

What the Bad Man Said.

Th' man that's puttin' down the walk in front o' our back-door,
Ma says he's awful wicked an' I musn't watch no more;
He's sulky an' he's fussy an' he mutters naughty things
Whenever he ain't suited with th' kind o' bricks they brings—
I heard 'im, even if he did just kind o' say it low—
He said things bad as them I thought th' time I stumped my toe!

I listened through th' winder—it was up a little bit—
I heard 'im just as easy, an' my ma most had a fit
When he commenced a-sayin' things he hadn't ought to said;
She groaned: "My goodness gracious!" an' her face got awful red,
She said: "That brute's a-sayin' things you hadn't ought t' know!"
She couldn't guess I thought 'em all th' time I stumped my toe.

An' so th' man 'at's layin' bricks in front o' our back-door
Keeps on a-sayin' things, I s'pose, but I can't hear no more;
My ma she keeps the winder down an' talks a streak t' me
Because th' brickman's language isn't what it ought t' be.
I musn't tell you what he said—it wouldn't do, you know;
But I thought things as bad as that th' time I stumped my toe.

AMBASSADORS' WONDERFUL POWERS.

They Pay no Taxes and Enjoy all the Privileges of King.

The recent visits of the King to foreign capitals, and the special attention which His Majesty has shown on each occasion to his Ambassadors, with whom he has regularly held long conferences, have served to attract public attention very considerably to these most important Ministers.

But few of those who know that an Ambassador stands for his country and his King in a foreign land are aware of the extraordinary powers and privileges that he possesses—such, for instance, as that he could actually declare war against the country to which he is accredited, and the declaration would be binding both on that country and on his own. Of course, no Ambassador would do such a thing without specific instructions to that effect, but there is the power all the same.

It is a popular delusion that the Ambassador represents the Government of the day in a foreign capital. He does nothing of the kind, but stands for the King personally, and in his sovereign and all-powerful capacity; that is to say, he even stands for more than the Government. It is not the Government that sends him with letters of recommendation to the foreign Court, but the Sovereign; and these letters, which are sealed, are signed by the Sovereign and addressed to the Sovereign of the country to which he is going, and not to any Minister of State. This is done to show the extreme power of the Ambassador, and the letters expressly stipulate that the Sovereign of the Ambassador will approve and confirm whatever is done by the latter in his name.

Therefore, representing a King and standing for one, the rank of the Ambassador in any country comes next to that of the Sovereign of that country and of the Princess of the Blood Royal, and above that of any of the other princess and dukes of the land. Thus all the Ambassadors of foreign Powers who are resident in Carlton House Terrace and elsewhere in the West-end of London are superior in rank to even the premier duke. They come immediately after our Royal Family though, as in the case of the United States and French Ambassadors, they have no titular distinction.

In the same way Sir Francis Plunkett, our Ambassador of the Court of Vienna, who has been much in evidence of late, ranks next at all State functions of the Emperor of Austria and the members of his family. The Ambassadors in Paris, where Sir Edmund Monson represents this country, come next to the President, the family of the Chief of the Republic in this case having no official rank. The senior Ambassador in point of length of service at each Court takes precedence over his colleagues representing other Powers.

One of the most remarkable things about the position of an Ambassador and the power and privileges attaching to it is that, standing as he does for a Sovereign in this way and representing one in his person, he is by international agreement accorded all the privileges of one, and that the same as if he were in his own country. Therefore he is regarded as above the law of the country to which he is accredited, and it has no power over him. Even if an Ambassador were to be so wicked as to commit murder in the capital where he was sent he could not or would not be arrested or punished for what he had done by the law of the land. All the offended State could do would be to make representations to the Crown which had sent the Ambassador that he should be recalled and that steps be taken to punish him.

In the same way no action at law is possible on the part of anyone to whom an Ambassador owes money for goods supplied or other circumstance. If an ambassador did not pay up there is nothing to make him do so; but, on the other hand, he may enjoy its advantages, and if any suffering creditor attempted to seize goods belonging to him or otherwise try to recompense himself the Ambassador might have him removed to gaol, and punished as terribly as if he had offend-

ed a King. As a matter of fact, as far as this country is concerned, it was the trouble which arose from the debts of an Ambassador which led to the specific recognition of this state of affairs.

About 200 years ago an attempt was made to arrest, in London, the ambassador of Peter the Great for a debt of £50, and it was the indignation aroused thereby which caused an Act to be passed on the subject, which is still in force and which effectually prevents anything of the kind happening again. Apart from this, however, it is the law of the nations and is the same in every capital of Europe.

Not only the Ambassador himself, but all the relatives he has abroad with him and all his servants enjoy the same privileges and are all wholly free from the jurisdiction of the Courts of Law. It helps to the simplification of this system when every embassy in a foreign land is regarded legally and for all purposes as being actually standing on the soil of his own country.

Thus when King Edward was in Vienna recently, and a visit was paid to him at the British Embassy by the Emperor Francis Joseph, the former began his speech at luncheon with the words: "As we are upon English soil," and the Emperor in replying began: "It has given me great pleasure to set foot on English soil," although the "English soil" referred to was in the heart of the City of Vienna.

From this and other circumstances arises another curious privilege which Ambassadors in London and every other European capital enjoy. They are entirely exempt from all taxes and contributions to the public revenue of the country, and are the only persons in a realm who are.

An Ambassador from France or Germany may come over to England and bring all manner of contraband goods with him, and on landing at Dover or Harwich, when challenged by the Customs officer, he would only have to say "Ambassador," and prove it, to take them all through without duty. Nobody else could do that. He and his relatives and servants, moreover, could have tobacco, spirits, and other dutiable articles sent to their establishments in the West-end of London from abroad without paying anything upon them.

The single thing in the way of public charges that the Ambassador is not exempt from is the local rates. He is absolved from income-tax, because that would be a contribution to the national revenue, but he is requested to pay the local rates in respect of his house in Carlton House Terrace or elsewhere. Yet so peculiarly is he situated that if he declined to do so the other law as to the Courts having no jurisdiction over him would come into operation, and if the overseers tried to enforce their claim they would find it impossible to do so. They can legally demand, but they cannot legally enforce, and so they must trust to the fair-mindedness of the Ambassador, which they do with satisfactory results.

The King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria are shortly to pay return visits to this country, and while they are in London they will sojourn for a time in their own countries—that is to say, at their respective Embassies. King Edward will visit them there, and in doing so will have to observe all the etiquette of a monarch visiting a foreign Court in a foreign State.—Tit Bits.

He Won

Some years ago a remarkable wager was made between Captain Macbell—a racing celebrity—and another officer who was noted for his activity. Captain Macbell bet his fellow-officer ten pounds that he would not hop up a certain flight of stairs "two at a time." The bet was taken, but, as there were forty-one steps in the flight, he found, after taking twenty hops, that he was left only one step to negotiate and had lost his bet. He accused Captain Macbell of sharp practice, but Macbell replied, "Well, I'll bet you another ten pounds I do it." The officer, thinking to get back his money, accepted the bet. Captain Macbell then hopped up forty steps in twenty hops, and, hopping back one, finished by going up the last two steps and won.

That Printer Again.

There was a slight confusion of type in a country newspaper office between the reports of a cattle show and a concert, and this is how it got printed:—

"The concert given by the charming young ladies of Mrs. X's academy was highly appreciated. They sang in their very best manner, winning the plaudits of the entire audience, who pronounced them the finest herd of shorthorns in the country. A few are of rich brown colour, but the majority are spotted brown and white."

Two Cockneys, having hired a trap for a sporting expedition, found themselves at the end of the day confronted with the bewildering problem of harnessing the horse. The bit proved their chief difficulty, for the horse made no response whatever to their overtures. "Well," said one of them, "there's nothing for it but to wait." "Wait for what?" grumbled the other. "For the horse to yawn," replied his companion.

(Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquefied Ozone.)

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ that Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we publish an offer of \$1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill. We do that to convince you that liquid oxygen does kill germs.

Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. Liquozone alone can kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. It is the only way known—the only way one can conceive of—to destroy the cause of any germ disease.

Kills With Oxygen.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue.

Oxygen is life to an animal—the very source of vitality. It is the essential part of air. Its effects are exhilarating, purifying. It is Nature's greatest tonic. But germs are vegetables, and this excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Liquozone charges the blood with such an excess of oxygen that no germ can live where that blood goes. We spend 14 days in making each bottle.

We Paid \$100,000

for the American rights to Liquozone—

the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. Before making the purchase we tested the product for years through physicians in the most difficult germ diseases. We proved that Liquozone does what nothing else in the world can accomplish, and that the results are unvarying.

A discovery that could command such a price is something you should know, if you need it. We are doing our part by supplying the first bottle free. Will you do your part by requesting it?

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma
Abscess—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Rheumatism
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Cancer
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia

Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Skin Diseases
Scrofula—Syphilis
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles

Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gonorrhea
Gonorrhea—Gleet
All diseases that begin with fever—contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

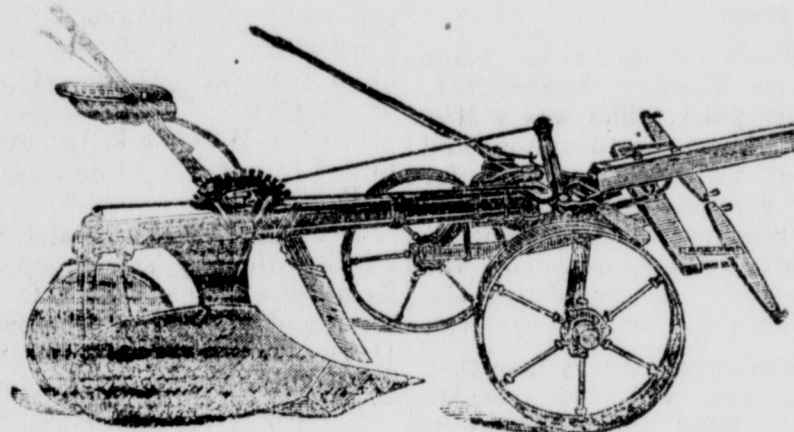
For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 221-223 Kinzie St., Chicago.

My disease is
I have never tried Liquozone or Powley's Liquefied Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

5618
/CB.
Give full address—write plainly.

Liquozone—our trademark name—now appears on every bottle of genuine liquefied ozone.

The Great Perrin Sulky Plow.



Single and Double.

The only Riding Plows that give satisfaction.

Sold only by us and our agents.

Balmain Bros.

Sept. 29, 1903.

Cooking Ranges,
Cooking Stoves,
Heaters, Etc.

We have in stock and on exhibition at our store both at Woodstock and Centreville, the finest assortment of Stoves that has ever been offered for sale. We extend a hearty invitation to the public to call at our stores and inspect our stock.

Our sales of Stoves are increasing every day, and they all give the best of satisfaction. All our lines are up to date, and if you want a Steel or Iron Range, Cooking Stove, or a heater, you will find the Latest Improved at our show rooms.

W. F. Dibblee & Son,
Woodstock and Centreville.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE

I. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props

Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in atendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery Teams to let at Reasonable Rates.

A First-Class Hearse in connection.

Emerald Street, - Woodstock, N. B.

Dr. McShay's Condition Blood

Tablets.

For building up sick, weak and run down horses and cattle. They prevent and cure stinking of the legs, the result of bad blood. They are the strongest blood purifying medicine in the world for horses and cattle. Three packages will kill all the worms in a horse, leaving the animal in a healthy, salable condition. Price, 25c. and 50c. Dr. McShay's Kidney and Bladder Pills, 25c.

McShay's Horse Cure for broken winded horses, the only medicine in the world that will cure the disease. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. The Dr. McShay Medicine Co., Kenosha, Wis., U.S.A.

For sale by Garden Bros.

Butter Paper for sale at this office.

CARRIAGE AND SIGN
PAINTING.

I have taken the paint shop in the Marcy building on Connell street where I will do all kinds of carriage and sign painting in the best manner and promptly.

F. L. MOOERS,

Marcy Building,
Connell street, Woodstock.

We are now ready to buy Live Hogs and Fat Cattle, Also Spruce, Fir, Popple, and Ash Wood, Birch and Ash Hoop Poles and Birch Hub Blocks.

Parties wishing to contract will please call at the office of the

Imperial Packing Co'y,
Limited.

Woodstock, N. B.