

THE U. S. TARIFF

Text of the Alterations in the New Bill.

The Additions to the Free List to Reduce the Surplus by \$55,000,000—The Articles on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to the full committee the tariff bill upon which the Democratic members have been at work for several months. The measure was immediately made public. The bill makes the following additions to the list of articles which may be imported free of duty: Timber hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and building wharves. Timber squared or sided. Wood unmanufactured not specially enumerated or provided for, sawed boards, planks, deals, and other articles of sawed lumber. Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only. Staves of wood, pickets and palings, laths, shingles, clapboards, pine or spruce logs. Provided that if any expert duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them by any country whence imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Salt, in sacks, bags, barrels, or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States. Straw, flax not hacked or dressed. Flax hacked, known as dressed line. Tow of flax or hemp. Hemp, manilla, and other like substitutes for hemp. Jute butts, jute, sisal, grass and other vegetable fibres. Burlap, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component part of chief value.

For cotton or other manufactures, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, comprised in whole or in part of hemp, jute, butts, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth, or other material, provided that as to hemp and flax jute, butts, sisal and sisal grass and manufactures thereof except burlaps not exceeding 60 inches in width, and bagging for cotton, this act shall take effect July 1st, 1889.

Iron or steel, or plates or taggers, iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, tinned plates and taggers tin.

Beeswax, gelatine and similar preparations; glycerine, crude, brown or yellow—fish, glue or isinglass, phosphorus. Soap stocks fit only for use as such. Soap, hard and soft, all of which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for.

Extract of haddock, of other bark used for tanning. Iodine, extract of cod and carmine iodine resublimed. Licorice juice. Oil-croton, hempseed and rapeseed oil. Flaxseed or linseed oil. Cottonseed oil. Petroleum.

Alumina, alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina and aluminium oxide, and alum in crystal or ground. All imitations of natural mineral waters and all artificial mineral waters. Decoctions of spirits of turpentine. Bone black, ivory drop black and bone char. Ocher, and ochery earths, umber, and umber earths, sienna and sienna earths when dry.

All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oil, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkalis, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing, and chemical compounds and salts, by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

All barks, beans, berries, balsams, birds bulbs, bulbous roots and excrements, such as nut galls, fruit, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, vegetable seeds, and seeds of morbid growth, woods, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects.

All undistilled crude minerals but baryta sulphate, or of barytes unmanufactured; boracic acid, borate of lime, and borax. Cement, Roman, Portland and all others. Whiting and Paris white. Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol. Iron, sulphate of or copers. Potash, crude, carbonate of, or fresh and caustic potash. Chlorate of potash and nitrate of potash. Saltpetre, crude. Sulphate of potash. Sulphate of soda, known as salt cake, crude or refined or niter cake, crude or refined and Glauber's salt. Sulphur, refined in rolls.

Wood tar, coal tar, crude. Aniline oil and its homologues. Coal tar products, of such as naphtha, benzene, benzol, dead oil and pitch, all preparations of coal tar, colors or dyes and not acids of colors, logwoods and other dyewoods extracts and which have been advanced in various conditions by refining or grinding or by other process of manufacture not specially enumerated and provided for.

All earthen or clays unwrought or unmanufactured. China clay or kaolin. Opium-crude, containing nine per centum and over of morphine, for medicinal purposes. Iron and steel, cotton ties or hoops for baling purposes, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.

Needles, sewing, knitting and all others not specially enumerated and provided for in this act. Copper, imported in the form of ores, regulus of and black or coarse copper and copper cement, old copper fit only for remanufacture. Nickel in ore, matter or other form ready for consumption in the arts. Antimony as regulus, or metal. Quicksilver. Chromate of iron or chromic oil. Mineral substances in crude state, and metallic unwrought not specially enumerated and provided for. Brick.

Vegetables, in their natural state or in salt or brine. Chionary root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared. Aconites and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Cocoa, prepared or manufactured. Dates, plums, and prunes. Currants, Seante or other. Figs, meats, games and poultry. Milk, fresh egg yolks. Beans, peas and split peas.

Pulp for paper makers' use, Eblies, books and pamphlets printed in other languages than English, and pamphlets and all publications of foreign governments and publications of foreign countries, historical or scientific, printed for gratuitous distribution.

Bitules. Balbs and bulbous roots, not medicine. Feathers of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured. Flamingo powder. Greenes. Grindstones, finished or unfinished. Curled hair for beds or mattresses. Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn.

Hatters' furs not on the skin. Hemp and rape seed and other oil seeds of like character. Lime garden seeds. Linseed oil, flaxseed. Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared. Osier or willow, prepared for basket makers' use. Broom corn. Brush wood. Plaster of Paris, when ground or calcined. Hair, of whatever material composes

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Debate on the Interprovincial Resolutions—Mr. Mowat's Speech—Dealing the Senate—The Veto Power—The Franchise.

TORONTO, Feb. 29.—The big debate of the session on the Quebec Interprovincial resolutions has begun at last. When the Attorney-General opened the ball this evening the House was crowded in every part and the keenest interest was manifested throughout.

Mr. Mowat spoke for upwards of an hour, dealing with the first ten and the thirteenth said forthright resolutions, stating that he would take up the others at a later stage of debate. He began by sketching the plan of confederation, and referring to disallowance he said that before 1867 there was very little disallowance, but since Confederation the Dominion Government, whether rightly or wrongly, had exercised this prerogative much more freely than did the Imperial Government, even in the latter's most arbitrary days. He had no hesitation in saying that this veto power would never have been given to the Dominion Government if it had been anticipated they would use it so freely. Personally, he would prefer to have the veto power abolished altogether, but if it is to be allowed at all it should be vested in the Imperial Government. The Dominion Legislature should be confined to its own sphere and not allowed to encroach upon the rights of any of the provinces. Neither should the provinces encroach upon the rights of the Dominion. Referring to the Senate he declared that body a perfect failure so far as performing the functions for which it was created was concerned, that of protecting the interests of the respective provinces. The Senate, at present constituted, is no protection at all, and is not the thing for which it was primarily created. He was in favor of even more radical changes in that body than those proposed in the resolutions. Sixth resolution. He said that the present law giving federal authorities right to assume control of any local public works was most monstrous. Under it the Dominion could take from any province the control of all its own railways, roads, bridges, and works of any kind, and such extraordinary powers he did not believe were ever contemplated by the framers of the act. Seventh resolution—No honest government could advance any valid reason why there should be separate voters' lists for Provincial and Dominion elections. They should be the same for both Houses. Providing separate lists for the Dominion had involved the country in the unnecessary expenditure of half a million of dollars. Eighth resolution—All doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Provinces in appointing stipendiary and police magistrates should be set right by Imperial enactment. No private citizen should be able to question this power. Passing to the thirteenth resolution, he re-stated the principle set up by the Federal Government that all Indian lands, as to which there was no treaty made, were to be held in trust for the Dominion. All such lands belonged to the various provinces in the same manner as other crown lands. Fourteenth resolution.—The Dominion Government, he said, had found it impossible to enact a bankruptcy law applicable to the whole Dominion, as all provinces differed in the working out of insolvency law. The United States Senate had passed through similar experience, and had been forced to allow each State to enact its own bankruptcy legislation, and he believed the provinces should do likewise. Concluding, he hoped the Opposition would treat the resolutions with as little party feeling as possible. They were of the highest importance to remove friction and irritation, to promote welfare and good feeling of the provinces, and to perpetuate the great and united Dominion they all lived so well.

Mr. Meredith replied in a long speech, which was not concluded when the House rose for dinner. He said this was one of the most important questions that ever came before Parliament, and he desired to approach it free from party feelings, but he was afraid party was at the bottom of the resolutions. Before the Government asked the House to concur in them, they should show wherein they proposed to change the constitution for the better. The Attorney-General had failed to show that. He quoted from utterances of Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, referring to "better terms," and declared the latter was disloyal to the Dominion and traitor to the interests of confederation. The Ontario Government had consorted with secessionists and traitors at the Quebec conference, and this government should appeal to the people on the basis of these resolutions before asking the House to endorse them. Disallowance or the veto power was the safeguard of the minority against the majority. He was in favor of strong Federal power, without which it would be impossible to hold the Confederation together. If the people of Manitoba were allowed to defy the Dominion Government with the Red River Valley Railway bill, they might defy it in any other matter. The resolutions were a step back in responsible Government. They proposed to give back to England the veto power they had received twenty years ago. It would be a most cruel act, as if they were children not fit to be trusted to manage their own affairs. Referring to the financial part of the resolutions, he said the result seemed to be that Mr. Meredith had got all the cash for Quebec, and Mr. Mowat only the glory for Ontario. Mr. Meredith closed by saying that the legislators of this country had enough to do with the constitution, which the great minds of the fathers of Confederation had produced. Let them devote their energies to the development of the great mineral and other boundless resources of this magnificent country, in whose future he had unlimited faith, and its destiny was in their hands. Hon. G. W. Ross followed in an exhaustive speech, lasting an hour and a half, in which he reviewed Mr. Meredith's address point by point. He said the whole purpose of the resolutions was to secure the better autonomy of the various provinces, not to propagate disloyalty, but to strengthen the bonds of Confederation, which had not wholly realized the expectations of its founders. The Dominion had encroached upon the rights of every province, and proven itself unworthy of being entrusted with the veto power. The provinces were perfectly justified in appealing to the Imperial Government, who were far removed from the arena of Dominion politics, and whose atmosphere was purer than that at Ottawa. Speaking of the Senate, he declared its usefulness was gone. Its time was principally occupied in hearing divorce cases and in ratifying bills. They proposed to infuse new life and blood into it. The franchise for the Dominion, he claimed, should be the same as that for the Provinces. In conclusion, he felt sure that if the resolutions were submitted to the people at the polls they would be heartily endorsed.

Mr. H. E. Clarke (Toronto) replied at considerable length for the Opposition, and at 10:40, or motion of Mr. Evans, the House adjourned. The debate will probably last all week.

HANGED.

NEIL EXPIATES HIS CRIME ON THE SCAFFOLD.

His Meek Death, Unflinchingly, and While Reciting the Lord's Prayer, is Launched into Eternity—His speech from the Scaffold—His Repents.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 28.—Robert Neil, the murderer of the Warden at the Central Prison, was hanged this morning at 9 o'clock at the gaol. He was visited last night by Governor Green about 11 o'clock who found Neil sitting on the side of the bed censing a hymn. He received a message from Mrs. Bigelow asking him to read Psalm 70, 34 verses, and put his trust in that. One of the guards got a Bible and read the passage referred to and the Governor explained to him its meaning. About 2 o'clock this morning he lay down on top of his bed and fell asleep and continued to sleep until 5:30. He then got up, and said he felt well, and the Governor ordered breakfast to be brought to him. It consisted of tea, new-baked bread, eggs, jelly, chicken, butter and bread. He, however, did not partake of any breakfast, saying he could not eat. After washing himself he continued to walk up and down his cell, until Mr. Howland, Mr. Gooderham, and Rev. Hugh Johnston came, who spoke kindly to him, and sang hymns with him, in which he joined. At the time they approached for his execution, he tried to prepare himself for it, by becoming calm and resigned. About 8:45 Sheriff Mowat arrived and also Mr. Badgerow, Crown attorney. At 9 o'clock the procession formed and

MARCHED TO THE SCAFFOLD in the following order:—Messrs. Howland and Gooderham, Rev. Hugh Johnston, Governor Green and Deputy Governor, physicians, local clergymen, Oldright and Ibbotson, then two turnkeys with the prisoner; and last of all the executioner. Neil calmly surveyed the uplifted scaffold that had been prepared for him and then spoke as follows:—How that I came here I would like to say, I did not mean to kill that man. When sentenced me to hang for it, I never meant to kill that man. I am sorry to say that I did not know what I was doing. I am sorry for him and his friends; I am sorry for my own friends. I forgive everyone and hope to be forgiven. They used me like a dog at the broom shop and I did not know what I was doing. I have no illfeeling towards anyone. Mr. Howland, I am much obliged to you for your kindness. Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Johnston, I am very much obliged to you also. They have prepared me to meet my God. Rev. Hugh Johnston then read portions of scripture, after which he engaged in prayer.

THE BLACK CAP WAS THEN DRAWN over the condemned man, and Mr. Johnston then uttering the Lord's prayer was followed in firm and audible tones by Neil. As the latter pronounced the words, "Deliver me from all evil," the rope was snapped and in the space of four minutes, during which Neil quivered and kicked wildly, he was dead. About ten o'clock he was cut down, and an inquest held shortly afterwards. In his cell was found a letter written to his sisters Lizzie, Mary and Susie, telling them that he had repented of his sin, and that he hoped to meet them in a better land; that he had met kind friends and prayed for them; that he had done his duty, and was ready to die. He had also written a letter to his mother, in which he said he did not flinch for an instant.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—Robert Neil, who was hanged this morning, has left a confession with the governor of the jail, which the latter refuses to make public on the ground that by doing so it will defeat the ends of justice. It is believed, however, to be in relation to two cases of supposed suicide, which at the time of their occurrence gave rise to considerable comment. One night, scarcely a week ago, Neil engaged his guards in conversation and hinted that he could furnish information that would unravel a couple of local mysteries. He discussed the matter several times with his keeper, but never made a clean breast of the affair. To the sheriff's officer, Wilson, he was most communicative, and in one of his moments of mental unrest he said that an old man named John Cochrane, who used to work on the railway and whose dead body was found in the bay at the foot of Berkeley street on the 18th of March, 1880, had been found murdered for his wages, which amounted to the paltry sum of eight dollars. On another occasion Neil took Wilson into his confidence and confided to him the startling statement that George Morse, cattle merchant, had also met his death by violence in May last. He said that on the Sunday evening before the dead body of Mr. Morse was discovered floating in the bay, at the foot of Berkeley street, a man, whose name Neil mentioned, struck him on the head with a sand-bag, and he fell into the water before his assailant could grab him. Wilson told the governor what Neil had said, but the latter declined to repeat his statements. There is no doubt, however, that the confession handed to the governor is in reference to these two cases. This confession has caused a sensation, some believing the story, while others discredit it. The detective department have not yet been officially informed of the matter, and can take no steps as yet. It is understood that six east end toughs are implicated, two of whom have, however, fled to the United States.

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Bobby (who lives in an east side Harlem flat)—"Pa, why are they called 'Apartment' houses? Father (a victim)—'Because they come apart so easily.'"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counsel for the delicate—Those to whom seasons of changeable temperatures are protracted periods of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. The cooling Ointment is a preservingly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest, Quinsy, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. The Pills and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully conquer influenza; the ailment in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and tearing cough.

"I want five yards of cotton-cloth, and that's all I do want," she said to the clerk, in a decided voice. "Ah! Yes! Five yards—forty cents. Any more to-day?"

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CHAMBERLAIN

Banquetted by the New York Canadian Club—He Makes a Speech on the Fisheries Treaty.

New York, March 2.—The Canadian Club entertained the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain at dinner to-night at the Hotel Brunswick. Three hundred were present, and the guest of the evening was welcomed by Erasmus Wiman. Among the guests were George C. Foster, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Sir Alex. Galt, Congressman Breckenridge, Kentucky; Mayor Hewitt, General Horner, Forter, Rev. D. Collyer, Jonathan A. Lane, President of the Boston Merchants' Association; E. S. Smith, President New York Chamber of Commerce; J. C. Learned, New York Evening Post; W. Robert Howe, Wm. Lane Broker, ex-Postmaster General; Thos. L. James and Colonel Finlay Anderson, of the United Press, and Edgar A. Wells, Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade.

The banquet hall was tastefully decorated in honor of the occasion with the flags of the three nations represented by the fishery commission. A fine portrait of Queen Victoria graced the wall, and snowshoes and other appropriate emblems were displayed. The speaking was begun by Hon. E. astus Wiman, who, in a brief and potent way, deprecated the fact that the peaceful relations of great nations should have been endangered by what he humorously alluded to as a "kettle of fish," and praised the commission for its excellent solution of the problem and the restoration of good feeling. After toasts to the President of the United States and Queen Victoria, both drank standing up to the status of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen."

Mr. Wiman introduced the guest of the evening, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who, amid great applause, rose and responded to the toast "Our English Guests." He thanked them for the cordiality of their reception. It was a great pleasure to be, at the termination of his mission, permitted to enjoy the hospitality of the Canadian Club. He did not suppose that either in Canada or the United States there was any partisan so bitter and so absurd as to dispute the importance of good relations between Great Britain and the United States, and especially between the States and Canada. In spite of everything that political science or political ignorance could do to erect barriers between nations, the social and commercial intercourse between the two countries was great, and was continually extending. The railway systems were so interlocked that any disturbance of existing relations would constitute something approaching disaster, and might imperil hundreds of millions of capital now invested in those great enterprises referring to the seizures of American fishing vessels by Canadian commissioners, he said, whether justified or not the interference naturally and inevitably provoked great irritation and ill feeling in the United States, and the peaceful relations, or at all events the friendly intercourse, between Canada and the United States was at the mercy of officials of either of them acting at a great distance from the central authority. When he went to New York he was told by a very distinguished American politician that he should find that one of the great difficulties in the way consisted in the fact that the fishery question was, as stated by the chairman, so paltry a matter in comparison with the great American interests with which this country had to deal that it was a question which politicians would think it safe to play with. There could be no graver mistake (hear hear and applause). A question which arouses national sentiment was not a question to be trifled with. The worst wars which have disgraced humanity had proceeded from trifling cause, and nations were very often more apt to resent petty affronts and injuries than a serious invasion of national territory. If the commissioners on both sides were responsible as lightly as some of those who criticise the result of their labors, they should long ago have relinquished their task in despair. (Great applause). Coming to the result of the negotiations, he ventured to say, with some knowledge of his subject, that there had been no concession on either side of anything which national honor and national interests demanded should be retained. (Hear and hear and applause). Both sides had substantially gained what they contended for, and the only concessions made were concessions which honorable men would gladly tender when they were endeavoring to settle differences between friends and were not endeavoring to gain an unfair advantage over opponents. (Great and long continued applause). If the treaty had been in operation in the beginning of 1880, of all these cases of interference with American fishing vessels, there would not have been two. This was an important fact to bear in mind when they were told the commissioners had settled nothing and that Canada had conceded nothing in order to secure friendly relations with the United States. On the contrary, he said that in this matter Canada had conceded everything that the claims of humanity, the claims of international courtesy or the comity of nations could possibly demand, and at the same time Canada had maintained, as she was bound to maintain, the essential and essential interests of her citizens. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the three mile limit, the difficulty had been settled by what might be called a compromise, but at any rate by an arrangement which is in accordance with the latest international law. They had settled it substantially in agreement with the principles of the north sea convention, the latest instrument of the kind in European diplomacy. He would not dwell upon those provisions in the treaty which contemplate prompt and economical jurisdiction in the case of fishing offences, which limit the penalty to be inflicted, and which specify the exceptional cases in which forfeiture may well be exacted. They were all conceived in a spirit and with an intention of amity and good fellowship, and they had been inserted in order to preserve, as far as possible, every future cause of irritation and hardship. In conclusion, he said that the penitentiaries on both sides were animated by a feeling of anxiety as to future possibilities if an agreement were not arrived at, animated also by a strong desire to draw closer the ties between the two great nations of the earth, England and America. (Hear, hear.) They prepared and submitted this agreement. The responsibility now rests upon other shoulders. It rests in the first place, no doubt, upon the people of the United States, a country where public opinion is all-powerful. It rests upon the Senate of the United States, upon that great legislative and executive body which in the past history of the country had played such a distinguished role, and for his part he could not bring himself to doubt that they would rise to the importance of this great occasion; that they would not suffer party interest to influence them in a matter of international welfare, and that they would do all in their power to aid the efforts of the commissioners in promoting a signed and ratified agreement. The conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was greeted by a most enthusiastic burst of applause and long and vociferous cheering.

A PAPAL ANNIVERSARY. ROME, March 2.—To-day was observed as the anniversary of the coronation of the Pope. His Holiness received the congratulations of the Sacred College. The Dean of the College delivered an address. The Pope replied in an animated speech. He lamented more than ever his position, which he said was unbearable. He declared that if the Italian Government did not prohibit the jubilee fete, it was in its own interests that it acted and not from any feeling of respect for the Holy See. The Catholic world must be aware of the situation. No arrangement with the Government was possible until the independence of the Papacy was restored.

Fire! bottle-nosed man—"McGuffy, there's too much money in the Treasury, I tell you." Second ditto—"Well now, between you and me and the Secretary, I wish I could only get a twist of my thumb on to about twenty-five cents a day."

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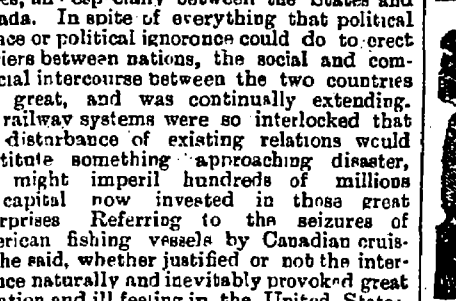
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