

Will Great Britain be Financially Embarrassed by the War?

Forty-five years have elapsed since Great Britain was engaged in a war of the first magnitude. An entire generation has come and gone since the old land was pouring out its treasures like a flood in maintaining the Crimean war. Naturally, therefore, there are misgivings in the minds of some as to the financial results in the conflict in South Africa. The financial embarrassment, or at least serious distress of Great Britain, has been predicted as the result of the enormous expenditures which are certain to be incurred before the crown of victory is won, as won it will be whatever may be the cost. To enable sound judgment to be formed on this financial question, we propose, as briefly as possible, to consider what strain the old country has borne in the past without national monetary distress, and in what position Great Britain now stands financially, relatively to the position she occupied when her war outbreaks were so enormous. Leaving earlier days out of the question, we find that from 1702 to 1815, 113 years, Great Britain was continuously in war at sea or on land, or both simultaneously with France, Spain, Holland, Prussia, Denmark or Turkey. The extent of the national debt, its annual cost, the percentage of the debt and cost per head during that prolonged war time was as follows: the sterling being changed into currency at par:—

Total debt.	Annual cost.	Debt.	Cost yearly per head.
1702.....	62,176,200	5,918,510	4.97
1802.....	2,618,369,110	98,707,830	164.60
1815.....	5,193,259,800	158,894,070	232.96

Since 1815, when the Napoleonic wars ended, there has been a gradual reduction of Great Britain's national debt, the amount in 1854 and 1899 and annual cost being as below:—

Year	Total debt.	Annual cost.	Debt.	Cost yearly per head.
1854.....	3,916,660,600	135,119,700	145.00	5.00
1899.....	2,919,964,400	122,740,000	72.90	3.07

But, how does the financial condition of Great Britain stand as compared with the time when the national debt was so enormous in excess of its present amount? In 1815, when the debt was \$233 per head, the imports and exports of Great Britain amounted to \$418,100,000, or \$23.20 per head. In 1854, when the debt was \$145 per head, the imports and exports aggregated an average of \$67.60 per head. Last year, when the debt was only \$72.90 per head, the imports and exports averaged \$101.00 per head. In the latter year the contrast will be probably better:—

Year	Debt per head.	Imports and exports per head.
1899.....	\$72.90	\$101.00
1854.....	\$145.00	\$23.20
1815.....	\$232.96	\$23.20

So that, while in 1815 the British foreign trade averaged only one-tenth per head of the national debt, and in 1854 was 47 per cent. of the debt per head, last year the foreign trade of Great Britain per head was 38 per cent. greater than the average amount of the debt per head. The above comparisons afford one striking illustration of the enormously increased capacity of the old country to stand a financial strain, as the profits from the British foreign trade are now as much larger than they were some years ago as the debt is smaller. Take another illustration. In the last 42 years Great Britain has devoted \$9,928,810,000, about £203,877,400 sterling, towards reducing the debt and enlarging the sinking fund. Since 1888 these appropriations have amounted to \$563,900,000. The extent to which the resources of the people of Great Britain have increased is well illustrated by the accumulation of deposits in the Government Post Office Savings' Banks. They were established in 1861; in 10 years the deposits reached \$33,215,000, they now amount to about \$600,000,000. In Trustee Savings' Banks the deposits amount to about \$580,000,000, and in the ordinary banks there are \$4,300,000,000 of these funds. In 1815 the deposits in the Bank of England amounted to \$63,000,000; they now stand at \$265,000,000. The Bank of England alone holds \$176,000,000 more deposits than it did at the close of the Crimean war. The public revenue in 1854 was \$272,140,000; last year it was \$587,070,000, and we have no hesitation in declaring that the taxation from which the revenue was derived in 1854 bore more heavily on the financial capacity of the people of Great Britain than did the taxation imposed last year, although the amount in 1899 was \$314,830,000 more than 45 years ago. As to the aggregate value of the property of the United Kingdom, there is no recent estimate, but one of the most reliable statisticians speaks of it being so vast as to make the national debt "a mere flea bite."

We could extend these comparisons between the resources of the old country today, and those it possessed when the debt was in proportion to the population, double what it now is. But sufficient has been stated to prove that the trade and deposit accumulations of Great Britain have been going up "by leaps and bounds" for 75 years, while the debt of the nation has been reduced one-half, so that, with ten fold the strength she had early this century, she has now a far lighter financial burden on her back. To suppose then that the costs of the present war will embarrass or financially distress the old land is to speak of what is a practical impossibility. We have left entirely out of account the enormous amounts due to Great Britain by her foreign creditors, some of whom would be more seriously troubled were they called upon to liquidate their obligations than Great Britain would be to need their discharge.—Insurance and Finance Chronicle.

Sickly Children.
Some children are pale, weak and puny from birth, others become so as a result of disease, all are fully restored to health and vigor by a treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is nature's greatest restorative for pale, weak, nervous men, women and children. It gives roundness to the form and color to the cheek of the pale and emaciated, and new vigor to every motion of the body.

Fate of a Valuable Stamp.
In the year 1851 a 12 penny black Canadian postage stamp was printed by the government at Ottawa. The public did not regard this somber issue with favor, so few were issued. One of these stamps was sent to the Hamilton postoffice, where it was sold to an old gentleman, who said it was a shame to print the queen's picture on a stamp that might be handled by profane hands. Tenderly the old gentleman put it on a parcel, sending it to a

A Friend's Advice.



When you find your kidneys out of order, when your back aches and pains and gives you endless misery, when you have to rise often in the night and endure torture during the day—take a friend's advice. Get a box of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

There are lots of people in your town, who have been cured by this remedy. Mr. T. Sarchet, merchant tailor, Brockville, Ont., says they cured him of a severe attack of backache and kidney trouble. They cured Mrs. E. Ford, St. Thomas, Ont., of dropsy. Mrs. Wm. McNeill, 93 St. James St., St. John, N.B., says they cured her of distressing backache, from which she suffered for over six months. From nearly every city and town in the Dominion we get statements similar to the above. People who have used them are always glad to say a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills.

friend in the United States. Here, in the waste basket, it lay for many a day, till an errand boy found it and quickly transferred it to his album. Despairing of getting a good collection and his fever for stamps somewhat abating, he sold them to a dealer. The new owner, on looking at the catalogue, found that what he had paid \$5 for was worth \$25. Accidentally this stamp was slipped into a 25 cent packet and sent to a dealer residing in Hamilton. When the latter opened the packet, he was astonished to find such a valuable stamp and, being honest, wrote his friend to inform him of what had happened, offering him \$1,200 for it. The offer was accepted, and the stamp again changed hands. By this time the stamp had increased in value, and not a few came from a distance to look at the treasure. One day an English nobleman, who, through a Canadian friend, had heard of the stamp, offered \$1,500, which offer was accepted. The English lord, falling in love with an American heiress and wishing to gain the favor of her brother, presented him with the stamp as a token of esteem. Here, in its new and luxurious American home, it came to a sad end, for one day the maid, by mistake, swept the stamp, which had accidentally fallen out of the album, into the fire. In an instant the stamp which thousands had heard of and longed for went up in smoke to the broad, blue sky, leaving not a trace behind.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WEAK LUNGS

Mr. Frank Jennings, Coldwater, Ont., says: "I was troubled for some time with Sore Throat and Weak Lungs, but Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cured me when other remedies failed. Price 25c."

Characters in the Hair.

Women who are the possessors of fine black hair are emotional and of very sensitive nerves. Coarse black hair is said to denote great energy, but an unenviable disposition.

Women who have brown hair are the ones to select as wives, for they are almost invariably full of sentiment, impassioned, "high strung," loyal and easily affected. In brief they are supposed to possess all the desirable qualities that a woman can have without the undesirable ones. Red hair people are nearly always keen in business transactions quick of perception, high tempered and witty.

Trust not the woman who has the pale blond hair—so runs the prophetic warning—for it seems she is impulsive and loving, but fickle, although a gifted and agreeable companion.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.
OF TORONTO.

Established 1871. Income \$1,200,000.

Policies Unconditional. Extended Insurance and Paid Up Policy after TEN years. Low Rates. Profits Unexcelled.

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WRITE YOUR BUSINESS LETTERS

on good Letter or Note Paper with your name, business and address tastefully printed on it.

Enclose Your Business Letters

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is a specialty with us. We can give it to you in large size 24x36 inches, for tub linings or, in printed or unprinted wrappers for one or two pound prints. This paper is the very best on the market and we buy it in such quantities that we can sell it as cheaply as any office in the province.

THE DISPATCH,
Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.

"I wish I had the opportunity which your institution affords young people,"

is an expression we hear nearly every day from those who had no such advantages as FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE offers today. Send for catalogue of this thoroughly up-to-date institution. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

TO RENT.

House now occupied by Mr. Sanderson facing Main and Victoria Sts., can be occupied by August 1st. Bath Room and Furnace in connection. Apply to MRS. E. B. JEWETT, or C. N. SCOTT, at Small & Fisher's.

TO LET.

House situated on Main St., nearly opposite Chestnut & Hipwell's factory. Apply to MR. C. N. SCOTT, Small & Fisher's office.

John P. Pickel, PLUMBER,

Will attend to all orders left at Burt's Hardware Store.

Jobbing a Specialty.

Prices reasonable, and work done promptly.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at this town, Woodstock in the County of Carleton, under the name and designation of C. M. Sherwood & Brother, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. C. M. Sherwood to take charge of the business and collect all debts due the firm. Dated at Woodstock in the County of Carleton this 5th day of January, A. D. 1900. C. M. SHERWOOD. W. T. SHERWOOD.

A RHEUMATIC CRIPPLE'S RELEASE!

A "jury" of doctors, specialists and medicine vendors decreed that James Smith, of Grimsby, Ont., should spend the rest of his days in the agonizing chains of rheumatism,

BUT COMMON SENSE AND MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE PRODUCED REBUTTAL EVIDENCE AND PROCURED HIS RELEASE.

The Great South American Rheumatic Cure turned the tables, relieved the pain in a few hours and healed, cured and freed.

of pain produced by Rheumatism, of whatever form, an essay on its causes, its symptoms, and its action, are idle; the one desirable objective point with the sufferer is the shortest cut to relief from the pain and the surest cure from the distressing, wracking, burdensome ailment. No medicine of modern times has proved half so effective in giving almost instant relief, or has made so many cures bordering on the miraculous, as the great South American

Rheumatic Cure. So often has it proved its efficacy in cases that were placed on the "no cure" list by doctors and specialists, that many of the most eminent lights in the profession have been frank enough to make confession that South American Rheumatic Cure without discussing its formula at all, has proved the most efficacious of remedies, and to back up their convictions, are prescribing it daily in practice; and doctors have always been the slowest to convince of the merits of any proprietary remedy. South American Rheumatic Cure is powerful, potent, but harmless. It is a specific for all phases of Rheumatic Ailments; it goes directly to the seat of the troubles, dissolves and eradicates from the system the foreign matters which cause the excruciating pains which stiffen and swell the joints. It acts quickly and surely, and as proof of it there is

ample testimony to show that in cases of many years' standing, when the patient was almost helpless, bed ridden and so acute was the suffering that it was necessary to turn the victim in sheets, because it was too ure to have even the gentlest touch of the hand on the body. In twelve hours after the first dose was taken all pain was gone, and inside of three days recovery was so marked that that the patient walked without assistance. Many have had a similar experience and have testified to it.

James Smith, a dairyman of Grimsby, Ont., was a great sufferer from sciatica and rheumatism. He had tried any number of remedies, and been treated by almost innumerable doctors without any permanent help. He began using South American Rheumatic Cure. In a few hours the pain left him; in a few days he threw away the crutches and has never had a touch of the trouble since. You are at liberty to write him about his own case. No need for an hour's suffering. South American Rheumatic Cure can do as much for you as it has done for thousands. South American Nervine is a wonderful tonic for the stomach. It cures all disorders of the digestive organs, repairs exhausted nerve-power, puts on flesh, and is a general health builder. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid specific; it cures Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Inflammation of the Bladder and all disorders arising from imperfect working of the kidneys. It gives relief in six hours.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
C. P. R. TIME TABLE.

In effect October 2nd, 1899.

DEPARTURES—Eastern Standard Time.
(QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.20	A MIXED—Week days—for McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Fredericton, Saint John and East, Bangor, Portland, Boston.
8.35	A MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook Junction, Presque Isle, etc.
11.28	A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.
1.55	P MIXED—Week days—for Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
3.20	P MIXED—Week days—for Bath and intermediate points.
4.18	P EXPRESS—Week days—for Saint John and East, Vancorb, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and there with IMPERIAL LIMITED for all points West, Northwest, and on the Pacific Coast, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.
8.05	P MIXED—Week days—for Debec Junction and Houlton.

ARRIVALS.

7.40 A. M.	MIXED—Week days, from McAdam Junction.
11.28 A. M.	EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Boston, Montreal, etc.
12.15 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
1.30 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from Presque Isle.
4.18 P. M.	EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Caribou, Edmundston, etc.
5.40 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from Houlton.
7.47 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from Bath and intermediate points.
9.40 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from St. John, Portland, St. Stephen, etc.