BENTLEY WARMLY RECEIVED BY LIBERALS OF LANCASTER

Fairville Meeting Held Last Night Was Never Excelled Either in Point of Number or Enthusiasm—Fighting Speeches By Candidate and Party Speakers, Arouse Much Applause

The enthusiastic reception accorded to A. F. Bentley, the Liberal candidate, as he rose to make his first speech of the campaign, in the Orange hall, Fairville, last evening, left no room for doubt that the Liberal electors of Fairville are with him to a man. Cheer after cheer rent the air, the large audience springing to their feet and making the rafters ring again. It was an ovation of which a veteran in political fights might well be proud.

In the clear and convincing speech which he delivered, Mr. Bentley showed that the confidence the electors placed in him as their standard bearer had not been misplaced. His appeal to the Liberals to keep the county true to its seventeen years record as a Liberal stronghold was cheered to the echo. He made a convincing exposure of the Hazen road act born of his knowledge of conditions in the country, and when he closed his address with an appeal for support he recived another ovation. As a candidate previously unknown to many of the electors, the scene was a striking tribute to him, and makes his triumph assured in the coming contest.

E. H. McAlpine was in excellent form and, apart from his practical and forcible exposure of Conservative methods, again and again sent the audience into roars of laughter at the expense of the Conservative government of New Brunswick.

James Lowell, M. P. P., gave a masterly exposure of the road act as applied to St. John and when he exposed the methods of the Conservative candidate at Musquash who, he said, was offering to appoint men to spend $300 on the roads over the head of the board, the audience cheered again and again.

A. B. Copp, M. P. P., was the last speaker, and treated the electors to an eloquent and practical address, in which he exposed the shortcomings of the government and pointed out their long record of broken promises. He dealt in particular with Hon. J. K. Flemming's claims that the government had a surplus and by quotations from the synoptic reports showed the fallacy of his statements.

The meeting was not concluded until past 11.30 p. m., but the hall was filled to the close.

W. F. Barnhill presided, and the hall was crowded. It was declared to be the best political meeting ever held in Fairville.

The candidate was received with round after round of applause. When he got a chance to speak he thanked the audience for their hearty reception and said it was the first time he had ever been on a political platform. The Standard had said he was a very obscure man and he had tried to remedy this as far as he could, but Mr. Hazen's determination to bring on the election so promptly had made him unable to meet as many of the electors as he could have wished.

Some papers and people had tried to belittle the issues of the campaign but evidently enough the government did not entertain any such ideas, as they had put their best orators in the field. "I think you will agree with me that the contest is an important one from a Liberal standpoint. The party has held the county for seventeen years and means to hold it a while longer." (Loud cheers and cries of "we will, too.")

Mr. Bentley then turned to the question of the highway act. The problem of maintaining good roads in New Brunswick had always been a serious one for the government. The reason the late government was defeated was because the people were dissatisfied with the condition of the highways. Mr. Hazen had promised, before he assumed power, that he would provide a good workable highway act. The people of St. John county were not anxious for a new law here, because they already had one which gave every satisfaction. The representatives of the county had asked in vain that the act should not apply to St. John county and the speaker charged the present condition of the roads was due to the new act. He took issue with the statement made at Wednesday night's meeting that the roads had never been better in the last twenty-five years. He had been through the parish of Musquash and he found the universal verdict there was that the roads had never been in a worse condition. (Applause.)

He would, he continued, give the audience a little bit of his personal experience in this connection. Last April he had been compelled to use a piece of road three miles long to haul lumber on. It was not a great time before the road became practically impassable. He appealed time and again to the government commissioner to have the road attended to but unsuccessfully. At length, as he had to get the lumber moved, he was compelled at his own expense to haul brush and rocks to fill in the quagmires and mudholes. Mr. Mosher was quite well aware of this and indeed had profited by his (Mr. Bentley's) work.

The Liberal nominee went on to ask the audience if they had seen anything in the Hazen administration which made them come to the conclusion to mark their ballots different from what they did two years ago. (Cries of "No, no no.")

Mr. Bentley went on to speak of the manner of appointing the road boards which, he contended, did not show any great appreciation by Mr. Hazen of the intelligence of the electors. Then again, under the new law, every man had the privilege of working out the whole of his road taxes by statute labor. Under the old conditions the road boards knew exactly where they were as regards finances. They knew just how much money they could get from the assessment and how much the government grant would amount to and they could regulate the expenditure of money on bridges, etc., to suit their income.

A statement made by Mr. Mosher at Wednesday's meeting was that there was ample money for the roads and that the reason work was not done was that some of the boards were unfriendly to the government. He did not know what the state of affairs in the county would be if an election had not come up which compelled the government to squeeze out $500 to the parishes. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Bentley said he was proud to appeal for their votes on Liberal grounds. (Applause.) He had watched the Liberal administration both in local and federal affairs and he had come to the conclusion that the country had made greater progress since 1896 than had been the case in all its previous history. (Loud applause.) He went on to speak of the reception which he had met with in the county while traveling with Mr. Lowell and expressed the confidence he felt that he would be elected on the 20th inst. (Applause.) In which case he pledged himself that he would devote the utmost of his powers towards striving to give them good representation.

As Mr. Bentley resumed his seat the audience broke into round after round of hearty cheering and it was evident from the enthusiasm displayed that the Liberals of Fairville will give Mr. Bentley a grand vote.

E. H. McAlpine followed in a fine fighting speech. He referred to the warm reception Liberal candidates always met with in Fairville. They had, he said, on the platform with them, Mr. Lowell, who was a whole team in himself. (Loud applause.) The speaker referred to Wednesday night's meeting at which Hon. Mr. Maxwell had made some statements. He questioned the truth of these and was inclined to believe that Mr. Maxwell did not know how to tell the truth at all. He was the same man who, when he was in the city council of St. John,handed over the contract for the Carnegie library to Contractor Maxwell. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bentley had told how he had to repair a piece of road at his own expense, any yet the government had the effrontery to say the roads were never in better condition for the last twenty-five years. (Applause).

Mr. McAlpine spoke of the fire in the Provincial Hospital and said it was not Fairville men who were employed to clear away the debris, but Mr. Maxwell's men. (Applause).

This was a Liberal fight. He contrasted the way in which the Liberals had used the port of St. John with the manner in which the Conservatives had used it. When Sir Leonard Tilley was a member of Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet a delegation of the citizens had asked for a dredge to do som work in the harbor, and were turned down. "They asked him for bread," said the speaker, "and he gave them a stone." (Applause).

When George E. Foster, who had not a drop of the milk of human kindness in his disposition (laughter and applause) succeeded Sir Leonard Tilley, he was waited on by a delegation from St. John, who asked that steamships might be subsidized to come to their port and not go to Portland (Me.) This request was also refused.

Since 1896, when the Liberal party came into power, there had been a transformation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (tremendous cheering) had said he would never be satisfied till every pound of Canadian freight went through Canadian ports. Referring to Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Mr. McAlpine said no man had more enemies, but every time they tried to down him he rose up bigger than ever. (Applause.) In one year $600,000 was voted for the harbor of St. John, and the biggest dredges ever seen outside of Boston were now at work in it.

The Mayes affidavit, he went on, was an issue in this campaign. When Mr. Hazen read that document he knew it was false. It was a forgery, he charged, and with the forged date out of it, what was there left?

A voice—"Nothing."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had expressed the opinion that Mr. Pugsley was the ablest man in Canada. The minister of public works was a public spirited man. He was an enterprising man. This was the man the Conservative party were endeavoring to kill. The reason was he was recognized as the leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Hazen was a pigmy alongside of Mr. Pugsley. (Applause).

Referring to the Central railway the speaker said that "Mr. Hazen, that antediluvian squirrel of a politician, started an investigation just to see if he could not throw some mud at Mr. Pugsley."

The speaker expressed his conviction that the electors would reward Mr. Pugsley for his good work by electing Mr. Bentley. Cries of "We will, we will."

The present, he concluded, was an improper time to bring on an election, but he was sure Mr. Bentley would be returned by a handsome majority. Mr. McAlpine resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Mr. Lowell was accorded a great reception when he rose to speak, the popular champion of St. John county being cheered again and again. In his opening remarks, he referred to the attitude of the Standard in stating that he was an obstructionist. "I challenge that paper," said Mr. Lowell, "to show that I have held up the work on the roads. Why, even in Musquash, where I was yesterday, everything is at a standstill. I couldn't obstruct the work there. I asked the government at Fredericton to exempt St. John county from this new highway act. I admit I tried to obstruct that legislation because it took away the rights of your highway board. (Cheers).

"Why, even the commissioners at Musquash are disgusted at the new act, and will support Mr. Bentley." (Loud cheers).

Mr. Lowell went on to explain the unworkable provisions in the Hazen act which, in St. John county, owing to the commissioners having to wait until August until they could collect the arrears, made it impossible for them to know what money they were going to have. He ridiculed Hon. Mr. Maxwell's contention that the Hazen act was the same as the special act in force in St. John county, and read from the synoptic reports of the house to show the objections which he (the speaker) had raised to the third member of the board being appointed by the government.

There was no reason, he contended, why the people of the county should be deprived of their right and have a paid secretary-treasurer foisted upon them who would take so much more of their money.

Speaking of conditions in Musquash, Mr. Lowell said the residents were up in arms against the act. He had discovered that, so anxious were the government to secure votes there, that Mr. Mosher was offering to appoint men and give them $300 to spend on the roads over the heads of the highway board. Not a notice relating to statute labor was to be seen. The assessors could not issue the list until they knew how much had been collected.

Mr. Lowell went on to speak of his efforts in the legislature to secure the franchise for the working men of St. John on payment of a poll tax, and he severely criticized Mr. Hazen's attitude in increasing the taxation. "Why," he continued, "did not someone ask Mr. Hazen why he had done that when he was speaking of all he had done for the working men?" (Cries of "Go on, Jim.")

Mr. Maxwell had been with him in 1904 when he opposed the late government's intention to apply the highway act to St. John county. Where was Mr. Maxwell today now that his party was in power? Dumb as an oyster. (Cheers and laughter).

"The Standard," continued Mr. Lowell, "announces this morning that the government is giving $500 to each parish. Why, there used to be a levy of $5,000 on the roads alone. They would never have handed $2,000 out if it hadn't been for the fight in this campaign. (Cheers).

In closing, Mr. Lowell urged the electors to get down to work. The government, he said, was on its trial. It was not a fight between Mr. Bentley and Mr. Mosher. He hoped they would show their resentment of the highway act at the polls. (Loud cheers).

The announcement of Mr. Copp as the next speaker brought the audience to their feet with three ringing cheers for the member for Westmoreland. "I've heard a lot about Fairville," said Mr. Copp, "and after reading in the Standard this morning what the members of the government said in this hall last evening I'm surprised at not seeing that they have been put in the insane asylum. (Much laughter.) The laughter and applause were renewed when the speaker, exhibiting the front page of the affidavit makers' organ with its array of pictures, referred to it as a highly creditable art gallery.

"I believe," he continued, "that the government are trying to do their best. Their best is very bad, but we must be charitable. They have made so many promises that I think they really believe they are trying to do what the people of this province want. I observe that the Standard devotes half a column of valuable space to me and makes the charge that I am an expensive man and cost the provnce $1,200. If that is so it's the first decent expenditure that has been made since the change of government. (Laughter.) But does it matter what I have done, whether you vote for Mr. Bentley or Mr. Mosher? If they are driven to that kind of stuff heaven help them on July 20. (Cheers.)

I'm going to ask you to forget if you can that you are Liberals and Conservatives and appeal solely to your honest intelligence. You remember the charges Mr. Hazen made for years on the floors of the house that the government was spending too much money, that the province was overgoverned and over-manned. Well, in the last budget brought down by Mr. Pugsley in 1907 we voted $934,607.02 to carry on the administration. Our friends, then in opposition, held up their hands in holy horror and shed crocodile tears aclaiming that the taxes were too high.

In 1908, the next year, when, Mr. Hazen became premier, it would have been only reasonable to expect that he and his government would pare off the useless expenditure, but when they voted supply for the first time, and this is a matter Mr. Flemming can't dodge although he dodged many things last night, it was for no less than $1,038,951.

"Mr. Flemming may talk about debts owed by the old government but I challenge him to deny it. Notice what happened at the last session a month or so ago. They again voted supply and, not satisfied with the increase of $104,000 they had the previous year they got $1,153,794 or $225,000 more than we ever voted in our most extravagant times.

"Didn't Mr. Hazen make the charge time and again that there were too many members on the executive? He used to contend that there was no need of a solicitor general and that the office was like the fifth wheel of a coach. Wouldn't you expect when he came into power that he would abolish the office and do the work himself? But he didn't do it, and by the actions of Harry McLeod in the house it seems more likely that he will do away with the attorney general and take the job himself. (Much laughter.) They are very strong in promises and poverty stricken in performances.

"We expected to have our leader, Mr. Robinson, with us tonight. He started, but was unable to reach here in time, and I must reply to some of Mr. Flemming's remarks last evening. Even knowing his extravagant ideas and how easily he can sink his conscience, I am surprised at the statements he made on this platform. He says that on Oct. 31 last, at the close of the financial year, he had a surplus of $44,000. I can picture him saying, 'Yes, gentlemen, and it's a real surplus.' He told them that.

"Now I want to ask every intelligent man a simple question in arithmetic to decide whether this surplus was real or bogus. Suppose you had done $20,000 worth of business this year and it cost you $5,000 to do it. Now if you paid that $5,000 it would leave you $15,000. But if you owed me $1,000 and I had not rendered my bill, would you have $15,000 or $14,000?

"Mr. Flemming claimed in the house that he had $44,000 surplus. By questions which the government repeatedly tried to dodge, Mr. Morrissy told us that $94,000 had been spent on roads and bridges. I claim that the majority of that sum was expended prior to Oct. 31. They say it was not. Mr. Flemming either said what was not true or Mr. Morrissy lied to me on the floors of the house.

"Here is a question from the synoptic report I put to Mr. Morrissy with reference to the parish of Sackville. I asked, 'Has any work been done in said district since Oct. 31, 1908, and is it paid for?' The reply was that $572,32 was the total paid since Oct. 31. Of this, $460.40 was paid to Superintendent James Smith for work done in July, August and September, 1908. That answer refers to one little parish. If that is true of the 146 parishes in the province they would eat up all Mr. Flemming's surplus. We got them cornered on that $460. If that was owing and should have been deducted, what about the other parishes? Why it would take $100,000.

"I charge Mr. Flemming with wilfully deceiving the electors for the purpose of electing a supporter of the government which stands condemned. (Cheers).

"Mr. Flemming is a brave man on the platform, but when in parliament he is not so courageous. He said in the house that it was a condition which always existed and that every bill presented had been paid. He did not say that they had all been presented. (Cries of 'bogus.')

"Yes, I charge him with making a bogus statement. You will give him your answer on July 20." (Loud cheers).

"Our friends shout loud and long about two special election promises which they say they carried out—the highway act and the act with regard to the school books. Mr. Lowell has spoken to you of the absurdities in the highway act, and I will devote a few minutes to the school book question. (Cries of 'What about the scribblers?' and much laughter.)

"They told the electors on every platform that they would reduce the price of school books by half. That was a fake statement from start to finish. A few are being furnished cheaper, but you must realize that on every dollar expended, no matter what for, you pay the bills. When they tell you they are saving forty cents they have not told you what it costs the government. I'll tell you what you are paying directly and indirectly.

"First there was Mr. Flemming's trip to Toronto when he spent $56.000 in buying books, paying for them in cash. You and the rest of the people of the province are paying interest on that. Then there was the freight to pay on a car load to Fredericton, cartage from the station and a salary of $700 a year to a man to take charge of them. Next there was the cost of packing and sending them to a vender in St. John county. When he sells them he makes his returns less ten per cent.

"If all this is so, are you saving 35 or 40 per cent." (Cries of "No.")

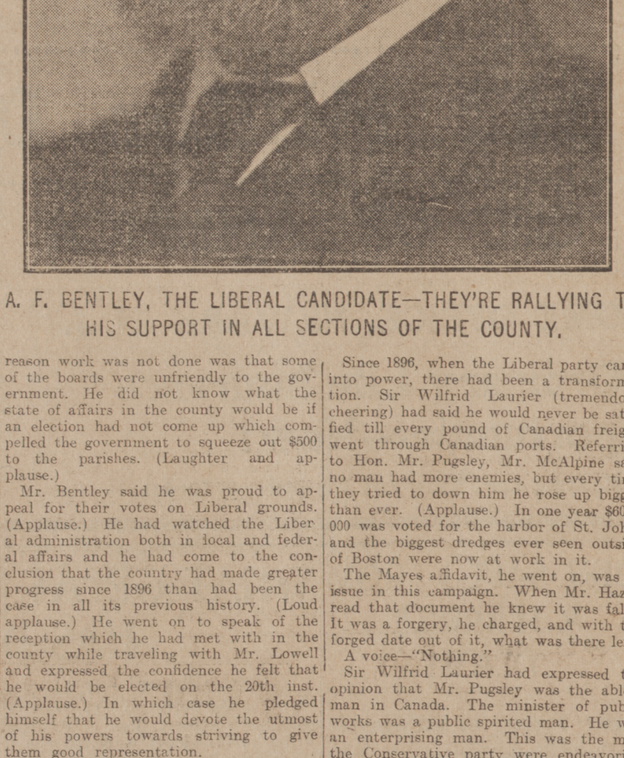
"Aren't they wilfully deceiving you? Yet that is the kind of performance our friends are handing out.

"There is one other thing which I must speak of, although the time is short, and that is the audit act. I see from the Standard that Mr. Flemming again trotted out the story of the late Mr. Flewelling. Did you ever hear anything so small? I believe that to elect Mr. Mosher they would even charge the old government with murdering him. The audit act is a huge fake. This government told the people they had framed an act which prevented money from getting into the wrong channels. It read splendidly. The auditor-general was made perfectly independent. Not a dollar could be spent that was not appropriated by parliament. But they added a clause, excepting a case in which the money was wanted in an emergency, and appointed a treasury board to override the auditor-general's report. So they can spend all the money they like, and they have done it time and again, as for example, with the Kentucky horses and the Central Railway enquiry.

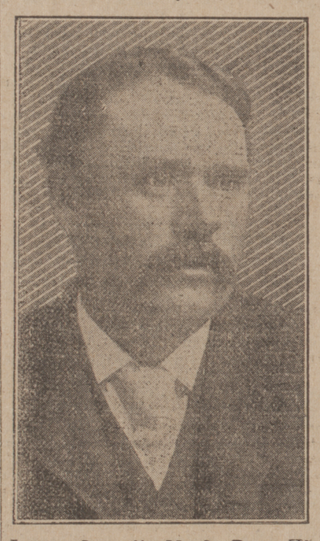
"I must say a word on the action of the government with regard to the iron mines in Gloucester county during the past session. You would think that they would husband the resources of the province, but last year when Mr. Drummond asked for legislation they were not only willing to aid him, but relinquished the direct control of the mines for eighty years, and accepted a mere pittance of five cents a ton as royalty. These mines should have been a valuable asset to the province instead of being handed over to please the government's political friends. They did more than that. They guaranteed bonds at $15,000 a mile for twenty-six miles of railway, and added $400,000 to the debt of the province."

In closing, Mr. Copp thanked the audience for the patient hearing they had given him, and urged upon all the duty of voting for Mr. Bentley, who would be a worthy assistant to Mr. Lowell at Fredericton, and be able to return valuable assistance to St. John county.

The meeting closed with hearty cheers for the King, the candidate and the speakers of the evening.



A. F. BENTLEY, THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE—THEY'RE RALLYING TO HIS SUPPORT IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY.



James Lowell, M. P. P. --- His Fighting Speech Roused Great Enthusiasm.



One Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS
Has actually killed a Bushel of Flies
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

LANCASTER, ONT., CARRIED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

These Wonderful Fruit Juice Tablets Are Winning Friends on Every Side.



Lancaster, Ont., Sept. 16, 1908.
I was a martyr for many years to that distressing complaint, chronic Constipation. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines without benefit and consulted physicians, but nothing did me any real good. Then I began to take "Fruit-a-tives," and these wonderful little fruit tablets entirely cured me.

At first, I took five tablets a day, but now I take only one tablet every two days. I am now entirely well, and thanks to "Fruit-a-tives," I give you permission to publish this testimonial.

(Madame) Zenophile Bonneville.

This is only one more link in the chain of proof that "Fruit-a-tives" never fail to cure Constipation or non-action of the bowels. 50c. a box, or 6 for $2.50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Rheumatism

is just another name for Uric Acid in the blood.

Logically, the way to cure Rheumatism is to prevent Uric Acid from getting in the blood.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

is regularly prescribed by physicians for their Rheumatic patients. It certainly does give relief.

25c. and 60c.
At druggists.

42

A Positive Cure For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.



Rev. Father Morriscy

Have you ever felt a leaden weight in the pit of the stomach—a feeling of fulness, with belching of wind and perhaps severe pain? Then you know how indigestion feels. It makes a person sarcastic and cranky—it causes misery after every meal—it saps the strength.

FATHER MORRISCY'S "No. 11" TABLETS

—one of the best of the late priest-physician's remarkable prescriptions—positively cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick or Sour Stomach, Heartburn, and all the suffering that comes from a "bad stomach."

Each tablet will digest 1¾ pounds of food—a good meal.

Take "No. 11" Tablets regularly, avoid articles of food that you have found disagreee with you, and you will be benefitted from the start and soon cured.

50c. at Your Dealer's. 52

Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., - Chatham, N.B.

GERMANY'S SOLUTION OF THE ELECTRICAL PROBLEM

Without Water Power, Country Is Supplied With Electric Energy for its Industry—Coal Mining Companies Transmit Power.

(Cor. Toronto Telegram.)

Charlottenburg, Germany, June 21—The idea that the municipality should own and control the electric power plant is very much more advanced in Germany than in Canada.

PLANTS AND THEIR CAPACITY.

There are some of the larger German cities that own their own city electric plants with the capacity of the plants as follows:

Frankfort-on-Main, population 350,000, 30,000 horse power.

Aix LaChapelle, population 143,000, 11,000 horse power.

Cologne, population 430,000, 29,000 horse power.

Breslau, 500,000 population, 13,000 horse power.

Charlottenburg, 17,000 population, 16,000 horse power.

Eberfeld, 70,000 population, 13,000 horse power.

Koenigsberg, 230,000 population, 5,500 horse power.

Duesseldorf, 260,000 population, 1,500 horse power.

Cassel, 140,000 population, 4,500 horse power.

Almost every large city in Germany owns its own city electric power plant. Berlin and Hamburg are exceptions, and they make the companies pay the city great sums for the use of the streets.

This movement of the cities of Germany is not, however, the really significant thing in the electrical world.

PROBLEM OF SMALL TOWNS.

The Germans are far too practical a people to allow the smaller towns and cities to be without electricity.

But electricity is dear in Germany; it is all produced by steam plants, and electric plants are expensive to install.

The German villages, towns and smaller cities are close together. Years ago the German municipalities began to consider the problem of the cheapest way of getting power to the smaller centres. This is how they settled it:

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

A group of the smaller municipalities sent delegates to one common centre. A convention was held.

A municipal electric association was formed. Electric engineers picked out the best place for a central generating station. Each municipality agreed as to the amount of power it would take from the central station. A contract was made with some large electric supply house, a complete generating plant was put in at this central point; transmission lines were built to each of the municipalities in the group, and each municipality paid enough for its power to pay for its generation, the cost of transmission, the interest on the bonded indebtedness, cost of maintenance and depreciation of plant.

FLOURISH EVERYWHERE.

Everywhere in Germany these power unions flourish and grow strong.

There is a map of Bavaria showing these groupings of municipalities for electric power purposes, and there are very many of them in Bavaria. They are found all through Prussia.

Strasburg is a centre of one of these power unions. From that point they transmit to towns 25 miles away. Strassburg has the largest central plant of any of these municipal unions in Germany.

SENSELESS OBJECTIONS.

The objections urged against the power scheme of Ontario is that "the municipal union will never be able to agree," and "it will all fall to the ground." And "'it is anarchy and socialism gone mad." These objections would be laughed at here for they have worked out the same scheme in a great number of power unions all over the empire, only in Germany they have no water power, no great rivers like ours. The Rhine Falls country is in Switzerland, across the German border. But they have coal, and they get their power that way.

ECONOMICAL GREATNESS.

Here they are putting in power plants at the coal mines, selling the best coal for house-heating and factory purposes, and using the poorest at the mine to generate power with, and then transmitting that power to steel works and other industries.

I saw in one factory a ten thousand horse-power generator that was just being finished for a coal mining company, who were going to transmit power to a steel works.

A land without water power that is, however, turning out every year in its combined factories literally millions of incandescent lamps, making motor generators, cables, transformer fittings for every other land where power is known.

There will be a rousing political meeting tonight in Dipper Harbor in the interests of the local Opposition. It will be addressed by E. H. McAlpine and others.

DR. HARRISS AT CAPE TOWN

Capetown, July 8—Dr. Harriss, Canadian oomposer, has arrived here. A civic reception will be held. At a luncheon in the city hall, the mayor made a speech of welcome. The doctor will be the guest of the city during his stay at Capetown. The festival next week is arousing great enthusiasm.

NO PRIVACY NOWADAYS

"It's a shame the way these newspapers invade one's privacy."

"Right you are; it's getting so that a man can't beat his wife without publicity."

Every Consumptive First Suffers From Catarrh.

Just a slight matter at first, and because slight, neglected; but the seed sown brings forth a dangerous harvest, Consumption, which is the harvest of death. Better spend a few moments each day inhaling Catarrhozone, an aromatic antiseptic that relieves at once, clears the nasal passages, and restores lost sense of taste and smell. The immediate effect of Catarrhozone is magical, so prompt and efficient. Cure is certain and permanent if you use Catarrhozone for bronchitis, chest weakness,throat irritation, deafness or catarrh.

The dollar outfit of Catarrhozone lasts two months and invariably cures. Small sizes 50c., all dealers or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

'THE SAGE OF HINSDALE"

Chicago, July 8—Daniel K. Pearsons, the "Sage of Hinsdale" already famous for his magnificent benefactions to the small colleges of this country, announced that he would devote the remainder of this, his ninetieth year, to distributing among the various educational and philanthropic institutions of this city, his last million dollars.

This will round out the sum that he had always intended Chicago to have, and leave him relatively a poor man when he celebrates his ninetieth birthday on April 20 next. Mr. Pearsons declined last night to indicate what institution will benefit by the remainder of his large fortune.

For virtually a quarter of a century Mr. Pearsons has devoted the major portion of his attention to bestowing his money on public institutions which he deemed worthy, and he has already given away considerably over four million dollars. His gift to Chicago will make his retirement from the role of philanthropist, for he will have only enough to insure himself a comfortable old age.

St. Martins will be Liberal rallying ground tonight. Hon. C. W. Robinson, A. B. Copp, and the candidate, Mr. Bentley, will speak at a big gathering there.

BIG FIRE NEAR BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y., July 9—The plant of the Buffalo Reduction Companw at Cheektowaga, about a mile beyond the Buffalo city line, was destroyed by fire early today. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Mrs. Henpeck—Niagara has a wonderful force. When I first saw it I was speechless for a full minute.

Mr. Henpeck—It must have wonderful force, indeed.

When—
The Stomach is Sick
The Liver Sluggish
The Bowels Clogged
The Blood Impure
The Skin Sallow

Then—*It's Time to Take*

That grand, old, time-tested remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.