

A despatch from Canes to-day says that an Austrian newspaperman, Herr Pinter, who recently visited the camp of Colonel Vassos, commander of the Greek army of occupation, has been arrested there and detained under close guard. Colonel Vassos remains at Alikangon. The Greek warship Nanarchos Miaou's is arrived at the Piræus, having on board twelve prisoners who were captured during a recent attack which the Turks

th sides were 1,000 men. It is not stated which side was victorious.

MGR. BEGIN WILL RETURN.

Quebec, March 19.—(Special).—It appears that Mr. Begin did not get to Rome, and as his Grace cabled yesterday that, as the Papal Ablegate had already left the Eternal City His Grace will remain a short time in Paris and then return to Canada.

...member who was supported to-day by a
 member of the Conservative Government
 would give his adhesion to all that Govern-
 ment's measure if he and they were return-
 ed to power, and they all knew what the
 and consequences of such a support would
 be. Before five years there would be im-
 posed another direct tax, in order to
 avert a worse fate for the Province. Af-

Continued on Page 7.

Chamberly Resident Killed.

Montpelier, March 19.—Philip A. Deochie was killed here by being struck by a train on the Montpelier and Wells River road. The victim was 24 years old, unmarried, and was a Chinese.

A statement was made by the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Griffin, that already several subscriptions had been received; also that applications had been received from ladies to be accepted as members of the order.

men was offered that will put further proceedings off till July. Meantime an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court on the preliminary objections.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.
Arrived—March 18.

Steamer	At	From
Certhaginian	New York	Glasgow
Teutonic	New York	Liverpool
The Allan S.S. Manitoaba	from Glasgow	
arrived at Portland at 1 30	Thursdays	

are always some hot-heads who will not look at it in this light, and this is especially the case when a matter of religion is involved in the bargain. However, this should all settle itself in good time. Take New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as examples, there is no question of rights there, and yet concessions are made on both sides and everything works in a most harmonious manner. Why should it not be so in Manitoba? I can only say that if it is not, it is a pity.

On Sunday, The warships will make a cruise around the island delivering to the inhabitants of the chief ports proclamations declaring that the Powers intend to establish autonomy in the island, and that the blockade will begin on the day specified. It has been decided that the foreign troops who are to be landed to carry out the purpose shall be located at different places. The French troops will be placed

The parade is to be divided into four divisions, St. George's, St. Andrew's St. Patrick's, and St. Jean Baptiste, with provisions for other national societies walking with whatever division they choose and other suggestions made were that each city regiment be invited to join its respective national division; that, in

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.
A man giving his name as Gravel, was arrested last evening by Lieut. Trempe on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He is alleged to have been going round to grocers' stores selling soap, sugar, etc., which he claimed was held by the C. P. R. for non-payment of freight, and which he would sell cheap.

You would like like any dook
 An' make the female buddies chirrup,
 The buckwheat pancakes—tell the cook
 To soak them well in maple syrup.
 Ah! sap's the stuff to give the baby;
 'Twill kill dyspepsia—cure a cough—
 You're in love 'twill help it, may be,
 To join the girls at 'sugarin' off.
 Some good old folks will read these lines—
 Some good old folks will smile; mayhap
 If you're here now in what was then
 Some backwoods shanty—blin' then
 The friends to them:

the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick is president, of the Company, the contract for the building of the boats, has been sent to him in England for signature.

ENDORSED THE SUGGESTION.
Kingston, Ont., March 18.—(Special).—The Kingston Presbytery has endorsed the Rev. John Mackie's proposition to have seven days set aside each year for special devotion in the Presbyterian Church.

One may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins, labelled—James Enns & Co., Limited, Homers-

STUART'S MEAT... MARKET
217 GREENE AVENUE.
Buy your Meat and Provisions in your
own town.
Corn Beef, Fresh Eggs, Vegetables,
Sausages, Hams and Bacon

The Herald.

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MONTREAL, MARCH 19.

CIVIL SERVICE INCREASES.

The following increases of salaries have been made to members of the Civil Service during the past eight days by the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, appointed now as assistant law clerk at an annual increase of salary of \$1,200.

Napoleon Pelletier, brother of the Attorney-General, annual increase of \$300.
Clement Deschamps, clerk, Provincial Secretary's Department, annual increase of \$200.
A. H. Verret, Provincial Auditor, increase from \$2,400 to \$3,000.
M. Phileas Laberge, ex-Assistant Postmaster, newly appointed as additional Provincial Registrar at \$1,100.

This makes a total increase during the past eight days of \$3,300.

MR. FLYNN JUGGLES.

Mr. Flynn has "set at rest" this question of the increase of the Provincial debt by the Conservatives since 1892. It appears according to what he told the electors of Argenteuil the other day that he came to the determination to do this "on the way up from Quebec," and what is more, to do it "once and for all." Now, after an introduction like that those Argenteuil electors were warranted in expecting something very definite and convincing. He would disprove, he told them, the statement frequently made by Mr. Marchand that the debt has been increased by the Conservatives since 1892 by one million dollars. Here then is the way he did it.

Debt when Mercier went out, \$33,840,230.
Debt last year (1895-96), \$33,417,757.
Decrease, \$422,473.

So much for the gross debt. But Mr. Flynn was determined to settle "the question also of what was the net debt of the Province." So he gave these figures:—

Net debt when Mercier went out, \$24,288,038.

Net debt last year (1895-96), \$22,156,346.
Decrease, \$2,131,691.

But Mr. Flynn was not yet satisfied. "There was another liability to be taken into account, namely, the land subsidies granted by the Mercier Government to railway companies. The second instalment of 35c per acre was equal to three million some hundred thousand dollars. If that were added to the Mercier debt, they (the Conservatives) must take credit for the settlement at 17c cents, making a decrease of \$1,500,000, which should be added to the two millions, making a total decrease during the Conservative Administration of \$3,631,690."

Perhaps this style of financing is a little bewildering to you. It probably is. Analyzed it appears to mean that Mr. Flynn is as dishonest as he can be in the use of figures. He juggles with the \$3,000,000 worth of land subsidies. He adds it on to the Mercier debt and leaves it off his own. He says that in Mercier's time the Provincial debt was so much plus that three millions; he says the debt at present is so much—with no plus of three millions. But this is not enough for Mr. Flynn before these Argenteuil electors. He puts in that double twist by which, although it is he himself who has made those land subsidies an immediate charge upon the Province and thus added them to the debt, yet he actually takes credit for having reduced the debt to that account.

This would be enough to destroy all confidence in him whenever he in future deals with figures. But there is more. Mr. Flynn declared the debt of the Province when Mr. Mercier went out to be \$33,840,230, and the net debt to be \$24,288,038. It is not worth while inquiring by what mathematical gymnastics he arrived at the former amount. If we go to Mr. Atwater's speech on that same occasion we find he says that the debt of the Province when Mr. Mercier went out was \$28,700,000. All this is very plain. You will notice that it settles once and for all this question of the debt. Is it worth the while of a Premier to go about the country with such a bewildering deceptive jumble of figures? Are the public utterances of a man to be trusted who plays with language in such a way?

The facts may easily and plainly be stated, and a comparison made which will be its authenticity on its face. The debt of a Province consists of the amount of its liabilities, less the amount of its assets; it is the excess of liabilities over assets. Taking this definition Hon. Mr. Hall in Budget Speech in 1893 gave

Province's liabilities. . . . \$33,981,440
Less unpaid subsidies to railways. 2,018,769

Real liabilities. . . . \$31,962,671
Total assets according to a 1893
Hall. . . . 11,029,769

Excess of liabilities. . . . \$20,932,911
The excess of liabilities in 1896 were shown by Mr. Marchand at Sherbrooke to be:

Funded debt. . . . \$29,294,616
Loan authorized and funded
May 1st, last. . . . 3,017,333

Real funded debt June 30th, 1896, \$32,311,949
Floating debt as follows:—

Deposits. . . . \$905,775
Unpaid railway subsidies. . . . 802,739
Loss on deposits Bank of Montreal. . . . 25,218
Quebec Court House debentures. . . . 200,000
Unpaid warrants. . . . 173,122
Berger claim. . . . 116,000

Total liabilities. . . . \$34,594,803
Less balance of loan of 1896
available. . . . 1,070,667

Real liabilities 30th June, 1896, \$33,524,136
Assets on June 30th, 1896:

Investments. . . . 9,904,000
In banks. . . . 1,062,000
McGregory claim. . . . 100,000
Balance on purchase price Nor-
mal School. . . . 6,133
Various claims. . . . 217,342
Court House, Quebec. . . . 200,000

Total assets. . . . \$11,580,434

It is clear, therefore, that on the 30th June, 1896, the excess of liabilities over assets amounted to \$11,933,702. Subtract

the \$20,932,911 found by the calculations above and you will see that the net liabilities of the Province have been increased by over a million dollars.

Thus far there has been no account taken of the \$1,500,000 which will be added to the debt by the action of the Government in transforming into an immediate interest bearing, tax-compelling, charge upon the Province of the railway land subsidies which need not have been paid for a hundred years—the payment of which, if allowed to take its natural course, would have been made by the opening up of the unsettled lands of the Province. These subsidies were not intended when granted to become a tax upon the public treasury—they would not have become so except by the action of the Flynn Government. If this view be good then the Flynn Government increased the excess of liabilities of the Province by over \$2,500,000.

DINGLEY'S LUMBER SCHEDULE.

The proposed lumber duty clause of the Dingley tariff bill is far from meeting with the general approval of the American people. It is unfortunately true that the political spirit for which the clause stands is one which is but too apt to be applauded by the press of the United States. Retaliation for offences, fancied or real; striking a blow at the commerce of another country; prevention of imaginary encroachments on their own markets, even at a pecuniary loss to themselves; exclusion of others from the blessings of nature and the industrial wealth of which they imagine they possess a monopoly; all these appeals with peculiar force as masterstrokes of statecraft, to the lower political prejudices of the American people and sometimes elevate their author to the unsteady pedestal of popular favor. But, although every American is a politician, he has also usually been a business instinct and is very much alive to anything that threatens his own personal welfare. There is a difference, he reasons, between making a national sacrifice, which means a sacrifice of somebody else's interests, and endangering one's own. One may be patriotism, but the other is certainly foolishness. In these latter instances he becomes quite liberal in his ideas, pointing out with much candor the evils of some proposed legislation and indicating with a frankness that excites one's admiration, just how the other country can use it for its own profit and America's loss.

Such is the case with Mr. Dingley's lumber schedule. Consistently with the policy of high protection, he proposes a duty of from about 20 per cent upward on all lumber imports; then, in order to prevent Canada from reimposing an export duty on her logs, he adds a rider making provision in such a case for an extra duty of 25 per cent against the Dominion. This scheme appears to have several elements of danger to American industry, which are already being pointed out in the American press. The first is that while many earnest people there have been urging that the cutting of timber should be checked, the new schedule will act as a distinct encouragement toward it, by the imposition of a heavy import duty on lumber.

Another is that while the States imported from Canada last year \$7,836,414 of free lumber its exports of lumber and lumber manufactures amounted to \$34,771,711; in other words that much of the free lumber taken from Canada found its way into foreign markets after being manufactured in American mills and shops. From this it is argued that if the American market be closed against them, Canadians will simply look for a market elsewhere, while the American export trade in lumber and its products will be injured by the enhanced cost due to the tariff, and by the diminished supply of Canadian raw material.

A third consideration is the possibility that Canada may reimpose the export duty on logs, the imports of which into the States last year amounted to \$2,620,876 in value. Such a duty would be severely felt by mill owners on the other side of the line; and, while it would bring with it a retaliatory increase in the duty on Canadian lumber entering the United States, it is being questioned across the line whether Canada might not consider that increase would be more than compensated for by the other benefits which would accrue to the Dominion through such a change.

It appears probable that should Congressman Dingley's lumber schedule go into operation, Canada may be placed in a position to make a bid for the large and growing export trade in lumber and its manufactures which the United States at present enjoys. In any event, it is difficult to see where the worthy congressman hopes to profit by the abrogation of an arrangement which, whether it has or has not been a benefit to Canada, has certainly been of great assistance to the dealers in lumber and lumber manufactures in the United States.

It would seem that the meteoric career of Mr. William J. Bryan, sometime candidate for the presidency of the United States, is about concluded. He is as difficult to find as the stick of a dead rocket, which falls in a field and is seen no more forever. Five months ago he was one of the foremost figures of the time; today, there are few so poor as do him reverence. He stood forth as the champion of an idea. Clothed in the sophistry of his arguments, and decked out in the fiery splendor of his eloquence, it set upon the public mind and set a nation in a blaze. From State to State he preached it, conducting a campaign such as has never been seen before; but his downfall was certain, his ruin, when it came, complete. Had he prevailed, he would have been one of the great forces of the century. He is no longer even the nominal leader of the disintegrated forces of Democracy in the United States. A new sun has appeared on the horizon, in the person of Mr. J. W. Bailey, a Texan representative in the House at Washington. Mr. Bailey has been elected to the leadership of the Democratic side of the House, which is now the highest honor in the gift of the party to bestow short of the presidential nomination, and the Democratic newspapers are already hailing him a heaven-sent leader of men. Bryan, in the meantime, is regarded as a "reminiscence."

Major John McGillivray, ex-M.P., has written letters to the press with reference to the charge that at a recent meeting in Chicago he uttered sentiments distinctly favorable to the project of Canadian annexation. The Major denies that he ever said anything of the sort, and expressed the belief that the report was published solely for the purpose of injuring the Foresters Order, of which he is the Grand

Secretary. It appears, however, the Toronto World had sent a man to Chicago to look into the matter. The messenger has returned bringing with him statements from a number of officers of the order and others present at the meeting all of whom concur in saying that Major McGillivray certainly did, to the best of their recollection, express his willingness to welcome annexation. As a matter of supposition, it is probable that Mr. McGillivray is not particularly anxious for the change to which he so eloquently referred; but he thought it a popular card to play before his Chicago audience, and he did not count on receiving so much unwelcome notoriety through its publication. It was a "fake," such as one might expect from the Major, and the fact is hardly as creditable to him as if the speech had really been the unwise but honest expression of his opinion on an important subject.

The priests of the diocese of Chicoutimi have presented an address to Bishop Lebreque, their chief. They congratulate him on the campaign which he has in hand against the bad newspapers, which are already so numerous in Canada, and which have made ravages among those who were formerly such fervent Catholics. They recognize the fact that they must work if they desire to "group all sincere Catholics around their ecclesiastical leaders," and they claim to "thoroughly comprehend the consequences of the battle" upon which they have entered. Since this address was presented, these gentlemen have witnessed one consequence of their campaign in the Bonaventure vote. It is doubtful whether, had they thoroughly comprehended their position at the time, they would have been so cordial in their congratulations of His Lordships upon the course he has taken.

"Mercier had voted 9,000,000 acres of land for railway subsidies. In 1886 this has been commuted for 70 cents per acre."—Mr. Flynn at Lacerte.

Aside from the little discrepancy as to how Mr. Mercier who came to office in January 1887 could grant subsidies which were commuted in 1886 Mr. Atwater gives the flat denial to his chief. In his budget speech Mr. Atwater said:

"The aggregate amount of these land grants is 2,251,468 acres, of these 4,329,460 acres were granted prior to 1887 and 4,514,008 acres between 1887 and 1892."

Mr. Flynn should compare his statements with his Treasurer to make them conform—at least when they are upon a platform together.

Appropos of the fight it is gratifying (or disappointing according as you look at it) to observe that Mr. Fitzsimmons is not under the necessity of shipping as the second mate of a canal boat, as he promised he would if he lost.

Judging by its swashbuckling editorial advice ancient tariff retaliation. The Star's idea of "the manly policy" is the manliness of its ancient prototype, Sir John Falstaff.

The Star is enjoying itself—all to itself—over a little paroxysm which it has worked up over the Dingley bill. It is never so happy as when it is swaggering.

Fact and Fancy.

A Ballad of Lost Opportunities.
How often has it chanced to me
To be reduced to silence dead
By some unimagined reporter,
Whose author up to it has led.
Alas! the next report unsaid—
On the country, or the sea,
A fortnight afterwards in bed—
The chances I have thrown away!

Some more examples, two or three—
The cycle tours I might have made
On the country, or the sea,
A wheel that should have been "high grade."
The girl with whom I sought to "breathe
The many dance," but made delay,
Captured by some one else instead—
The chances I have thrown away!

The sights it had been mine to see!
The paths that had been mine to tread!
The man it had been mine to be!
The books profound I might have read!
Alas! the hours of sunlight fled!
And all my crop of unmade hay!
Alas! a lass I might have wed!
The chances I have thrown away!

L'ENVOI.
A useless sermon! All have sped,
The chances grave, the chances gay—
Few men but say as I have said,
"The chances I have thrown away!"
—Paraphrased from Punch.

Powers of Imagination.
Grace—"Does making the most desperate effort to get her waist down I ever saw?"
Carmelia—"Is she?"
Grace—"Yes. Only think! She has ordered a new pair of corsets of boned constructor skin."—New York Press.

Kentucky Industry.
A Kentucky man buys all the horses he can get at \$1 a head. He kills them, feeds the flesh to his hogs, sells the hides and bones, and finds it profitable. Whenever he buys a horse for \$1 and he can sell it for \$2 he lets it go, otherwise it is fed to the hogs.—New York Tribune.

Hence it is Welcome.
"Trouble is brewing," said the newspaper heading.
"Yes," remarked the gentleman toying with the beer schooner; "there may be trouble but there's money in it."—Boston Transcript.

After a Trip to London.
Archie—"Well, Sandy, an' hoo did ye pass the time in London?"
Sandy—"Right bravely, mon. An' forbye, when I'd clappit a stovepipe on my head and put on a frock coat, 'deed, Archie, if there was a southron but didn't take me for a cockney born and bred."—Exchange.

Oil on Troubled Waters.
A school teacher of South Bend, Ind., who did not believe in corporal punishment, but who was forced to correct some very noisy and unmanageable pupils, administered castor oil in large doses to nine of the principle offenders.—Indianapolis News.

Curious Little Bits.
In London there is one doctor to every 889 people.
The British Government owns over 25,000 camels.
The entire coast line of the globe measures 136,000 miles.
There are always 20,000 strangers sight-seeing in London.

It is said that a gallon of milk is required to make a pound of cheese.
All of the mummy cases unearthed in Egyptian tombs have red hair.
Over one hundred gold mines have been started in California within a year.

The various countries of the world now use 13,400 different kinds of postage stamps.
Each square inch of the human skin contains no less than 3,500 perspiration pores.
The brain of an ant is larger in proportion to its size than that of any other known creature.
There are as many times as many muscles in the tail of a dog as there are in human hand and wrist.
New Zealand has adopted a law preventing the importation of consumptive or vitally diseased persons.
The average number of wrecks in the Baltic Sea is seven a week, which is more than in any other place in the world.

PITIFUL AND TRAGIC.

Unparalleled Story of Suffering on the Sea.

FRENCH LINER'S WRECK.

Four Survivors Now Well Enough to Tell the Story.

Drifting Upon the Wide Ocean, Some Drank Salt Water and Went Mad.

New York, March 19.—Pitiful and tragic is the story of the rescue of four out of the 82 passengers and crew of the French liner steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, who as reported in yesterday's dispatches, were brought into this harbor. It tells of a brave steamship swamping in a turmoil off Hatteras; of four boats being crushed against the sides in that midnight horror; of the launch of the four boats that were left; and the crowding into them of passengers and crew. The survivors of this ocean tragedy are hardly yet able to tell a story of the last twelve days. Captive of the sea, the French liner, the Ville de St. Nazaire, is confined to his room in the Hotel Martin in this city. He is suffering and the scenes of the last few days seem constantly before his eyes. His story is a narrative of privation and hardship such as is seldom heard in the annals of the sea. The other survivors are on board the Normandie and the Ville de Brest, a sister ship of the ill-fated vessel. They are emaciated from hunger and their nerves are completely unstrung by their sufferings. The steamship Ville de St. Nazaire, left this port on March 6, bound for West Indian ports. She was one of the smaller vessels of the French Line, and had been engaged in the West India trade for years. She was one of the first to come here when the line between New York and the West Indies was established here. The steamship encountered severe weather on March 7, while off Hatteras. A tremendous sea swept over her. Great waves bore away the hatch coverings. Floods of water found their way through the gratings to the engine room and extinguished the fires. An attempt was made to leave the ship to, but water was bursting over the decks in such torrents and pouring down the hatchways so fast that the captain seeing that his vessel was on the point of foundering, thought then of only saving the crew and passengers. Such passengers as had been below before the lines were drowned, came hurrying to decks and clung to the railings, the drenching storms of spray that came flying over the ship.

HORROR OF DARKNESS.

Darkness gave an added horror to the scene, and the night, the survivors say, was as black as a pit. They could make out the dark figure of the sea monster struggling to get the boats overboard, and hear the crashes as boat after boat was dashed into splinters against the sea till four of the eight had been rendered useless. And then at last was the successful, though hurried, launch of the other boats, and the crowding into them of passengers and crew. And more to tell the tale of the ship abandoned, for those who reached here think the ship, a few minutes after the boat should clear, foundered. In the haste to leave the vessel it was impossible to get water to last more than a day. Of the four boats only one has been heard from. It is believed that the others have been lost. The largest boat, the ship's longboat, contained 23 persons, but the six of the passengers. In the hurry of abandoning the ship there had been no time to properly equip it with masts and sails, nor would time admit of provisions being passed aboard. Day came, and with it an eager search of the sea line, but no ship or boat could anywhere be seen. The crew had then all they could do to look out for their own craft, and giving a prayer for the safety of the three that had gone from their horizon, they turned their attention to their own saving. The children and the mother were in the boats. Mrs. Tagado and her children. She was the wife of a San Domingo, who was also in the boat. The little ones were terribly frightened at first, but the surgeon did not quite engulf the craft, and the mother managed to quiet the fears of her children only to hear them beg for food and water. There was none to be had, and when the next night drifted into and the next day, the pleadings of the famishing children became heartrending.

Another day and night, and the surgeon died of hunger, and the mother and her children were left to their fate. The mother and her children were left to their fate. The mother and her children were left to their fate.

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A Spring... Underwear Bargain....

John Aitken & Co., 1757 Notre Dame Street.

Buy from Advertiser and mention Herald.

Take This Down

In the book and volume of your household experiences.—If your babies have plenty of clean, soft, fleecy, woollens or flannels next their soft velvet-like little bodies, they will be healthier and you will be happier. No soap washes them as cleanly or as softly as

STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP.

PRIZE MEDALS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

Dewhurst's Spool Cottons.

Strong, Even, Elastic and Free from Knots.

Ask for the THREESHELLS Brand. All Dry Goods Merchants Sell It.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA: GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, Montreal and 19 Front St. West, Toronto.



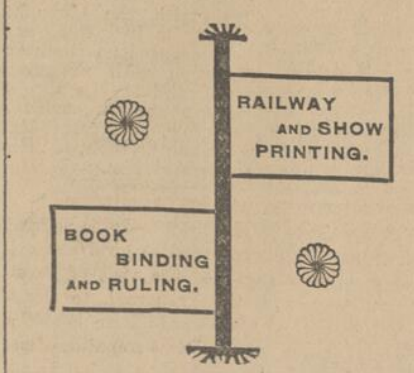
Look for this Print in the Snow

It is the pattern of the heel of the Granby Rubber and Overshoe. The next time you buy a pair of rubbers or overshoes ask for Granby's and look for this pattern on the heel. There is no need to take a Granby that is not the same shape as your boot, because they are made to fit every shape of shoe. A rubber that does not fit the boot will draw the foot. Granby Rubbers are thin, light, elastic and fit perfectly.

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 343.

Westmount Lots.

Three choice building lots on Argyle Avenue, just above Montrose Park, will be sold

BY AUCTION AT THE ROOMS, 181 ST. JAMES STREET Wednesday March 24th, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

These lots are each 50 feet front by 157 1/2 feet, commanding a fine view. THEY MUST BE SOLD.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers.

We have a special line of fine spring weight underwear which we wish to clear out. These goods are amongst the finest on the market. All pure wool, well finished. The price that we intended to sell them at was low enough, \$3.25, but to clear out the balance we put the price at \$2.25. They should go quick at this price.

John Aitken & Co., 1757 Notre Dame Street.

Buy from Advertiser and mention Herald.

Take This Down

In the book and volume of your household experiences.—If your babies have plenty of clean, soft, fleecy, woollens or flannels next their soft velvet-like little bodies, they will be healthier and you will be happier. No soap washes them as cleanly or as softly as

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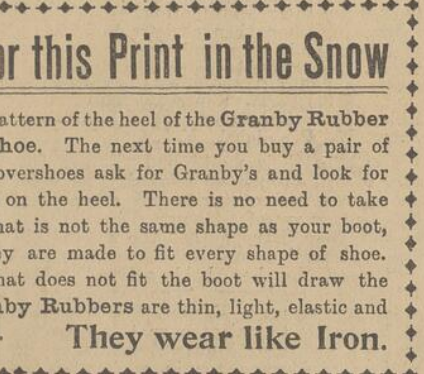
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Ask for the THREESHELLS Brand. All Dry Goods Merchants Sell It.

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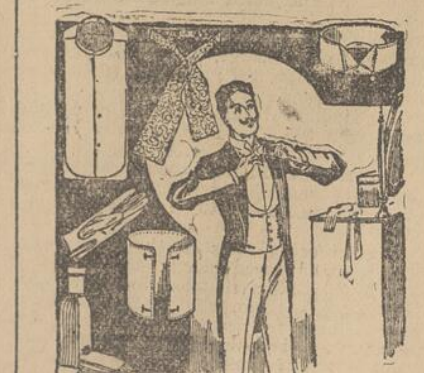
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