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Advertising Rates.

[illegible]

The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power.

No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why?

Because there is life at the roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of youth and beauty. And why?

Because there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out: it begins to grow: and the glory of your youth is restored to you.

We have a book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is free.

The Best Advice Free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Perhaps there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

[illegible] the town [illegible] the town hall, [illegible] the sixth day [illegible]

[illegible] present, the [illegible] of last [illegible] were read [illegible] Whit- [illegible] Street [illegible] the Bap- [illegible] to town [illegible] Mana- [illegible] of [illegible] fund [illegible] of the [illegible] 1898.

[illegible] the town [illegible] the town hall, [illegible] the sixth day [illegible]

[illegible] present, the [illegible] of last [illegible] were read [illegible] Whit- [illegible] Street [illegible] the Bap- [illegible] to town [illegible] Mana- [illegible] of [illegible] fund [illegible] of the [illegible] 1898.

[illegible] to the Baptist congregation of Flesherton the clerk is hereby required to give the proper notice to close up and grant to said congregation that part of Beechel's street survey of Flesherton and that a by-law be introduced at the proper time for said purpose carried.

Council adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in September. Advance

W. C. T. U.

Naked Lights

THE TYPICAL [illegible] OF THE UNIVERSE CARED

Concluded from last week.

The country is run upon democratic, upon democratic principles. It lives by the vote of the people, and the majority ascertained will of the majority is law. When the earliest few begin to become the powerful many, when the minority has become the majority, when the majority declare upon their vote that these rights are no longer to be run, that [illegible] no longer to be used, will any thinking dare to say that they have no light upon their resolves? But that is prohibition.

A Comparison

Then, there is the reasoning? I submit that the [illegible] not Substitute "intoxicating [illegible] as beverages" for "naked light" [illegible] nation or the race [illegible] of colliers, and the [illegible] is made clear. The case is that the [illegible] sale of intoxicating drinks [illegible] such harm to the whole community and not merely to those who take the drink, that in its own interest [illegible] for its own protection the community has a right to prohibit the sale.

A Truer Cause

The appeal [illegible] is to fact. Is it or is it not a fact that [illegible] poverty, crime, insanity, disease, [illegible] follow upon the sale of intoxicating drinks? The evidence that they follow in appalling magnitude is overwhelming. [illegible] a man to say that he had not known [illegible] these resulted from John [illegible] he said, we [illegible] know that he was lying. Then [illegible] or is not a fact that John [illegible] poverty, insanity, disease, [illegible] all six the [illegible] of the nation not [illegible] poverty-stricken, [illegible] but of the nation.

[illegible] living in this country [illegible] of sufficient ability [illegible] does not know that [illegible] falls upon his private [illegible] rates, in taxes and in [illegible] he is called upon to [illegible]. We, who do not [illegible] upon to pay heavier [illegible] because other people do [illegible] against the com- [illegible]

A Philanthropy

[illegible] in our pockets is not [illegible] which we resent [illegible] sending our lives, [illegible] to make the [illegible] brighter for [illegible] after us, to make [illegible] the earth upon which [illegible] generations shall [illegible] free of poverty, of [illegible] and dullness and [illegible] wretchedness of wo- [illegible] degradation of men, [illegible] who we look upon [illegible] life cursed from [illegible] We die daily as we [illegible] which knows no [illegible] without modesty or [illegible] which is mature in no- [illegible] and guilt, and a [illegible] which is a scandal to [illegible]

We Want to Change

[illegible] to open out life and [illegible] sons of men. We [illegible] side for all a life in [illegible] and the beautiful. [illegible] men free of the [illegible] and wealth, to en- [illegible] liberty of the glory [illegible]

[illegible] sale of intoxicating [illegible] our work a thousand [illegible] it may, renders it [illegible] impossible while [illegible] While we are trying [illegible] and to teach them [illegible] men, for there own [illegible] changing men into [illegible] into hell. The bar- [illegible] room damns ten souls for everyone that the churches save. It cannot be right, and nothing can make it right, that, all these forces of love and pity and philanthropy, the life-forces of any nation, should be perverted and rendered barren by the wanton selfishness of the careless, the ignorant, the indifferent and the bad.

A National Peril

Consider these further elements of danger to the body politic. We stand committed to democracy; but imagine a democracy in whose veins runs beer—drink-sodden, muddled and fuddled men dealing with the problems of national life and determining the destines of a nation, a community whose wealth is absorbed and whose politics are dominated by the liquor traffic, a sovereign people delivered body and soul to be the bond-slaves of brewers and rum sellers.

We are thrust into the competition of men and nations. What place are we to hold? A nation whose blood is sluggish with drink, whose brain is alcoholised, whose nerve force and vitality are sapped by dram-drinking must go under in the on-rush of a healthier and sober and purer stock.

We are dreaming of combination that will be better than competition. We are talking of the Federation of mankind. But the essential condition of combination is that we shall be worth combining with. Strong, pure races will be accorded and will take the lead, to the displacement of races that are lower and weaker in the social, moral and intellectual scale.

A National Crime

In such a view it is not the personal injustice done to the individual which now looms large, it is the danger to the community. The common sale of intoxicating liquors is a crime against the Nation. The license system is treason against the State. It is more: It is the typical crime of the universe—the crime which consists in seeking one's own pleasure or one's own profit with absolute indifference to the cost of the pleasure or profit to other people. Its cost is human suffering. The price of it is the price of blood.

It Must be Ended

The crime must be stopped. The law which prohibits the use of naked lights in the coal-pit can prohibit the common sale of intoxicating drinks.

While we practice and preach total abstinence for the individual, we shall work and vote and pray for total prohibition for the State. If we are true to ourselves and our fellows in this great conflict, we shall win a glorious victory in the redemption of our nation from this foul and fatal bondage. We shall array the mighty power of law in defence of Right; and in hostility to Wrong.

Agricultural Notes

(From Farming)

At a public sale of Hackneys held recently in Scotland $420 each was the average price for a good horse. The high-knee actors are in great demand all over England, especially in the cities. The Scotch farmers go in for high quality, regardless of the service fees of $25 to $30. There is a pointer in this for Canadian breeders.

The following method of keeping butter cool is given by an exchange: Get a common flower-pot and a large saucer, fill the saucer half full of water and set the dish of butter upon it. Then cover butter and saucer with flower-pot by turning the flower-pot. Close the hole in the bottom of the flower-pot with a cork, then splash water over the flower-pot every time it becomes dry. If set in an airy space a small dish of butter for the table can be kept cool and firm without ice.

As far as can be learned at the present time, prices for apples are likely to be good this season. The outlook in the United States for a big crop is not at all bright. In fact, it is doubtful if the 1898 crop will be much larger than that of 1897, which was below the average. In Canada a small crop is predicted, though it is likely to be larger than last year.

The biggest hog that we have ever heard of has been produced by a farmer of Decatur, Ala. This hog, which is only three years old, weighs 1,524 lbs, and is so fat that it cannot rise. It is ten feet two inches long, and four and a half feet high, and is of the Berkshire breed crossed on the native southern stock. Its owner has refused five hundred dollars for it, as he thinks he can make more by moving it from place to place and exhibiting it.

A large share of the $30,000,000 worth of American corn that now goes weekly to Europe is for the German farmer. For the past two years the German farmer has been learning how to feed this corn to his stock. It is estimated that there will be a yearly market for 150,000,000 bushels of American corn for this purpose in the German agricultural districts alone. Previously the German farmers had fed oats, Russian barley, and other cheap imported grains. Their own land is too valuable to permit them to grow feed.

A DIARY OF THE WAR

THE HOSTILITIES RAGED FOR FULLY FIFTEEN WEEKS.

Development of the Situation From the Entry of the Maine into Havana Harbor, Until the Day of Peacemaking and the Spanish Acceptance of the Americans' Terms.

January 24, 1898—The battleship Maine ordered to Havana.

February 9—The De Lome letter published.

February 10—Senor De Lome resigns and his resignation accepted at Madrid.

February 15—Destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.

March 8—Congress votes unanimously and without debate for a defence and of $50,000,000.

March 28—United States Board of Inquiry reports that the Maine was blown up by an external mine.

April 11—President McKinley sends his Cuban message to Congress.

April 20—The Government sends its ultimatum to Spain, and the Queen Regent opens the Cortes with a warlike speech. The Spanish Minister at Washington asks for his passports.

April 21—General Woodford asks for his passports at Madrid and leaves for Paris.

April 22—War opens with the Nashville's capture of the Buena Ventura and the New York's capture of the Pedro. Havana harbor declared in a state of blockade.

April 23—President's call for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24—Spain declares war.

April 25—Congress declares that war began April 21 by act of Spain. States called upon for their quota of troops.

April 26—Chairman Dingley reports war revenue bill to the House. Great Britain publishes her neutrality, dated April 23, reciting that "a state of war unhappily exists," etc. Spain appeals to the powers.

April 27—Manzanillo earthworks shelled and silenced by the New York; Puritan and Cincinnati. Steamer Guido made a prize by monitor Terror. Dewey's Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs Bay to Manila and the Spanish fleet leaves Manila to meet him.

April 28—Congress agrees to a naval appropriation bill of nearly $17,000,000.

April 29—House passes bill for popular bond issue of $500,000,000. Naval bill passes the Senate. Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde Islands.

May 1—Spanish fleet demolished by Commodore Dewey in the Bay of Manila. Eleven Spanish warships completely destroyed.

May 4—The fighting ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed from Key West, after preparing for a long stay at sea.

May 10—The Spanish Cortes voted the war credits.

May 11—Major-General Merritt was ordered to the Philippine Islands as Military Governor.

May 12—News was received of the arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron at Martinique, West Indies. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson, while in Cardenas Bay, were attacked by Spanish batteries and gunboats. Ensign Bagley and four of the Winslow's crew were killed and the town of Cardenas was shelled.

May 13—Rear-Admiral Sampson reported that he had bombarded the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, with a loss of two men killed and six wounded, the American squadron being uninjured. The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed under secret orders from Hampton Roads. The St. Louis broke the telegraph cable between San Juan, Porto Rico and St. Thomas.

May 14—The Spanish fleet was reported at Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, and Admiral Sampson was off Puerto Plata, Hayti.

May 16—The Spanish fleet left Curacao, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was reported off Cape Haytien.

May 18—The Oregon was announced as safe by Secretary Long.

May 19—Spain's Cape Verde fleet was reported to have reached Santiago de Cuba. Commodore Schley's fleet, which reached Key West Wednesday, was expected to leave for a secret destination.

May 22—The cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu.

May 24—Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported bottled up in Santiago harbor by the American fleets. The Oregon arrived at Jupiter, Fla.

May 25—The President called for 75,000 more volunteers. The transports Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney, with 2,500 soldiers, left San Francisco for Manila.

May 29—Commodore Schley reported sighting the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor.

May 30—Gen. Shafter was ordered to embark 15,000 or more troops at Tampa. Santiago was thought to be their destination.

May 31—Spanish reports were received of the bombardment of Santiago forts by Commodore Schley.

June 1—Details were received of the bombardment of the Santiago forts by Commodore Schley on May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans.

June 2—The House of Representatives passed an urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly $18,000,000 for war expenses.

June 4—Admiral Sampson reported that Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, had on June 3 sunk the collier Merrimac in the Santiago harbor channel, shutting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his men were made prisoners. The Senate passed the war revenue bill by a vote of 18 to 2.

June 6—Further bombardment of Santiago reported. The House sent the war revenue bill to conference concurring in Senate amendments.

June 7—Admiral Sampson reported having silenced, on June 6, the Santiago fortifications without injury to American ships. The monitor Monterey and collier Brutus left San Francisco for Manila.

June 9—The House agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill.

June 10—The Senate agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill by vote of 43 to 22.

June 11—Six hundred marines from the Panther, who had landed at Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on June 10, under protection from the Marblehead, were attacked by the Spaniards, four Americans being killed and several wounded or missing. The Spaniards retreated.

June 13—President signed the war revenue bill. The Santiago expedition, of over 15,000 troops, left Key West, convoyed by warships.

June 14—Continued fighting at Caimanera was reported, two Americans and one-teen Spaniards being killed.

June 15—The second expedition to Manila, on four transports, sailed from San Francisco. The Yosemite fired her dynamite guns at Santiago forts for the first time, with destructive results.

June 16—News came of a third bombardment of Santiago by Admiral Sampson's squadron. The Caimanera fort was reduced by the Texas, Suwanee and Marblehead.

June 17—Admiral Dewey reported from Manila, under date of June 12, that the insurgents had practically surrounded Manila and had taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners. The Cadiz squadron sailed, and the vessels were seen passing Gibraltar bound east.

June 18—News was received of further shelling of Spaniards at Caimanera, on June 17.

June 21—News came of the arrival off Santiago de Cuba of Gen. Shafter's transports, with 15,000 troops, on June 20. Gen. Shafter and Rear Admiral Sampson landed at Acorraderos, Cuba, fifteen miles from Santiago, and conferred with Gen. Garcia.

June 22—Official reports by cable from Baiton on the Cuban shore, near Caimanera, told of the landing of part of Gen. Shafter's troops at Daiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba, with little resistance.

June 23—Landing shifted to Siboney and continued during the night by aid of St. Louis' searchlights; Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet was reported off the Island of Pantellaria, half way from Cadiz to Suez.

June 24—Sixteen American soldiers were killed and about forty wounded in driving back a Spanish force near Santiago. Six of the killed were Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

June 26—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet reached Port Said, Egypt, and awaited orders. Successful conclusion of the landing of the army by the navy in a surf at Daiquiri and Siboney without loss or injury of a single man.

June 27—It was officially announced that Commodore Watson, with a strong fleet, would attack Spain's coasts.

June 28—The President proclaimed a blockade of southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, also of Porto Rico. Gen. Shafter reported that he was within three miles of Santiago. Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul reported disabling the Terror at San Juan on June 22.

June 30—Further advances toward Santiago of Gen. Shafter's army were reported.

July 1—Gen. Shafter reported the beginning of a general assault on Santiago. Gen. Lawton's division carried Caney, a suburb of the city, and the Roosevelt Rough Riders, with the First and Tenth Infantry, took San Juan, another suburb, after desperate fighting with heavy losses.

June 2—The Spaniards made unsuccessful efforts to retake San Juan. Admiral Sampson's fleet continued shelling Morro Castle and other forts, doing great damage.

July 3—Admiral Cervera's squadron [illegible] for liberty from Santiago [illegible], being headed off by Sampson's ships ran ashore and all were destroyed. The first Manila expedition was reported by Admiral Dewey to have joined him after stopping at the Ladrone Islands and capturing the Spanish officers there.

July 1—Rear-Admiral Sampson re-

(Continued on third page)

FIRST Ordered Clothing

There is something besides stylish appearance in our clothes. They are the very best. The linings and trimmings are the same. The workship is perfect, and a fit is a fit. Prices just what they are actually worth; no more, no less. Call and be convinced.

R. S. RAE

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are used by people of every form of disease that humanity are subject to, and never fail to give satisfaction.

Dr. [illegible] Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have [illegible] for years the [illegible] remedy for Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bloody Urine, Gravel, Kidney Disease, Backache, Pain in the Back, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Sallow Complexion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Blood Impurities, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Female Complaints, Bloating, Dropsical Swellings, Puffiness under the Eyes, Pimples, Blotches, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Scaly Skin, Itching Skin, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Piles