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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 14, 1905.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

In extent of territory Russia is second among the nations of the world. Only the British empire has a larger area. Only the British empire and the United States compare with Russia in natural resources and potential wealth. But Russia has met with many obstacles in working out her career of national development.

Owning more than half of Europe Russia is almost shut out from the useful sea coasts of that continent, which is nearly surrounded by water. Possessing more than one-third of Asia she has not the effective use of any of the outlets of water which seem to be necessary for the development of her trade. Aspiring to be a naval power she has built up a fleet under the greatest difficulties because she has been almost without seaports to which her ships could resort. The Black Sea ports can only be reached by a passage which Russian war ships are forbidden to use, and those of the Baltic alone are available.

The long water front of Russia, both European and Asiatic, is the Arctic Ocean, which is not navigable in the ordinary sense of the word. Southwestern Russia has its natural outlet into the Mediterranean, but the use of that route even for commercial purposes is not under Russian control. Left by herself to deal with Turkey Russia would long ago have extended her frontier to the Mediterranean, but every movement in that direction has been frustrated by other powers.

Russia is the dominant power in the central part of Asia. Her domain in what is called Central Asia embraces 1,500,000 square miles, including the Steppes, Turkestan, and the trans-Caspian territory. Much of this has been added within the last third of a century. Since the days of Peter the Great it has been the policy of Russia to gain an outlet on the southern coast of Asia. Her frontiers are and have for a quarter of a century been within easy distance of the Persian Gulf. Thitherward her armies, her intriguers, her railway builders and her traders have steadily pressed. Her subtle diplomacy has been felt at the court of Persia and employed among the claimants and possessors of the throne of Afghanistan. But here Great Britain has blocked the way. No one knows how near to war England and Russia have been over the steady onward movement of Russia toward the frontier of India and the longed-for coast. Of late Great Britain has adopted plain speech and declared that the Persian Gulf is within her sphere of influence.

Baffled in her efforts to reach the sea in Southern Europe and Southern Asia, Russia saw her chance to obtain a clear road to the Pacific in a climate suitable for a trade route as well as for a naval headquarters. Vladivostok, the chief eastern port of Siberia, is a summer port only, and lies too far north to be a great trade route. Port Arthur and Dalny met the case exactly, and it was so much the better, that their occupation brought Manchuria under Russian control and promised to St. Petersburg large influence at Pekin. Without for a moment giving up the hope of reaching the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, Russia saw in China and on the Pacific some solace for her long period of disapopintment and her many failures. And now it appears that this hope has been swept away and that the nation must once more look to the south.

But for a long time after this war Russia will need to give her attention to home affairs. She can never realize her ideas and hopes of greatness until the mass of the Russian people become patriotic. Beyond doubt the ruling class in Russia, including the great majority of the aristocracy, and the officers of the army and navy are devoted to their country and their sovereign. But these alone would not be capable of saving the country if they were all wise and upright, whereas many of them are corrupt and the majority do not appear to be very sagacious.

Loyalty to the fatherland must be made popular, as it is in Germany, before Russia can recover the prestige that she had in the days when she fought Charles the Twelfth or later when she encountered Napoleon. Russian soldiers fight as bravely as any others, but they seem to do it as part of the day's work and not because they are interested in the result. Nine Russians out of ten met in other countries are either indifferent in regard to this struggle, or else say plainly that they hope Japan will win. One cannot imagine such a feeling on the part of Englishmen or Frenchmen, or Germans, or citizens of the United States. The Poles are still a subject race who are only technically Russian. Natives of Finland have become enemies of Russia. The Jews within the empire are filled with just resentment. A large proportion of the professional people, the student class, the men and women of letters, are loyal to Russia, but sternly hostile to the Russian government. The peasants, who comprise the great majority of the population, are stolid fatalists, accepting their lot as beasts of burden do, having little personal ambition, and no aspirations for their country.

It is a work of long and earnest years to change all this, but it must be changed before Russia can hope to rescue herself from her present position. The machine which has been produced and operated by the bureaucratic method has broken down. Russia was supposed to be stronger as a military power than in any other element which make up the life and strength of a nation. If she cannot fight she cannot prevail in any other way. It becomes necessary for her statesmen to begin a great work of development among the people themselves.

JUDGE LONGLEY.

The appointment of Attorney General Longley to the Nova Scotia bench gives that province a complete supreme court for the first time in some three years. Though Judge Henry's nominal retirement did not take place until a year and a half ago, he has for a long time before that been incapable through illness, of holding court or performing judicial duties. Judge Ritchie died more than a year ago, and the chief justice took his pension some time since. For a considerable period there were two vacancies and the administration of justice was seriously inpeded. The appointment of Mr. D. C. Fraser, lately M. P. for Guysboro, Mr. Benjamin Russell, lately M. P. for Hants, followed by that of Hon. J. W. Longley, lately attorney general of Nova Scotia, gives the province a full bench once more.

Judge Longley has achieved more distinction in the domain of politics and literature than in the legal arena., though he has been a member of the bar for thirty years and attorney general for Nova Scotia for nineteen. From the time he was admitted attorney until he took office, Mr. Longley was the chief editorial writer for the Halifax Recorder. After that he had charge of the political work of the Halifax Chronicle. But his contributions to the press during recent years have appeared in conservative papers as often as in those of his own party. They have dealt with social, religious and philosophical subjects more than politics. Judge Longley's gifts to permanent literature, assuming bound volumes to be more permanent than newspapers, are found in two books. The first is a puzzling work, if it would not be better to follow Charles Lamb and call it a diversion, entitled, "Love," of which the author—now that he is a judge—will, perhaps, not cause a second edition to be published. The second is a too brief biography of Joseph Howe for Morang's Makers of Canada series, which is an exceedingly interesting memoir of that great man. Judge Longley has for some years been president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, and in that capacity organized the De Monts celebration at Annapolis last year. He is a member of the Royal Society of Canada by virtue of his position as a man of letters.

In the political arena Judge Longley has fought the battles of his party with power and skill and without acrimony. The only interregnum in his long career as attorney general was during a few weeks when he contested Annapolis for the house of commons. This was in 1896, and though Mr. Longley failed to win his county it was thought by many that his claims to a place in the Laurier ministry were superior to those of Mr. Fielding, who remained out of the contest and held on to his provincial office until after the fight was over. So far from obtaining this preferment it is said that Mr. Longley met rather serious party opposition when he proposed to resume his former office. But Mr. Longley was found to have sufficient influence and resources to frustrate the designs of those who thus sought to efface him, and he has now reached a position which the leaders of the bar consider the highest object of ambition in the line of their profession.

YELLOW DOG LITERATURE.

Le Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Montreal organ, notices the objection of Dr.Sproule to the Halifax Chronicle's designation of Toronto Centre as a "yellow dog constituency." Le Canada seems to think that the term is all right except that it does not go far enough. "Yellow dog," says this organ of the government, "is a term too "polite to designate the people under "the command of Dr. Sproule, who "stirs up the dust of sectarian passions. The dog is generally clean. "The friends and performers of the "base work of Dr. Sproule and his "chief, Mr. R. L. Borden, are too "dirty individuals to be compared "with dogs, even 'yellow dogs.'

"And these folk have the inconceivable audacity to spread their infamies under cover of the blasphemous title (to employ the Globe's term) "For God and Our Native Land." It cannot be charged that Sir Wilfrid's Quebec press allows his cause to suffer in that province by the failure to use strong language.

NO MORE OF THAT.

It seems that when Mr. Haultain protested to Mr. Scott, Sir Wilfrid's secretary of state, against the coercion of the west, Mr. Scott pleaded that he government desired nothing more than to legislate in accord with the act of confederation.

"Then," said Mr. Haultain, "leave the school question to be settled by the privy council and the minority in the west will get all that the constitution provides."

Mr. Scott's reply was that this was done in the case of Manitoba and the government was determined not to try that experiment again.

Under the privy council decision Manitoba retains the power to regulate her own schools. The government will have no more of that sort of thing.

SIR WILFRID'S CONFIDANTS.

Mr. Haultain, premier of the Northwest, was called to Ottawa to discuss with the Laurier government in advance the constitution of the new provinces. He had several conferences with the dominion premier. Yet not until the day that the bill was introduced was he informed that the autonomy bill would leave the provinces without power over their own school system. There is no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier took Monsignor Sbarretti fully and early into his confidence on this question, while he kept the head of the Northwest government entirely in the dark. Mr. Haultain has told the electors of London and North Oxford that as the official representative of the western people he thinks that he should have known at least as early as the Papal Delegate what the federal government proposed to do in this matter. This proposition seems to be quite reasonable.

The Woodstock, Ontario, correspondent of the Toronto News, independent, pays this tribute to the young New Brunswicker who has been fighting in Ontario the battle of provincial rights:

"Hon. Frank Oliver came into North Oxford a giant in the estimation of the people and he goes out a pigmy. The electors have seen him on common, not to say, strongly friendly ground, not only beaten, but dribbled, by a young man, Mr. Bennett, who was not even a name to the electors of North Oxford three weeks ago. Mr. W. S. Calvert, M. P., the chief liberal whip, who sat by while all this was going on, showed by his countenance that he suffered more than his principal, naturally because not being engaged in delivering or receiving blows he had more time to think."

If the war should continue it would still not be necessary for Japan to sacrifice many lives to take Vladivostok and sweep the Russians from the coast. Vladivostok can now be easily isolated and the garrison may then be left to surrender at discretion. Only a decisive victory over Oyama would keep open the way from Russia to her last naval station on the Pacific. That event is hardly more likely than the dispatch of another Russian fleet to the far east.

There are a great number of policy holders in the Equitable company who have not greatly enjoyed the disclosures and discussions of the last few weeks. They are the people chiefly concerned in the whole matter, for the money involved in the disputes is their money. The announcement that a settlement is about to be reached and that the affairs of the company are passing into the hands of safe people will be welcome news to the insured.

This is the time for rumors. United Canada, a journal published in Ottawa, says: "Hon. A. G. Blair has this (last) week intimated to a close New Brunswick friend that he has decided to again enter politics. United Canada is authoritatively informed that he will seek a New Brunswick constituency."

But there are no vacancies at present in New Brunswick constituencies.

The press is receiving justice at last. President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University says that the English written by college men is usually bad, while that used by the newspaper is surprisingly clear, forcible and correct. He hardly understands how reporters, preparing copy with great speed, are able to write so well.

So far as it has gone, the Pacific cable has not been a good financial investment for the owners. But it has partly freed the empire from an unsatisfactory monopoly.

AGED MINISTER CONGRATULATED.

(Special to the Sun.)

MONCTON, N. B., June 12.—Yesterday was the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Rev. Stephen T. Teed, supernumerary Methodist minister, and today many clergymen and other citizens called to extend congratulations. A number of congratulatory letters were also received, including one from the president of the N. B. and P. E. Island conference.

A game between Y. M. C. C. and Thistles in the local league was played off this evening and resulted in a shut-out for the Thistles, four to nothing. McCarthy, Y. M. C. C.'s new back-stop, played a star game, his throwing to bases being greatly admired.

The I. C. R. delegation that went to Ottawa to lay before the premier, minister of railways and other members of the government the pension scheme for I. C. R. employes, have been appointed by the organized and unorganized labor permanent committee to look after the matter.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Delegates Enjoyed a Sail On Saturday.

Communion Service in Grant Hall Sunday Afternoon—Reports Disposed of Saturday Morning.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 11.—Saturday was a holiday in the general assembly. At two in the afternoon the steamer America carried down past Gananoque an excursion party of commissioners and citizens who enjoyed the view of the Thousand Island scenery. The excursionists were landed at Folger's wharf on their return at 7 in the evening.

On Sunday afternoon at a quarter past four o'clock a communion service was held in Grant hall. The moderator and his two immediate predecessors presided at the service and were assisted in the distribution of the elements by a staff of elders who are commissioners to the assembly. On Saturday forenoon the report of the Ottawa Ladies' College was disposed of. This is one institution of the kind owned and operated by the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Although the more exclusive territory from which it draws is that covered by the synod of Montreal and Ottawa, pupils have been attracted to the Metropolitan Institution for young ladies from St. Johns, Nfld., and the west coast of British Columbia and from all parts between.

The senate of Queen's University has agreed to allow that the diploma of the college covering the matriculation shall be accepted as equivalent to matriculation at Queen's. The new scholarships, the one by Rev. Dr. Warden and the other by Hon. Senator Frost, were made available during the present year to assist working pupils who have been attracted to the college.

Rev. Mr. Milne presented the report of Dr. Grant of Orillia, and Judge Forbes of St. John, spoke to it. The old board with one substitution for Dr. MacNash of Cornwall, was reported. The institution was commended to the whole church and a new course of work was entered upon with the convention on the part of those who guide the interests of the Ottawa Ladies' College that in a strong, intelligent Christian womanhood lies the strength and safety of the church and of the society.

Returning to the consideration of the foreign missions report the general assembly agreed to transfer its presbytery of Indore, in Central India, to the Presbyterian church in India, which recently has been established through a combining of all the Presbyterian interests in India. The names of the India missionaries, however, are to be placed on the rolls of the presbyteries in Canada with which they were formerly connected or in which they may choose to enroll themselves. The assembly sanctioned a recommendation from the foreign missions committee that the salary of its secretary, Dr. MacKay, be advanced from two thousand dollars to two thousand four hundred dollars.

The assembly today completed its examination and pronouncement upon its fund for aged and infirm ministers. Parliamentary legislation has been secured during the year by means of which the eastern and western sections of the fund become amalgamated.

About one hundred and fifteen ministers who are either infirm or over the age of 70 are drawing from the fund at the present time, sums ranging from $400 to $200, according to the years of service rendered. Permission was given to the committee to appoint an agent who should assist the convener in increasing the endowment and in making deeper interest in the fund throughout the church.

The aim to secure an endowment of half a million from which to draw for the benefit of annuitants is not unreasonable and it would not be surprising if before long the interest to meet the requirements would be derived from such an endowment.

FEED YOU MONEY.

Feed Your Brain, and it will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach, and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heart-burn and the indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased, showing that those organs had been healed, and that my nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency. Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I have begun to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

J. R. Roche of Eastport, Me., is at the Victoria.

TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY TAKING PE-RU-NA.

Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh—Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh.

MISS ESTELLE CAMPBELL.

Miss Estelle Campbell, 140 N. High street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"Peruna helped me when almost everything else failed. I was rundown from overwork, as I had not been able to take a vacation for three years and naturally my nerves were all unstrung and I was greatly in need of rest and a tonic.

"I went away for two months, but did not seem to get my strength back, although I was taking a prescription which the doctor gave me before I went away.

"At the request of my relatives, with whom I was visiting, I began to use Peruna, and you cannot realize how glad I was when within a week I found I was feeling so much better. Inside of a month I was feeling splendidly, ready and able to take up my work again."—Estelle Campbell.

Pe-ru-na is the Finest Tonic For a Weary Woman.

Miss B. Inez Silvers, 189 W. 136th street, New York City, Grand Recorder Daughters of American Independence, writes:

"Nine years of work, without a vacation, wore out my nervous system. I lost my appetite and felt weak and exhausted nearly all the time.

"Peruna restored me to perfect health in five weeks. It is the finest tonic for a weary woman that I know of. I gladly endorse it."—B. Inez Silvers.

Peruna is the most prompt and permanent cure for all cases of nervous prostration caused by systemic catarrh known to the medical profession.

MISS B. INEZ SILVERA.

A Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question.

We have on file thousands of letters which testify to the curative and preventive value of Peruna in cases of nervous depression and run down conditions of the system. We quote a typical case:

Mr. Frank Williams, 3935 34th street, New York City, member First Presbyterian Church and Captain Capitol Golf Club, writes:

"Last spring I suffered with malaria and a run down condition which seemed very difficult to overcome.

"I tried several different tonics but did not seem to get much better until I began using Peruna. My recovery was slow, but I was improving and I was glad to continue using it.

"At the end of two months my health was restored and I looked and felt much better than I had for years. Your remedy is well worthy of a recommend and I am pleased to give it mine."—Frank Williams.

Peruna never fails to prevent spring catarrh or nervous prostration, if taken in time.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LONGLEY APPOINTED TO THE BENCH.

Of The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia—A Distinguished Political Career.

OTTAWA, June 12.—Attorney General Longley has been appointed to the Nova Scotia supreme court bench.

Hon. James Wilberfore Longley, K. C., is the son of Israel Longley, and is descended from a United Empire Loyalist, who came to Nova Scotia towards the end of the revolutionary war. He was born at Paradise, N. S., on Jan. 4, 1849, and was educated at Acadia, taking the B. A. degree in 1871, and M. A. in 1875. He was called to the bar in 1875 and was appointed a commissioner for revising and consolidating the provincial statutes in 1883. He was created a Q. C. in 1890. While a law student in Halifax he was a frequent contributor to the press on current political questions and was for fourteen years chief editorial writer on The Acadian Recorder. Subsequently he joined the staff of the Chronicle and was for some time managing editor of that paper.

Mr. Longley was for some years president of the young men's liberal club of Halifax, and is now a vice-president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. He entered political life as one of the members of Annapolis in the Nova Scotia assembly in 1882 and has remained a representative of that constituency up to the present time. On Mr. Fielding's accession to power in 1884 Mr. Longley entered his government without portfolio, but in May, 1886, he was appointed attorney general. He was a member of the Quebec inter-provincial conference in 1887 and attended the Ottawa reform convention in 1893. At the dominion election, 1896, he contested Annapolis unsuccessfully against Mills. His legislation covers some useful work, including measures relating to criminal procedure, towns incorporation, abolition of imprisonment for debt and consolidation of county courts procedure. He opposed the woman suffrage bill and favors a maritime union of the provinces. He also favors reciprocity with the United States, the abolition of the senate, and thinks it is time the colonial relationship was terminated and the destiny of the country settled. He is a director of the British Empire Financial Corporation. An Anglican in religion, he married in 1877 Miss Annie Brown of Paradise. — Morgan's Who's Who.

It may be added that since the above was written, the first Mrs. Longley has died, and Mr. Longley married Miss Fletcher of Halifax. He is now president of the Historical Society. Mr. Longley, in addition to magazine articles, has written a memoir of Hon. Joseph Howe in Morang's Makers of Canada, and a collection of essays published in book form, entitled Love.

LEAMINGTON, June 12.—Rev. Mr. Locke, a prominent Methodist minister, goes insane and is removed to the asylum.

HAVE COMPLETED FIFTY-THREE YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE.

Aged Albert County Couple Are Yet Strong and Hearty—A Notable Record — Eleven Children Living.

HOPEWELL HILL, June 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Newcomb, a highly respected couple of this place, can furnish a family record equalled by few perhaps in the province. On June 2nd Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb completed fifty-three years of married life, having been united in wedlock on that date in 1852. They are the parents of eleven children, all of whom are grown to manhood and womanhood, and all married and with families. The children are Mrs. Thos. Jamieson of Curryville, A. Co.; Herbert S. Newcomb of New York, who was the master builder of Peary's Arctic ship; Geo. W. Newcomb, merchant, of this place; Mrs. Chipman Smith of Curryville; Mrs. W. C. Hoar of Moncton; J. Wesley Newcomb, Hopewell Hill; J. Ilbert Newcomb of Memel; Mrs. Alfred Woodworth and Mrs. Capt. Albert Stiles of this place; Robert A. Newcomb of Malden, Mass., and Joseph D. Newcomb living here. Although having passed several years the three score and ten mark, neither Mr. or Mrs. Newcomb shows many of the infirmities of age, both being engaged as usual in the daily activities of life. Mr. Newcomb recently passed his 78th birthday, his wife being four years his junior. Both are members of the Hopewell Methodist church and are seldom absent from their places at the regular services. Mr. Newcomb is a boat builder and spar maker by trade and an artisan of exceptional skill. He is one of the few living charter members of Golden Rule Division, S. of T., one of the oldest temperance societies in the province. Many friends here hope Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb may yet be spared many years of usefulness.

FOR TEACHERS' LICENSES.

Examinations in St. John Begin Today—A List of the Applicants.

The final examinations for teachers' licenses for the province will begin today at 9 a. m., and will continue until Friday afternoon, with the exception of class two, which will complete the work on Thursday afternoon.

In St. John the examinations will be held in the hall of the Centennial school, Brussels street, with Inspector Carter as the supervising examiner.

The candidates for grammar school licenses are: W. C. Anderson, Harry Burns, Angus Dewar and Samuel A. Morrell.

For superior school—W. Kingdon Maxwell, Maggie M. Briggs, Isabella J. Cale, Minnie S. Fowler and Maud Waldron.

First class—John A. Bannister, C. L. Price, Arthur S. Robinson, Jennie P. Alward, Annie M. Howe, Catherine C. Robinson and Grace H. Waring.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH UNITED STATES.

German Government's Draft of Its Views Based on Report of Chamber of Commerce.

BERLIN, June 10.—The German government's draft of its views on the proposed commercial treaty with the United States is in course of preparation for submission to Washington in July. It is based upon the reports of the German chambers of commerce and other commercial authorities. The Duesseldorf chamber, one of the most influential Rhenish Westpalian manufacturing districts, sent Prince von Buelow, a member memorial in which these fundamental principles were laid down:

First—The old Prussian treaty of 1828 must either be formally recalled or extended to the German empire with binding force for the United States.

Second—If that treaty be cancelled it must be replaced by a treaty of comity and navigation between the two countries. Among other things such a treaty must regulate general navigation and commerce between them, define the rights of the citizens of one country while stopping in the other and prepare the way for an extension of copyright arrangement and the promotion of posal intercourse.

Third—A tariff treaty with the United States must be sought in which one concession shall be balanced by another fully or approximately equalling it.

Section four calls attention to section four of the Dingley law permitting reciprocity concessions for only two years, and expresses doubt as to whether the United States government could get from congress the right to conclude a treaty for a longer period than five years, and then demands that in case the treaty leads to no practical results that the general German customs be applied to imports from the United States.

Section five suggests that some alleviations to the export business of each country could be secured by the United States continuing the lower rates of duties on German goods in the list provided for by the Saratoga agreement, to which Germany would answer with equivalent compensations but not with treaty rates throughout as conceded to other countries.

Section six reads: "Whatever arrangement is made must contain provision for supplying free of cost information about tariff matters, for the publication of official lists of goods with regular supplements and for the settlement of tariff differences by arbitration. The treaty must also provide for contesting tariff decisions through diplomatic channels and for the free circulation of samples of goods, and each country must pledge itself to accept the findings of scientific bodies of the other state as to the composition of food products."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought