experienced hydrographic engineer to report on the St. Lawrence route and so remove the prejudices of insurance companies and others on the other side against the route, this engineer also to make a report of the improvements necessary. It also asked a statement from the dominion government of the improvement work to be done during the next two seasons, and urged that St. John, Halifax and Sydney be made winter ports of Canada instead of American ports, to which end it was suggested that the intercolonial railway be shortened between River du Loup and Moncton.

Incidentally the memorial urged the government to grant low rates over the I. C. R. on steel and iron from Sydney to St. John, N. B., to help the winter trade.

Mr. Tarte told what he had done to improve the channel. Five new dredges had been built, and next year six would be at work deepening the remaining miles of the channel to 30 feet. It would be all done, he said, in two seasons. He favored an examination of the route by an English engineer, and also the lighting of the whole channel, by electricity. "What," exclaimed the minister of public works, "does twenty-five or fifty thousand dollars, or even half a million, amounting to it we can make the channel safe?"

Hon. Mr. Sutherland promised to make a report to the council on the whole subject, so it could be dealt with by the government at once.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—A despatch from the home authorities received today states that as the Queen's Birthday falls on Sunday a royal salute will be fired at noon on Sunday, December 2nd. The Queen was born on December 1st, 1844. A royal salute in honor of her majesty will be fired at all military stations from Halifax to Esquimaux.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—A cable to the department of militia today announces the death at Kimberley of Trooper William Volans, of the 1st Buffs, who was killed in the Boer war.

The merry war between the police and the mayor still continues. On Saturday morning the mayor, Mr. Blair, was charged with purchasing liquor after hours. He treated several friends at an open hotel after the state dinner on the night of the 10th.

Five new cases of smallpox developed in the city last night. It is officially announced that Mr. Blair's statement in London yesterday, that he had no intention of making an offer to help the motherland, does not refer to Canada.

The maritime provinces left of appeals will be taken up by the supreme court next Tuesday.

MISS STONE'S CASE. BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The executive officer of the American board of foreign missions concerning the case of Miss Stone, issued a statement today intended to be corrective of erroneous reports that have been published. Miss Stone was in the custody of the British government, and she was released by the American government. She had a usual escort of 18 or 20 people, and she was accompanied by her father, a Turkish consul, and by the missionaries acquainted with the region. She was accompanied by her father, a Turkish consul, and by the missionaries acquainted with the region. She was accompanied by her father, a Turkish consul, and by the missionaries acquainted with the region.

BOSTON LETTER. A Plentiful Supply of Smallpox Still on Hand. New England Business Men Taking Hold of Reciprocity With Canada in Earnest.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY AND THE RECENT VISIT TO ST. JOHN—DIVORCE CASES—RECENT DEATHS OF PROVINCIALISTS—LUMBER AND FISH MARKETS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) BOSTON, Nov. 13.—This city will be in the midst of a lively municipal campaign, and while the contest will be much less important than that recently decided in New York, it promises to be the greatest political battle of the year in New England. The parties are already lining up for the fray, with Mayor Hart again the candidate of the republicans for re-election and Hon. Patrick A. Collins, former United States consul general in London, as the state election candidate of the Democrats.

Mr. Rogers is at present a resident of the New Brunswick capital, and he also asks the custody of Beatrice E. and Charles, minor children of the union. The grounds advanced include unjust treatment, neglect, etc. The case is to be heard before the Suffolk county superior court here during the week beginning Dec. 1.

On Nov. 6 at Roxbury there occurred the marriage of Frank Brown of St. John and Mary Stewart of Nova Scotia. Rev. A. K. MacLennan performed the ceremony. The following day he united Frederick Campbell of P. E. I. and Miss Christiana Clark. On Nov. 3 Mr. MacLennan married Joseph C. Hull and Agnes M. Morrison, also provincials.

The Central Vermont railway during the last two months has taken 200,000 hides to Canada. The hides have been received at New London by boat and have been taken by rail to bond to Canada to be tanned and afterwards returned in bond for sale in this country.

Some of the American newspapers are making sport of the name given the business men of New England, and think that "if the name could have been destroyed with some of the buildings the interests of sympathy would have been served."

Among visitors from the provinces in the city recently were the following: Mrs. W. A. Russell, Shedd; Lieut. Col. H. H. McLean, St. John; P. S. Hill, John; J. J. Holmes, St. John; J. Lee, Halifax; Dr. J. P. Parker, J. J. Harrison, Sydney.

Deaths of provincials include the following: In Charlottetown, Nov. 7, George Young, son of John F. and Martha Young, aged 12 years; in St. John, in Roxbury, Nov. 8, Mrs. Elizabeth Adan, wife of George Adan, aged 56 years, formerly of St. John; in New Brunswick, Nov. 10, Miss A. Louise White, aged 18 years, formerly of Prince Edward Island; in this city, Nov. 10, Mrs. Catherine Campbell, aged 51 years, late of Halifax; in Medford, Nov. 8, Miss Lottie L. Lovitt, daughter of John W. and Maria L. Lovitt of Yarmouth, aged 23 years; in Cambridge, Nov. 10, Mrs. Catherine Jordan, wife of James Jordan, aged 74 years, formerly of Sydney.

Mrs. Frances Bradbury, one of the oldest residents of Charlottetown, died on Nov. 8. She was the daughter of Jacob Hilton of Yarmouth, and was born in that town March 22, 1809. Early in life she married Louis R. Bradbury, owner of the American house, Yarmouth. The hotel was burned 40 years ago, and immediately afterwards the family left Nova Scotia for Boston. Three children survive.

The Victorian Club of Boston and vicinity dined at Hotel Westminster last evening. Robert Brown, a Boston architect, read a paper on Ospey Brown's life. The attitude of British-ers in the United States should be one of helpfulness toward the British colonies. They should invest money in Canadian industries, send their sons and daughters to Canada, encourage international marriages, and if they have friends about to emigrate from the old country, advise them to go to

New Brunswick and the City of St. John. General Blunt read the following letter, read by the veterans from the Duke of Cornwall and York when in St. John: "Mr. Blunt—Will you be good enough to thank all the men who came with you from Boston for their address? The sentiments therein expressed have much touched the Duchess and myself, and I thank them all very much for it, and for coming all the way from Boston to welcome me here."

In his address Lt. Col. Graham said: "Your fall field day excursion to St. John was a pronounced success, and we shall ever remember and cherish the many evidences of universal goodwill and kindly hospitality which we received from our Canadian comrades." Lt. Col. Graham stated that there were in Boston 150,000 British, and in New England 1,000,000 who had the honor of being born beneath the British flag. In replying to the toast "The King and Emperor," General Blunt referred in glowing terms to the recent visit of the corps to St. John, which, he said, proved to be one of the most pleasant experiences of his life. The memory of the late Queen and President McKinley was drunk in silence, and the portrait of each, which was suspended from the wall, was cheered with laurel wreaths.

The American Hay Association has complained to the interstate commerce commission that the rates charged by the New Brunswick railway are not reasonable for Canadian hay to crowd the product of the middle west out of the New England States. It is claimed by westerners that they are doing little or no business in this section.

Among the provincial cases now pending before the divorce courts here is that of Mrs. Jane M. Rogers, who is a petitioner for a divorce from Osborn Rogers. The couple were married at Fredericton on April 8, 1887, and resided in that city until 1894. Mr. Rogers is at present a resident of the New Brunswick capital, and he also asks the custody of Beatrice E. and Charles, minor children of the union. The grounds advanced include unjust treatment, neglect, etc. The case is to be heard before the Suffolk county superior court here during the week beginning Dec. 1.

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Canada, and so be helpful to the empire. British is without a friend on earth. Who shall say that she has not need of us in America? J. H. Stark, prominent in British circles, followed Mr. Brown. Mr. Stark said he had just returned from England and was of opinion that the day had not yet dawned when Great Britain will have a protective or protecting tariff against the world, her colonies to be excepted. He thought that Canada would eventually become the exclusive granary of England.

Spruce continues firm here. As the close of the sawing season approaches dealers are making unusual efforts to get hold of all the desirable stocks in sight. The heavy rains at sea have somewhat hampered trade by water. Nevertheless 13 cargoes were received from the provinces last week, with 1,248,237 feet, 238,363 feet of piling, two cargoes of shingles with 2,338,000 and two cargoes with 34,000 laths. Laths continue in good request and firm at \$12 for 1-3/4 in. and \$2.50 to 2.90 for 1-1/2 in. Shingles are easier, arrivals being heavy. N. B. extra order are worth \$1.15 to 1.25; clear, \$2.25 to 2.35; second clear, \$2.35 to 2.45; sap, \$2.10 to 2.20. Extra No. 1, \$1.75 to 1.80. Ten and 12 in. dimensions continue firm at \$20.50 in. and under, \$18 to 18.50; 10 to 12 in. random lengths, 10 feet and up, \$19 to 19.50; 5 in. and up, merchantable Canada, worth and firm at \$14.75 to \$14.75. Oddish are easier, arrivals having been larger. Large shores and Georges are worth \$5.50 to 7; medium, \$5.25 to 5.50; large dry bark, \$5.75 to 6; medium, \$5.25 to 5.50; large pickled bark, \$5 to 5.50; medium, \$4.25 to 4.75. Medium split, herring are scarce and firm at \$5.50 to 6 for N. S., and \$5 to 5.50 for large. Canned lobsters are still scarce and it is hard to get orders. Nominally 1 lb. shells are held at \$3 to 3.25, and flats at \$3.25 to 3.50. Live lobsters continue in good demand at 18 cents, with boiled at 20. Shipyard agents report that coastwise freight rates have recently fallen on a jump, and that rates on lumber are much more favorable to vessel owners than has been the case for many months.

JAMES J. HILL Elected President of the Northern Securities Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Times will say tomorrow: "James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, was yesterday (Thursday) elected president of the Northern Securities Co., the new \$100,000,000 corporation, through the medium of which the Northwest railway funds will be disposed of."

The board of directors of the new company also were elected, as follows: John S. Kennedy, D. Willis James, Samuel Thorne, James J. Hill, E. P. Nichols, Geo. F. Baker, Robert Bacon, Geo. W. Perkins, Daniel S. Lamont, P. M. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, Jas. Stillman, W. P. Clogh, Geo. C. Clark and A. T. Vachon.

Of these men, six may be considered as representatives of the Great Northern interests; three represent the interests of J. P. Morgan & Co., and three more stand for the Harriman interests. Two are distinctly representatives of the Northern Pacific railway, and the remaining director, Samuel Thorne, who was president of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. which now belongs to the Pennsylvania railway, is regarded as representing eastern interests.

A member of the Harriman side said: "It was the intention to formulate an agreement under which all the interests, instead of remaining separate and distinct, could be moulded into one. In order to secure an absolutely harmonious co-operation and unity of purpose. With this object in view every possible consideration was given not only to questions of finance, but also to those of territory and trade. As a result an agreement has been reached which carries the idea of unity of interest to the most advanced point which has yet been reached, and which assures the ultimate supremacy of the idea of railway management over any other that has been advocated."

PAN-AMERICAN DEFICIT. BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—The directors of the Pan-American Exposition Company and a number of creditors conferred this afternoon and listened to the reading of the financial report of the company as prepared by the auditor. The report shows the total liabilities of the company at the present time to be \$3,326,114.69 net, assuming that the assets of \$186,841.12 are collectible at face.

The company owes for operating expenses and on construction work \$27,246,773, which figure, of course, embodied in the figure of total liabilities. An interesting fact shown by the report is the total cost to the Exposition Company of the exposition. The cost, according to the report, was \$6,897,720. The total receipts from admissions after May 1 were \$2,661,663 and the receipts from concessions were \$2,022,779.

The balance due to first mortgage bondholders is \$17,379,793 and to second mortgage bondholders \$2,000,000. Both of these included in the liabilities as given above.

AGVE GUNS. 12 Bore, 30 in. Rolled Steel Barrel, Full Choke, Pistol Grip, Rubber Butt Plate. The best cheap Gun made. Write for our price. Every kind of Shooting Supplies. W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

KILLED BY FOLDING BED. BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—A man said to be Dr. Jas. I. Marcell had his life crushed out in a folding bed last night. People living on the floor beneath heard a crash in the doctor's room, and upon investigating found the folding bed lying upon the floor. It was opened and Dr. Marcell's lifeless body was found inside.

FREE COMBINATION OF FREE NO MONEY WANTED. VALUABLE PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY TO LADIES, BOYS AND GIRLS. Send us your name and address and we will send you a handsome present. The presents are: a pair of tip collar buttons, to sell among your friends and family, a pair of tip collar buttons, to sell among your friends and family, a pair of tip collar buttons, to sell among your friends and family.

CZOLGOZ'S BODY

Preserved in a Cast of Plaster of Paris.

Instead of Being Destroyed by Quicklime as the Authorities Intended.

(New York Herald.)

It is possible that if the body of Leon Czolgoz was exhumed today it would be found well preserved in a plaster of paris cast instead of having been dissolved and disintegrated by the action of the quicklime and vitriol with which it was covered when interred in the prison burial lot at Auburn, on Tuesday afternoon.

It had been determined by Warden Mead and Superintendent Cornelius V. Collins to bury the body in a bed of quicklime, so that not a trace of the assassin should remain as a possible incentive to relic hunters.

To make certain, Warden Mead, a few days before Czolgoz was executed, placed a piece of raw beef in a jar containing an equal amount of quicklime, but when the warden opened the jar he was surprised to find the meat practically in the same condition.

Warden Mead and Superintendent Collins then decided to add to the mass of quicklime over Czolgoz's body a quantity of vitriol.

This was done. When the body was interred on Tuesday afternoon a layer of quicklime had already been placed in the grave. On this the coffin, the lid of which had been removed, was laid, and the body was then covered with two barrels of quicklime.

Over this a carboy of vitriol, or sulphuric acid, was poured, two more barrels of quicklime were thrown in, and over all the earth was shoveled until the grave was filled.

It was anticipated that as a result of the action of the sulphuric acid and quicklime the body would be dissolved within twelve hours, but it is improbable that this has been the case.

When quicklime and sulphuric acid are combined, the chemical result is plaster of paris and water. This is the chemical formula:

CaO plus H2SO4 equals CaSO4 plus H2O.

CaO is the quicklime, H2SO4 the sulphuric acid, CaSO4 the plaster of paris resulting from the chemical combination, and H2O the water left over, which, in the course of time, would evaporate.

"It is entirely possible that Czolgoz's body is incased in a plaster of paris cast," said Professor Charles F. Chandler of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the University of New York, last night.

"Plaster of paris would result from the combination of the sulphuric acid and quicklime, but to have the effect of each of them as a solvent entirely neutralized it would be necessary that they should have been combined in exactly the right proportions.

"There is undoubtedly a large amount of plaster of paris surrounding Czolgoz's body if he was buried in the manner described by the newspapers, but there was undoubtedly either too much sulphuric acid or too much quicklime, probably the latter, to make a perfect chemical combination of the entire mass. There would be enough of either the quicklime or sulphuric acid left over to dissolve the body in the course of time.

"In order to make a plaster of paris cast it would be necessary that there should be ninety-eight parts of the acid to fifty-six parts of the lime; that is, if the acid were absolutely pure. The vitriol of commerce, however, contains about six and one-half parts of water to ninety-three and one-half parts of pure acid.

"A carboy, as I remember, contains about one hundred and fifty pounds,

which would not be sufficient to entirely neutralize the quality of quicklime with which the body was covered. Quicklime would not, under any circumstances, dissolve the body in twenty-four hours, but there is undoubtedly enough of it left to do the desired work in the course of time."

This letter bearing on the matter has been received by the Herald. To the Editor of the Herald:

I have just been reading about the cremation of the assassin Czolgoz, and the way Warden Mead expects to destroy the body. If your account is correct, Warden Mead evidently did not know that his modus operandi will cause the body to be kept forever preserved in a matrix of sulphate of lime of plaster of paris, and that he might as well have placed the body in alcohol.

Of course, the action of the oil of vitriol on the lime will produce intense heat, but probably the body will be preserved by that very fact, as the vapor produced around the body will act as a protective layer or cushion between it and the surrounding quicklime plaster of paris.

All this is very elementary, and a tyro in chemistry could have pointed that out to Warden Mead. His purpose would have surely been attained with the use of a weak solution of caustic soda or potash, the latter having been used by a certain criminal in Chicago to effectively destroy the body of his wife. CHEMIST.

DON'T GO HOME. If you have not got at least one bottle of Kendrick's Liniment in the house, don't go home without it. There is nothing better (if equal) to Kendrick's as a household remedy.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Title First Bestowed by Edward III. in 1354—Some Interesting Historical Information—The City of London.

The new sheriffs of London were sworn in on Saturday, 23rd Sept., and the new lord mayor elected. After those important events the shrievalty breakfast took place at the Grocers' hall, where a company of nearly three hundred assembled. The sheriffs elected on Midsummer day last were Alderman J. C. Bell and Alderman Howard B. Mansel, M. A., head of the large publishing firm that bears his name. The next lord mayor in rotation is Sir Joseph C. Dinsdale, alderman of the Cornhill Ward, and the junior representative of the city in parliament. He is a banker, was knighted at the end of his year of office as sheriff in 1894, is a past master of the Grocers' Company, and a past grand master of the Free Masons of England, and for five years represented the city corporation in the London county council.

The first municipal institutions of London were received from the Romans, and they have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality an independent state, and William the Conqueror only gained possession of the city by force of arms. About eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved, addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, promising that they shall be "lawworthy" (i.e. possessed of privileges), as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The portreeve, however, received the Norman title of bailiff, and the first holder of the title being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, directing the mayor to be chosen annually, as has ever since been done. The title of lord mayor was first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge by Edward III. Aldermen were first

APPOINTED BY A CHARTER OF HENRY III.

appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1240, and were elected annually until 1841, when a charter from Richard II directed them to be chosen for life. The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of citizens or freemen, under the style of "the mayor, commonalty and citizens." The small portion of London which is comprised within the city and its liberties is divided into 27 wards. Each of the wards—except two, which unite in this—elects one alderman and a number of common councillors, varying from four to sixteen. There are thus 26 aldermen and 202 councillors. An alderman is elected for life, but the councillors for one year, although eligible for re-election. The electors in each case are freemen who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase or gift, but who must be rated householders before they may vote at a ward-mote, and more than the income of £100. The lord mayor is elected by the liverymen (members of the guilds) of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and to be eligible must have served as alderman of London. He may elect any alderman so qualified, but he usually selects the names of two senior aldermen who have not served the civic chair. The names of the two selected are then put to the vote of the aldermen, who usually choose the first. The lord mayor elected is presented to the citizens in a public hall, and he is sworn before the lord mayor's procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the lord Chief Justice, and is again sworn. His public duties absorb all his time, and more than the income of his office, £10,000. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public and benevolent objects, and to take part in important ceremonies, to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress, and at night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence, or to preside at charity festivals. As head of the corporation, he presides at common hall, the court of Aldermen and the court of common council. He presides at the justice room of the Mansion House, and at the court of the citizens in the Guildhall Cathedral, and a governor of the Royal hospitals and other institutions, and of several charities. He is head of the city lieutenancy, is styled right honorable, and although not of the privy council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, a new Sovereign is proclaimed, and at the coronation is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

Diamond Shoal Lightship. She is Being Provided With a Light That May Be Seen Forty Miles Away.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—An experiment of great interest to the light-house system of the world is to be made on the Diamond Shoal lightship when she is placed on her station next December. The lightship is expected to project a great 13-inch beam of light from the sea to the sky, which will be visible to mariners from thirty to forty miles. The cluster of white electric lights now shown from the masts of the lightship have a visibility of only thirteen miles, and it is proposed that shipping passing Hatteras may be able to pick up the lightship three times the distance by the use of the new system. The lightship is expected to project a beam of light from the sea to the sky, which will be visible to mariners from thirty to forty miles. The cluster of white electric lights now shown from the masts of the lightship have a visibility of only thirteen miles, and it is proposed that shipping passing Hatteras may be able to pick up the lightship three times the distance by the use of the new system. The lightship is expected to project a beam of light from the sea to the sky, which will be visible to mariners from thirty to forty miles. The cluster of white electric lights now shown from the masts of the lightship have a visibility of only thirteen miles, and it is proposed that shipping passing Hatteras may be able to pick up the lightship three times the distance by the use of the new system.

Deafness is Curable!

Suffers from impaired hearing will be glad to know that their affliction is probably not due to any organic defect in the ear, but results probably from a thickening of the lining of the middle ear, caused by catarrhal inflammation. Hundreds of perfect recoveries as a result of the inhalation of Catarrhazone are reported, and on the highest authority we recommend this treatment to our readers. Catarrhazone quickly restores lost hearing, and its efficiency is placed beyond dispute by the case of Mr. Fozard of St. Thomas, who recovered perfect hearing by using Catarrhazone, after years of deafness. Price \$1. At Druggists or by mail, from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

ANOTHER I. C. R. FATALITY.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 13.—George Conrod of East Chezzetook was run down and killed on the Dartmouth branch of the Intercolonial railway this morning.

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SUPREME COURT.

Judgment Against Dunn of New Brunswick—A Clergyman Loses His Case.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—The supreme court had somewhat of a unique appeal before it, being that of Rev. Mr. Ash, one time minister of the Bay of Quinte conference, versus the Methodist church. The plaintiff was expelled in 1878 from the Methodist church for certain causes, which were made known to the church courts, and brought action to compel the Bay of Quinte conference to re-instate him, and also claiming damages. The church authorities claimed that the plaintiff's piousness being gone, he was "located," every means of appeal being allowed to him, and that the entire matter was one of domestic discipline of the Bay of Quinte conference, over which a civil court could have no jurisdiction. Riddell, K. C., appeared for Ash, and after hearing him, and without calling upon the counsel for the Methodist church, the Hon. Mr. K. C., the court dismissed the appeal with costs.

The court gave judgment also in the appeal heard yesterday of Dunn versus the King. The plaintiff had made out a case of liability of the crown for interest, there having been no statutory liability nor expressive declaration of error, and that no liability arose on the provisions of the interest from time to time, or on the account stated as claimed. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

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A CANADIAN MINISTER PROMOTED.

The Daily News of Modesto, California, recently published the following: "Dr. Mackenzie of St. Paul's Episcopal church in this city has accepted a call to the San Mateo Episcopal College, as one of the faculty, and will go to that city between September 1 and 15. He will take his family with him, and he will be connected with that of classical college during the fall and winter months. During the residence of the reverend gentleman and his wife at the college, the faculty and the esteem of the people of this city and the well wishes of all will go with them to their new home."

CORNWALLIS.

Two fires recently occurred in Cornwallis. The first at the garage of Fullerton Bros., at Port Williams, the other at the mill of Elijah Fox in Peraux. Both fires burned the entire buildings.

The Cornwallis creamery at Canning is closed for the winter months. The scarcity of after feed has caused a small amount of milk to be sent in by the farmers, and the owners have decided to close the business. John Sedgewick, manager of the creamery, will attend the agricultural college at Guelph, Ontario, during the winter months.

Charles Eaton of Upper Canada, raised something over four thousand five hundred dollars worth of apples this year.

On Wednesday the marriage took place of Miss Mary Eaton of Canada, and Thomas Kincaid, of Upper Canada.

Alexander Menzie, of Kentville, recently rented his residence in that place to the town for a small private hospital. The cases there are said to be growing fewer.

Last week the marriage occurred of Miss Clara Palmer, of Auburn, and George Jacques, of Sydney, C. B. I.

The firm of Robertson, baristers-at-law, of Kentville, has dissolved. The latter has entered into a law firm in the city of Halifax.

A new warehouse is being built near Waterville by Charles Nichols, owner of the saw mill there.

The Nova Scotia Produce and Supply Company are expecting a car load of cattle from the western provinces this week for their farm at Woodside.

Chase & Bros., of Wolfville, are loading a vessel with potatoes at Kingsport for Havana. They are paying one dollar and a quarter per barrel.

Arthur Borden, of the Halifax Bank, has been sent to the branch of that bank in Antigonish, and Mr. McLaughlin, of New Brunswick, has taken his place.

HALIFAX, Nov. 12.—The Furness liner Evangeline arrived from London this morning after a fast run. The vessel met with heavy weather but made good time. On Sunday she logged 208 miles. She leaves for St. John tonight. She brought the naval recruits for the British North American station. Thirty-five Royal Engineers came on for the Halifax garrison.

The Parlati, the first of the mail steamers to call here this season on her way to St. John, is due on Friday. She has seven first class, 14 second class and 150 steerage passengers.

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FRANCE, TURKEY AND ENGLAND.

(New York Sun.)

A glance at the map will show that the Turkish island of Mytilene, the Lesbos of the old Greek days, would, if permanently occupied by France, not only enable that power to capture at will the great port of Smyrna on the mainland of Asia Minor, but would also give her a naval station of pre-eminent strategic value with reference to the Dardanelles, the Aegean and the Levant. To understand why this permanent occupation of the island is contemplated by the French, it is necessary to recall some of the facts that followed the last Russo-Turkish war, and the treaty collections thus assumed by Great Britain with regard to the Ottoman empire.

What had Lord Beaconsfield in mind when, during the Crimean war, he secured the return of the island to the British crown? He had brought back peace with the Crimean war, but he had not only the Crimean war, but he had also the Russo-Turkish war, and he had to consider the possibility of a large part of the spoils of the Russo-Turkish war, and he had to consider the possibility of a large part of the spoils of the Russo-Turkish war, and he had to consider the possibility of a large part of the spoils of the Russo-Turkish war.

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CHAMBER.

At the Grocers' Demonstration in Edinburgh.

The Pro-Boers are noisier section of the Liberal War Office has caused of which no one in the world would...

(London Standard.)

Now, I want you to have been the enemies of the Empire prominent during the great war in which I engaged—what has been towards this struggle? I want you to make it clear and simple. I want you to tell me what you will first of all do in a few sentences, Majesty's government you will find there are about this war. I want you to tell me what you will first of all do in a few sentences, Majesty's government you will find there are about this war.

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YOU CAN Make Child's Play of your Wash Day.

If you follow the directions on the Surprise Soap wrapper. It makes an easy day of Washday. Does away with boiling of scalding and hard rubbing—giving the whitest cleanest clothes. Entirely harmless to the hands.

Surprise is a pure hard

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

A MYSTERIOUS DISPENSATION.

The Victoria Colonist declares that it has no sympathy with the anti-French campaign which it supposes that some one is carrying on somewhere in Canada. Yet our British Columbia contemporary goes on to say that it does not feel comfortable over the remarkable increase of French population reported in the maritime provinces by Mr. Cole's census.

But we find in this regard, nothing to excite alarm. In fact it is the one consoling and reassuring circumstance in an otherwise gloomy population return. If the Acadian people had been counted with the natural increase, the population of the maritime provinces would have decreased in the ten years by many thousands. If they had made as bad a showing as other races the loss of population would have been thirty thousand. Then we should have lost two more members.

The alarming fact is the disappearance of so many English, Scottish and Irish people. It is only necessary to turn to the speeches made by Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Mr. Mills to see that the natural increase of the population is two per cent. each year, or say twenty-two per cent. in ten years. That basis of calculation was not supported by statistical authority, but it was affirmed by these statesmen with the greatest confidence and conspicuous emphasis. Assuming the statesmen to be nearly right, the English-speaking population of the three provinces is actually 23,818 less than it was at the beginning. So the census shows, according to Mr. Cole, what has become of these 136,818 English-speaking persons? Their mysterious and awful disappearance ought to be accounted for in some way. It is the more remarkable in view of the fact that under the same circumstances and conditions a proportionately large number of French-speaking people, over the natural increase, has put in an appearance.

SIR WILFRID AND HIS JOB. In his clever fifteen minute speech at Toronto on Monday Mr. Borden offered some assistance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has admitted himself to be in difficulties. The premier recently said that he was a reformer with nothing to reform. Mr. Borden pointed out several directions in which a real reformer in the premier's place might get in his work. For example, there is an increase of expenditure from \$38,000,000 to \$52,000,000. Sir Wilfrid Laurier should notice that, because he has often declared \$38,000,000 an outrageously large expenditure. Then there is the appointment of members of parliament by postulates of appointment. Sir Wilfrid has often denounced this practice, but it was never so prevalent as now. The premier might reform the award of contracts, and Mr. Borden hinted that he might revise the price of senators. Another reform that is urgently called for is a reform of the machine. There is no record, an unusually solemn promise made by the premier that he would investigate certain cases of ballot manipulation. In fact, he engaged two partially investigated cases of the stealing of seats to be removed from the committee of enquiry, giving a personal undertaking

that a tribunal of judges would straightway take the matter up and carry the investigation to a conclusion. Thus a case which Mr. Borden was prosecuting with excellent prospects of exposure and conviction was taken out of his hands. That was a year and a half ago and the promised judicial investigation has not taken place and was never intended to take place. It is evident that there remains some work for Sir Wilfrid as a reformer. But first of all he must reform himself.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

In a recent speech Mr. Asquith, the chief imperialist in the ranks of the liberal leaders in England, tried to make it appear that his party was united on many questions even though it was divided on the war question. Among the subjects in which there was harmony was that of free trade. Mr. Asquith claimed that all British liberals were free traders. Then in response to the suggestion that this was not a burning political issue Mr. Asquith argued that a strong protectionist sentiment was taking possession of the conservative or unionist party, and begged his friends to resist this movement to the utmost. The recognition by an ex-minister of the protectionist sentiment of the fact that the question of protection and free trade is once more an impending issue in the mother country is a matter of interest throughout the Empire. Two or three weeks later we have the London Times in a leading editorial practically advocating or at least mentioning with approval a reimposition of the shilling duty on imported wheat as a means of providing the additional revenue required for war purposes. The Times speaks of this tax as one "which Sir Robert Lowe threw away in a fit of economic pederasty and which would not be felt." In the same number of the Times Sir B. Samuelson, described as an old liberal and free trader, urges the imposition of a general duty of ten per cent. on foreign products except of such articles of food and drink as are now exempt. The duty on these would make seven and a half per cent. The Times points out that such a tariff would place Great Britain in a position to deal reciprocally with colonies and foreign countries. It is now some years since Lord Salisbury in a notable speech showed how impossible it was for England to obtain commercial advantages from any foreign countries since England gave for nothing all that it could have to give in return for concessions. Lord Salisbury said that this method might be noble, but it was no business. The idea which he then expressed has gained great currency since that time.

KRUGER AND CHAMBERLAIN.

The latest Kruger proposition for peace on the basis of the complete independence of the Boer republic and the surrender of the Rand Mines to Great Britain may have been suggested by the idea that Britain is fighting for the gold mines. The war is more serious than that. Mr. Kruger began it with the announcement that the British were to be driven out of South Africa. Britain is not likely to expose herself again to such invasions. The answer to Mr. Kruger is found in one of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches in Scotland, delivered after the Edinburgh address printed in this paper the other day. Mr. Chamberlain said: "I believe the war would have been over long before now that it would have been over when Lord Roberts secured his great victories, but to fight the Boers, to take possession of all the chief cities of the country, to lead the Boer people to believe that if only they would be permitted to remain in their own country, they would grow tired of the struggle and would give them what they asked. Well, what say you further, and we shall see throughout the United Kingdom. Give us into the sacrifices which we have been called upon to make, great as they are, the sacrifices which will be demanded of us, we will not lay down our arms until this battle has been fought out, and until there is no doubt whatever of the result. We will give to every man of South Africa, whether he be Dutch or whether he be British, equal laws, equal rights, equal civil rights. We shall give to them these things, and as soon as it is safe to do so we shall go further, and we shall establish in the new colonies the same form of self-government which we have secured for us the loyalty of the most of our self-governing colonies."

ONLY AN IDEA.

La Presse of Montreal leads off, after Mr. Bourassa's organ, in opposition to further Canadian service in Africa. La Presse says that the real war is over, citing Mr. Chamberlain in support of that proposition, though Mr. Chamberlain, when he spoke last, regretted that the war was not over and that it was now impossible to say when the end would be. We translate some of the further remarks of La Presse: "In fact it (the war) only continues because England demands an unconditional submission. There is no longer any question of the offers made last March. It is with great regret that we see the British government only a question of opposition. It suits her to prolong the war in order to obtain a final result which will be more profitable. She is free to spend her money for an idea, but that matter ceases to concern us as British subjects. We are not called upon to support the enthusiastic expense which she piles up voluntarily for a political purpose." La Presse goes on to speak rather ominously of the great honor which there is now in going to carry on a guerrilla war, "a veritable rat hunt in Africa." The view of La Presse is the one which Mr. Kruger seeks to propagate. That Britain continues to make an honorific peace, but is fighting for certain financial or political advantages. These views may prevail on the continent of Europe, but we do not think that they are generally held in this

dominion. On the contrary, there would be intense indignation and disgust in Canada if peace were made with the Boers on terms which left them in control of their old territory, with power to repeat the aggressions which brought on the war. It is true that Great Britain is fighting in Africa for an idea. The idea is that a hostile nation shall not again be allowed to establish, entrench and arm itself behind British Africa. They hope in prospect of driving the British into the sea and making all South Africa Dutch must never again be encouraged and fostered by a British surrender. La Presse is equally disposed to view, with all due deference to our able and influential Montreal contemporary, it is also the Canadian view. In support of that idea a number of Canadians have given up their lives in Africa. La Presse is equally disposed to view, with all due deference to our able and influential Montreal contemporary, it is also the Canadian view. In support of that idea a number of Canadians have given up their lives in Africa. La Presse is equally disposed to view, with all due deference to our able and influential Montreal contemporary, it is also the Canadian view. In support of that idea a number of Canadians have given up their lives in Africa.

MR. FOSTER'S POSITION.

Every time a conservative nomination is made in Ontario the English organs print a foolish but ill-natured paragraph to the effect that Mr. Foster is ignored. For instance, the selection of Mr. Thomas Wallace as the successor of his brother in West York is mentioned as a slight to Mr. Foster. Yet it is well known that Mr. Foster is not seeking a nomination in Ontario or elsewhere. The choice in West York had his strong approval and he was the first to congratulate Mr. Wallace at the celebration of the chief address at the British Empire League meeting at Toronto and also attended the King's birthday dinner at government house the same day. This did not prevent his appearance at Woodbridge or his able and practical speech in favor of Mr. Wallace's candidature.

ST. MARTIN'S.

Holy Trinity church was filled on Tuesday evening, November 13th, the occasion being a concert given and conducted by his lordship Bishop Kingston.

The rector presented seventeen candidates, nine male and eight female. They ranged in age from the child of eleven to the mature adult advancing towards the evening of life; and when they stood up in the presence of the large congregation to publicly confess their sins and receive the Holy Spirit, and Master, and when later they knelt for the laying on of hands, while the Bishop offered the prayer of blessing, their conduct might be described as graceful and impressive. The service was a day, a profound impression was created.

CAPTAIN LAURENCE S. HENRY.

In affectionate remembrance of Laurence Samuel Henry, who died October 11, 1901, aged 78 years. Interment in Seaside Harbor cemetery on Sunday, 27th. Coffin by the Rev. Francis, 11 Frances street, at 3.30 p. m. prompt.

ALMOST A HEAD-ON COLLISION.

(Special to the Sun.) SYDNEY, C. B., Nov. 14.—Two miles east of South River the Sydney fleet met a special head-on tonight about seven o'clock. It being a straight track the engineers saw the headlights in time to avert a collision. Both trains were running at full speed. The express was fourteen minutes late on the trains would probably have met on a curve.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

outlining courses of study which have qualified our students to take and to hold almost every clerical position in St. John worth having, and for many years their success throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States.



A SENSATIONAL RECOVERY.



A Venerable Wisconsin Lady Restored to Health by Peruna After Twenty-five Years' Suffering. (Special news from Evansville, Wis.) EVANSVILLE, WIS.—A woman cured of catarrh of twenty-five years' standing was the occasion of Peruna being introduced to the inhabitants of Evansville, Wis. From that time to this there has been a great demand for Peruna in this vicinity and hundreds of cases have been cured. It is in this manner that Peruna spreads from town to town and from state to state. No sort of advertising could have given Peruna the reputation it has. The secret of its success is that it makes cures. It cures old cases of catarrh where other remedies have failed. This ought to make any remedy popular. Mr. O. R. Harden, of Evansville, Wis., writes the following letter: Dear Doctor Hartman—"I wish to write to certify what Peruna has done for me. I read of Peruna in the papers, of what it would do for catarrh, and sent for a bottle. This was the first bottle of Peruna that ever came to Evansville; from my using it all three of the druggists now keep it. "I cured my wife of catarrh with which she had been troubled for more than twenty-five years, and I had been troubled with it for fifteen years. We are now both all right. "My youngest son had a gripe four years ago, and as he had supposed had got well, he so far recovered that he went to work. He took a relapse and the pneumonia set in. He died hemorrhages, and though we tried everything he could think of it was to no purpose until we gave him Peruna. The hemorrhages stopped, and he soon got up and is well and hard at work. We think there is nothing like Peruna. "In a recent letter Mr. Harden writes: "We keep Peruna always in the house, as it cured us both of catarrh of long

Startling Statements from Kentucky, Illinois and New Hampshire of Other Remarkable Recoveries.

WILLARD, KY.—The news of the recovery of Mrs. Elizabeth Frater is a very striking instance of the wonderful curative powers of Peruna. This estimable lady had been an invalid from catarrh of the stomach and bowels for twenty years. No wonder her many friends are enthusiastic over her recovery. She writes: "It is through the blessing of God and your medicine that I am permitted to write you this letter. I have been a constant sufferer from bowel and stomach trouble for about twenty-five years, and could never find relief until I began the use of Peruna. I think it is a God-send to poor suffering humanity."—Mrs. Elizabeth Frater. PERUNA can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. The request is sent free to all, given a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

FURIOUS GALE.

Sweeps Over England, Ireland and Scotland. Fifty Vessels Wrecked and One Hundred and Eighty Persons Drowned. LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is still impossible to estimate with any exactness the total loss of life and property resulting from the protracted gale. Tons of wreckage of unidentified vessels are still being thrown up. Altogether it is known that some fifty vessels have been wrecked along the British coast. Thirty-four of these have been absolute wrecks, involving, it is believed, a loss of more than 180 drowned. The Yarmouth lifeboat disaster alone leaves 44 fatherless children. A winter snap has succeeded the gale which subsided yesterday, while a severe blizzard, which is raging over Scandinavia, is expected to strike the shores of Great Britain today. Yesterday there was a heavy snow storm in Scotland, and a fall of snow generally throughout the United Kingdom, especially in the hilly districts, where several shepherds lost their lives.

RECENT DEATHS.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—Right Rev. Wm. Chalmers, Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, since 1882, is dead. Bishop Chalmers obtained his degree of B. D. after examination from Trinity University, Toronto, in 1883. WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—Dr. George T. Orton, ex-M. P. for Centre Wellington, died here today from hemorrhage of the brain, as the result of an accident sustained several weeks ago while on a hunting trip. Dr. Orton was born in Guelph, Ont., 64 years ago, and educated at Dublin and St. Andrews, Scotland. He came west in 1882 and resided in this city ever since. He was a conservative in politics, and was first elected to parliament in 1874. He leaves a wife and two daughters. ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Nov. 11.—Capt. Harry Stinson, a well known master mariner, and who for many years sailed the packet Mystic Tie between this port and St. John, died this morning after three weeks' illness of dropsy. He was about 74 years of age. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 15.—The death occurred at an early hour this morning of Mrs. A. Milne Fraser of this city. Mrs. Fraser is a brother of the superintendent of the School for the Blind.

RESTIGOUCHE LUMBER OPERATORS.

Restigouche lumber operators are paying \$22 to \$26 per month for men to work in the woods. The Fredericton school teachers have made a recommendation to the board of health that all pupils in the city schools be vaccinated.

ELIZABETH ROSA OF CARLETON.

Elizabeth Rosa of Carleton was married at Cox's Point, St. John river, on Wednesday night, to Mrs. Williams. The ceremony was a quiet one.

PALATABLE AS CREAM.

The D. A. L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, for those suffering from severe coughs and hemorrhages, is used with the greatest benefit. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

THE GOLD CURE FOR ASTHMA.

SHOWS CLEARLY THAT ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. We want all to know that the terrible sufferings of the Asthmatic can now only be relieved, but permanently cured. We have positive proof by letters from responsible people all over Canada, that the Gold Cure for Asthma gives prompt relief, and quickly cures all symptoms and ailments of this dread disease to disappear. We do not ask sufferers to take our word for this. Write to-day and we will send

FREE

serial bottle and a treatise on Asthma with testimonials which should be in the hands of every sufferer from any of the forms of Asthma (as Hay Fever, Summer Catarrh, etc.) Don't go on suffering; don't allow a friend to suffer. Write at once for free sample, giving name and address of sufferer, to

HAYES & CO. Simcoe, Ont.

CITY

Recent Events Around

Together With from Correspondents

When ordering WEEKLY SUN

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When writing the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the P. O. T. OFFICE to which the paper is going, as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be given in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

A. D. McLean of Florenceville was in Woodstock last week and purchased ten tons of pork for the St. John market. Price paid was \$7 per 100 lbs.

The estimated log cut on the Restigouche this winter is 20,000,000 feet, or 6,000,000 feet short of that of last year.

The Grand Lake steamer May Queen, Capt. Brannan, left on her last trip of the season Wednesday morning.

Miss Barbara McKinnon writes an Amherst friend that she has been appointed to a position on the staff of the public schools at Dawson City, and began teaching October 15.

Isaac Green of Springfield, Kings Co., who has been in Oldtown, Maine, for some time, was kicked on one knee by a horse not long since.

Capt. Nell McKellar has gone to Bath, Me., to look after a large schooner building there for a southern firm.

Chatham is suffering a water famine. Hundreds of houses depend on supplies hauled from springs and wells at a distance.

A telegram to the I. C. R. office, King street, says the steamer Admiral, plying between Dalhousie and Bay Charles, is expected to make her last trip on Wednesday, 20th inst.

Two pliers of the railway bridge across the Meduxnekeag have been completed, and the present gang of men about 50 in number will be kept busy the best part of the winter on the remaining ones.

The Duke said to the Duchess at breakfast yesterday morning, "What good bread this is." "Yes," said the Duchess, "it is delicious."

Mr. Thomas, formerly chief steward of the Furness liner Evangelina, has left the company's employ.

Mr. C. O. Coates, formerly of the P. and O. line, Mr. Coates was the recipient of a flattering testimonial signed by the passengers, who were delighted with the treatment accorded them.

Bernard Gallagher of the I. C. R. depot, Spina room, has received a souvenir gift from his friend, Trooper Wm. Bradley of this city, now in South Africa with Baden-Powell's police.

A boy threw a brick at a cow that he was driving through Water street, one morning recently, and missed. That is to say, missed the cow.

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NOTICE.

The canvassers and collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

F. C. Chapman, Kings Co. Edgar Canning, in Albert and Westmorland Counties. John E. Austin, in Queens County.

The P. E. Island Dairyman's Association will open a dairy school for cheese-makers and others in Charlottetown next March.

TO USE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bismark Tablets. All take Laxative Bismark Tablets. All take Laxative Bismark Tablets.

It is reported that a son of James Skeen of Pennant, Charlotte and, recently disposed of an automobile attachment of his own invention for \$25,000.—Beacon.

Philip D. Bourque of Moncton has in his possession two really handsome black fox skins, purchased at a good figure from Joshua Downey, a noted hunter, and Fred Bourque of Cumberland Co., N. S.

The Kaslo, B. C., Kootenai of Oct. 21st, says: "The Bismark, a South Fork property owned by G. B. Gerrard, manager of the Bank of British North America, and others, sent a shipment of seventeen tons of ore to Nelson this week."

Sch. Myosotis has arrived at North Sydney from Bridgewater, N. S. The vessel ran ashore near Canso and the crew abandoned her.

The Sons of England Record, a Toronto publication, has issued a royal warrant number, illustrative of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It gives some pretty pictures of events in Ontario and also in Australia, but totally ignores the maritime provinces.

Heavy snow storms along the line of the C. P. R. in Maine caused considerable delay to the trains from that direction yesterday.

The marriage of Dr. Lambert, the popular young dentist of Newport, and Miss Annie Gertrude Simpson, daughter of Benj. Simpson of Bear's Island, was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's uncle, C. L. Lambert of Lord's Cove.

INFECTIONOUS DISEASES. A considerable number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria have been reported at the board of health during the last few weeks.

ARMOUR-FARRIS. At the residence of Capt. John E. Farris, 134 Douglas avenue, on the 12th inst., the wedding took place of his daughter, Miss Maud L. Farris, to Thomas Armour, who is employed with F. S. Thomas on Main street.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS. Seventeen candidates presented themselves to examiner Dr. Dole on Wednesday for the qualifying examinations for the civil service.

THE LATE MRS. WM. COY. Mrs. William Coy died at the residence of her son, Rev. J. Coy Wood, on Sunday morning, Nov. 12th, at the age of 99 years.

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MERRITT BROS. & CO.'S ESTATE SALE.

It took Sheriff A. Rowland two hours and fifteen minutes to dispose of Merritt Bros. stock Wednesday. The sheriff first offered several lots, including an exception of one, knocked down to the G. & G. Trustee. The acceptance amount was \$1,000. The stock was sold for \$1,000. The stock was sold for \$1,000.

THE COURTS.

The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co. case was argued before Judge Barrow Wednesday. Attorney General Pugsley and R. A. Lawlor, K. C., to vary the order appointing the receiver for the property.

Judge Barker thought that the matter should come up on an application by the liquidator to have the receiver appointed to withdraw from the custody of specific property. He would consider the matter and reserve judgment.

An application was then made for the receiver to proceed in the suit on the mortgage of the Bank of Montreal. The receiver was appointed to take possession of the property.

LOCAL OPINION IS STRONG in favor of the proposed new harbor. It is believed that the harbor will be a great benefit to the city.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. Sir Charles and Lady Tupper passed through St. John yesterday. They are on their way to Winnipeg.

SHORE AT ST. MARTINS. During the severe rain storm of Wednesday, which was accompanied by a high wind, the wooden Comrade, owned by C. T. White, and commanded by Fred Tutts, in trying to make the harbor for safety, was driven ashore by the wind.

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Knows No Distinction

Slip and Popr Alke suffer from Catarrh in this Climate. All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal disease in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have



cheerfully give their approval to the new internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh yet produced. One well known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a thorough test of this preparation, discarded his old remedies, washes and sprays, and now depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating Catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach.

SAVED BY WESTPORTERS.

Rescue of the Schooner Annie E. Rickerson—Brought to St. John.

The three-masted schooner Annie E. Rickerson, Capt. Reicher, which arrived here about midnight Wednesday night, had an exciting experience on her way down.

She reached St. John about midnight Wednesday, having had her foremast and boom damaged while she was ashore.

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TWO PATIENTS DEAD.

Death of Mrs. Bertha Knapp and Maggie Sherwood, in Epidemic Hospital.

One New Case Reported—Another Suspect—Board of Health Prosecutions—From Kings County.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.) Two of the patients who have been ill with small pox in the epidemic hospital died yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Bertha Knapp, aged 21, daughter of Wm. Knapp of Sackville, who was removed from the general to the epidemic hospital on November 7, died about 4 o'clock.

The death of Maggie Sherwood, aged 4, daughter of Thomas Sherwood of River street, Easttown, occurred at five o'clock. She had been taken to the epidemic department on November 6, from the general hospital, where she had been under treatment for tubercular hip disease.

Of all the other patients in the epidemic hospital none are reported as dangerously ill. Outside the case of William Alward of Haymarket square is serious, very little hope being entertained for his recovery.

The house of Geo. W. Ketchum on Garden street was examined yesterday and found free from smallpox. Last night the premises were being fumigated, and as soon as that operation is completed, that family and the family of T. H. Harding, in the flat below, will be released from quarantine.

The regulations for release are very strict, demanding, besides the fumigation and washing of all the clothing and bedding, a thorough bathing of every person in the house in a solution of carbolic acid. The McCrackin and Wilkins houses will probably be examined today.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday considerable time was spent in discussing arrangements to be made in regard to providing an additional hospital. The old Davenport school was again mentioned, but no decision was reached.

Dr. Shaughnessy was appointed as an additional Vaccinator. It was decided to restrict the visits of the cleaners, appointed by the various religious denominations to about ten minutes' duration. No visit to be paid without permission being obtained from the board, which will furnish the necessary pass to be presented to the guard.

The Church of England clergymen have appointed Rev. H. H. Roach to act as their representative in visiting the smallpox patients. Until the necessary arises, Mr. Raymond will continue in the discharge of his ordinary duties. His services are required, it is his expectation to take up his residence in the infected district, probably in the same apartments with Rev. H. H. Roach.

The telephone placed in his rooms on Haymarket square yesterday. The wiring will probably be completed today, after which he may be called up by any wishing his services.

The post office authorities are furnishing all mails leaving the city, and all money handed by banks or express offices is similarly treated.

Mrs. Blair of 8 Bridgman street, the mother of the eight year old boy who has developed smallpox, gave birth to a daughter Tuesday night. The infant was vaccinated by Dr. Major's.

At the police court yesterday morning several of those who refused to comply with the vaccination law appeared before the magistrate, J. R. Armstrong acted on behalf of the board, and several members of the medical association were present.

Some of those summoned had completed their vaccination, but had not reported, others produced certificates of recent successful vaccination, and others expressed their intention to have the operation performed at once.

James Clayton could not be found. He and his family had been living in a house where smallpox developed and had left hurriedly. Their whereabouts will be discovered, and Mr. Armstrong has been instructed by the board to immediately proceed against them.

Mr. Armstrong stated to the court that the Board of Health hope that the reporting of these men may have a good effect. No woman has yet been summoned, but unless they submit, numbers of them will be reported.

The magistrate said that after this no one need remain in ignorance of the consequences of a refusal to undergo the operation. The penalty is a fine of forty dollars, and the law will be strictly enforced.

Women need not think they are going to escape because none appeared in court, for after this all will be reported and dealt with alike.

The following order has been issued by the Maine State Board of Health regarding passengers from New Brunswick:

Section 1. On account of an outbreak of smallpox in the city of St. John, N. B., it is hereby ordered that, until further notice, no person shall come from St. John, or neighboring or intermediate places, to any city, town, or plantation in the State of Maine, unless he is able to prove to the satisfaction of the local board of health of the place to which he comes that he has not been exposed to the infection of smallpox, and that he has been vaccinated.

Section 2. All persons coming to places in Maine from those parts of New Brunswick mentioned in Section 1, shall immediately report to the local board of health of the place to which they come.

The Canadian Pacific ticket offices at St. John city and stations are supplied with copies of necessary certificate required by the board, and purchasers of tickets to points in Maine can have the same properly filled out before leaving here, so as to avoid the

necessity of vaccination on the train.

The instructions contained in the Maine State Board of Health order do not apply to passengers passing through the State of Maine to Montreal and points west, or to New England points beyond Maine.

Only Friday's Daily Sun. The only smallpox case reported yesterday was that of Frank Gallagher, aged 46, of 15 St. Patrick street, who was mentioned yesterday morning as a suspect. The patient has a brother and two sisters residing in the quarantine hospital.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Knapp and Miss Sherwood, who died Wednesday evening in the hospital, of smallpox, took place yesterday afternoon at Fernhill cemetery. The usual precautions taken in such cases were observed. Rev. H. H. Roach conducted the services in both instances.

In the general hospital, the cases previously mentioned as smallpox suspects have been decided to be suffering only from aggravated results of vaccination. In the epidemic department three of the patients are most seriously, to wit, dangerously ill, while all the rest are progressing favorably. Outside the only patients dangerously ill are Mr. Alward and Miss Odell, concerning both of whom great anxiety is felt.

Mr. Alward was visited yesterday by Rev. H. H. Roach, who is now located in his detached apartments on Haymarket square. His telephone has been installed and he may be called up at any time.

Rev. Michael O'Rourke, C. S. S. R., rector of St. Peter's church, north end, has been appointed by the Lordship Bishop Casey to visit those of the Roman Catholic faith who may be affected by smallpox. Rev. Fr. Conrath will be isolated in the north end.

The houses of Mrs. McCarthy on Wall street, and R. J. Wilkins on Wright street, were released from quarantine yesterday, after the necessary precautions had been taken. Mr. Sproule, who lives in the lower part of the Debow house on City road, and who has been ill, is suffering from gastritis, and as yet shows no symptoms of smallpox.

In correction of a misunderstanding that may arise regarding the order of the Maine State Board of Health, published in yesterday's Sun, it may be stated that passengers to Boston are subject to the same regulations, and all baggage for that direction is thoroughly fumigated. Passengers passing through Montreal and St. John, N. B., are exempt.

At the meeting of the board of health yesterday, the matter of securing the Davenport school building for use as an additional epidemic hospital was discussed. It was, however, found impossible to obtain the building from the owner and the committee will enquire elsewhere. Dr. Shaughnessy was assigned to vaccinating work in Queens ward, between Princess and King street.

Word from Cedar Grove last night said that the case of Mrs. Herbert McKinnon, had developed serious symptoms. No new cases had been reported.

A Hampton despatch says there are no new developments in Kings county. Some of the houses at Farnfield Point got out of quarantine today.

A despatch from Saint Elizabeth, Kings Co., says that C. F. Alward of Butter-nut Ridge, on the Westmorland county side line, recently visited his brother, Wm. Alward, at Haymarket square, St. John. The latter was taken ill on Friday C. F. Alward left for home and his illness was discovered to be smallpox.

Dr. McDonald, chairman of the Westmorland county board of health, was notified of the fact from St. John and on Tuesday came here and quarantined the house and family. There are no developments yet.

Word from Capleton county last night informed the Sun that smallpox existed in many of the lumber camps in Maine, while as yet the New Brunswick camps were free from the disease. This fact, he said, might serve as a preventive to those lumbermen who, led by offers of higher wages, are taking jobs across the border instead of in the province.

IN KINGS COUNTY. HAMPTON, N. B., Nov. 13.—The condition at Chapel Grove remains unchanged. Mrs. McKinnon's case is serious. All persons who are exposed to contagion by visiting her before the nature of the disease was known are quarantined in the houses of Jos. Prince, Mrs. Hamilton, Edwards and Thomas Hughes, at Halfway Point. Paul Sprague is said to be improving. Mrs. Riecker is also progressing favorably so far. A special nurse is in charge of each of these cases, and a man has been appointed to help Mrs. Sprague with her stock. The houses quarantined there are those of Daniel Sprague, George Scribner, George Fairweather, Geo. Riecker, Wm. Croucher, Daniel Riecker of Kings, White at White's Corner, and Mrs. Charles Sprague. None of the cases have occurred outside of houses isolated after the discovery of the disease. No new cases are reported.

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., Nov. 13.—F. Alward, of Battamut Ridge, on the Westmorland County side line, recently visited his brother, Wm. Alward, at Haymarket square, St. John. The latter was taken ill the day C. F. Alward left for home and his illness was discovered to be smallpox.

Dr. McDonald, chairman of the Westmorland county board of health, was notified of the fact from St. John and on Tuesday came here and quarantined the house and family. There are no developments yet.

AT FREDERICTON. There is a suspected case of smallpox in the family of J. J. Foy, who lives about a mile above Fredericton. One doctor believes it to be smallpox, and two others declare it to be chicken pox. However, the house has been quarantined and a doctor left there to watch developments. There are four members in the family.

Donks, colds, bronchitis and other things are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresol-tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

It is stated now that the schooner Blue Wave, reported ashore at River Herbert, escaped damage.

VERY.

to callers every little to what Peruna has to look at us. That

ture of my residence, use in Iowa City on, and worked eighty-one-quarter of a whole time. How to 17 years old I came and have built in the country this and hearty to-day.

Remember! The address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the P. O. T. OFFICE to which the paper is going, as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be given in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

A. D. McLean of Florenceville was in Woodstock last week and purchased ten tons of pork for the St. John market. Price paid was \$7 per 100 lbs.

The estimated log cut on the Restigouche this winter is 20,000,000 feet, or 6,000,000 feet short of that of last year.

The Grand Lake steamer May Queen, Capt. Brannan, left on her last trip of the season Wednesday morning.

Miss Barbara McKinnon writes an Amherst friend that she has been appointed to a position on the staff of the public schools at Dawson City, and began teaching October 15.

Isaac Green of Springfield, Kings Co., who has been in Oldtown, Maine, for some time, was kicked on one knee by a horse not long since.

Capt. Nell McKellar has gone to Bath, Me., to look after a large schooner building there for a southern firm.

Chatham is suffering a water famine. Hundreds of houses depend on supplies hauled from springs and wells at a distance.

A telegram to the I. C. R. office, King street, says the steamer Admiral, plying between Dalhousie and Bay Charles, is expected to make her last trip on Wednesday, 20th inst.

Two pliers of the railway bridge across the Meduxnekeag have been completed, and the present gang of men about 50 in number will be kept busy the best part of the winter on the remaining ones.

The Duke said to the Duchess at breakfast yesterday morning, "What good bread this is." "Yes," said the Duchess, "it is delicious."

Mr. Thomas, formerly chief steward of the Furness liner Evangelina, has left the company's employ.

Mr. C. O. Coates, formerly of the P. and O. line, Mr. Coates was the recipient of a flattering testimonial signed by the passengers, who were delighted with the treatment accorded them.

Bernard Gallagher of the I. C.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—The annual thanksgiving service...

HOPEWELL HILL, Nov. 10.—The Orangemen of Albert Mines held a very successful lecture...

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 12.—One of the earliest residents of this town, Mrs. William Hammond, aged 70 years, died at the residence of J. C. Hartley...

HOPEWELL HILL, Nov. 11.—The weather, which has been wonderfully mild all the fall, became quite suddenly colder last night...

WILLARD BRAY, a well known carpenter and contractor, of Hillsboro, died at his home on Friday...

W. O. Wright, county treasurer, returned on Thursday from a visit to the Pan-American and upper Canadian cities.

James C. Wright's lumber crew went into the woods this week.

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moose and their owners have to blindfold them to get them home...

HOPEWELL HILL, Nov. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Josiah McRae, who have been residing here for the past year...

Master Willie Robinson, young son of the late Capt. Charles S. Robinson, came over from his home in England by the str. Nornburg...

H. S. Stewart, principal of the Superior School, returned today from a visit to his home at Fredericton Junction.

The sch. Glenora arrived in the river today from St. John, with freight for the local merchants.

MILFORD, Nov. 8.—The nuptials of Louis Field of Millbranch Kent Co. and Miss Sadie L. Goggin of this place, were solemnized on Wednesday, 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Camp of Sussex.

The schooner Douglas Haynes, of Bath, Me., Capt. Blaisdell, from Portland, was sunk between Shovel and Pollock Rip shoals with her crew of four men...

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Baby's Own Tablets

In the home nest every little one requires an ever watchful eye and when a trace of illness is noticeable the remedy should be promptly applied.

Baby's Own Tablets are a scientific preparation, prepared from Dr. Williams' own prescription and have proved by their record and their success to be the ideal medicine for infants.

For Sour Stomachs,

colic, fever, constipation, all bowel troubles, irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sleeplessness and similar symptoms these wonderful tablets are without an equal.

Every mother should use them for the very good reason that they do not contain opiates or stupefying drugs.

They act directly upon the organs which cause the troubles and gently but effectively remove that cause and bring back the condition of perfect and hearty health.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Good for all Babies; Try Them for Your Baby. THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

GALES AND WRECKS.

Vessels from New Brunswick Ports More or Less Damaged.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 12.—The schooner Douglas Haynes, of Bath, Me., Capt. Blaisdell, from Portland, was sunk between Shovel and Pollock Rip shoals with her crew of four men...

The Douglas Haynes was a three masted schooner, built in Bath, Me., in 1872, and was owned by Manchester Haynes of August.

The two-masted schooner reported from Chatham as having been seen to go to the bottom this afternoon, was the schooner Fenelon.

The schooner Fenelon was a three masted schooner, built in Bath, Me., in 1872, and was owned by Manchester Haynes of August.

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P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

A telegram received by Mrs. D. M. McIntyre of Charlottetown informs her of the sad news of the death of her sister, Mrs. A. E. Portland, who took place at Cliffside, Mass., on the 7th inst.

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WHEN GERMANY GOES TO WAR

Baron Von Edelsheim Talks of Conflict With England.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—Considerable attention is attracted here by a pamphlet just published by Baron von Edelsheim, an officer in the chief general staff of the German army, which he declares that Germany must one day be involved in a conflict because of the growth of her traffic and commerce is a source of danger to England.

The Baron put forward his statement as a matter of absolute certainty, and it is considered somewhat curious that he is permitted by his government to publish it. He also discloses the possibility of landing troops in Russia and France and proceeds to compare the hypothesis of a war between Germany and the United States.

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THE CONDUCT

I go on to a copy of the more serious view of the government...

The evening session opened at 7.30, the choir being in place and the larger auditorium being used. After prayer and song, Mr. Lucas spoke on the teachers' work as shown in the Bible, Bibles and pencils were brought into use, and the people were asked to meditate well on these things at home.

Rev. Mr. Perry led the subject of Temperance Work in the Sunday School, and others followed. The world's temperance Sunday, Nov. 24th, was emphasized. Rev. Mr. Tiner spoke on the Spiritual Life of Sunday School Workers, and he was followed by others.

The nominating committee presented the following, who were elected officers for the year: President, Chas. J. Henry; vice-pres., Gen. A. Taylor; secretary, Mrs. Manston; additional members of executive, Alex. Bleakney and A. C. M. Lawson.

Mr. Henry was called to the platform and made a few remarks on the importance of the work which called them together. An offering was taken up. Eagle Settlement was decided as the place for the next meeting in the second week of February, and at a late hour this practical convention closed with the benediction by the pastor of the church, Mr. Tiner.

FRENCH CANADIAN COWS.

The French settlers who first came to Canada were natives of Brittany and Normandy, France. The first cattle in Quebec, in 1620 or thereabouts, were brought, no doubt, from these two districts.

No importations of other breeds worth mentioning are reported in the history of the province until about 1800. Between 1776 and 1850 a few herds of English cattle, the cows with the larger heads, were brought into the province, but they were brought by wealthy Englishmen living near Montreal and Quebec, where they are still to be found. They found little favor with the French inhabitants in the poorer regions, and in the remote parts along the Laurentian and the lower parts of the St. Lawrence, both north and south, as they were both to cross their hardy little cows with the larger breeds, fearful of the loss of their property, and in breeding has been resorted to fix in a sure manner the characteristics of the breed.

Thus they have much the appearance of the Brittany cattle of today. It may be noted that the French Canadian, the Jersey, Guernsey, Kerry and Brittany cattle are all supposed to come from the same origin, and the Brittany is usually allowed to be the oldest stock, the different breeds being modified by climate, care and perhaps individual characteristics of animals bred from, until they vary from the 500 pound Kerry to the Guernsey almost as large as the Shorthorn. The three qualities claimed for the French Canadians are hardiness, easy keeping qualities and richness of milk. As they are small, they do not require large amounts of food. In form they are something like the Jersey, the color principally dark-brown or black, with brown stripes on the back and around the muzzle, or brown with black points, brindle or even yellow.

A BATHURST SENSATION. A Bathurst despatch to the Globe of Wednesday says: On Thursday last Raguei Duguay of Shippegan came to Bathurst and left the same night with some other men to work at Grand Mere, Que. Duguay's wife accompanied him to Bathurst. She was to remain over night at Henry Dugas' house, near the station bridge, and in the morning intended to go by train to Pettie Roche to visit her father, Jerome M. Goodin. Mrs. Duguay retired at an early hour, but during the night got up and left the house unknown to any one in the house. Her friends are alarmed at her disappearance. Her father was communicated with and enquiries made in all directions. No trace of her whereabouts can be obtained. Mrs. Duguay is about 27 years of age.

Only vegetable oils—and no coarse animal fats—are used in making "Baby's Own Soap"

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing. Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use.

Beware of Imitations. Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Cure Sick Headache.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Baby's Own Soap. Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing. Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use.

CHAMBERLAIN. Considered what of an arrangement thing like those of the Boers their and in that case end to the present would happen the loyalists—your Cape and in N. refugees from the Boers, who have been the in a war which the have never heard quarter of symph your blood and I due to the flag the Dou you suppose suffered by the become poor, poor starved, their greater than those hear), and they a cheer). They small population. their Queen in arms men who have been in the turch, and shameful peace. to the tender mer This you would do are unequal to the not even all. You do you want ing and the sys low as splendidly govern any colonies you want to teach loved to you the work of its defend do you want to are unequal to the of their contende make them asha co-operation mo the future, in all quences, than a greatest of co (Cheers.) I will (go on) in conside tion. (Laughter, what your decisio

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

considered that would be the result of an arrangement made upon anything like those terms. No doubt, give the Boers their absolute independence, and in that case you might have an end to the present war, but what would remain? Who do you think would happen then with regard to the loyalists—your fellow subjects—at the Cape and in Natal (hear, hear), the refugees from the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, whom you would have to support? I heard in the house of commons, in the mouths of many eloquent members of the opposition, bitter complaints and great sympathy expressed in the sufferings of the Boers, which I believe in every case have been the inevitable hardships of a war which they commenced; but I have never heard one word from that quarter of sympathy with the men of your blood and race who have held true to the flag through all these trials. Do you suppose that they have not suffered by the war? Rich men have become poor, poor men have sunk to starvation. Their sufferings have been greater than those of the Boers (hear, hear), and they are undeserved (loud cheers). They have given from a small population 30,000 men to serve their Queen in arms, and these are the men whom once more we are to leave in the lurch, and for the sake of a shameful peace. We are to leave them to the tender mercies of their enemies. This you would do by making peace on the terms of the Boers. But that is not even all. You have other colonies. Do you want to alienate the feelings and the sympathy which have been so splendidly shown by the self-governing colonies of the Empire? Do you want to teach them who have allowed to you the primacy in the great work of its defence and maintenance? Do you want to teach them that we are unequal to the task, and unworthy of their confidence? Do you want to make them ashamed of the splendid co-operation more valuable to us in the future, in all its potential consequences, than an alliance with the greatest of continental nations? (Cheers.) I will waste no more time on this subject, and I propose a proposition. (Laughter.) I am confident that your decision will be.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

I go on to a complaint which perhaps is more serious, a complaint which we, the government, have not pressed forward with sufficient vigor. I do not think I have ever been afraid of admitting an error that has been committed. But before I can do that with this charge, let me know against whom it is directed. Is it directed against the government, the civilian administration, or the military advisers? If it is directed against the government in its civilian capacity, then all I can say is that I hope no government will ever be found in this country that will undertake the details of military operations out of the hands of the military authorities. (Cheers.) We are responsible for their selection. We are responsible so long as we continue to employ them, and if they were charged against us that we had ignored their advice, that we had failed to give them the assistance and the confidence which they desired, I should say it was a serious charge. (Hear, hear. But it is a charge which could not be truly made. You have heard very many speakers before me, and it is clear that we have given everything that has been asked for in the way of troops, of supplies, of reinforcements. But there is another charge which does not undoubtedly affect the government—it is that we have been too lenient towards our opponents. (Hear, hear.) It is that we have not dealt with the rebels or with the guerrilla bands with sufficient severity. That is our responsibility; that is the policy of the government which is questioned. There is no question which has given us greater anxiety, more serious consideration, I think than the time has been—this is coming—when measures of greater severity may be necessary (hear, hear, and cheer), and if that time comes we can find precedents for anything that we may do in the action of those nations who now criticize our "barbarity" and "cruelty," but whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Armenia, in Tongkin, in Russia, in the Franco-German war we have never even approached. (Applause.) But it seems to me that the governing considerations ought to be whether such measures, whatever they may be, will really conduce to quicken the progress of the war. Otherwise, I do not suppose that even the most extreme man would suggest that we should take them, and, for myself, and I believe, for the government, I am justified in saying that we would rather be blamed for being too slow than for being too fast. (Hear, hear.) And when I read some of the demands which are made upon us for wholesale confiscation, for wholesale execution, I confess I have not, up to the present time, been able to convince myself that those measures would conduce either to a speedy termination of the war or to a satisfactory peace at the end of it. All I can say is that what we find to be necessary in what we believe to be the claims of the higher humanity, everything that could reasonably be expected to induce those who are now in arms against us to lay down their arms so long as they have your confidence and support. (Hear, hear.) But if the charge is not against us, if the charge of "not prosecuting the war with sufficient vigor" is directed not to our policy but to the military administration, then I say it is unjust, and it is not proved. (Cheers.) Of course, mistakes have been made. We have been the first to admit those mistakes, and to endeavor to remedy them.

THE WAR OFFICE.

But under what circumstances have they been made? Every man's hand at the present moment seems to be against the war office. Is it not right to recollect that the war office, in spite of all its defects, with the rust of fifty years of peace upon it, has, nevertheless, been able to put into the field a force three or four times as large as the force for which it was organized and designed. (Cheers.) Not we alone, but a long succession of

governments, have decided that the utmost force which the war office should be prepared to furnish for foreign war was two Army Corps. We have sent five Army Corps to South Africa (cheers), and at the present moment we have 200,000 men at least in the country. I ask any man of business among you, to any one who knows what a great business it is, suddenly that business is interrupted upon for a job three or four times as large as that for which the works were designed, would you be surprised if there was some little confusion, if there were some mistakes? Under these circumstances, while I am glad that criticism should freely be directed against us, against our administration, from out where we are in the wrong, and to correct it, I think it unfair and ungenerous not to remember that the war office, under Lord Lansdowne and under Mr. Brodrick (loud cheers), both of whom have done splendid service to their country (cheers), has carried out a task no other nation in the world would have been capable of carrying out (cheers), and has transported, and has provided with food and arms and clothing, this magnificent force of a quarter of a million men, six thousand miles from these shores, and fifteen hundred from your principal base of supplies. I say again, mistakes have been made. No one is more conscious of that than the government, but look back to the most glorious chapter of your history, and you will find that even then men were fallible (laughter). The greatest war minister this country ever had was Mr. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, and yet at the beginning of the Seven Years' War Lord Chatham planned several unsuccessful expeditions, and employed several generals who did not win victories before he discovered General Wolfe. (Cheers.) Since the time of Marlborough, our greatest general was the Duke of Wellington, who began his career in India with a reverse, and although we remember with pride the Battle of Waterloo, and we conveniently forget the defeat at Balaclava and the very doubtful victory of Talavera. Let us be, I do not say optimistic, but fair to those who are optimistic, with the executive staff of this time of tremendous stress. Let us not blame them. Blame us for any faults you may discover, but remember also that after all, we have done something which is worthy of recognition. (Applause.)

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The war has now entered upon a new stage. It has entered upon that guerrilla stage which all experience—the experience of all nations—shows to be tedious and costly. I do not think that there is any case in which I can remember any case—in which a guerrilla war was ultimately successful, in which the guerrillas ultimately obtained the victory; but it has always been a long business, and we have got to look the facts in the face. It is a test to which the nation is being submitted. (Hear, hear.) It is a great thing for any nation to be capable of showing unselfish enthusiasm, to make great sacrifice in a moment of passionate emotion, but it is a still greater and nobler national characteristic to persevere to the end in face of all difficulties and unforeseen obstacles, to carry out the object with which you have commenced the struggle. (Hear, hear.) On the part of the government I promise this, that we shall do all that is in our power. We shall not be afraid to call upon you for fresh sacrifices if these are not unfavorable. Day by day the forces of the country are being diminished. Day by day, and this, perhaps, is equally or more important, the resumption of industry goes on. (Hear, hear.) In our enlarged areas, in protected districts from a military point of view, there is absolutely no cause for anxiety, although every day's delay does undoubtedly prolong the agony to the country, and renders the return to prosperity more distant, and adds to the charges upon the people at home. When I think of the sacrifices that your ancestors made in order to gain this Empire, I believe that you, their heirs, will shrink from any effort that may be necessary to maintain it. (Loud cheers, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM.

No pay until you know it. After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn your joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever. I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order for your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. For every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.00 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself. I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 99 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny for you. Simply write me a postal card or letter, and I will send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.00. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Simply state which of your joints are affected, and I will send you a book that tells how I do it. Book No. 1 on Rheumatism. Book No. 2 on Gout. Book No. 3 on Dropsy. Book No. 4 on Kidney Disease. Book No. 5 on Liver Disease. Book No. 6 on Stomach Disease. Book No. 7 on Bowel Disease. Book No. 8 on Skin Disease. Book No. 9 on Women's Diseases. Book No. 10 on Children's Diseases. Book No. 11 on General Hygiene. Book No. 12 on First Aid. Book No. 13 on Home Remedies. Book No. 14 on Herbal Remedies. Book No. 15 on Mineral Remedies. Book No. 16 on Animal Remedies. Book No. 17 on Vegetable Remedies. Book No. 18 on Fossil Remedies. Book No. 19 on Metallic Remedies. Book No. 20 on Chemical Remedies. Book No. 21 on Physical Remedies. Book No. 22 on Spiritual Remedies. Book No. 23 on Magical Remedies. Book No. 24 on Mystical Remedies. Book No. 25 on Occult Remedies. Book No. 26 on Esoteric Remedies. Book No. 27 on Hermetic Remedies. Book No. 28 on Alchemical Remedies. Book No. 29 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 30 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 31 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 32 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 33 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 34 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 35 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 36 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 37 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 38 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 39 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 40 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 41 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 42 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 43 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 44 on Astrological Remedies. 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Book No. 272 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 273 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 274 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 275 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 276 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 277 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 278 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 279 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 280 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 281 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 282 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 283 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 284 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 285 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 286 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 287 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 288 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 289 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 290 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 291 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 292 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 293 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 294 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 295 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 296 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 297 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 298 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 299 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 300 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 301 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 302 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 303 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 304 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 305 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 306 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 307 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 308 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 309 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 310 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 311 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 312 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 313 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 314 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 315 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 316 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 317 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 318 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 319 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 320 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 321 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 322 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 323 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 324 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 325 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 326 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 327 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 328 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 329 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 330 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 331 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 332 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 333 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 334 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 335 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 336 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 337 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 338 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 339 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 340 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 341 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 342 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 343 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 344 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 345 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 346 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 347 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 348 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 349 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 350 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 351 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 352 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 353 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 354 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 355 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 356 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 357 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 358 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 359 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 360 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 361 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 362 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 363 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 364 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 365 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 366 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 367 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 368 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 369 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 370 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 371 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 372 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 373 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 374 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 375 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 376 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 377 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 378 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 379 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 380 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 381 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 382 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 383 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 384 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 385 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 386 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 387 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 388 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 389 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 390 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 391 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 392 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 393 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 394 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 395 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 396 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 397 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 398 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 399 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 400 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 401 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 402 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 403 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 404 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 405 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 406 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 407 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 408 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 409 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 410 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 411 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 412 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 413 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 414 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 415 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 416 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 417 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 418 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 419 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 420 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 421 on Gemological Remedies. 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Book No. 497 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 498 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 499 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 500 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 501 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 502 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 503 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 504 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 505 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 506 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 507 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 508 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 509 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 510 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 511 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 512 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 513 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 514 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 515 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 516 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 517 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 518 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 519 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 520 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 521 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 522 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 523 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 524 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 525 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 526 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 527 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 528 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 529 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 530 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 531 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 532 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 533 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 534 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 535 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 536 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 537 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 538 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 539 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 540 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 541 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 542 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 543 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 544 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 545 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 546 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 547 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 548 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 549 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 550 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 551 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 552 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 553 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 554 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 555 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 556 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 557 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 558 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 559 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 560 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 561 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 562 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 563 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 564 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 565 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 566 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 567 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 568 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 569 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 570 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 571 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 572 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 573 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 574 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 575 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 576 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 577 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 578 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 579 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 580 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 581 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 582 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 583 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 584 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 585 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 586 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 587 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 588 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 589 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 590 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 591 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 592 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 593 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 594 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 595 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 596 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 597 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 598 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 599 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 600 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 601 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 602 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 603 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 604 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 605 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 606 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 607 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 608 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 609 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 610 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 611 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 612 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 613 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 614 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 615 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 616 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 617 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 618 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 619 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 620 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 621 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 622 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 623 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 624 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 625 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 626 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 627 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 628 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 629 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 630 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 631 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 632 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 633 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 634 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 635 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 636 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 637 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 638 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 639 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 640 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 641 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 642 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 643 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 644 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 645 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 646 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 647 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 648 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 649 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 650 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 651 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 652 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 653 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 654 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 655 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 656 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 657 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 658 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 659 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 660 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 661 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 662 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 663 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 664 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 665 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 666 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 667 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 668 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 669 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 670 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 671 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 672 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 673 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 674 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 675 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 676 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 677 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 678 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 679 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 680 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 681 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 682 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 683 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 684 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 685 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 686 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 687 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 688 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 689 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 690 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 691 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 692 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 693 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 694 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 695 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 696 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 697 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 698 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 699 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 700 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 701 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 702 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 703 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 704 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 705 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 706 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 707 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 708 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 709 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 710 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 711 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 712 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 713 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 714 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 715 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 716 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 717 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 718 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 719 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 720 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 721 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 722 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 723 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 724 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 725 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 726 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 727 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 728 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 729 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 730 on Gemological Remedies. Book No. 731 on Astrological Remedies. Book No. 732 on Numerological Remedies. Book No. 7

