

OTTAWA LETTER.

Pacific Coast Objects to Chinese and Japanese Immigration.

A Disposition in Canada to Give the Doukhobors a Trial—The Gallicians in Bad Odor.

Some of the Inconsistencies of the Redistribution Bill Exposed—Utter Falseness and Hypocrisy of Every Pretence Made on Its Behalf.

OTTAWA, July 7.—Unless Mr. Borden of Halifax is misinformed, there are two members at least of the house of commons whose elections were carried with the assistance of the same machine, worked in the same way, as the engine whose operations in the West Elgin local election have shocked the whole country. It is known that the same individuals from outside were operating in all the elections. Mr. Preston, who invented the apparatus and was its chief engineer, is now a government officer looking after prospective immigrants. At last accounts he was in Finland. But Mr. Holmes and Mr. Comstock, who sit in the house as alleged representatives for the people of West Huron and of Brockville, are, more properly speaking, the representatives of what Mr. Preston used to call the "threshing machine."

Mr. Borden, by way of illustration, read from the confession of Mr. McNish, the government candidate in West Elgin, who has retired from the legislature in shame and disgrace, some of the facts admitted in the West Elgin campaign.

Mr. Borden has evidence to show of the same results in the federal elections. He has in his possession statutory declarations from more than 50 persons who voted for the opposition candidate in one poll, while the returning officer there only found and counted 40 for this candidate. He had 43 such declarations from another polling place, while the returning officer only counted 30 votes. He has evidence to show that the same were found on the floor at the Goderich poll marked for the conservative candidate, and which ballots it is supposed were honest votes that the returning officer should have put in the box. Mr. Borden produced another ballot picked up in the streets of Brockville. This was marked for the grist candidate, and is one of a large number so marked which have come to light. They are identical in form and even in respect to slight imperfections in printing with those that were used in the election, and it seems certain that they came from the same place. Everybody knows that in dominion elections no ballots are supposed to go outside of the booth and that a return is made of all that the sheriff receives. In this case a large number of extra ballots were obtained and Mr. Borden is able to show that they were offered to men who were instructed to take them into the polling place, hand them to the officer and bring out the ballot in the regular way by the officer. One man so approached refused to vote the substitute ballot, and also refused to return it, though offered a large sum of money to do so. That is the way the ballot happens to be in the possession of the conservative party.

Now these instances show exactly the same methods as are admitted to have occurred in West Elgin. It is not yet shown that in the federal election hustlers and bartenders were brought in from outside and substituted under false names for the deputy returning officer, as was done in West Elgin. That is a device of the machine which may or may not have been duplicated in the "Cap Sullivan," the same Alexander Smith, organizer, and the same gang of operators were in the federal by-election as in West Elgin. It was the identical machinery which has been going around the country winning elections and enabling the government organs to boast that public opinion is on their side.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the liberal organizer, inventor and operator of the machine, is at present supposed to be in Finland, drawing a large salary from the contract as a reward for his share of the public opinion. Here is the full text of the famous despatch sent by this government officer to Donald McNish, in whose behalf the West Elgin seat was stolen in the way that is now confessed:

"TORONTO, January 12, 1899. "Mr. Donald McNish, St. Thomas: "Heartfelt congratulations. Sorry to the bottom of my heart I cannot be with you tonight. To be supported by such a noble army of workers should make you the proudest man in Ontario. Shake hands with the boys for me, and hug the members of the much abused threshing machine, for auld lang syne. "PRESTON."

The members whom Mr. McNish was invited to hug were the peajured persons who were made returning officers in order that they might stuff the ballot box with McNish votes and throw out votes for his opponent. They were Cap Sullivan, the low blackguard who operated in barrooms in the interest of the machine and the whole organization, which is supported by the government party at Ottawa and Toronto, and whose chief man is rewarded with a salary paid by the people of Canada. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Comstock, whose election to the house is as valid as the election of any liberal principles, have no business to be in the house at all. The ovation to the patent medicine man from Brockville, who entered the chamber between the postmaster general and Preston's Gynoborough, and was cheered for five minutes by the members behind the premier, while the galleries were filled with a Brockville retinue bearing Comstock badges, had no right to all

this applause. He is a modest man and had very little to do with his own election. The cheers belong properly to the gang of convicts and outlaws who have been going around the country stealing constituencies and earning for themselves and their employers the contempt of the country. The applause belongs to the immigration inspector, whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier is paying for his services out of the public treasury. Whether Mr. Borden is able to establish in the committee all the facts that are alleged, remains to be seen. But it is not doubted nor even denied that Mr. Preston's threshing machine was in full blast in Huron and Brockville in the by-elections.

The government appears to be much disappointed because no one on the opposition side will take any part in the amendment of the gerrymander bill. The bill is in committee and some of its vagaries have been shown. It has been proved that while its chief mission is to restore county boundaries, it leaves more boundaries broken than it restores. It has been shown that while it professes to correct injustice done by other measures, it attacks seats never disturbed before. While it establishes single member seats in Toronto, by breaking up a double riding, it leaves double ridings untouched in half a dozen other places, and changes single ridings to double ones in Prince Edward Island. It establishes constituencies of less than 10,000 with one member and others of 50,000 with only one member. It goes into places where there was no pretence of inequality or injustice and where county boundaries were not broken and disturbs everything. The bill has all the elements of the gerrymander without even the excuse that a redistribution of some kind is demanded. It is a gratuitous measure, without principle, without excuse, made worse by the nauseating hypocrisy with which the whole scheme is surrounded.

If the opposition members could have been beguiled into suggesting amendments, or even asking for changes, they might have been charged with some slight responsibility in the matter. But they refused to be inveigled. They showed the proper character of the scheme, exposed its hypocrisy, its inconsistency and its stupidity. The falseness and motives that were under the pretence of holiness and virtue were exposed, but that is as far as the opposition will go. They will not recognize the bill to the extent of trying to amend it. Sir Charles Dupper, who has had no propositions to make with regard to it and he hoped that no member on the opposition side would venture to change the measure. He and they believed that this is not the time to change the representation, and that the whole proceeding is unconstitutional and vicious in principle. They voted against it as a whole and in detail, and refused to be responsible for any part of it.

Mr. Paterson roared and thundered at the opposition, and declared that their refusal to make suggestions proved that the bill was so good that it could not be amended. They met him by showing that the bill was bad in general and in detail, and utterly refused to do anything to improve it. Mr. Mulock himself offered the amendment increasing the representation of Toronto at the expense of Kent. He could get nobody on the opposition side to second his amendment. The measure remained before the house for a week he could not get a member on the other side to say a good word for it. The result was that supporters of the government almost obstructed the measure by talking the great part of the evening of the subject, while the opposition members were quite willing to have it voted through without more ceremony. Perhaps the most ridiculous exhibition was that of Mr. Paterson, who described how in 1882 the late Sir John A. Macdonald hung his head and could not venture to look Mr. Paterson in the eyes while the latter denounced the measure then before the house. The spectacle of Sir John Macdonald cowed by Mr. Paterson was too much for the members on either side of the house. But Mr. Paterson himself was quite serious about it. Yet one cannot believe that Sir John was physically oppressed by Mr. Paterson. It is probable that he was trying to protect the drum of his ears when Mr. Paterson

passed a Japanese exclusion bill. The British Columbia government has an anti-Japanese clause in all its public contracts and in all legislation involving contracts. The anti-Japanese bill, which is also an anti-Chinese bill, has been disallowed by the Law Council, and the minister of justice is considering the various matters involved in the contract legislation. It is in this state of affairs that Col. Prior brought the matter up yesterday.

Col. Prior said that he employed Chinese cooks in his house and that Chinese domestic service was generally employed in the country, but in general he was glad to have the immigration stopped altogether, and that was the view of the British Columbia people. The Japanese are, in his opinion, a better class of laborer from Japan, and that the country is of a very low class. They are under contracts which virtually make slaves of them and their competition, like that of the Chinaman, is a very low class. It is impossible for an English or a white man to live decently in the country. Col. Prior also objects to Gallicians and Doukhobor immigrants, and in general to foreign immigration from Europe and Asia, such as makes a price day laborers around our cities.

Sir Wilfrid has not much to say for the Chinese. As he has said, he has little information. One thing he does know, and that is learned from Downing street, which is that Great Britain wants to maintain good relations with Japan, and that the Columbia anti-Japanese bill would interfere with that policy. Mr. Chamberlain asked for the disallowance of the anti-Japanese bill, and his request was granted. It was in this connection that Sir Wilfrid, after pointing out that Canadians were sharers in the greatness and glory of the British Empire, demanded that they should also be ready to share its responsibilities and to make some sacrifice for its maintenance and advancement. This sentiment was cordially endorsed, not less on the opposition side than by the government. Some discussion followed as to the Mongolian immigration, and Sir Wilfrid intimated that if the bill had only provided for the exclusion of Chinese he would not have felt it his duty to disallow it.

Sir Henri Joly was not present. If he had been he might have recalled the pathetic parting with his friend and fellow traveller, Li Hong Chang, and the solemn assurance given by Sir Henri with the last affectionate embrace, "I will never desert you." Li has fallen on evil days since then, and Sir Henri, whose charity has its limits, finds his memory incapable of the excessive strain he imposed upon it on that solemn occasion. The discussion turned to the Gallicians and the Doukhobors. Several members expressed a longing, whether these people would ever become good Canadians and profitable to the country. Mr. Sifton has less doubts on the subject than some others. He does not make them over highly, but says that the country can digest a considerable quantity, and insists that the immigration from Gallia and Russia is relatively small. Mr. Ellis in an impressive speech put in a strong claim for the Doukhobors. He may be believed that the sectarian features of the Doukhobor colony will survive in

this country. He considers that the peculiar tenet of the Doukhobors are the result of their dissent from the Russian national church. There is nothing here to dissent from, and Mr. Ellis appears to think that the Doukhobors will gradually abandon their peculiar modes of life and fall in with the customs of the country.

The member for St. John takes a hopeful view of the whole immigration matter. He thinks that the civilization with European immigration of any kind, if not, our civilization is no good. This is optimistic enough, but appears to be rather specious. A strong man may be able to live down a certain amount of poison, but that is no reason why he should run after poison and consume it. If, for instance, the Gallician immigration brings in a large number of criminals, paupers and vagrants, there is no doubt that the country is strong enough to cope with the criminals, to hang the worst of them, and restrain the rest. No doubt it is rich enough to pay the expenses of the Gallicians, to provide for themselves. But it would be better without people of this class, and Mr. Ellis' argument does not seem to afford a reason why our institutions should be put to this unnecessary strain. The whole question is whether the country can survive such an intrusion of alien elements, and whether it is better without them. As to the Doukhobors there appears to be no doubt that they will be a good addition to the country. As yet at least he has behaved in the most satisfactory manner. This much cannot be said of a great number of the Gallicians. They are heartily disliked by their neighbors. They have contributed far more than their share to the criminal class. According to the member for Alberta their presence has depreciated the value of farm land in their vicinity and driven back the movement of English speaking people.

In listening to the discussion one is made to feel that our representatives in parliament generally are exceedingly anxious that the country should be filled up. The first thought seems to be to settle up the country, afterwards there is discussion as to the character of the settlers. In a few years it may strike our rulers and leaders that this thing can be carried too far. The country with the land fit for settlement has the advantage in the long run. Soon or later it will be the best of people that are most needed. In the end the people will seek the land more than the land will seek the people. Cannot Canada better afford to wait than to be filled up with a class of settlers who are not the best? The ministers tell us that we cannot get English, Irish, Scotch and Scandinavian immigrants as fast as we want them, and we must take what we can get. There is another alternative, which is to take the best when we can get them, to wait until they come, and in the meantime to be satisfied with the smaller increase and keep our Canadian people in our own country so far as that may be done. The increasing desire for population, this hysterical anxiety to get the country filled up with anything and everything is one of the signs of the times which future generations may regard with curiosity and wonder.

The redistribution bill stands for the third reading and has not been altered in any particular by motion from the opposition side. In spite of all temptations, in spite of sneers and rebukes the opposition members have refused to recognize the measure by a change. They opposed the bill the second reading and voted against it. They have denounced it at every stage. They have proved the utter absence of principle, the falseness and hypocrisy of every support. The deputy speaker has said that the present arrangement made on its behalf and have allowed it to go through exactly as it stood except so far as the ministers themselves have changed it.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy did not appear on the scene to carry out his promise. He was to move in committee the constituencies of Cardwell and Bothwell should be restored. He did nothing of the kind. Mr. McCarthy is not going to give the government that much trouble. It is cheaper and easier for him to stand out than to imitate the tactics of McCarthy's custom of fighting Dalton. The pugilistic instinct of the McCarthy family appears to be buried in the cemetery to which Mr. McCarthy so often refers.

Mr. Mulock, who has charge of the gerrymander, protested and protested. He could not very well explain why he should give one member to 16,000 people in one place and only one to 40,000 in another. He said that he should give five members in one place and five in another to the same population. The only reason he could give was that it was more important to preserve county boundaries than to equalize the representation.

When confronted with the fact that he still left more county boundaries broken than he rectified he defended the government by saying that no changes were made except where an injustice had been done. This hardly explains the change in St. John, N. B., and in answer to Mr. McNeill he was obliged to admit that in the county of Bruce there was not the slightest wrong to be righted. He proposed to destroy Mr. McNeill. Mr. McNeill assailed the measure, but refused to ask for concessions. "I do not ask the postmaster general for the slightest favor," said Mr. McNeill. "Let him deal with Bruce as he likes." Mr. Mulock thereupon insisted that Mr. McNeill admitted that he had nothing to complain of. "I admit nothing of the kind," said Mr. McNeill. "I say that the measure is for North Bruce. It says that the measure is for villainous one so far as my county is concerned."

Mr. Martin and Mr. Macdonald of P. E. I. are of the opinion. Mr. Martin explains that Prince Edward Island is now divided into nearly equal constituencies and divided fairly. This bill, which cut up a double member constituency in Toronto, cre-

ates a double member constituency in P. E. I. The promoters of the measure professed a desire to restore political boundaries to the municipal districts, but Prince Edward Island had no municipalities. County councils were unknown there, there were no county organizations creating a community of interest and sentiment. The P. E. I. gerrymander was purely for political purposes.

Mr. Martin recalled an amusing episode. When the last re-arrangement was before parliament some change had to be made to Prince Edward Island. The late government never gerrymandered the province and never changed the constituency until it was necessary to reduce the representation from six to five. Then the liberal voters were split into five constituencies. Sir Louis Davies almost shed tears as he told the house that the change was made in order to destroy him. He drew a pathetic picture of the position he occupied when the government had placed in his constituency a number of electors of an objectionable complexion. It was all done to drive him out of the house, he said. To this end a great body of liberal voters have been transferred to another constituency and he was left in the minority. Sir Louis got some sympathy by this plea and then went home.

When he got home he had not a word to say about the injustice that had been done. He calmly proceeded to get himself nominated, not for the close seat which he complained of, but for the other one, which, according to his own showing, had been made safe for the liberals. He did not tell his people at home that the hard seat he held, but courageously yielded that position to his former colleague and himself took refuge in the place where, according to his own showing all was plain sailing. Mr. Martin intimated that Sir Louis owed his election to his prudence in this matter. He did not quite understand Sir Louis' objection to the complexion of the people whom he objected to have in his constituency. They were Acadian people and Roman Catholics. But Sir Louis could hardly object to them on that account, for only the other day in Sorel he told a French audience that he was himself of French descent and the secretary admiral of the French Canadians.

Sir Louis had very little defence to make. He claims that the proposed bill made the constituencies follow county boundaries which had been established for more than a century. It was true that 26,000 people in one place were given to be elected by a class of 100 or 15,000 in another, but he could see no unfairness in that. When it was suggested to him that county boundaries were not restored in the very county where parliament sits Sir Louis had no answer to make.

The house had some fun when Mr. Martin and Mr. Macdonald produced a colored map showing the shape of one of the P. E. I. constituencies for local purposes. The district was painted red, and it was scattered over an area of large extent, divided into fragments which were intersected by other districts, the whole presenting a delirious geographical triangle. The house was in a roar of laughter over this "scientific redistribution." Mr. Martin explained that this was the kind of "A I" which the gerrymander such as Mr. Bell of P. E. I. had described in his speech. Incidentally he remarked that Mr. Bell was in the provincial legislature when this artistic delimitation was made, and it had his cheering approval. The deputy speaker brought the interesting and laughable discussion to an end by explaining that the P. E. I. gerrymander was not properly before the committee. Meanwhile Mr. Macdonald has expressed every opinion that he could of P. E. I. was eminently fair and scientifically exact. The population of the island was divided as near as possible into five districts. Beginning at the east parliament had proceeded westward until the unit of population was reached, and had made a direct division across the island as near as ship. It had then taken the next section having the exact number of people and making the division on exact geographical lines, and so throughout the whole province. S. D. S.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

NEWFOUNDLAND. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception next week of the British squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Frederick George Bedford. His coming this year at the head of a powerful fleet is considered another evidence of Mr. Chamberlain's intention to show the French that they are no longer a power in Newfoundland waters.

THE KAISER Like His Great Ancestor Has an Inflexible Will. BIELEFELD, Prussia, July 11.—On the unveiling here today of a tablet commemorating Emperor William's speech in 1871, in the course of which he promised protection to national labor, the Kaiser telegraphed his intention of presenting to the city the coat of the statue of the Great Elector, intended for Berlin, as a memorial of the reception and a reminder that he, like his great ancestors, has an inflexible will and, in spite of opposition, pursues without deviation a course once recognized as right.

LOWELL, Mass., July 11.—Lightning struck the large barn owned by O. F. and struck Mr. Flasket on the Varum avenue road about five miles from Lowell, in the storm tonight. The barn caught fire, burning one house and 31 cows. Large quantities of winter grain were destroyed, and means for farming implements. The loss will reach \$10,000, partially insured.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Joy and Smiles in place of sighs on wash day. Surprise, a pure hard soap with a quick lather, peculiar qualities for cleaning, makes easy work of wash day. Follow the directions on the wrapper for finest results. SURPRISE is the name. B. SCOTT & CO. CAN.

MILITARY MATTERS. There is no truth whatever in the statement which has gone the rounds that it is the intention of Lord Walsley to resign the command of the 1st Cavalry, says the Broad Arrow. It is a fact that he has been unwell, but he is now much better, and after a short holiday, which he is intending to take, he will, we believe, be quite well.

The 2nd Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, which was recently stationed at Freetown, in exchange for a company of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, will shortly proceed to Natal and will form part of the force that will be held in readiness for service in the Transvaal.

A revised edition of Volume I of the Garrison Artillery Drill (in two volumes), has been issued. The existing volume of 1877 will in future be designated Volume III. For years past, says the Broad Arrow, clear-sighted soldiers and statesmen have seen that a change in our military system is inevitable. With the growth of armaments on the continent, and the enormous development of the British Empire, especially in tropical countries, an increase of England's military strength has become an imperative necessity. That this is the view of the ministry, Lord Lansdowne's cautious remarks at the dinner of the Red Rose club clearly prove.

Our supremacy at sea and our insular position have enabled us with great efforts to maintain the strength of the army by means of voluntary enlistment, while every other European nation is subject to conscription; but the time is surely approaching when it will no longer serve our necessities. Already the government have begun to take measures providing for this possibility. A bill is shortly to be presented to parliament embodying reforms in connection with the military force as to adapt it to the needs of the time and bring it into closer relations with the regular army. Last year three hundred commissions in the line were given to militia officers, and an arrangement made by means of which officers of the line may finish their service in the militia. Like all changes in this country the latest will come gradually and take advantage of existing machinery and conceptions of civic duty. Service in the militia has always been compulsory in theory, but in practice has long ceased to be so in England, though not in Canada. What is therefore required is a recognition that principle and fact must be brought into harmony as a result of our present position in the world, and the necessity for maintaining it.

PRESBYTERIAN CENTURY FUND. ST. JOHN, N. B., July 10, 1899. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Will you allow me, as a member of the advisory committee of the Century fund, to bring this important matter to the attention of your Presbyterian readers in the following brief announcement. I am, sir, etc.

D. J. FRASER. The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, at its recent meeting in Hamilton, Ont., resolved, without a dissenting voice, to make the effort during the next two years to raise the sum of a million dollars, in addition to what is being already contributed, in order to mark in a fitting way the advent of the twentieth century and to celebrate in a worthy manner the semi-jubilee of the union of the Canadian church. The idea is short to provide the reasonable equipment of the educational, benevolent and missionary schemes of the church. It is the intention to devote the money to the following objects: The endowment of the various theological colleges; the funds for aged and infirm ministers and widows and orphans; a working balance for the agents of the missionary schemes which will render unnecessary any future borrowing from the banks in interest; the erection of churches and manses in unpopulated districts; and the removal of congregational debts. It is worthy of notice that the money raised by any congregation during the next two years for reducing its own debt will be reported to the treasurer of the new scheme will be counted as a contribution on its part to the Century fund.

The total revenue of the Canadian church last year was a little more than two and a half million dollars; and this forward movement calls therefore for individual sacrifice and united enthusiastic effort. It is understood that the ministers alone will contribute \$100,000 (nearly a hundred dollars each on an average), and already one of the ministers has headed the list with a subscription of \$5,000. It is also confidently expected that many of the wealthy lay members will contribute large amounts. But the achievement of this high purpose will require the loyal support of even the humblest adherent. The moderator of the general assembly, the Rev. Dr. Cameron of Renfrew, has been released from his pastoral duties in order to devote the next two years to visiting the various congregations in the interest of the new fund. The church has entered upon the enterprises with a splendid enthusiasm and with perfect confidence in the liberality of the Presbyterian people. It is a movement worthy of a church with 700,000 adherents, and peculiarly adapted to cementing the union, so happily effected twenty-five years ago.



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Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST 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 sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with our request.

THE SUN PRINTING CO. PANY, issuing weekly 3,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

Neel Johnson of Chatham, N. B., is the guest of the Misses Logie on Main street.—Bangor Commercial.

A committee of Woodstock citizens is making arrangements for a grand summer carnival, to come in about a month.

UNION BLEND TEA seems to have the most trustworthy reputation of any tea on the market.

Thomas Abbott and Miss Catherine Sparrow of Newburg, Carleton Co., were married by Rev. C. T. Phillips at McKinnon's Hotel, Woodstock, on July 7th.

Robert M. Crowe, 78 years of age, died at DeBert July 6th. He leaves a widow and four children.

There were received at the Kensington cheese factory last week 149,557 lbs. milk, making 37 boxes of cheese.

The pilot commissioners Wednesday suspended the license of Pilot B. Rodgers for two months as a result of the enquiry into the collision between the s. s. Alder and the steamer Chamberland.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec will meet in this city on the 23rd of August. About one hundred delegates are expected.

One of the best fields of grain to be seen anywhere is a crop of rye on Mr. R. Jones' farm at Lewisville. It will average over 6 feet, being higher than 7 in places, and is still growing.

A Calais letter says: "Five hundred and fifty dollars were raised by voluntary subscription after an appeal from Rev. E. Rice at Sunday morning service for the purpose of accomplishing interior repairs to Union church."

A Calais letter of July 10th to the Bangor News says: "J. M. Johnson, the chief stockholder and manager of the Calais Tanning Company, was taken suddenly ill Saturday with inflammation of the bowels, but at time of writing he is considered out of danger, though still very ill."

A horse and wagon owned by Albert Hamm of Ward's Creek, was stolen from McKay's store, Sussex, Monday night. The thief stole the rig to St. John and sold the horse and harness to one person and the wagon to another.

Miss Louise H. Paisley of Halifax, N. S., formerly of St. John, was among those who received the degree of Master of Arts at the recent commencement exercises of Cornell University. Miss Paisley took her B. A. degree at Mount Allison University one year ago. Her special work was done in German and Latin.

IT PAYS TO HUSTLE. It pays to hustle. Besides there is fun in it. It is a poor sort of a fellow that does not enjoy the triumph that is the reward of good work.

SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. (NORTH END). The Lowest Priced Dry Goods Store in St. John, are Now Showing:

Dress Goods. Two tone double width, something new for children's wear, 12c, 15c, 20c. Fancy Mixtures, 25c, 40c, 45c. Colored Fancy Lustr, 25c to 50c. Black Fancy Lustr, 25c to 50c. Plain Black Lustr, 25c to 45c, splendid value.

White Cottons. 36 in. wide, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, and 10c, the best value in the city.

Grey Cottons. Having made a splendid purchase of 100 pieces before the advance in price, we are giving our customers the full benefit and are offering 35 yards of 38 inch Cotton for \$1.00.

Curtains. We have them at all prices, the very best value in the city. It will be to the advantage of our prices living in the country to buy from us and save time and money, as our PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

Don't forget the place 335 Main Street, North End.

The apple and hay crops will be light in Maine this year.

Str. Glasgow has been fixed to load deals at Saguenay for Glasgow Gov. at 55a.

This week's St. Croix Courier prints a very nice cut of the Minister's Face, opposite the page of Rotherham.

A perfect specimen of an Indian arrow head was recently found on the beach near the Minister's Face, opposite the page of Rotherham.

D. S. Ann of Pettitodias has sold his farm, being station Clayton to David McDonald of Eastport. The gentlemen met at the Victoria hotel at St. John and completed the transaction.

Ship Z. Ring, at Plymouth, has been sold by Wm. Thomson & Co. on foreign account. The price paid for her was in the neighborhood of \$21,400. The Ring was built here in 1872 and was 1287 tons register.

A Good Thing, rub it in, Bentley's Liniment, the modern pain cure. Penetrating, powerful and clean to use, it will relieve the pain of a strain or sprain very quickly. Regular size 10c. Large bottles 25c.

An anonymous Englishman who called at the Sun office last evening is responsible for the following, sent to the Sun in the Granite procession: "I have heard hands in several parts of the world, both good and bad (the bands, not the world's parts). In today's parade the Kingsville hand was far and away the best. The several parts kept well together, the quality of tone was very good and the intonation as near correct as possible."

A Salisbury letter to the Transcript says: "Miss Fannie and Dora Gray of Boston, who recently received their diplomas as trained nurses, are visiting their parents, P. J. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Dukeshire of New York is visiting Salisbury, the guest of her brother, Rev. J. B. Finer—Principals E. A. McKay, B. A., of the Salisbury school, and Mrs. McKay are visiting friends at St. Martins—Miss Martha Barnes of the Campbellton school is visiting her brother, Mr. Barnes."

The engagement is announced in Bangor of Miss Ina Louise Potter and Edward M. Blandford. Miss Potter is the youngest daughter of Andrew Blandford, W. Potter, and Mr. Blandford is editor of the Industrial Journal and secretary of the Bangor Board of Trade. He spent some time in St. John a few days ago, going from here to Bangor.

At a meeting of the directors of the Star Line company, yesterday afternoon, in place of electing a manager, James Manchester was elected president, T. P. Taylor of Sheffield, vice-president, and Robt. Orchard secretary-treasurer. The resignation of R. C. Elkin is a member of the board of directors was accepted, and Captain C. C. Taylor was elected in his place.

A Calais letter says: "Five hundred and fifty dollars were raised by voluntary subscription after an appeal from Rev. E. Rice at Sunday morning service for the purpose of accomplishing interior repairs to Union church. A new hardwood floor will be placed in the vestry and the freecoling of the church will be renewed and beautified."

POSTAL MATTERS. The Grand Mann Steamship Company has notified the postal authorities that they have a steamer at Grand Mann ready to go on the route of place of a s. s. Fishing. The steamer is understood to be the s. s. Lunenburg.

Dr. Collier, post office inspector, will go to Kings county next week to investigate a dispute between H. H. McManus, mail carrier, and Thos. Moore, postmaster of Mechanics settlement.

STARVED NERVES. When the blood is thin and watery, the nerves are actually starved and nervous exhaustion, and prostration soon follow. Feed the nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and you will impart to them the new life and vigor of perfect health. Face out and face-smile signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box of the genuine.

NEWFOUNDLAND. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 13.—Another evidence of the British determination to force a speedy settlement of the French shore question was afforded by the action of the colonial legislature last night in passing a bill granting mining leases along the shore. Mr. Morine, minister of finance, in moving the passage of the bill, said he expected that within a few months all restrictions upon mining operations along the coast would be removed by the action of the British government.

Hosiery. Ladies' Mieser and Children's Cotton and Cashmere Hose from 5c up. A special Ribbed Boy's Fast Black Hose 5 to 8 1/2 inch, from 8c to 14c per pair.

Men's Ready-Made Pants. Made of the best Canadian and English Tweeds from 25c up.

Hemp Carpets. 50 pieces of the above which we are offering at very low prices.

Floor Oilcloths. 1 yds. 1 1/2 yds. and 2 yds wide at Lowest Prices.

TABLE OILCLOTHS. Also a large assortment of Men's Shaker Flannel Shirts.

335 Main Street, North End.

Notice to Subscribers.

The following agents are travelling in the interests of The Sun.

T. E. A. PEARSON, in Carleton Co.

L. M. CURREN, in York Co.

E. CANNING, in Albert Co.

A. J. MARKHAM, in St. John Co.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY. Charles W. Segee, the well known builder, was arrested Wednesday on a warrant on a charge of forgery.

The complainant in the case is Wm. H. Worden, steamboat captain, who, by the way, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Segee. Mr. Worden made the complaint on Tuesday that he had received notice of a note being due by him and payable at the office of J. Morris Robinson. He inquired at Mr. Robinson's office, and was shown the note. He declared the signature was not his, and asked who had discounted it. Mr. Robinson's reply was that Mr. Segee had discounted it, and said the maker of the note, signed William Worden, was the captain of the Dream, and lived at No. 18 Bridge street. Mr. Worden is the captain of the Dream, and at the time the note was made before the Lindalton fire—did reside in Bridge street.

Mr. Worden then made information against Mr. Segee. The note was an ordinary promissory note for \$38. Some time ago, Mr. Worden says, he received a note from the Halifax Banking Company of a note due there. He called to inquire, and was shown a note bearing his signature. He told the bank officials it was a forgery, and that he would have nothing to do with it. The note was lifted when it became due by somebody.

Mr. Segee took his arrest with composure, and said the accusation was a lie. He says Worden signed the note. It is known that there is bad feeling between the men, over family matters. Mr. Segee was taken before Police Magistrate Ritchie Wednesday morning and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded, and the magistrate intimated to J. J. Porter, his counsel, that he would accept bail—\$1000.

Wm. C. Segee, who was arrested Wednesday on a charge of forgery, preferred by William H. Worden, was released on bail later in the day. James V. Russell, and N. W. Brennan were his sureties for \$1000 each, and himself for \$2000.

ANDREW PHILLIPS' DEATH. The death occurred Wednesday after a long illness of Andrew Phillips, who for many years has been a highly respected resident of this city. Mr. Phillips, who was fairly well advanced in years, had for a long time been employed in the International railway freight shed. The deceased, who was a member of Exmouth Street Methodist church, leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters to mourn their sad loss. The daughters are Mrs. C. A. Rutherford and Mrs. Chas. H. Jackson of this city. One son, George Phillips, of the United States navy, and now with his ship in Cuban waters, accompanied Lieut. Hobson on the Merrimack in his perilous attempt to block the channel at Santiago.

PATENT REPORT. Below will be found a list of patents recently granted to inventors by the United States government through the agency of Messrs. Marlow, Marlow, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life building, Montreal:

- 63,347—Henry J. & N. A. Giroux, Charbonneau, Quebec, P. Q., acetylene gas generating apparatus.
- 63,348—Emery Coulon, Blanton, Belgium, manufacture of artificial stone.
- 63,349—Sylvester Turcotte, Ste. Agathe de Lotbiniere, P. Q., acetylene gas generator.
- 63,350—A. Wartenweiler and R. Splener, Engswang, Switzerland, automatic apparatus for production of gas.
- 63,351—Joa. A. Plante, Quebec, P. Q., acetylene gas generators.
- 63,352—Azel Kreffing, Christiansa, Norway, manufacture of organic products from sea weeds.

PERSONAL NOTES. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stanford and Miss Clayton of Halifax, N. S., who are visiting the coast on a pleasure tour, are guests at the Dillard-Victoria, B. C. Globe, July 8.

Miss Beardmore and Miss Louise Jones of Toronto will spend the summer at St. Andrews, N. B. J. U. Loggie, who has been visiting his family in this city, returned Monday to Chatham, N. B.—Bangor News.

NOVA SCOTIA GOOD TEMPLARS. The grand lodge, in annual session at Amherst, elected the following officers: G. C. T. J. Bryanton, Amherst, N. S.; G. C. Cunn, Geo. Murray, Economy; G. V. T. Miss Christina Smith, New Glasgow; G. S. J. T. J. A. Simpson, Amherst, N. S.; G. Seco, H. O. Creighton, West River.

The reports of the grand secretary, G. S. J. T. showed a slight decrease in membership, though the order otherwise is in a healthy condition.

ITCHING PILES. False modesty causes many people to incur in danger the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching, one box will completely cure the worst case of itching, itching, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk to run, for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON. LESSON IV.—July 13. GOLDEN TEXT. God is the judge.—Psa. 75: 7.

THE SECTION includes the whole chapter. HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—533 B. C. The year that Babylon was taken by Cyrus; 40 or 50 years after our last lesson.

Place.—Probably in Babylon, on the Euphrates. The book of Daniel does not say where. The Jews.—It was near the close of the 70 years captivity, and just before the return permitted by Cyrus.

Rulers.—Nabonidus, the king of Babylon. Belshazzar, his eldest son, Cyrus, emperor of the Persians and of Media or Media, and the Medes, and afterwards of Babylon.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.—Daniel 5: 1-31. Read chapters 4 and 5. Commit verses 14-23.

1. Then Daniel answered and said before the king, Let thy gifts be to thyself, and give thy rewards to another: (a) yet I will read the writing unto thee, king, and make known to him the interpretation.

2. O thou king, the most high God Nebuchadnezzar thy father, (b) a kingdom, and (c) majesty, and glory, and honor, he hath taken from thee.

3. (d) And for the (e) majesty that he gave him, all (f) people, nations, and languages trembled and feared before him: whom he would he slew; and whom he would he kept alive; and whom he would he put up, and whom he would he put down.

4. But when his heart was lifted up, and his (h) mind hardened (i) in pride, he was deposed from his kingly throne, and they took his glory from him.

5. And he was driven from the sons of men; and his heart was made like the beasts; and he dwelt with the wild asses: (j) they fed him with grass like oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven: (k) till he knew that the most high God (l) ruled in the kingdom of men, and that (m) he appointeth over it whomsoever he will.

6. And thou, O Belshazzar, hast not humbled thine heart, though thou knewest all this.

7. But thou hast lifted up thyself against the Lord of heaven: and they have brought the vessels of his house before thee, and thou, and thy lords, thy wives and thy concubines, have drunk wine in them; and thou hast praised the gods of silver, and gold, and brass, wood and stone, which see not, nor hear, nor know; and the God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified.

8. Then was the part of the bed sent from (n) him; and this writing was (o) written.

9. And this is the writing that was (p) written, Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.

10. This is the interpretation of the thing: Mene; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and (q) finished it.

11. Tekel; Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.

12. Upharsin; Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians.

13. Then commanded Belshazzar, and they clothed Daniel with (r) scarlet, and put a chain of gold about his neck, and made a proclamation concerning him, that he should be the third ruler in the kingdom.

14. In that night (s) was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain.

15. And Daniel (t) Median took the kingdom, being about threescore and two years old.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 17. (b) Nevertheless. Ver. 18. (d) Greatness and glory and majesty. Ver. 19. (d) And because of (e) greatness. Ver. 20. (h) Spirit was. Ver. 21. (h) He was fed with (i) until. Ver. 24. (m) Inset before. Ver. 25. (p) Inscribed. Ver. 26. (q) Brought it to record. Ver. 28. (s) Purple. Ver. 30. (s) Belshazzar the Chaldean king was slain. Ver. 31. (t) Made received.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. The circumstances.—Cyrus had been besieging the city for two years. But the walls were strong. There was food enough in the city to last twenty years. The citizens felt safe. An annual festival to some idol now occurred, and king and people engaged in a great revel.

Belshazzar.—The son of Nabonidus, and probably the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, was acting king in Babylon, while Nabonidus was in a town outside. The feast was held in the city and the revelers were using the sacred vessels of the temple (v. 23). Suddenly there appeared a strange writing on the wall, which the wise men could not interpret.

YARMOUTH FIGHTERS.

The Chief of Police Knocked Down by Alderman Cann.

And the Mayor Swatted in the Eye During the Melee.—The Chief, When Arrested, Tended His Resignation.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 13.—Yarmouth on Monday. This case seems to be a slightly mixed one. Mr. Herbin was arrested here on Saturday at his boarding house, at Mr. Robinson's, Gerrish street, on a charge of having drunk in his possession which belonged to someone else. It was his fall here over Sunday and on Monday, in company with Chief of Police Griffin of Yarmouth, started for Yarmouth, where the trial was to have been held. When as far as Wolfville, Griffin told him to "hop off or pay your way to Yarmouth." Consequently he "hopped off" and came back to town. The facts concerning the watch are while in Yarmouth he had an athletic class, and on Monday of last week sports were advertised to come off. The professor was not the possessor of a correct time piece, so he exchanged watches for the time being with Mr. Nichols, proprietor of the Queen hotel of that place. Mr. Herbin had to go to Halifax on business to purchase stock for his window signs, at which business he has been working, and before starting, could not find the proprietor, so he decided to give back the watch on his return "in day of two's." These are the facts as stated by the professor himself, and as they are believed to be as represented, there will be no trial.

FREDERICTON. FREDERICTON, N. B., July 12.—Some thieves have been getting in their work in the churches lately. A few weeks ago the poor box in St. Dunstan's church was opened and all the money stolen. A day or two later the curate of St. Mary's reported that the poor box in his chapel had been robbed, and now comes the information that the poor box in the Anglican cathedral has been opened and all the money contained in it stolen. It is supposed this last theft was committed some time on Tuesday night.

As far as the business community is concerned, the tax notices for this year have been about all served, and on all sides a large amount of complaint is heard. At the last session of the legislature the assessment law was changed, with the result that the poll tax has been reduced about 25 and the rate on income increased 25, thus making as regards income tax, an increase of 20 per cent, caused by the change, with an unusually large assessment which has been levied, brings out complaints on all sides as to the unfairness which the assessors have been guilty of in the manner in which they have apportioned the assessment, especially as regards the business community. As an instance of this, men who are engaged in the same line of business, and doing about the same volume of business, find their incomes rated at from \$600 to \$1,000, thus showing that a fair judgment is not being exercised. Men whose incomes are publicly known are assessed for their full amount, while other people known to be in receipt of incomes two and three times as large, are paying merely a nominal tax. While nothing can be done as regards this year's assessment, citizens in general should organize before another election comes round and select a set of candidates who will be pledged to remedy this anomalous state of affairs.

Will Herbin, known as "Professor" Herbin, called at our office on Monday and asked us to contradict the false

see vs. 1-7.—Who was Belshazzar? What about the great feast he held? To what sins did the drinking lead? Second Picture. Daniel Writing on the Wall (vs. 5, 6, 25).—What suddenly appeared during these revels? What were the words written? Why was the king troubled? Third Picture. Daniel Interpreting the Writing (vs. 17-28).—Why was Daniel summoned? What warning example should the king have heeded? With what did the prophet charge the king? What was the meaning of the writing? What is to be weighed in the balances? Fourth Picture. The Destruction of Babylon.—What became of the king and the city?

WANTED. A Third-Class Female Teacher for District No. 3, to begin first of next term. Apply, stating salary, to JOHN BRADSHAW, St. Martins, St. John Co.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORA.

900 DROPS. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Fac-Simile Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co. NEW YORK.

166 months old 35 Doses 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-dose bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R-I-A.

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