PURITY FLOUR

And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."



"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

"More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



Gold Dust Saves Time

"If time is money" GOLD DUST is surely a money-saver. What is the use of trying to wash dishes 1095 times a year without

Gold Dust Washing Powder

when it will cut your labors right in two?
The GOLD DUST way is the right way and should have the right-of-way over all other cleaners.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning woodwork, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

ENGLISH SMALL INVESTOR SENDING ACROSS THE OCEAN

(N. Y. Journal of Commerce)

Representatives of banking houses and agencies doing an international investment business confirmed the reports of an increase of inquires and correspondence from English investors looking to the placing of their spare funds in American securities in the event of the passage of the budget. The movement, which so far does not appear to have materialized to any degree, is not so much shown by trust companies and large financial corporations as by private individual investors, people of moderate means; men of the professional classes whose incomes depend upon their continuous earnings and who fear that the proposed additional income tax may seriously incommode them and limit their freedom in family expenditure.

"This is the class," said the representative of an Anglo-American bank, "which living on an average income of £2,000 to £3,000, a& sum representing more in England than $10,000 or $15,000 income in America, will be hardest hit by the increased income tax, as it will affect so many dependent on them. A period of confusion seems to be ahead in England that will probably affect the home investments. These investors of savings are consequently looking round to see where they can find investments securing them better interest with reasonable security. The present crisis has been a stimulant in directing their attention to the American field of investment and may lead to an increased taking of non-speculative bonds. It has overcome the timidity of the average English investor regarding American securities. This was only the natural consequence of the shocks which the European holder of American stocks has experienced in the past. But the essential soundness of this country's resources is now better recognized and these individual investors are coming to believe that they might with advantage place their surplus earnings in American securities which would give them at least 1 per cent more interest than their home government, municipal or railway funds with little risk."

"There is a good field of safe bonds, yielding from 4 to 4 1-2 per cent," said another agent of a Canadian bank, to The Journal of Commerce "which are likely to be attractive in an increasing degree to the English investor. He is perplexed and perhaps frightened by the prospects of the new legislation and we have received quite a few inquiries on the subject of placing investments here. They want to keep their interest intact, as far as possible. If they did not draw their income from their investments here—since they would be compelled to make a sworn statement of the amount so received as income—they might reinvest their dividends and thus lay up a reserve fund which would accumulate without any diminution due to taxation. The steady industrial improvement since the panic has been noted, and whatever controversy has been going on here over an income tax and other forms of property taxation, legislation is not likely to show any radical change for some years to come."

One of the heads of a large trust company on William street, while agreeing that some such movement was probable, stated that his company had so far not received sufficient indications to warrant the assumption. The representative of another international house thought there was a movement of the kind going on, as it had been for a long time, the investment in bonds being on the increase as the foreign investor became familiar with the less known properties. The only tax to which foreign investments were liable was the inheritance tax.

The inquisitorial nature of the form that must be signed by the English income tax payer was the point on which the manager of a bank with large connections in Great Britain, North and South America and Australia laid much emphasis. "I do not see," he said, "how any one drawing an income from investments on this side could expect to evade the declarations he is required to make under the severe penalties of the English law."

HAPPY THOUGHT.

Mrs. Landlady—Wishbone, Mr. Skin?
Mr. Skin—No; wish meat, madam!

Everybody Admires a Beautiful Complexion.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream

OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

An Indispensable and Delightful Toilet Requisite for Fashionable Women.



A daily necessity for the ladies' toilet whether at home or while traveling. It protects the skin from injurious effects of the elements, gives a wonderfully effective beauty to the complexion. It is a perfect non-greasy Toilet Cream and positively will not cause or encourage the growth of hair which all ladies should guard against when selecting a toilet preparation. When dancing, bowling or other exertions heat the skin, it prevents a greasy appearance.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream has been highly recommended by physicians, actresses, singers and women of fashion for over half a century and cannot be surpassed when preparing for daily or evening attire.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream cures Skin Diseases and relieves Sunburn, Removes Tan, Pimples, Blackheads, Moth Patches, Rash, Freckles and Vulgar Redness, Yellow and Muddy Skin, giving a delicately clear and refined complexion which every woman desires.
No. 11 For sale by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Ferd. T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones Street, New York.

POOR AND WRETCHED OF NEW YORK TENEMENTS OWE GILDER MUCH

An Appreciation of the Late Editor of the Century—A Man Who Did Great Good For Many People

(The New York Evening Post.)

Not often is the nation called upon to mourn a truer patriot than Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine since its organization in 1881, poet, author and publicist who died on Nov. 18; not often has it been better served by one whose career was that of letters. For the inspiration of his pen was the desire not only to better the administration of the state, but the lot of every individual. So it has been that every civic movement of importance in New York city has turned instinctively to Mr. Gilder for encouragement, certain of his approval. The frail, delicate physique was lashed from one public service to another by the same dauntless spirit which, at seventeen, had made him a cannoneer at Gettysburg amid the hardships of a campaign that overcame many a stouter body—and always with a modesty so great that to far too many people the splendid character of the service required was quite unknown.

Not however, to those who had followed or participated in the battle for a better and worthier New York. They know that Mr. Gilder took up the cause of the poor unasked, because his heart cried out against the conditions in which the poor lived and live; they know that in the work of the Gilder Tenement House Commission he set himself a monument of which any man might be proud. To his initiative and leadership more than to that of any other one man the three millions who live in New York's tenement houses owe the reforms which, as Jacob A. Riis has well said, 'tore down a hundred "dens of death" and gave the poor tenants' children playgrounds where before they had only the street and gutter; it was Richard Watson Gilder 'who opened small parks and recreation piers, who compelled the building of new schools, who shaped the laws who made the tenant safe against the horrid peril of midnight fires'; thanks to him there were saved each year more than 12,000 baby lives. Yet great as this civic achievement was, the sum total of his many hundred others is even greater. In campaign after campaign for city righteousness he would take assignment after assignment to East Side meetings, often speaking in the open fairly at the risk of his life, and always with complete self-abnegation.

The same kindliness and the same devotion to the highest ideals, the same simple modesty, characterized Mr. Gilder, the editor. The inspiration for those poems, lyrical and epigrammatic, for which as a writer he will be chiefly remembered, came largely from his public service. Through all the exacting cares of so full a life he ever heard comforting melodies and wedded his activities in rhyme. If he never reached the uttermost poetical heights, he had the rare faculty of expressing popular emotion in graceful form. At dedications and other large public ceremonies his grace and tact rarely, if ever, failed him. In his collected verse, published only the other day, his poems of patriotism and civic duty are brought together and printed in capitals to correspond in type to the clear-cut style of the lines—as if they were meant to be cut in stone. Here, at times, this sterling poet attained a gravity unique in American letters. Who now, we may ask, shall inscribe Mr. Gilder's own character in fit and measured verse? In his sonnet to him William Watson has just—alas! in vain—urged Mr. Gilder to

> Still sing with note sincere
> And English pure as English air hath heard.
> And so, through all the fops of style misuse
> Our great brave language—tricking out with beads
> This noble vesture that no trippery needs—
> Help still to save, while Time around him strews
> Old shards of empire, and much dust of creeds,
> The honor and the glory of the Muse.

But the greatest usefulness of lives like this is, after all, their message to the world, that, for all its shortcomings, in its finest citizenship America remains a land of lofty ideals. There could be no more fitting time than this moment of the exposure of the unspeakable baseness of the Sugar Trust's corruption, to recall to the country, through the story of Mr. Gilder's life, where the true human values really lie. Mr. Gilder owned no palace on Fifth Avenue; he had acquired no great means, and, in this 'get-rich-quick' age, he had never thought to cheat and bribe and steal his way to the proud position of a multi-millionaire patron of the arts and sciences. It never occurred to his simple mind that greatness lay that way; that to serve one's country one should debauch its employes, and filch from its revenues. He never deemed it desirable to purchase the highest legal talent to tell him how to circumvent the laws. And, so he lived, instead of a life of luxury and commercial power, one that made him justly respected and cherished of all whose opinions were worth having. The friendship of every one bravely devoted to higher things was his, and rarely has any single New Yorker been beloved in as many places and circles. As it was said of Lecky, his was an extraordinary combination of gentleness and strength — the gentleness of righteousness, the strength of the unselfish poet.

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM

"Let's see? Didn't your house start in on the co-operative system last year?" was asked of the hardware drummer after he had told his latest story.

"Yes, it did," was thereply.

"I thaught you said something about it when you were here last. I see by the papers that Shonts says all manufacturers and merchants umst adopt the idea."

"Yes he says so."

'It would bring employer and employe closer together."

"Yes it would."

"And give the latter something to look forward to beyondhis weekly wage or salary."

"Just so."

"How did it work in the case of your house."

"Fine—Fine."

"How much of a dividend did you get when things were figured up?"

"Not ablamed cent."

"Hey—What! I am speaking of the co-operative system, you know."

"And so am I. You divide up the profits or the loss with the boss. After he had finished his new mansion, taken a trip to Europe and bought three automobiles there was a loss of ten thousand dollars to be divided up among us, and that's the reason I can't afford a fifteen-cent cement patch on that shoe."

Recommended As An Ideal Remedy



W. S. BOND, ESQ.

Lloydtown, Ont., March 19th, 1909.

"For some years I have been greatly troubled with headaches and indigestion, brought on by stomach disorders, constipation and biliousness. I had tried many remedies with only indifferent success, until "Fruit-a-tives" came to my notice. Being a general storekeeper, I was selling a good many "Fruit-a-tives" to my customers and, remarking how pleased they were with the results obtained from using "Fruit-a-tives," I decided to try them and, I might say, the effects were almost magical. Headaches and biliousness disappeared and today I recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to my customers as 'An ideal remedy.'

"I might also add that about three years ago I was laid up with LUMBAGO AND SCIATICA—couldn't get out of bed or lift one foot over the other. A good treatment of Fruit-a-tives" cured me of these pains and banished the Sciatica and Lumbago so that today I am as well as ever and can lift anything necessary."

(Signed) W. S. BOYD.

EFFECT OF KNOX NOTE IN TROUBLE IN NICARAGUA

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 2—There is rejoicing today in the ranks of the Nicaraguan insurrectionary party and corresponding gloom among those who have been friends of President Zelaya over the ultimatum handed down yesterday by the United States to the Nicaraguan government in the note which accompanied the passports delivered by Secretary of State Knox to Felipe Rodriguez, charge d'affaires of the Nicaraguan legation.

The strength of the note and its personal tone are the subjects of comment in diplomatic circles. It is generally recognized that the United States has decided the time has come to put an end to further attacks on American life and interests in Central America.

The far reaching effect of the note is a matter of especial comment. The fact that President Zelaya is apparently to be held responsible for the murder, so-called, of the two Americans, Groce and Cannon, and that the note intimates that Zelaya is the culprit, put a sting to the entire matter. Much interest is shown in the next step of the United States government.

Concealed in the vigorous but carefully prepared note dictated by Secretary Knox, is a warning to the Central American republics that they must behave like other republics in the western hemisphere. This indirect announcement that the United States intends to see that the families of western republics live harmoniously, is believed by diplomats to be epochal. The Monroe doctrine has attained a new dignity.

Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 2—Bound for the Philadelphia navy yard, from which marines are to be sent presumably to Nicaragua on the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, a detachment of about fifty marines of the Pensacola navy yard were mobilized at midnight. The departure of the detachment followed the receipt of hurry orders from Washington.

HYMN WRITER'S DEATH

The funeral of William Dexter Smith, writer of famous old songs, dramatic and musical critic, special writer and lover of nature, who died Sunday evening at the age of 71, was held on Tuesday from the residence of his brother, Frank G. Smith, at 519 Washington street, Brookline, and was attended by many friends and associates.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr A Z Conrad of the Park street church Boston. Mr. Smith's song, 'No Cross,' No Crown." was sung at the services by the Beethoven quartette, and also the hymns "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Eternal Ages" There were many floral tributes. The burial was at the family lot at Mt. Hope cemetery.



When women have backache they often attribute their suffering to other disorders and do not realize that the kidneys are diseased.

Neglect usually means the development of Bright's disease.

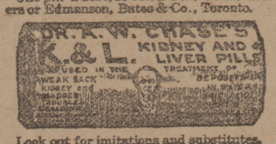
You know how dreadfully painful and fatal that is.

There is quick relief from backache and thorough cure for kidney disease in the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney & Liver Pills

This medicine has a truly wonderful record of cures and is known in nearly every home as the most effective treatment obtainable for liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, backache and kidney disease.

One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Look out for imitations and substitutes.

ST. JOHN CITY AND ITS GREAT ADVANTAGES

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—We talk and hear a great deal of the vast West, and the truth about it is told; but we have an account of the new territory almost forgotten—themany advantages of our own magnificent country, and in stating this we are not in the least exaggerating the possibilities of our own province. We will take the capabilities of our own port, so long comparatively unknown, as of much importance to the general outside world. Where can a better chance offer for the greatest benefit of all that pertains to shipping and its varied interests? None better can be found for unbroken continuous operation. The one particular advantage over all other situations on the Atlantic coast for vessels entering at all seasons of the year is the fact that it never can be a block to commerce entering on account of ice formation, and the fact that we receive so many American cars in winter over the railways entering St. John is no doubt partly attributable to the condition of no ice being met at any time. As a railway terminal site the valley of the Great Marsh with its already well known road and race track, no other portion of Canada presents such a fortunate piece of level land so appropriately located for railway facilities as this unique entrance will afford for any city, its extensive range of three or four miles affording as many terminals of railways as the harbor directly in front can give for all the shipping interests that may ever enter the now famed and noted free-of-ice Bay of Fundy—and thus will steam and rail develop into such an important growth in the near future that the old-time cry of the "Liverpool of America," will be positively realized.

As a port of call for accommodation of all kinds of shipping, Courtenay Bay when enclosed by a central breakwater between the Island and Red Head would be as safe a harbor as Plymouth or Falmouth, Eng., where the old-time designation for ships is always the rule for the safest ports in England. This idea of course is looking ahead, but the site and position would allow of a similar improvement as that at Plymouth, the island of Mount Edgecombe being equivalent to Partridge Island on our own sea-front, and thus would the only sure ice-free port become the most popular on the Atlantic for call for orders, a most important item when reckoned with for time-saving. So much for the great value of the harbor of St. John.

As no doubt the world outside is waiting to know more of our location as a city we may now look about us and see what other advantages we possess. Back of our city and running through it lies a river with confluents so near of such splendid area as to be considered the very best the world offers, and which when we expand and enlarge in population will be the rendezvous of the greatest yachting concourse of wealthy people on this side of the ocean, as where the really true facilities and climatic conditions prevail there will the public flock and enjoy it. In the broad expanse of the Grand Bay right on the river and adjacent to the city is a sheet of water European countries would pay millions to possess and the great and marvelous lake-like clear water and islands of the Kennebeccasis adjoining is a property that in the future will be prized as the very best on this continent for summer tourists. And this is not in the slightest extravagant, as the fact will ever remain that it is one of the choicest affording general pleasure in all that pertains to water and shore scenery and the intended enjoyments of the rich to sojourn there in villas of their own with their yachts at their doors in four months of our bracing air and sunny clime.

As a yachting point of pre-eminent possibilities beyond any other situation in Canada, Millidgeville, presents every attraction the yachting enthusiast could desire—broad water for free sailing, charming islands for biovaucks and social entertaining, and in the near future to forward such a condition, the proposed car track will probably be a success beyond the most sanguine expectations, as being so near the city of a few minutes' ride to be brought so soon into nature's broad expanse of crystal waters, cosy retreat and the wild wood's perfume will be readily embraced by every citizen desiring the benefits such an opportunity discovers. Outside of the priviledged yachting parties there is always the steam ferry to Summerville as an ideal summer spot facing south and a retreat of rest and health for the weary, everyday worker for a short vacation.

Here have we then near our own firesides every possibility of the very best inducements generous nature offers for a people's benefit. As to all having a share of pleasure of the world's bounty in our delectable and magnificent province, where else on the earth's surface can the poor man, the rich man, or the millionaire find such a galaxy of people of various tastes and dispositions to be enjoyed by the whole? The automobile, of course, is the requisite for the wealthy, and the trip along the St. John river to as far as Grand Falls is one of such constant varying beautiful scenery as to satisfy the most exacting or artistic taste. For our ordinary workers and business people no more enchanting and pleasurable drive can be discovered than that starting from the marsh and going to Gondola Point, an exquisite corner of Elysian pleasure, crossing over by the ferry, driving down midway the mountain crests of Clifton to the other dreamy resort of summer land called Summerville, and again joining the ferry on the broad waters of Kennebeccasis Bay to your home-coming, and thus making a round trip, and where can be found a carriage or auto drive on earth to match it for its wealth of balmy air and placid waters, overhanging cliff scenery, festooned by cedars and lichens of many hues—Nowhere else, so near home, can so many pleasurable combinations be found to satisfy nature's most ecstatic admirer.

To the sporting world we are already well known to possess the best that offers for all who desire it in moderation without extremes of heat or cold and with a certainty of securing a fair bag.

When our trout-lake fishing law is revised that all may participate in the simple and pleasant outing such a diversion supplies we shall possess the ideal country for all who love sport in reason. In the near past all is free to all humanity. A governing body can only become popular by looking after the interests of all, and it it hoped that at the next session of our local house, this simple single drawback to tourists remaining with us will be remedied.

J. S. CLIMO.

An article in the Manchester (N. H.) Daily Mirror states that "Pat" Harrington the boy singer who was very popular at the Nickel some months ago, was stopped from singing in that city on account of a law which prevented from performing in public any person under 14 years of age.

LITERARY NOTE.

A writer uses all his ideas in short stories. When his ideas fail he can't write any more short stories so he writes a novel.—Kansas City Times.



Musk Ox-Robes

We have purchased all the Musk Ox-Pelts sold on the London Market this year.

We have had the exclusive lot tanned to perfection and the Tanner declares they are the best specimens he ever cured.

The fur is a deep brown-black except the small buff colored center and every well kept robe will increase in value every year.

We have them in all sizes suitable for sleighs, automobiles, pony sleighs, or any kind of vehicle and they can be used as floor rugs.

The prices range from $100 to $250 and will be worth twice that amount in a few years time.

This will be your only chance to purchase a genuine Musk Ox Robe for some years to come, as the law now forbids the killing of the animal and we control the whole output, which will be disposed of this season.

Write us today. Your inquiry will receive our personal attention and we will explain to you our plan by which you can see the robe before paying for it.

Lamontagne Limited

BALMORAL BLOCK, - MONTREAL
Makers of High Class HARNESS, TRUNKS, BAGS, Etc.

GASOLINE VS. ALCOHOL

Conclusion Reached After 2,000 Tests As Engine Fuels

A gallon of denatured alcohol can be made to do the same amount of work in an engine as a gallon of gasoline; moreover, the alcohol does not produce smoke and is less liable to yield obnoxious odors, but the lower price of gasoline makes it the cheaper fuel. These conclusions, based on the results of 2,000 comparative tests of the two substances as engine fuels, are given in Bulletin 392 of the United States Geological Survey.

R. M. Strong, the author of the bulletin, briefly describes the tests but discusses the more important results at some length. The tests formed part of the investigation of fuels now being carried on by the survey. To determine the relative efficiency and economy of gasoline it was compared with denatured alcohol. In this comparison not only the heating values of the two fuels but their adaptability to engine use and the effects of variations in fuel quality and in the principal operating conditions—such as load, fuel supply and time of ignition—were carefully studied. Tests were made with gasoline and alcohol in the same engine and repeated in other engines of approximately the same size (10 and 15 horsepower) and the same piston speed, with different degrees of comparison, different methods of governing and different combustion.

Mr. Strong states that almost any engine with a well-designed carburetor will run as well with alcohol as with gasoline, except for a difference in case of starting and in certainty of operation at low speeds. By using alcohol in an alcohol engine with a high degree of compression the fuel-consumption rate in gallons per horsepower hour can be made practically the same as for gasoline in a gasoline engine of the same size and speed. An alcohol engine with the maximum compression for alcohol will have 30 per cent. more available horsepower than a gasoline engine of the same size, stroke and speed, and the weight per horsepower may be less.

Tests with mixtures of gasoline and alcohol showed no gain in efficiency over gasoline or alcohol alone. Diluting gasoline with water did not affect fuel economy. With alcohol the case was different, but with dilution up to 80 per cent. alcohol the effect was so slight that 80 per cent alcohol is a cheaper fuel than 90 per cent, if it can be had for 15 per cent less.

In regard to general cleanliness, such as absence of smoke and disagreeable odor, Mr. Strong says that alcohol has many advantages over gasoline or kerosene as a fuel. The exhaust from an alcohol engine is never clouded with black or grayish smoke, as is the exhaust of a gasoline or kerosene engine when the combustion of the fuel is incomplete, and it is seldom, if ever, clouded with bluish smoke when a cylinder oil of too low a fire test is used or an excessive amount supplied. The odor of denatured alcohol and the exhaust gases from an alcohol engine are also not likely to be as obnoxious as the odor of gasoline and its products of combustion.

EXCELLENT ADDRESS BEFORE CANADIAN CLUB AT OTTAWA

What was generally conceded to be the most eloquent address yet delivered before the Ottawa Canadian Club was given Saturday by R. C. Smith, K. C., of Montreal. The attendance was most representative and was distinguished by the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Hon. M. Templeman, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Charles Murphy and Sir Richard Cartwright. The Chinese Consul-General was also present.

Mr. Smith concluded his delightful address with a fine peroration as follows:—

"We hear continually that we are too great to be a colony. They speak of our trans-continental railroads, of our canals free of tolls, of our boundless and prolific west, and they say we are too great to be a colony. They speak of our mineral wealth, only just touched; they speak of all those other great interests that mean national power and resources, and they say: We are far too great to be a colony. Too great to be a colony? Are we too mean, then, to take some little share of the responsibility in order that we may have some share in the glory of the empire? I read, night before last, that the naval programme was the product of Jingoism. No, it was the product of this idea, that if we are to aspire to grow out of the colony period or stage, if we are to aspire to national greatness within the empire, we must be prepared to assume some of the responsibility and it will not do for us to say that reason is better than force, therefore reason will be our defence, for the world is not ready to be governed by reason. We must co-operate, moderately, if you will, but we must co-operate manfully in the development of those elements of of physical force which the nations most highly civilized and of most pacific intent still regard as a necessary reserve equipment for the repression of wrong, for the defence of the truth and for the conservation of their National honor.

"It is only the morning of our day — but it is the morning. No dream of our probable destiny can be too roseate if we are true to ourselves and true to each other, and united to promote those principles which exalt a nation. It is only the morning in the development of our natural resources, but even today we measure the few years before in this country we shall be able to far more than suply the whole Empire. It is only the morning of the development of those other great resources that mean national strength and power. Too great to be a colony if you will, but not too great to be a grand Empire, a grand Dominion in still a grander Empire, that through the long centures worked out and gave the world the unspeakable blessing of constitutional freedom, that has generously used her vast colonizing power, first to grant, to teach and to defend the true principles of self-government, that great nation whose mighty power stands today for truth and principle, for righteousness and justice, and for the prozress of this race towards that higher civilization that is to be."

An extraordinary outburst of applause followed the conclusion of the address.

Ironing may be made easy by several thicknesses of newspaper, instead of cloth, being used when pressing. This prevents the shiny appearance which often follows the use of a damp cloth. Using a newspaper when pressing tucks in dress skirts instead of cloth will render the iron much easier in use.

$3.50 RECEIPT CURES WEAK MEN--FREE

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have it Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or, the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a palin, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4906 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

PILES CURED at HOME

by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 286 Windsor, Ont.