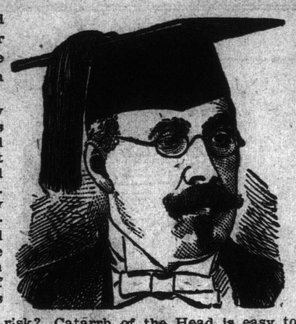
Why CATARRH Returns



Why does Catarrh of the Head often get better in the summer and return in the fall? Because dry weather drives the Catarrh germs to the interior of the body.

The only way to permanently CURE Catarrh is to kill the germs that cause it. Snuffs and local washes cannot do this. Yet, if it is not done, the coming winter will be like the previous ones, or worse. For the germs multiply like every other living thing. When they become too numerous in the head they will spread down into the chest and lungs. Their invasion of the lungs is only a question of time. Their increase there means CONSUMPTION. Why run such a risk? Catarrh of the Head is easy to cure under the proper treatment. Dr. Sproule can do it quickly. Let him take it in hand now. You will then pass the coming winter and all following ones in health and comfort. You will no longer disgust your friends with your hawking and blowing and spitting. You will breathe easily. You will think clearly.

For your head will not be heavy with Catarrh. You will find yourself filled with a new energy and ambition, and life itself will look brighter. For all the strength that your system is now wasting, in fighting the Catarrh germs, will then be yours to use.

Catarrh of the Head and Throat.	Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes.
Do you spit up slime?	Do you take cold easily?
Are your eyes watery?	Is your breathing too quick?
Does your nose feel full?	Do you raise frothy material?
Does your nose discharge?	Is your voice hoarse and husky?
Do you sneeze a good deal?	Have you a dry hacking cough?
Do crusts form in the nose?	Do you feel worn out on rising?
Do you have pains across the eyes?	Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
Does your breath smell offensive?	Are you gradually losing strength?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?	Have you a disgust for fatty food?
Are you losing your sense of smell?	Have you a sense of weight on chest?
Do you hawk up pheigm in the morning?	Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?	Do you cough worse night and morning?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?	Do you get short of breath when walking?
Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?	

If you have any of the above symptoms, mark them and send to CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland; formerly surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane street, Boston. HE WILL DIAGNOSE YOUR CASE FREE.

HAY'S SPEECH

At New York Chamber of Commerce Annual Dinner;

Also, the Remarks of the American Minister to the Court of St. James.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The 133rd banquet of the chamber of commerce was held at Delmonico's this evening. Covers for four hundred and fifty were laid in the main banquet room, which was decorated chiefly with American flags.

At the table of honor, presided over by President Morris K. Jesup, were Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, John Hay, secretary of state; Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, Whitelaw Reid, Gov.-elect Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Andrew Carnegie, Mayor-elect Seth Low, Lieut. General Nelson A. Miles, J. Pierpont Morgan, Wm. T. Dodge, Major General John R. Brooke, Carl Schurz, Alexander E. Orr, Gov. Odell and Rear Admiral Albert S. Parker.

The professional and business circles of the city were well represented in the list of the other guests.

The speech making was briefly opened by President Jesup. He then proposed a toast to the memory of Wm. McKinley. It was drunk with all standing in silence. President Roosevelt's health was then toasted, while the orchestra played, and at the next toast, that of King Edward of England, the British national anthem was played.

In introducing Secretary Hay, Mr. Jesup proposed a toast to "Our Diplomacy." The secretary was warmly welcomed by the guests, and his speech at various points met with great enthusiasm. The applause was deafening.

I need not dwell upon the mournful and tragic event by virtue of which I am here. When the president lay stricken in Buffalo, thoughts beat high in all our hearts that his life might be spared for future usefulness to his country, it was still recognized as improbable that he should be able to keep the engagement he had made to be with you tonight, and your committee did me the honor to ask me to come in his place. This I have sometimes done in his lifetime, though always with diffidence and dread, but how much more am I daunted by the duty of appearing before you when that great man, loved and revered above all even while living, has put on the august halo of immortality—who would worthily come into your presence as the shadow of that illustrious shade?

As to what we have tried to do—what we are still trying to do—in the general field of diplomacy, there is no reason for doubt on the one hand or reticence on the other. President McKinley in his messages during the last four years has made the subject perfectly clear. We have striven, on the lines laid down by Washington, to cultivate friendly relations with all powers, but not to take part in the formation of groups or combinations among them. A position of complete independence is not incompatible with relations involving not friendship alone but concurrent action as well in important emergencies. We have kept always in view the fact that we are pre-eminently a peace loving people; that our normal activities are in the direction of trade and commerce; that the vast development of our industries imperatively demands that we shall not only retain and confirm our hold on our present markets but seek constantly, by all honorable means, to extend our commercial interests in every practicable direction. It is for this reason we have negotiated the treaties of reciprocity which now await the action of the senate, all of them conceived in the traditional American spirit of protection to our own industries, and yet mutually advantageous to ourselves and our neighbors. In the same spirit we have sought successfully to induce all the great powers to unite in a recognition of the general principle of equality of commercial access and opportunity in the markets of the Orient. We believe that "a fair field and no favor" is all we require, and with less than that we cannot be satisfied. If we accept the assurances we have received as honest and genuine, as I certainly do, that equality will not be denied us, and the result may safely be left to American genius and energy.

We consider our interests in the Pacific as great now as those of any other power and destined to indefinite development. We have opened our doors to the people of Hawaii; we have accepted the responsibility of the Philippines which Providence imposed upon us; we have put an end to the embarrassing condominium in which we were involved in Samoa, and while abandoning none of our commercial rights in the entire group, we have established our flag and our authority in Tutuila, which gives us the finest harbor in the South Seas. Next in order will come a Pacific cable and an isthmian canal for the use of all well disposed peoples but under exclusive American ownership and American control—of both of which great enterprises President McKinley and President Roosevelt have been the energetic and consistent champions.

Sure as we are of our rights in these matters, convinced as we are of the authenticity of the vision which has led us thus far and still beckons us forward, I can yet assure you that so long as the administration of your affairs remains in hands as strong and skilful as those to which they have been and are now confined, there will be no more surrender of our rights than there will be violation of the rights of others. The president, to whom you have given your invaluable trust and confidence, like his now immortal predecessor, is incapable of bullying a strong power as he is of wrongdoing a weak one. He feels and knows—for has he not tested it in the currents of the heady fight, as well as in the toilsome work of administration—that the nation over whose destinies he presides has a giant's strength in the works of war, as in the works of peace. But that consciousness of strength brings with it no temptation to do injury to any power on earth, the proudest or the humblest. We frankly confess we seek the friendship of all the powers; we want to trade with all peoples; we are conscious of resources that will make our commerce a source of advantage to them and of profit to ourselves. But no wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignoble criticism tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong or even because it is friendly.

The attitude of our diplomacy may be indicated on a text of scripture which Franklin, the first and greatest of our diplomats, tells us passed through his mind when he was presented at the court of Versailles. It was a text his father used to quote to him in the old candle shop in Boston when he was a boy: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings." Let us be diligent in our business and we shall stand—stand, you see, not crawl, nor swagger—stand, as a friend and equal, asking nothing, putting up with nothing but what is right and just, among our peers in the great democracy of nations.

After he concluded Secretary Hay was obliged several times to acknowledge the applause accorded to him by the diners.

Gov. Odell spoke to the toast "The State of New York," and the mayor-elect of this city replied to the toast "The City of New York."

Joseph H. Choate, ambassador to the court of St. James, was next introduced. After the applause had subsided he spoke with his usual eloquence, dwelling mostly on the recent visit of the delegates of the New York chamber of commerce to London. He enlarged upon the sympathy that had been shown by the British people at the time of President McKinley's death, and said that not only had the sympathy been manifested almost every hour for days after the sad event by royalty, but that all classes were quite as mournful. In view of these facts, Mr. Choate said this government was justified in thinking that England's grief was an expression of natural sympathy.

Mr. Choate was followed by Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, who spoke to he toast of "The Monroe Doctrine of the Twentieth Century," and Governor-elect Albert B. Cummins of Iowa on "The Present Prosperity of the Republic—What Are the Essentials to Its Continuance."

Speaker's Sore Throat.

Public speakers and singers know how useless and sickening are cough mixtures, sprays, lozenges, &c., for irritable or sore throat, and state that the most satisfactory remedy is Catarrhozone, the advantage of which is that it acts quickly and is convenient to use in public places. Catarrhozone relieves congestion, allays inflammation, and is a protection to the membrane. As a safeguard against colds and Catarrh is has no equal. Rev. Mr. McKay, Goderich, says: "Catarrhozone is an excellent remedy for throat irritation arising from throat irritation." Physicians, ministers and singers recommend Catarrhozone, druggists sell it for $1. Small size 25c. By mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

ALREADY CONSIDERED.

"Do you not feel that you would like to serve your country so as to be honored in song and story?"

"I have already had that distinction," replied Senator Sorghum, rather stiffly; "I guess I have been mentioned in as many comic songs and amusing anecdotes as any other man in the country."—Washington Star.

SENSIBLE.

(Hamilton Times.)

When Miss Stone is ransomed it is to be hoped that she will know enough to stay at home. What the people out there need is not a female missionary, but a strong force of military and a hardworking hangman.

Relieve those Inflamed Eyes!

Pond's Extract

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied frequently with dropper or eye cup, the congestion will be removed and the pain and inflammation instantly relieved.

CAUTION!—Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

ST. JOHN CO. COUNCIL

Grapples With the Smallpox Situation With Vigor

Twenty Two Thousand Dollars Voted if Necessary to Stamp Out the Pest.

Willing to Do Its Full Share Towards Providing Another Emergency Hospital—Compulsory Vaccination in the County.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held at the Court House Tuesday, 19th inst., when it was decided to pay over to the board of health for the payment of expenses already incurred in connection with the smallpox epidemic the sum of $4,000. It was next determined to place $5,000 more at the disposal of the board to enable them to exert their efforts for the next few weeks in the extermination of the disease. Provision was made, in view of the fact that the council do not meet till late in January, for the payment of $3,000 more to the board of health in case they need it. After this a committee of the council was named to act with the board of health in the provision of an additional epidemic hospital, and this joint committee has authority to spend $10,000 in case they consider it necessary. This means an expenditure of $22,000 provided the board of health ask for all that is provided for them and joint committee go to the limit of their allowance.

The council also decided to ask the board of health to consider the advisability of ordering compulsory vaccination in the county.

Warden White presided at the meeting and there were present:

City of St. John—Couns. Daniel, Seaton, Armstrong, Christie, Robinson, Colwell, Waring, McGoldrick, McMulkin, Baxter, Maxwell, Tufts, Hilyard, Millidge, Macrae.

Lancaster—Couns. Long and Lowell.

Musquash—Coun. Dean.

Simonds—Couns. McLeod, Lee and Horgan.

St. Martins—Couns. Mosher, Cochran and Ruddick.

The warden, after calling the council to order, said it was to be regretted that such an occasion had arisen for the summoning of the members. The board of health first suggested the meeting, and members of the council felt that there was ample justification for the meeting, despite the expense it entailed. The handling of the smallpox cases was entirely within the control of the board of health. The majority of the gentlemen who composed the board were appointed by this council, and they had to look to this board for the money they required. Such an occasion as this meant a large expenditure. The levy made annually for use by the board of health was $3,000. The board of health thought that before they incurred any further expense it would be well for the council to look into the whole matter.

The warden then read the following communication from the board of health:

To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John:

Gentlemen,—The local board of health for the city and county of Saint John have to call your attention to the present outbreak of smallpox in this city and county.

On 30th September last a seaman named Barton, who had previously arrived here from Boston, Massachusetts, was taken to the General Public hospital, and on being examined was suspected of having smallpox. He was placed in the epidemic hospital. This was the first case of smallpox or suspected smallpox known by this board to exist here since February, 1900, when a person recovering from the disease was discovered coming to the city from Quebec. He recovered and no other person here developed the disease.

On 2nd October last it was reported to the board that Barton had smallpox. He died on the 11th of October. On 23rd October two other cases were reported, and since then additional cases have developed.

The following is a statement of all smallpox cases here from and including the Barton case to date:

Total number of smallpox cases reported to this board—

Cases in the city of Saint John....	50
Cases in the county of Saint John..	3
	53
Deaths in hospital.	5
Deaths outside.	2
	7
Present number.	46
Of these there are now in the epidemic hospital.	24
Outside in private houses.....	21
On a barge in the harbor	1
	46

Those outside the epidemic hospital occupy 14 private houses, of which 12 are in the city and two in the county, and the case on board the barge.

Of the private houses one house contains four cases, one house contains three cases, two houses contain three cases each. The remaining houses have one case each.

Besides the houses in which there are now actual cases of smallpox there are three other houses which have contained smallpox, two in the city and one in the county, still under quarantine, making in all 17 private houses besides the barge and the General Public hospital, which are now quarantined, besides three houses on which the quarantine has been removed.

As the board have been notified by the commissioners of the General Public hospital that no more patients can be received into the epidemic hospital on account of its being full, the board think it highly desirable that an additional epidemic hospital be obtained. They have made enquiry of owners of properties in the less settled districts of the city with a view of obtaining such accommodation. They find it difficult to obtain a place in every way suitable. The board consider it not practicable to build a temporary building, as some time would necessarily be consumed in the construction of such building. They find they can obtain the Agricultural hall on the barrack grounds for use as an epidemic hospital upon the terms stated in the letter of the directors of the Exhibition Association, a copy of which is attached. The board think that it would cost at least $1,000 to make this building fit for such use.

The ordinary annual cost of this board is met by a grant from the municipality which cannot exceed $3,000 a year.

The additional cost incurred by the board by the present outbreak of smallpox to this date, which includes vaccine, free vaccination, medical services and medicines, guards on quarantined houses, nurses, removing patients and many other items have been carefully gone into and are estimated to be about $4,000. It is impossible to estimate the probable future cost. Provided the number of smallpox cases do not materially increase or diminish $5,000 may cover the extra expenses for the next month from date, including free vaccination.

The board therefore recommend and ask the council to take action as follows:—

1. That the sum of $4,000, amount estimated expenses to date, be paid them at once.

2. That $5,000 additional be placed at the disposal of this board for the purpose of meeting expenses which may shortly be incurred.

3. That authority be given by the council to such of the officers as it sees fit to raise such further money as may be found necessary by this board to meet its expenses between now and the next meeting of the council, and to pay the same to this board.

4. That the council take such action in regard to providing an additional epidemic hospital as they may deem advisable.

Dated Saint John, N. B., nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1901.

Exhibition Association, City and County of Saint John, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1901.

Jas. Reynolds, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Health, St. John, N. B.:

Sir,—Your application for the use by the board of health of the Agricultural hall as an epidemic hospital was laid before our executive committee, and after consideration, the following action was taken:—

Whereas, The board of health has made application to the Exhibition Association for the use of the Agricultural hall, the property of the association, as a temporary epidemic hospital; therefore

Resolved, That this association do grant to the board of health of the city of St. John, the said Agricultural hall, for the purpose named; provided such action be approved by the provincial government and the common council of the city of St. John; and further, that the said board of health, and the authorities named, do agree to build a new Agricultural hall, of equal value, on the spot now occupied, or on some other suitable place for holding future exhibitions.

Further resolved, That President McLaughlin, Vice-President Emerson and Secretary Everett be a committee, with authority to enter into an agreement with the proper authorities, to carry out the above resolution.

By order,

(Sgd), CHAS. A. EVERETT, Secretary.

Coun. Armstrong, who addressed the council at considerable length, moved that the communication be received and entered on the minutes. After that he proposed to move a series of resolutions.

The motion passed.

Ald. Armstrong said the citizens should congratulate themselves that the outbreak of smallpox, although serious, was not sufficiently so to occasion alarm in the community. After the first somewhat rapid increase there had been no great increase in the scourge. He was delighted to find by the press that no additional cases had been reported the past few days. It was possible that the disease had now been stayed and that a diminution in the number of cases might be looked for. The letter from the board of health gave a brief history of what had taken place since the scourge broke out. Comments were made relative to the spread of the disease. All citizens should now do everything in their power to stamp it out. We should all work in the interest of public health and support the officials who had charge of the matter. The alderman here devoted some little attention to the five gentlemen who compose the board of health, stating that they were men of ability and men who had shown that they were willing to give up their time in this trying matter. These gentlemen gave their services gratuitously and the meetings held daily meant a big draft upon their time. The members of the board of health should receive the cordial support of the council and the public in their efforts to stamp out the disease. He would propose resolutions which would deal generously with the board of health. The epidemic hospital was built for cases as they arose. It was under the supervision of the hospital commission. The board of health could not order any one to go there. Now the hospital commissioners thought and gave good reasons for this conviction that there was sufficient people in that building. They refused to admit more. Here was the man McNamara on the coal barge living with three others. A large number of houses contained smallpox patients and many of these people were not provided with all the comforts that they should enjoy. The board of health had made inquiries on all hands as to the best place to select for an additional epidemic hospital. Now it was suggested that the agricultural hall on the exhibition grounds be secured. It could be fitted up in a very short time. But the exhibition association insisted upon conditions which almost prohibited the use of this building, as could be seen by their letter. They asked the city in the event of this building being used to undertake to erect a new hall of the same kind. The present hall was practically owned by the city, which recently paid off the debts of the association. The association then asked the Common Council of the city to take over all the buildings, but this was refused, the city feeling that the buildings should remain in the hands of the association for use at future exhibitions.

Coun. Armstrong then moved a series of resolutions, which eventually passed in the following form:

Whereas, the local board of health for the city and county of St. John has informed this council that cases of smallpox have existed and now exist in this city and county, and that the said board have thereby incurred costs and expenses over and above their ordinary expenditure, and that they are likely to be compelled to incur further expenditure in the public interest, and have asked for funds therefor, and have also asked for additional epidemic hospital accommodation, the building now used for such purposes being full, and it is desirable in the interests of the public health to place in the control of the said board sufficient moneys to meet their present engagements, and to furnish them with funds from time to time ample to meet the exigencies of the occasion, and for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining such additional hospital.

Be it therefore resolved:

1. That the sum of $4,000, amount of estimated additional expenses of the board to date, be paid by this municipality to the said board.

2. That the further sum of $5,000 be paid to and placed at the disposal of the board for the purpose of meeting additional expenses which they may shortly incur.

3. That on the requisition of the said board upon the warden for further sums of money for the purposes of the board until the next meeting of this council, the warden is hereby authorized to pay such further sums of money as may be requisitioned for, not exceeding in the whole the sum of $3,000, exclusive of the said sums of $4,000 and $5,000 respectively.

4. That a committee of seven from this council be appointed to act with the said board with power to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a suitable building, and if necessary, the lands in connection therewith for the purposes of an additional epidemic hospital, or with power, if in the opinion of the committee and board it be more desirable, to purchase lands and to erect thereon a building or buildings for such purpose, provided that the total cost thereof shall not exceed the sum of $10,000.

5. That for the purpose of obtaining, acquiring or erecting such hospital the warden is hereby authorised to pay to such board a sum not exceeding the said sum of $10,000.

6. That the warden and chairman of the finance committee of this council are hereby authorized and empowered from time to time to borrow on the credit and account of this municipality from a chartered bank or banks such moneys at interest as may be necessary for the purpose of paying such amounts to said board or joint committee, provided that the total amount thereof shall not exceed the sum of $22,000.

Ald. Robinson seconded the motion. He was surprised to find that the Exhibition Association imposed such a condition in connection with giving us the Agricultural Hall. It was but a short time since the city and local government paid off the indebtedness of the association, at which time the association offered to hand all the buildings over to the city. The council did not like to take the buildings, feeling that in the event of future exhibitions it was better to let the association retain control of them.

The resolutions were divided into sections.

The preamble was then adopted, along with the first resolution, providing for the payment of the $4,000.

Ald. Armstrong moved the second resolution and named $5,000 as the amount of the additional grant.

(Continued on Page Three.)

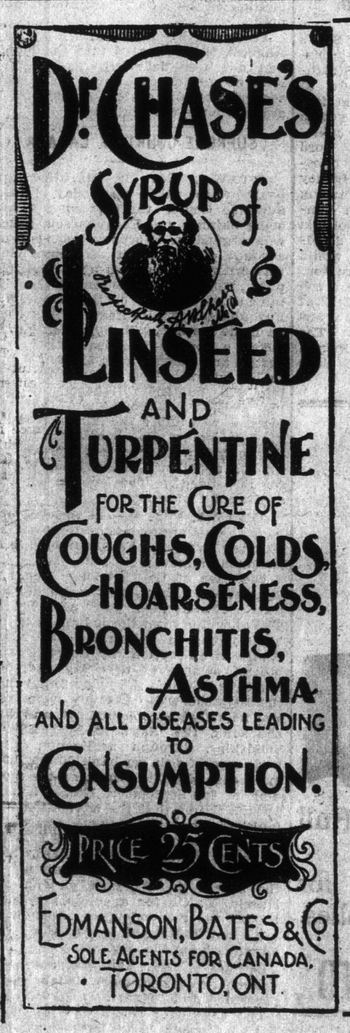
MAGICAL

is the effect produced on a big family wash by a single cake of SURPRISE soap.

The housewife's labor is reduced one half; the original snowy whiteness is restored to the linens without boiling or hard rubbing and the disagreeable odors so noticeable with other soaps is done away with entirely.

And yet it costs no more than ordinary soaps.

Read the directions on the wrapper.



For Coughs and Colds

However careful people are in other medicines there is a tendency to accept any remedy for coughs and colds. And yet, when you come to think of it, there are no diseases more fatal than those which develop from simple colds. It is now well known throughout this continent that there is no preparation quite so prompt and thorough in the cure of coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and similar ailments as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

There are other preparations of linseed and turpentine put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and consequently it is necessary for you to be carful in buying. To protect you we show here a cut of wrapper bearing portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase. Be certain that these appear on the bottle you buy, and do not let any druggist persuade you to take a substitute or imitation. You can be certain of beneficial results from Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the tried and proven medicine. With other remedies it is a matter of experiment.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has for years had by far the largest sale of any remedy for throat and lung troubles. Nearly every dealer has it for sale. 25 cents a bottle, size of wrapper shown here. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. It cannot be sent by mail. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

INSIST ON GETTING

Dr. Chase's