GERMANY EVADING FULFILMENT OF TREATY CLAUSES

12,000 Field Guns and 6,000 Planes Discovered by Allied Commissioners.

FRANCE IS SUSPICIOUS

All Sorts of Difficulties Are Raised by Germans in Effort to Gain Time.

Paris March 31.—Three thousand five hundred three-inch field guns have been found by the Inter-Allied Commission in the vicinity of Berlin alone and altogether 12,000 of these guns have thus far been discovered throughout Germany, as well as six thousand airplanes intact.

According to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the German army should now have only 204 three-inch guns and no airplanes whatsoever.

These discoveries and other information in possession of the French authorities have caused considerable skepticism here as to the reason given for the request of the Berlin Government that it be permitted to send troops into the neutral and occupied zones.

The fact that the request came before the Germans had executed any material clause of the treaty, although the time limit has expired on some three score of its provisions, is declared in French official circles as laying the Germans open to suspicion of making another move in efforts to avoid the carrying out of the engagements they entered into at Versailles

Particular significance is attached by the French to the discovery of the guns, in view of the fact that the Germans, in a communication to the Allied Commission to which their excess of war material should have been delivered by March 10, said that it made no difference whether this material be delivered or destroyed, and that they preferred to destroy it.

Thus far, however, it was stated by a high official here yesterday, no evidence had been obtained by the commission of any destruction of material by the Germans. Lists have been furnished, it was said, but it has been impossible to verify them up to this time, Premier Millerand declared yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies.

36 Clauses Ignored.

In addition to her failure to take any steps to reduce the German armed force to 200,000 men, although the time limit expires in 13 days, as pointed out by M. Millerand, Germany has done little or nothing, the French declare, toward execution of about 36 clauses of the treaty on which the limit has already expired.

The only provision so far as France is concerned that has been duly executed is that providing for the delivery of seeds for the spring planting in the devastated regions. It is admitted however that something has been done regarding some of the general provisions such as reduction of the military schools.

Restitution of factory equipment and other things taken from Northern France has been in progress since the armistice but is far from being completed. An inventory of the aeronautic material has been in progress, but no machines have been delivered and the emission of 100,000,000,000 francs in bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to reparations, has not yet been regulated.

The delivery of submarines has only been partly executed, while nothing has been done regarding the delivery of arms and munitions or demobilization of the naval forces. Some of these questions, such as the emission of bonds, under consideration by the reparations commission require a great deal of negotiation, but it is held by the French that with regard to other matters the Germans have raised all sorts of difficulties with the object of gaining time in the hope of evading fulfillment of them.

Non-Delivery of Coal.

The point on which the French are declared to be most sensitive at this time is the non-delivery of coal, as provided in the peace treaty. The treaty fixed the maximum at 20,000,000 tons a year, but the reparations commission fixed the annual amount at 10,400,000 tons on the basis of Germany's production in the month of December. Deliveries, however, fell from 300,000 to 150,000 tons monthly.

This is held to be good proof that it is Germany's intention to evade her obligations, as her ability to deliver 860,000 tons a month was determined by the reparations commission.

It is said in official circles that either the occupation of the Ruhr Valley by German troops or the organization of a separate Government there would have as an ultimate effect, if it is not the direct object of further dodging of the execution of the treaty terms.

Charges that the military party in Germany has been secretly working on a reorganization plan for the German army are made by the Journal today. Investigation has revealed this, it declares, and has shown that the list of men who can be mobilized at the first call totals 300,000 in Bavaria alone.

LABOR TROUBLES AT TORONTO.

Toronto, April 1.—No labor troubles in connection with the building industry this summer are anticipated by officials of the Builders' Exchange. It is stated that negotiations with the various unions have resulted amicably in practically all cases.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

HOUSE EXPELS FIVE SOCIALISTS

Large Majority of New York State Legislature Votes for Expulsion.

Albany, N. Y., April 1—The five Socialist members of the State Assembly—Louis Waldman and Auguste Calossen, of New York; Samuel A. Dewitt and Samuel Orr, of the Bronx, and Charles Solomon, of Kings—were expelled from the Lower House of the Legislature today by an overwhelming majority.

The next step in the fight against the Socialist party, characterized as a "traitorous party" by the Assembly Judiciary Committee which recommended, after investigation into the charges of disloyalty against the five Socialist assemblymen, that they be denied seats in the assembly will be taken in the Legislature tomorrow.

Bills designed to carry out the recommendations of the Judiciary Committee that "appropriate legislation be enacted to the end that hereafter no party, group or political organization in which aliens are acceptable as members, or whose principles, policies or programme are responsive to or determined by an organization, national or state, composed of persons not members of the electorate of the nation or state, shall be privileged to occupy the position of a political party on the official ballot of this state," are expected to be introduced.

"Treason has been committed in the New York Assembly by Republicans and Democrats with few honorable exceptions," says a statement issued today by Louis Waldman and Charles Solomon, two of the expelled Socialist assemblymen.

New York, April 1—The five Socialists evicted from the New York Assembly today will appeal to the State Supreme Court and if necessary to the United States Supreme Court, S. John Block, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, announced tonight.

"The fact that action was taken by a majority of the assembly does not establish the constitutionality of that action in any way," he said. "The action was an invasion of the constitutional rights of the voters of the five districts the expelled assemblymen represented, as well as of these five men themselves."

Aroostook Jct.

Aroostook Jct., March 24.—An entertainment, and comedietta, was given at Aroostook Jct. last week, by the Ladies' Society, and was one of the most successful ever held here, the rehearsal work entailing strenuous work and great credit is due to Mrs. Hooser, Mrs. H. Sloat, Miss Slipp and others.

Program:

Opening chorus—O Canada.
Reading, humorous—Miss Slipp.
Song, "Whistle Your Troubles Away"—Clifford and Luther Kerrigan.
Exercise, "Mother and Helpers"—Four little girls.
Recitation in dialects, "The Charge of the Light Brigade"—Mr. Langley.
Song—"Why Can't a Girl be a Soldier."
Reading—Mrs. Miller.
Recitation, "The Nurse"—Glenna Monteith.
Solo—Miss Miller.
Intermission—Sale of candy.
Comedietta, "A Case of Suspension."
Duet, "Lullaby Time"—Mrs. Hooser and Miss Miller.
Tableaux, "Justice."

The whistling song by the Kerrigan boys gave much amusement especially to the children present, but the persistent whistling of the boys at home caused their father to threaten disaster to anyone who taught them any more whistling songs, as they whistled in the early morning, at noon, evening, and even in the middle of the night, causing all kinds of trouble in a happy family. The great surprise in the entertainment was the excellent dramatic talent in the Comedietta, which certainly should be further developed.

FRENCH POSTAL RATES

Paris, April 1—Increase in French postal rates went into effect today. Domestic letters will carry 25 centimes instead of 15 centimes, but letters to foreign points will go at the old rates. Domestic telegraph rates have also been increased.

"Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets"
E. W. Grove

MARRIED.

COTTER-DIXON—At the home of the bride, March 31, 1920, by the Rev. L. J. Wason, Ashley Alexander Cotter, of Fredericton, N. B., to Lulu Jennie, daughter of Capt. James A. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, of Young's Cove Road, Queens Co., N. B.

DIED.

CLIFFORD—In this city on April 1st 1920, Ella May, bejoved wife of Armstrong B. Clifford, leaving her husband, three sons, one daughter and one brother to mourn. Asleep in Jesus.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of John T. Patterson, who departed this life April 2nd, 1918.

Two years have passed, but still we miss thee,
Never shall thy memory fade
Loving thoughts shall always linger
Round the place where thou are laid.

WIFE AND FAMILY.

PECK, OF ALBERT, LIVENED UP THE LEGISLATURE

With Some Very Pertinent Comments on the Bond Transactions.

(Official Report.)

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Peck said that since occupying a seat in the House he had used his influence on behalf of the County of Albert. The hon. Premier had said that a lot of time had been wasted in speeches on the address, yet he had read newspaper clippings and had himself taken up a lot of time. The hon. Provincial Secretary had made an onslaught on him (Peck) because of a reference which he had made to a sale of bonds. In 1912 he had pointed out that $1,000,000 of bonds which the Government had sold at 96 had afterwards been turned over at 106. The next issue was at the rate of 6 p. c., and had been disposed of at par. It was only after criticism by the Opposition that the second loan had been placed on the market, and taken up by the small investors. The Government was seeking authority to sell bonds to the amount of $650,000 for permanent bridges. He believed those bonds should be in small denominations and sold to the farmers and the small investors of the Province.

The Sale of Bonds.

As it was not a party question, every hon. member should take hold and help. The hon. Minister of Lands and Mines should commend those bonds to the lumbermen, who would have plenty of money in the fall. The hon. Minister of Agriculture might persuade the farmers to purchase them. With reference to the hon. Minister of Public Works, the general impression prevailed that he was the spendthrift of the administration. He (Peck) claimed that the government had made a bungle in selling bonds to the value of $2,283,000 payable in New York, at a time when the exchange rate was rising against Canada. Those bonds had been bought up quickly at 96, and had drifted into American hands while the door was open. He claimed that $200,000 had been lost on that transaction. A practical bond dealer had informed him that he was absolutely correct in his statements. He had purchased one bond at 99 1-2 and had afterwards sold it for $100 in American funds. He had deposited the money in the bank and had been paid a premium of 14 1-2 p. c. Had the Government taken the same course they would have made $450,000 on the transaction. He had the coupon and the bank receipt, which he could produce in support of his statement. The hon. Provincial Secretary had made an attack on him, and he thought at the time that he was trying to intimidate a young member of the House. Undignified language had been made use of by the hon. Provincial Secretary. He (Peck) had been referred to as a "wizard" and a sucker." At a time when Hon. Mr. Speaker was doing his best to raise the tone of the debate, the hon. Provincial Secretary was lowering the dignity of the House. It was no wonder that the report went broadcast that the Foster Government was weak when it was composed of such material. The hon. Provincial Secretary had not spoken, but had read his speech. On one occasion he had soared off and had thrown across the floor of the House an insinuation concerning Patriotic Potatoes. He (Peck) had heard a discussion on Patriotic Potatoes during the last session, and had concluded that there was nothing in it. Certainly it has not been shown that any hon. member had benefited from the transaction. The hon. member for Westmorland had stated on that occasion that his course was being watched by 50,000 eyes. An hon. member for Northumberland had spoken with such a sad face that he (Peck) would also have become sad had not the hon. member for York informed him that the other hon. member was playing politics. Other hon. members had expressed their views, the curtain went down, and the matter had not been heard from again until mentioned by the hon. Provincial Secretary.

In regard to the Patriotic Fund tax of $118,000 it had been assumed by the Province, and he told how the money had been disposed of. He would like to remind him that in 1918 the Westmorland County Council had refused to pay its share, and had not yet paid it. That being so, he would like the hon. Minister to state where he had obtained the $118,000 which he claimed was put into current assets. He (Peck) had been told if he had any charges to make they would be investigated. He knew something of the history of past investigations. They had put thousands of dollars into the pockets of friends of the Foster administration. There would be no investigation for him. In regard to the Currie investigation, the Province owed a debt to the ex-Attorney-General, as the charges had been proved.

Mr. LeBlanc—"Does my hon. friend say that the charges against Mr. Currie had been proven? He was absolutely misinformed. The first word of the Commissioner's report stated that Murchie was lying."

Mr. Peck, continuing, said he would leave the hon. Provincial Secretary to tell the House what a goose knew about geometry, as he was better adapted for that than for the duties of Provincial Secretary.

The Roads.

The hon. Minister of Public Works was spending a lot of money on the roads, although he was doing some good work. The rural roads in some parts were in a bad state, and the farmers talked of abandoning their farms and moving out to the auto roads. He regretted that the hon. Minister had not been able to persuade the Federal Government to take over the roads, as had been done by British Columbia. The finances of the Province were in an alarming state, and the debt now totalled $22,000,000. He had a suggestion to offer, which he thought the Government should act upon. Nine-tenths of the stockholders of banks doing business in the Province lived outside. The banks paid 3 p. c. on deposits. He believed they should be compelled by law to carry a certain amount of the bonds of the Province and allow interest at the rate of 5 p. c. The Government had a deficit in 1919 of $327,686, and, strange to say, were showing it on the books as an asset.

The matters he had referred to were of a kind upon which all could unite. It was an age of reconstruction. In New Brunswick development of water powers was the most important question of the day, and should not be a matter of party politics. He recently had been in Ottawa and had observed the wonderful results of the application of hydro-electric development. The reference which had been made to water power development in connection with the introduction of the Water Power Bill, he agreed with, but he regretted that no reference had been made to the great dam at Hopewell Cape and the possibilities of developing power in that section of the country. Another matter of importance was that of St. John harbor development. Lumber destined for overseas was held up there in considerable quantities. If there was not an improvement this lumber must go elsewhere. Even at the present time some lumber was being shipped to England by way of Boston. The Federal subsidy was another matter of importance, and it was a fact recognized by all that New Brunswick had not received her full share of the value of the Northwest lands. In connection with this matter he had a word of advice to give the Premier, and that was the next time he went to Ottawa as a member of a Better Terms Delegation, not to rush at first into a Liberal Convention and have the word sent out that that was what he went for. If he received the same treatment there which he gave to his opponents, this Province would get very little. The Premier was a young business man who should be of value whether in opposition or in the Government. What he should do, however, was to gather about him the best men obtainable, shake off the barnacles and get new cabinet timber.

Services At The Cathedral

Members of Holy Name Society Acted as Guard of Honor at Virgin's Chapel Last Night — Pontificial Mass Celebrated—Services Today.

All last night, in the Cathedral on Waterloo street, members of the Holy Name Society acted as guard of honor at the Virgin's Chapel, where the Blessed Sacrament was placed in the Respository yesterday morning.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated. His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc pontificated, with Rev. Dr. Louis Guertin, C. S. C., St. Joseph's University, as high priest. The Rev. Wm. M. Duke was deacon, and Rev. J. Elhatton, of Chatham diocese, sub-deacon. Rev. W. P. Hannigan, Rev. F. F. Walker and Rev. Harold L. Coughlan were the deacons of the holy oils. The chanters were Rev. M. P. Howland, Kingsclear, and Rev. J. Walter Holland, St. George. Rev. A. P. Allen and Rev. R. McCarthy were masters of ceremonies. Rev. J. J. McDermott, Sussex, Rev. P. H. D. Casgrain, port chaplain, and Rev. Simon Oram were in the sanctuary.

During the Mass the holy oils for the use of the diocese were blessed by His Lordship. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice, a procession was formed. Bishop LeBlanc carried the Blessed Sacrament, followed by the priests and altar boys, to the Altar of Reparation in the Virgin's Chapel. The Sacred Host will remain there until the Mass of the Presanctified this morning.

Last evening there was tenebrae and a sermon. This morning the Mass of the Presanctified will take place, the Way of the Cross will be recited in the afternoon, and in the evening there will be tenebrae and a sermon.

Rev. J. Elhatton, who acted as sub-deacon yesterday morning, is the representative of the Chatham diocese, for whom the oils were also blessed.

EASTER TRAVEL WILL BE HEAVY

According to Present Indications at Montreal.

Montreal, April 1.—Easter travel promises to be heavy this year out of Montreal, according to indications furnished. Enquiries at the Windsor Station tonight elicited the information that the Canadian Pacific trains were carrying large numbers of travellers out of town in all directions, the trains to St. John and Halifax and to the West being well filled. Trains for Winnipeg and Vancouver, Toronto and Chicago, and St. John and Halifax left in two sections each and station officials estimate that this year's traffic will be about 65 per cent over that of last year. But Easter travel is still not likely what it used to be in pre-war days when trains to New York went out in five sections, the Delaware and Hudson train from the Windsor Station for New York last year had fourteen sleepers attached to it and the Boston train had three extra sleepers.

Grand Trunk officials at Bonnaventure station said much the same story as was told at Windsor station.

The abolition of special holiday fares, increases in regular fares and higher rate of exchange had all appeared to cut down tourist traffic to the United States to the minimum.

Come in and let us introduce to you the approved Easter styles for men.

Just the styles, models, colors and patterns shown this week in the first class stores in the style centres. The leading colors are grays, browns and blues—some greens. Our prices $25 to $70.

Raincoats and Spring Topcoats.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

CLEMENCEAU KILLS CROCODILE

Cairo, Egypt, April 1.—Georges Clemenceau, former Prime Minister of France, regaining strength and vigor as a result of his vacation in Egypt and the Sudan, tells of bagging a crocodile as one of the biggest achievements of his life.

The great reptile basking in the warm sunshine, opened its enormous mouth when M. Clemenceau approached. A bullet struck the crocodile inside its mouth, killing it.

"I have always held," said M. Clemenceau dryly, "that reptiles as well as human beings should keep their mouths shut."

PREPARATORY SERVICES

In all the Anglican Churches last evening services in preparation for the Holy Communion were held.

Night Coughs Prevent Sleep

WEAR OUT THE SYSTEM

The dry, hacking cough, cough, day and night is very wearing on the system. The constant coughing disturbs the rest and keeps the lungs and bronchial tubes in such an irritated and inflamed condition they get no chance to heal.

You will find in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup a remedy without an equal for curing coughs and colds, soothing the lungs, loosening the phlegm, strengthening and healing the breathing organs and fortifying them against serious pulmonary disease.

Mrs. Fred Fairburn, Copper Cliff, Ont., writes:—"I caught a heavy cold, got a sore throat and had a terrible hacking cough that I could not get rid of. I could not sleep at night. I had tried quite a few remedies, but they did not seem to do me much good until I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. By the time I had taken two bottles my cough was all gone.

It seemed to loosen the cough right away so that I could spit up the phlegm that gathered in my throat, and also took that hot, raw, burning fever out of my bronchial tubes. I feel that Dr. Wood's has no equal."

Price 25c. and 50c. at all dealers. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A DANGEROUS WARNING —BLEEDING GUMS

Are your gums tender? Do they bleed when brushed? If so—watch out for Pyorrhea.

This disease of the gums, which afflicts four out of five people over forty, not only destroys the teeth, but often wrecks the health.

In Pyorrhea, the gums become spongy, then recede; the teeth decay, loosen, and fall out—or must be extracted to rid the system of the infecting Pyorrhea germs which breed in pockets about them. These germs lower the body's vitality and cause many diseases.

You can keep Pyorrhea away. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection, and use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums prevents Pyorrhea—or checks its progress, if used in time and used consistently Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums firm and healthy—the teeth white and clean.

Start using it today. If your gums have receded, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in Canada and U. S. If your druggist cannot supply you, send to us direct and we will mail tube postpaid.

FORHAN'S, LTD., Montreal

Forhan's FOR THE GUMS

RATTRAY'S

LA MARITANA

3 for 25c.

RICH, MILD, AND FRAGRANT.

OUR NEW SPRING CLOTHING

—FOR—

Men, Women and Children

—AT—

Special Prices for Easter Week

THE BEST SERVICE

a store can give its customers is to provide the best possible values for the prices asked. We do this; it is our effort to make you feel that you may not only depend absolutely upon the quality of your purchase here, but that our interest in your goodwill is permanent interest. We make sure of that by giving you what you want at the price you want to pay.

Our very noteworthy Spring display of Clothing for Men and Women is an excellent example of our idea of values in these exceptionally stylish Suits, Coats and Dresses. The honest materials, faithful workmanship and expert designing have brought their reward by a steadily growing demand for these high grade garments. They are the latest word of fashion—correct in every detail of fit and finish.

Every Garment is marked in plain figures at honest prices and for Easter Week we are allowing a Special

Ten Per Cent. Discount

which means a Saving of One Dollar on Every Ten You Spend, which is worthy of your attention.

MEN'S SUITS
from $20.00 to $60.00
Less 10 per cent. for Easter Week.

MEN'S SPRING TOP COATS
from $18.00 to $40.00
Less 10 per cent. for Easter Week.

MEN'S TWEED RAINCOATS
from $10.50 to $35.00
Less 10 per cent. for Easter Week.

BOYS' SUITS
Less 10 per cent. for Easter Week.

LADIES' SUITS
from $23.00 to $65.00
Less 10 per cent. for Easter Week.

LADIES' COATS
from $12.00 to $50.00
Less 10 per. cent. for Easter Week.

LADIES' DRESSES
of all kinds, in the latest styles, Less 10 per cent. for Easter Week.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS
All the latest styles at the Lowest Prices in town.

DO YOUR EASTER SHOPPING AT

Charlotte Street

WILCOX'S

Cor. Union

TAXATION OF WAR FORTUNES IS PROPOSE

Sir John Anderson Says Fi Thousand Million Dollar Can be Obtained in Britain.

SAME SCHEME MAY BE TRIED IN THIS COUNTR

Would Make All Profitee Disgorge Money Obtain Because of War Conditio With Exception of $25,0

By Alexander M. Thompson.
(Expert Writer on Social and Lab Topics.)

The clearest point of light whi has yet been shed upon the darkne of our financial problems shines the scheme submitted to the Parl mentary committee on war fortun taxation by Sir John Anderson, cha man of the board of inland reven Sir John confidently claims that this scheme five thousand million d lars can be recovered from 340,0 persons whose wealth has increased more than $25,000 since 1914.

He admits difficulties in collectio But he suggests that payment mig be made by extended instalments a he adopts the suggestion that "the might be a limited partnership wi the government," by which the la ter's claim would be covered by interest in the business or proper involved.

Sir John Anderson, of course, do not pretend that the scheme will itself solve our financial difficulti but, as he says, "it opens up a wi vista." It is a base from which ma avenues may diverge. Its importan lies in the fact that it definitely tablishes the principle that the ought to be no private property in t margins, surpluses, and increment which have accidentally resulted fro the abnormal conditions of war.

Many men have made fortunes o of these margins simply because the could not help themselves. Contrac with any sort of margin, however, na row, become sources of huge prof through the unprecedented vastne of the State's repetition orders. It true that some unscrupulous mone grabbers deliberately exploited the o portunity, but while some were bor profiteers, and some achieved profi it is a fact to be charitably remembe ed upon them.

Traders made profits, in spite themselves, through the scarcity shipping, and the fluctuation of inte national exchanges. The shortage houses has automatically increased th capital of property-owners. And no in the steady upward-sweep of value we are all so "crowded" by prices tha we are all impelled, in self-protectio to push our claims, whether for ou labor or our belongings. Within ou possibilities we are all profiteering.

Everybody is grumbling, yet "every body's doing it." And the curious par of it is that most of us do not know that we are doing it.

Thus, among the heap of letters received in reply to my recent article on house-profiteering, were a grea number which, while expressing deep sympathy with my views and bitte anger against the profiteers, at the same time showed most cheerful read iness to "do a bit" on their own. One lady, for instance, wrote from a little Midland town to say how awfully sor ry she was for the poor officer whose futile efforts to find a flat I had describ ed, and then offered, very kindly, to let him have two rooms in her house The rooms, she mentioned, were not luxuriously furnished but "homely;" and "we have no bath, but that could be managed all right.' She was good enough to offer these two rooms for $50 a week. Dear lady!

While landlords of houses at low rentals have been legally prevented from profiteering, the unrestriced tenants have done a roaring trade by sub-letting rooms at fancy prices. If the restriction on landlords is to cease, the position of the homeless will become desperate indeed.

In the case of business premises the rents are soaring to utterly inaccessible heights. I hear of a man who pays $200 a year for permission to sit

Muscles Mean Nothing
when the nerves fall down The nerves control the muscles. The stomach feeds both.

HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC
has no equal as a nerve food, blood maker and invigorator. It is an excellent remedy for depression and despondency.

Read what Rev. Wm. Lawson, formerly of Carmarthen Street Church, St. John, has to say.

"On several occasions I have suffered from severe nervous exhaustion and general debility. I was advised to use Hawker's justly celebrated Nerve and Stomach Tonic and have great pleasure in testifying to its restoring, toning, invigorating, and building up properties."

Sold by all druggists and general stores at 50c. The same price everywhere. None genuine without Company's name.

HAWKER'S TOLU AND CHERRY BALSAM IS A SAFE AND SPEEDY REMEDY FOR ALL COUGHS AND COLDS.
HAWKER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS CORRECT ALL STOMACH ILLS.
THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B. 8R