MEMOIRS OF

SHERLOCK HOLMES,

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL.

An anomaly which often struck me in the character of my friend Sherlock Holmes was that, although in his methods of thought he was the neatest and most methodical of mankind, and although also he affected a certain quiet primness of dress, he was none the less in his personal habits one of the most untidy men that ever drove a fellow-lodger to distraction. Not that I am in the least conventional in that respect myself. The rough-and-tumble work in Afghanistan, coming on the top of a natural Bohemianism of disposition, has made me rather more lax than befits a medical man. But with me there is a limit, and when I find a man who keeps his cigars in the coal-scuttle, his tobacco in the toe end of a Persian slipper, and his unanswered correspondence transfixed by a jack-knife into the very centre of his wooden mantelpiece, then I begin to give myself virtuous airs. I have always held, too, that pistol practice should be distinctly an open-air pastime; and when Holmes, in one of his queer humors, would sit in an arm-chair with his hair-trigger and a hundred Boxer cartridges, and proceed to adorn the opposite wall with a patriotic V. R. done in bullet-pocks, I felt strongly that neither the atmosphere nor the appearance of the room was improved by it.

Our chambers were always full of chemicals and of criminal relics which had a way of wandering into unlikely positions, and of turning up in the butter-dish or in even less desirable places. But his papers were my great crux. He had a horror of destroying documents, especially those which were connected with his past cases, and yet it was only once in every year or two that he would muster energy to docket and arrange them; for, as I have mentioned somewhere in these incoherent memoirs, the outbursts of passionate energy when he performed the remarkable feats with which his name is associated were followed by reactions of lethargy during which he would lie about with his violin and his books, hardly moving save from the sofa to the table. Thus month after month his papers accumulated, until every corner of the room was stacked with bundles of manuscript which were on no account to be burned, and which could not be put away save by their owner. One winter's night, as we sat together by the fire, I ventured to suggest to him that, as he had finished pasting extracts into his common-place book, he might employ the next two hours in making our room a little more habitable. He could not deny the justice of my request, so with a rather rueful face he went off to his bed-room, from which he returned presently pulling a large tin box behind him. This he placed in the middle of the floor, and, squatting down upon a stool in front of it, he threw back the lid. I could see that it was already a third full of bundles of papers tied up with red tape into separate packages.

"There are cases enough here, Watson," said he, looking at me with mischevious eyes, "I think that if you knew all that I had in this box you would ask me to pull some out instead of putting others in."

"These are the records of your early work, then?" I asked. "I have often wished that I had notes of those cases."

"Yes, my boy, these were all done prematurely before my biographer had come to glorify me." He lifted bundle after bundle in a tender, caressing sort of way. "They are not all successes, Watson," said he. "But there are some pretty little problems among them. Here's the record of the Tariton murders, and the case of Vamberry, the wine merchantfi and the adventure of the old Russian woman, and the singular affair of the aluminium crutch, as well as a full account of Riccoletti of the club-foot, and his abominable wife. And here—ah, now, this really is something a little recherche."

He dived his arm down to the bottom of the chest, and brought up a small wooden box with a sliding lid, such as children's toys are kept in. From within an old-fashioned brass key, a peg of wood with a ball of string attached to it, and three rusty old disks of metal.

"Well, my boy, what do you make of this lot?" he asked, smiling at my expression.

"It is a curious collection."

"Very curious, and the story that hangs round it will strike you as being more curious still."

"These relics have a history, then?"

"So much so that they are history."

"What do you mean by that?"

Sherlock Holmes picked them up one by one, and laid them along the edge of the table. Then he reseated himself in his chair and looked them over with a gleam of satisfaction in his eyes.

"These," said he, "are all that I have left to remind me of the adventure of the Musgrave Ritual."

I had heard him mention the case more than once, though I had never been able to gather the details. "I should be so glad," said I, "if you would give me an account of it."

"And leave the litter as it is?" he cried, mischievously. "Your tidiness won't bear much strain after all, Watson. But I should be glad that you should add this to your annals, for there are points in it which make it quite unique in the criminal records of this, or, I believe, of any other country. A collection of my trifling achievements would certainly be incomplete which contained no account of this very singular business.

"You may remember how the affair of the Gloria Scott and my conversation with the unhappy man whose fate I told you of, first turned my attention in the direction of the profession which has become my life's work. You see me now when my name has become known far and wide, and when I am generally recognized both by the public and the official force as being a final court of appeal in doubtful cases. Even when you knew me first, at the time of the affair which you have commemorated in 'A Study in Scarlet,' I had already established a considerable, though not a very lucrative, connection. You can hardly realize, then, how difficult I found it at first, and how long I had to wait before I succeeded in making any headway.

"When I came up to London I had rooms in Montague street, just round the corner from the British Museum, and there I waited, filling in my too abundant leisure time by studying all those branches of science which might make me more efficient. Now and again cases came in my way, principally through the introduction of old fellow-students, for during my last years at the University there was a good deal of talk there about myself and my methods. The third of these cases was that of the Musgrave Ritual, and it is to the interest which was aroused by that singular chain of events and the large issues which proved to be at stake, that I trace my first stride towards the position which I now hold.

"Reginald Musgrave had been in the same college as myself, and I had some slight acquaintance with him. He was not generally popular among the undergraduates, though it always seemed to me that what was set down as pride was really an attempt to cover extreme natural diffidence. In appearance he was a man of an exceedingly aristocratic type, thin, high-nosed, and large-eyed, with languid and yet courtly manners. He was indeed a scion of one of the very oldest families in the kingdom, though his branch was a cadet one which had separated from the northern Musgraves some time in the sixteenth century, and had established itself in Western Sussex, where the Manor House of Hurlstone is perhaps the oldest inhabited building in the country. Something of his birthplace seemed to cling to the man, and I never looked at his pale, keen face or the poise of his head without associating him with grey archways and mullioned windows and all the venerable wreckage of a feudal keep. Once or twice we drifted into talk, and I can remember that more than once he expressed a keen interest in my methods of observation and inference.

"For four years I had seen nothing of him until one morning he walked into my room in Montague street. He had changed little, was dressed like a young man of fashion—he was always a bit of a dandy—and preserved the same quiet, suave manner which had formerly distinguished him.

"'How has all gone with you, Musgrave?' I asked, after we had cordially shaken hands.

"'You probably heard of my poor father's death,' said he; 'he was carried off about two years ago. Since then I have of course had the Hurlstone estates to manage, and as I am member for my district as well, my life has been a busy one. But I understand, Holmes, that you are turning to practical ends those powers with which you used to amaze us?'

"'Yes,' said I, 'I have taken to living by my wits.'

"'I am delighted to hear it, for your advice at present would be exceedingly valuable to me. We have had some very strange doings in Hurlstone, and the police have been able to throw no light upon the matter. It is really the most extraordinary and inexplicable business.'

"You can imagine with what eagerness I listened to him, Watson, for the very chance for which I had been panting during all those months of inaction seemed to have come within my reach. In my inmost heart I believed that I could succeed where others failed, and now I had the opportunity to test myself.

"'Pray let me have the details,' I cried.

"Reginald Musgrave sat down opposite to me, and lit the cigarette which I pushed toward him.

"'You must know,' said he, 'that though I am a bachelor, I have to keep up a considerable staff of servants at Hurlstone, for it is a rambling old place, and takes a good deal of looking after. I preserve, too, and in the pheasant months I usually have a house party, so that it would not do to be short-handed. Altogether there are eight maids, the cook, the butler, two footmen, and a boy. The garden and the stables of course have a separate staff.

"'Of these servants the one who had been longest in our service was Brunton the butler. He was a young schoolmaster out of a place when he was first taken up by my father, but he was a man of great energy and character, and he soon became quite invaluable in the household. He was a well-grown, handsome man, with a splendid forehead, and though he has been with us twenty years he cannot be more than forty now. With his personal advantages and his extraordinary gifts—for he can speak several languages and play nearly every musical instrument—it is wonderful that he should have been satisfied so long in such a position, but I suppose that he was comfortable, and lacked energy to make any change. The butler of Hurlstone is always a thing that is remembered by all who visit us.

(To be continued.)

CRISIS OF GIRLHOOD

A TIME OF PAIN AND PERIL

Miss Emma Cole Says that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Saved Her Life and Made Her Well

How many lives of beautiful young girls have been sacrificed just as they were ripening into womanhood! How many irregularities or displacements have been developed at this important period, resulting in years of suffering!

Girls' modesty and oversensitiveness often puzzle their mothers and baffle physicians, because they withhold their confidence at this critical period.

A mother should come to her child's aid and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at this time prepare the system for the coming change and start the menstrual period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities.

Miss Emma Coleof Tullahoma, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I want to tell you that I am enjoying better health than I have for years, and I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"When fourteen years of age I suffered almost constant pain, and for two or three years I had soreness and pain in my side, headaches and was dizzy and nervous, and doctors all failed to help me.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking it my health began to improve rapidly, and I think it saved my life. I sincerely hope my experience will be a help to other girls who are passing from girlhood to womanhood, for I know your Compound will do as much for them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice ask her to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will receive free advice which will put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood.

MADE HIS ESCAPE FROM CAR WINDOW

Swindler Eludes Officer on His Way to Montreal---Robbed an English Widow.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13. — Edwin Clive, alias J. Jardine, alias A. Gilbert, a man about thirty years of age, who induced an English widow to sell her business in London and come to Montreal under promise of marriage, and then robbed her of $1,000 and $1,000 worth of jewelry, has escaped the custody of the police. He jumped from the window of a New York Central Railway train, half an hours ride from New York, while en route to Montreal, and has disappeared.

The man was arrested at Baltimore by Marshal Sumner on information circulated by Chief Detective Carpenter, who held the warrant for the man's arrest. Clive agreed to waive all extradition proceedings, and news to this effect was sent to Mr. Carpenter, with a request that he should send down an officer for the prisoner. Chief Carpenter being anxious to secure Clive, and thinking he might change his mind about voluntarily coming to Montreal, telegraphed to Marshal Sumner asking him to bring along his prisoner, guarantee being given for all expenses. Sumner started off with his man, who came willingly enough through Philadelphia. Twenty-third street station, Jersey City was reached at half-past five o'clock last evening, and he drove with his man across New York to the Grand Central station. They had dinner there, and left on the seven o'clock train en route for Montreal. Half an hour later the accused begged leave to go to the lavatory. Sumner walked along with him, and was in the act of putting his foot down to prevent the door being closed when Clive banged the door to and shot the bolt. The train was travelling at a rapid speed at the time, and Clive, opening the lavatory window leaped from it, and unless he was injured or killed himself in the jump, he has made good his escape. Sumner came direct to Montreal and reported his loss to Chief Carpenter.

Kennebeccasis Bay

"Knows he who tills this lonely field
To reap its scanty corn,
What mystic fruits his acres yield
At midnight and at morn?

In the long summer afternoon
The plain was full of ghosts,
I wandered up, I wandered down,
Beset by pensive h sts.'

Not the sheeted ghosts of the story books, bearing about with them the odors of the grave and the burial vault, but the ghosts which are summoned by memory or dream from a remembered or a storied past. There is nothing appalling about ghosts of this character; they come to us as friends, as enemies who are no longer able to injure us, or as characters with whom we have been made familiar by history or tradition. Such ghosts passed in review before Mr. Brownlow while waiting for Oliver Twist in a London prison yard.

"There were the faces of friends and foes, and of many that had been almost strangers; there were the faces of young and blooming girls that were now old women; there were faces that the grave had changed and closed upon, but which the mind, superior to its power, still dressed in their old freshness and beauty, carrying back the lustre of the eyes, the brightness of the smile, the beaming of the soul through its mask of clay, and whispering of beauty beyond the grave, changed but to be heightened, and taken from earth only to be set up as a light, to shed a soft and gentle glow upon the path to heaven."

I am told that there are several old gentlemen in St. John who, among their intimates are rather noted as ghost seeers. I have no doubt but that this is correct. As they stroll along Prince William street or take their siesta of a pleasant afternoon in King Square or the Old Burial ground, it would be singular if they did not sometimes encounter the shades of Champlain, La Tour or some of the lesser notables of a more recent date, and it is inconceivable that they should miss those of the absent friends and associates of their boyhood and youth.

I have myself met on Canterbury street the sedate and dignified shade of the founder of the Telegraph, the rotund shade of the founder of the Sun, the alert and nervous shade of the founder of the Daily News and the grave, patrician shade of the founder of the old Freeman. The shades of men of less importance in the history of the city and province I have also met, such as governors, senators, judges, clergymen, lawyers, actors, government officials, merchants, tradesmen, artizans, fakirs, hoboes and aldermen. And best of all, I have met the shades of good and fair women, who by the beauty of their characters, their charity and kindliness, carried sunshine with them wh rever they went, even into the grave.

Here on the shore of Kennebeccasis Bay the real ghost of the story teller used to walk, but in those more practical times it is only at rare intervals that the imagination can vouchsafe a glimpse of such intangible shadows. Sometimes in the twilight I imagine I see the canoe of the aborigine moving about near the shadowy shore of the island; sometimes I fancy I hear at their revels the merry sons and daughters of France who about a hundred and fifty years ago abode briefly on this shore of the bay; but dreams, dreams! I am too much given to dreams.

And there are other shadows; the shadows of those who dwelt or sojourned here three of four generations ago. And why should they not return? It was here they drank the sweet and bitter cup of life. It was here they knew and were known. They may not have made the wilderness to blossom as the rose, but they did their best, and it was here that their affections were centred.

"We have no title-deeds to house or lands;
Owners and ocupants of earlier dates
From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates."

White Head, K. Co., Oct. 14.

Just Common Sense and ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

will simplify many household difficulties, reduce your table expenses, and add several dishes to your daily menu without additional expense.

"Culinary Wrinkles" tells how to use Armour's Extract of Beef in the kitchen, at the chafing dish, and in the sick-room. Sent postpaid on receipt of name and address and a metal cap from a jar of Extract of Beef. Sold by druggists and grocers.

ARMOUR LIMITED, Toronto

You Can Be Cured ---of--- Dyspepsia

IF YOU TAKE

HERNER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Some of the best doctors have endorsed it. Price 35c. and $1.00. At ALL DRUGGISTS.

ANOTHER SCHEME TO BOOM

The Sale of Common and Weak Dyes.

Cheap-John Jewelry and Plated Ware.

For many years the Cheap-John jewelry and plated ware vendor pursued his calling in market places, at country and city fairs, and on the public highways. Today, owing to the business push of town and city five and ten cent stores, the gentleman referred to above has been driven out of sight and out of trade.

The false theory of "one dye for coloring animal and vegetable productions" (advanced by some package dye makers) having failed to deceive our women and girls, a feast is spread, consisting of Cheap-John jewelry and plated ware, which the ladies are asked to pay for in cash, and the sending of a few empty envelopes to prove that they have tried the weak and poor dyes. Do not forget the terms ladies; "you must first buy and use the common dyes, then ruin your good materials, and lastly, send on certain sums of money before the Cheap-John jewelry is yours."

Just a few warning words:—For easy, safe and profitable home dyeing, you need package dyes of a high standard, not crude and weak dyes bolstered up with Cheap-John jewelry and common plated ware, which can always be bought at any city or town bargain store for less money than you are asked to send to package dye manufacturers.

Kindly remember that DIAMOND DYES guarantee at all times perfect results and large profits when used in the home. The DIAMOND DYES are so pure, so easy to use, that a little child who can read the simple and plain directions, can dye as well as her mother. No plated brass or pewter ware in connection with DIAMOND DYES; they sell on their merits, and give joy and pleasure to all who use them. Do not allow any dealer to offer you a substitute for DIAMOND DYES. Always see that the name DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES is on every envelope.

TO RECOGNIZE FISHING ZONE

An Agreement With Canada Is Probable.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 14.—From instructions received from Secretary of the Treasury Shaw at Washington, Collector of the Port Brown has expressed the opinion that both the United States and Canada would recognize a fishing zone along the boundary line in mid-lake that would allow for the drifting of nets. Secretary Shaw refused to sustain the action of Collector of Customs Leach of Cleveland in seizing the fish tug Valiant of the Booth Company, when the captain of the boat protested that he was only pulling the nets that had been set on the American side and had drifted across the line. Collector Brown says that Captain Dunn, in command of the Canadian cruiser Vigilant which patrols the lake always allows the fishermen one mile in which to pull drifted nets provided the evidence of the nets having been set in Canadian waters is not too plain. The fishermen had decided that they would not attempt any more fishing until the matter was settled and they have been encouraged by Secretary Shaw's decision in their favor.

GOING TO SALMON RIVER

(St. Croix Courier).

Walter L. Grimmer, of the firm of Grimmer Bros., left on Monday morning for Salmon River Mills, near Grand Falls, N. B., where he has accepted employment. Robert Anderson, the well-known lumberman of Lawrence station, has accepted contracts there under John E. Moore, of St. John, and, in connection, will conduct a large general store. Mr. Grimmer will have charge of the store and a general oversight of the business. He will retain his interest in the firm of Grimmer Bros., whose business will be conducted by the other member, H. M. Grimmer. Mr. Anderson will also conduct his usual lumbering operations on the Magaguadavic and will retain his residence at Lawrence.

A little charity to the living is worth a wagonload of flowers to the dead.

In the World of Labor.

Mail advices reaching England give a startling picture of the condition under which imported Chinese laborers are forced to work in the gold mines of the Transvaal. There are now 48,000 coolies employed in the mines. They are housed in compounds, where they are in reality prisoners. Every infraction of regulations or failure to turn out the allotted amount of work is visited with severe punishment.

The International Union of Bridgemen and Structural Iron workers of America in convention at Philadelphia has given indorsement to the strike against the American Bridge Company.

Wisconsin and Minnesota farmers have formed unions, and will affiliate with the Chicago labor unions through the American Federation of Labor, if the local labor leaders can bring about a proposed alliance for offensive and defensive purposes.

It is announced that the International Typographical Union has secured the signatures of all the proprietors of job printing offices in San Diego, Cal., to an agreement for an eight-hour day, beginning January 1.

The Victorian (Australia) Anti-Sweating League has discovered that a number of girls who are good shorthand writers and smart typists were receiving a average wage of only 8s. 6d. a week. The League is approaching other organizations with a view of action being taken to assist the girls to obtain reasonable wages.

The Coastal Operative Butchers and Slaughtermen's Union, in West Australia, intends to make an effort to resuscitate the one-time powerful Goldfield Butchers' Union, which was killed by an adverse award of the Arbitration Court.

For alleged violation of an injunction a Wilkesbarre, Pa., judge sentenced the Wyoming Valley Trades Council to pay a $500 fine and John J. Casey, the business agent for the council, $250.

The Terre Haute Bartenders' Union has a rule that any member offering to a customer cigars not bearing the label unless they are especially called for shall be fined.

Under the Victorian (Australia) Wages Board system, employes must not be paid any part of a wage in merchandise.

The Chicago union freight handlers have voted to accept the old wage scale and conditions which have prevailed for two years, and agreements to that effect were made with nineteen railroads against which strikes have been threatened for the past few days.

Iowa's labor commissioner reports that the more proficient workmen in the organized trades in that State receive about 35 per cent. more than the minimum scale.

The convention of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International opened at Kansas City, October 2.

Brewers of the Northwest Brewery Association and the striking brewery workers of Seattle have reached a settlement of their differences.

Paperhangers and employers of Birmingham (Ala.) have closed a contract for two years.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has adopted an amendment to the constitution providing for district councils.

Methodist Episcopal ministers of Pittsburg and vicinity have just completed plans for a closer affiliation between the churches and the working men.

United Mine Workers of District 15, in session at Pueblo (Col.) changed their headquarters to Colorado Springs. The change was effective Oct. 1.

Fruit teamsters in San Francisco have secured a new scale.

The inmates of the New Jersey State prison have stopped making mail bags, because of the law prohibiting the use of convict labor on government contracts. A Trenton factory, employing 100 persons, has taken up the work.

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers has adopted resolutions calling upon the members to aid employing printers to fight the demands for an eight-hour day.

The employing painters of Philadelphia (Pa.) have asked for an injunction to prevent a sympathetic strike of mechanics employed on operations with the dissatisfied journeymen painters.

The Anthracite coal workers declare that they will not, under any consideration, grant the demand of the mine workers for an eight-hour day, and that they propose to agree only that the present agreement shall be continued.

Electrical workers of Hazelton (Pa.) are on strike.

The situation in the Dombrovo coal district of Russian Poland and the Donetz coal district in southern Russia, where the miners have been on strike for several months, is said to be growing serious.

The labor troubles resulting from the strike of the Berlin electrical workers still continue. It is stated that the weaving industry will be the next involved. It is stated that a number of workers have presented demands to their employers and given them one week to answer. It is unofficially stated that the employers in their reply will refuse the workers' demands and that a lockout involving 20,000 persons will be the result. Discontent is spreading among the Saxon textile workers.

British advices put the number of working days lost by strikers in the United Kingdom last year below any on record. There were fewer and smaller disputes than ever before. Less than one per cent of the industrial population participated in strikes. Even these lost 1,450,000 days but that was small compared with 3,125,000 for each of the four previous years.

The three principal planks of the A. F. L. platform are: 1. Compulsory education. 2. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum. 3. A legal workday of not more than eight hours.

A delegation of members of the Philadelphia, Pa., Master Plumbers' Association recently called on Director Martin of the Department of Health to urge that he favor the project to license journeymen plumbers, as is done with master plumbers.

Steps were taken by the Columbus, O., Trades and Labor Assembly to attempt the impeachment of Superior Judge Howard Ferris of Cincinnati on account of his order restraining the Iron Moulder's Union from soliciting persons to join the union. The assembly instructed its legislative committee to at once employ counsel to prepare the impeachment case.

The National Letter Carriers' Association, in convention at Portland, Or., declared against affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

In Victoria, Australia, all furniture, whether imported or manufactured, must be stamped with the maker's name and address, and such stamp must indicate whether the furniture was made by European or Chinese labor.

Lawyers, barristers, or agents, are not allowed to plead in the Victorian (Australia) Courts of Industrial Appeal without the consent of both the contending parties in any industrial dispute.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific won the prize, a silver loving cup, as the best-appearing union in the Labor Day parade at San Francisco. The Garment Cutters, Laundry Workers and Machine Blacksmiths received honorable mention.

Since the Factories and Shops Act came into force in Victoria, Australia, in 1886, the factories have increased in number from 1949 to 4436, and the number of persons employed therein from 39,506 to 61,977 during the same period.

A movement to do away with high-priced labor by women is said to have been undertaken by the Elgin National Watch Comptny. During the last six months it has been noticed that when women leave or are discharged their places have been taken by men.

"What Are Piles?" You May Ask

AND WHY ARE THEY ALWAYS RELIEVED AND CURED BY THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The itching, burning sensations of piles or hemorrhoids, the feelings of uneasiness and discomfort, and the loss of blood, are familiar to many who may not know the name or nature of their ailment.

Piles are small tumors, which form at the opening of the rectum, and are described as itching, bleeding or protruding, according to the symptom that is most prominent.

The cause of greatest suffering is the intense itching, while the greatest danger arises from loss of blood. You can scarcely imagine one in greater misery than the victim of a severe case of piles.

By reason of its remarkably soothing effect Dr. Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief from the dreadful itching. It heals the ulcers, stops the loss of blood and makes a thorough cure of this obstinate and loathsome disease.

The old idea of a surgical operation, with all the risk, as the only cure for piles, has given way before the extraordinary success of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has demonstrated its power in thousands of cases where operations had failed.

Mr. John W. McLeod, carpenter, Tarbotvale, N. S., writes: "I was so bad with protruding piles that I was confined to my bed unable to move without the greatest pain and obliged to lie on my face, As the trouble affected my whole system, I was soon brought to realize the seriousness of my condition and thought no person ever suffered as I did.

"The doctor pronounced my ailment protruding piles, and gave me an ointment which did me no good, not even affording temporary relief. I then went to a specialist, who gave me a different kind of ointment, but it did me no more good than so much snow.

"A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the first application brought relief. By the use of one box I was completely cured and have not had a trace of the old trouble since. I was exposed to all sorts of bad weather last fall and spent the winter in the woods as foreman for the Victoria Gypsum Co., and have had no indication of piles."

Do not make the mistake of dropping this treatment as soon as the itching stops. Make the cure lasting by persistent use. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Pure Starch helps to preserve linen & delicate fabrics. Colman's Starch is a pure Starch.

See that Colman's Name and the Bull's Head are on the box.

COLMAN'S STARCH

Large sample free on request from your grocer or from Frank Magor & Co., 403 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

ON APPLICATION TO

E. A. SMITH, 10 Water Street, St. John

Corked or Tin Capped

Strictly a Family Beverage

Budweiser

"King of Bottled Beers"

130,388,520 Bottles of Budweiser Consumed in 1904

More than three-fifths of this amount used in the homes. This fact marks the decline of strong alcoholic drinks, and is the greatest step in the direction of true temperance.

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St. Louis, U. S. A.

Orders Promptly Filled by

M. A. Finn, Distributor, St. John, N. B.