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ONE CASE OF SMALLPOX.

AN INSPECTION SHOWS THE DOUKHOBORS ARE FREE FROM DISEASE.

HALIFAX, Jan 30—The following report of the voyage of the steamer Lake Superior has been furnished by the agents here. It shows that every precaution was taken by Captain Taylor and the ship's surgeon to isolate the one case of smallpox aboard the ship; and it is sufficient tribute to the effectiveness of that isolation and care that such a large crowd of people should be brought into port in the best of health. The Lake Superior left Batoum at 10 p. m., Jan. 3, and arrived at Halifax Jan. 23, having met with light winds and fine weather to latitude 26 N., longitude 46 W, thence to Halifax, strong S W to N W gales. On the 18th a fine boy was born. On the 20th, a female, 59 years old, died of asthma. On the 23rd a female, 54 years old, died of heart failure. On the 23rd a girl, 7 years old, died of smallpox. The case of smallpox on the 17th instant, when thought to be measles, was at once isolated in an iron house at the after part of the ship. There has been no sickness whatever aboard the ship since the 23rd instant. The ship is now being detained in quarantine owing to the same case of smallpox. There is no sickness among the Doukhobors or ship's crew. All are being vaccinated. Signed, Count S Tolstoi; W H Taylor, master; J Armstrong, surgeon.

Agents of the Lake Superior have protested against the decision of Dr Montizambert to detain the ship for 21 days as arbitrary and without precedent. They claim that after the passengers are landed and as no cases of smallpox have developed in the seven days which have elapsed since the child died at sea, the steamer should be fumigated and allowed to proceed as customary. They have wired to Hon S A Fisher to that effect.

Dr Montizambert telephoned from Lawlor's Island this morning that the work of preparing for the comfort of the immigrants was proceeding very satisfactorily. All the Doukhobors had been vaccinated and no sickness had appeared among the people. In fact everything was going along as nicely as possible. Dr Montizambert and Dr Jones started to disembark the crowd of 1,000 Doukhobors at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and this large number of people were inspected and safely housed before night fall.

KIPLING AND THE SARAH SANDS.

(From "The Empire," London, Eng.)

A curious point is raised by Mr John J Castle, nautical assessor and ex-commander of the Sarah Sands, in connection with Mr Rudyard Kipling's narrative in the Christmas "Black and White" of the burning of the Sarah Sands.

"I do not," said Mr Castle to a Daily Mail representative "know the source from which Mr Kipling received his information, but I feel it my duty to draw public attention to several inaccuracies in the story.

"The description of the ship itself is fairly correct, and there can be but little doubt that at the present date she would not be considered a clipper; neither would she be passed by the authorities as fitted to carry troops to the east.

"I must, however, take exception to Mr. Kipling's description of the crew, 'who,' he says, 'with the exception of the engineers and firemen, seemed to have been foreigners and pier-head jumpers picked up at the last minute. They were bad, lazy and insubordinate.'

"This is not correct. There were only two or three foreigners on board. The crew were not composed of pier-head jumpers, and were not picked up at the last minute, but were shipped at the shipping office in the East India Road, London; neither were they bad, lazy or insubordinate. I had no difficulty with them, with one exception, which was while lying in Simon's Bay.

"Mr. Kipling states that on November 7 a squall struck the ship, carrying away the foremast, and it is to be presumed that the troops turned to and

CLEARED AWAY THE WRECKAGE.

Any person reading this description would imagine that the crew were in a state of insubordination, which I distinctly deny; and as to the foremast, it was merely a small jigger-mast (the head only being carried away), on which a small fore-and-aft sail was set, the ship being very peculiarly rigged, the only one that I have ever seen rigged in the same manner. No doubt the troops did assist the crew in securing the mast; in fact, I found them willing to do anything.

"To come to the fire on November 11. About 3.45 p m, the working party of troops were going down into the afterhold for the purpose of getting up provisions for the following day, which was usually done at that hour (no person having been below since the previous afternoon), and on opening the hatchways smoke was observed to come up immediately. This I smelt from my cabin, and at once inquired as to the cause of it, and then proceeded to the hold myself, where I found a fierce fire burning.

"I at once returned to the deck, ordered the hatches to be put on, the engines to be stopped, and the vessel to be brought to the wind so as to confine the fire as much as possible to the after part of the ship. Realizing the dangerous nature of the fire I at once

CALLED FOR VOLUNTEERS

to clear the powder magazines. I then ordered all the boats to be got out, and the women and children to be placed in them. This was safely done, although there was half a gale at the time, with a high sea running. I then ordered the third officer, Mr. Very, to take charge of the lifeboat, in which the officers' wives and daughters were placed, and sent the fourth officer, Mr. Wood, in charge of another boat.

"In describing the boats Mr Kipling accuses the crew of having behaved shamefully in abandoning the vessel. Now this I positively deny. Any person with the slightest knowledge of ships' boats must be aware that they cannot be lowered and handled without men, and therefore I had to send men to take charge of them to prevent them being damaged or lost; and as there were seven boats, it necessarily took several of the seamen from the ship. The only person of the crew that left the ship without orders, as far as I am aware, were three firemen. These men I prosecuted on my arrival at the Mauritius, and, if I remember correctly they each were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

"I have no intention of writing a full account of the burning of the vessel, but as Mr. Kipling has published what I consider to be grave charges against the sailor portion of the crew, and has entirely ignored the services of the officers of the ship, I feel it my duty

TO PROTEST AGAINST IT.

"It is now forty-one years since the casualty occurred, and most of the men, I expect, have long since passed away. My first officer, Mr. Septimus Welch, and the second, Mr. John Ascot Tickel (who, I have no hesitation in stating, were as good officers as ever stood on a ship's deck), are both dead; but their families are living, and it would be painful for them to think that their fathers' good names had been passed over as has been done by Mr. Kipling. Mr Welch for many years after commanded vessels belonging to the Telegraph Maintenance Co, and I believe he was in command of the Great Eastern for a short time. He it was who, after the explosion of the powder, when fire was thrown on the main top sail yard, and there being great danger of the sail taking fire, went aloft with some of his men carrying wet blankets, by which means they succeeded in putting out the fire. Had he not done so, the sail would have been burnt, the ship would have payed off from the wind, and every soul on board would have been driven out of her.

"The stopping of the leak in the portquarter was not a mere plugging of the hole with hammocks, but chains had to be passed round the stern to secure it, and the breach in the quarter was stopped with all the spare sails, hawsers, and debris from the fire, making a perfect dam, which kept the water out. Of course, the ship's officers and sailors were engaged on that work.

ASSISTED BY THE TROOPS.

"There is one more incident that I must touch upon, and that is the last. Mr. Kipling says 'the ship was nearly dashed on a coral reef.' This is something like a man being nearly run over by an engine, only, instead of getting in front of it, he went in the opposite direction, and was thus saved—a marvellous escape! The facts of this incident are very simple. I had neither chart nor sailing directions for the Island Mauritius, all my books, etc., having been burnt; but I had visited Port Louis on several occasions. Subsequent to my last visit, a lighthouse had been erected on Cannonier Point, and a light exhibited from it. Not being aware of the existence of this light, I came to the conclusion that it marked the entrance to Port Louis instead of the old Bell Buoy, and accordingly steered in for it with the lead going, but not finding the soundings that I expected, I considered it more prudent to stand off the land and wait for daylight. Of course, if I had gone on, the ship would have gone on the reef, but I did not do so.

"I have no wish to underestimate the services rendered by the troops, both officers and men. They worked admirably, and I have no hesitation in saying that, had it not been for their services, and the discipline that was kept up by them, the ship could not possibly have been saved, and I shall be ever grateful to them for the valuable and willing service which they rendered; but I must at the same time put on record the noble and self-sacrificing aid afforded me by my own officers and the large majority of my crew."

DOUKHOBORS WELCOMED.

Warmly Received by the People of Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Jan 30—A reception by the citizens of Winnipeg was tendered the Doukhabors in Immigration hall Saturday night. The address of welcome was read by Rev A G McBeth in English and interpreted into Russian by Interpreter Subrjitzky. During the reading of the address the eyes of the newcomers flashed, nods of assent and expressions of approval were frequent. In reply to the address one of Donkhobors expressed gratitude to the citizens for the reception and thanked Canadian government for receiving them in this spirit, and in concluding, he remarked they had long been speaking of freedom "and now everyone has it."

Sailing for Samoa.

SAN DIEGO, Cal, Jan 30—Admiral Kautz stated today that unless orders came changing present plans the Philadelphia would not sail for Samoa before Friday or Saturday, and there was still uncertainty as to whether the flagship would go there at all.

COLONEL VIDAL

SPEAKS TO THE ASSEMBLED MILITARY OFFICERS.

A most interesting lecture on military law was delivered Thursday night at the headquarters of the 62nd Fusiliers by Colonel Vidal. There was a large attendance of officers from the Artillery, Hussars, and 62nd Fusiliers, and the lecture was much enjoyed by all present. Colonel Vidal treated the subject in a masterly manner and displayed the greatest knowledge possible of the subject which he was treating. He gave a description of different kinds of courts martial, and described three classes of the same—regimental, district and general. He also detailed the power of the commanding officer, and said the latter is invested with power of summary punishment in cases of a not sufficiently serious nature to demand trial by court martial.

In the case of a non-commissioned officer he can award, reprimand or severely reprimand, or can order an acting non-commissioned officer or a non-commissioned officer holding an appointment to revert to his permanent grade. In case of a soldier, a commanding officer may inflict summarily, the following punishment: imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for 14 days; for absence without leave the imprisonment with or without hard labor may be extended from 168 hours to 21 days. Deprivation of pay for absence without leave not exceeding five days, which may be combined with imprisonment or confinement; over five days' absence pay is forfeited. Fines for drunkenness not exceeding $2.44 according to a certain scale laid down. Imprisonment may be added to fines. A commanding officer may also award minor punishment, the soldiers having no right to claim trial by court martial.

A commanding officer can delegate to officers commanding companies the power of awarding punishment to soldiers for minor offences. If an officer, non-commissioned officer, or man, who without lawful excuse neglects or refuses to attend parade or drill, the penalty is for officers $10, and non-commissioned or men $5 for each offence. An officer or man who disobeys a lawful order of superior officer or is insolent or disorderly, there is a penalty. Or any non-commissioned officer or man who fails to keep arms, accoutrements or clothing in proper order can be fined $4 for each offence. There is a penalty of $100 for an officer and $20 for a non-commissioned officer or man who refuses or neglects to go out with corps to act in aid of the civil power or obey lawful order of a superior officer.

The lecture was particularly interesting and instructive to the younger officers who are likely to apply for their qualifying certificate in the near future.

Col Vidal was heartily thanked by Lieut Col McLean and the other officers present for the valuable lecture delivered by him.

A Tempest in a Teapot.

Miss Bohlen is, or rather was, a Philadelphia girl, who from her grave has succeeded in disturbing the statics of the German Empire. If one dead American can do that the ideas of the late Mr. Munroe ought to be revised. The facts too, should be offenbached. Summarily, they are as follows: Miss Bohlen married a German, and had a daughter, who became the wife of Count Ernst of Lippe-Biesterfeld. The house of Lippe, sovereign and titularily illustrious, consists of four lines—Lippe proper, Lippe-Biesterfeld, Lippe-Weissenfeld, and Schaumberg-Lippe. Their origin is lost not precisely in the magnificence of myth, but in the mists of the Middle Ages. That, however, is a detail. The point is that, the eldest line becoming resently extinct, the succession was severally claimed by Count Ernst of the second branch and Prince Adolf of the third. Here enters the mailed fist, and with it a fine slap at Philadelphia. The claims of Prince Adolf were favored by the Kaiser, first, because he happened to be his brother-in-law, and, second, because Count Ernst was the husband of the daughter of what in imperialzoology is known as a 'gemeine Amerikanerin.' But the Kaiser is not lord of all he surveys. The dispute, submitted for arbitration to the king of Saxony, was decided by him in favor of Count Ernst. There was a pill for the emperor, one parenthetically which even in the emotions of the Holy Land, he was unable to digest. Not long ago, with a view perhaps of taking Count Ernst down a peg or two, he instructed the general commanding the army corps situated within the principality to withhold from him his title of Erlaucht or Illustrious. That was a very mean thing to do.

Count Ernst protested. To every self-respecting teutonic the title of illustrious is more evocative, more specious, more uplifting even than that of Durchlaucht or Transparency. To Count Ernst it is as much part and parcel of himself as his nose. The withholding of the one was like tweaking the other. He protested accordingly. Here the plot thickens. On receipt of the protest, the kaiser wired him sweetly as follows: "Regulations of general issued with my approval. In addition, I forbid once and for always the tone in which it has seemed good to you to address me: "W. R." Thereupon the count protested again, not to W. R., however, but to his brother sovereigns, the Landesvater of Germany, to whom he denounced the telegram and the encroachment on his prerogatives, which he declared to be a menace to their own. And so it is. The Empire, as founded in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, is a corporation of federal states. For the purpose of national defense, over this corporation, the Kaiser, as war-lord, is supreme. But in the internal affairs of the different states his interference is unconstitutional, and as such illegal, without warrant; and officious besides. The Kaiser is not the Emperor of Germany, he is the German Emperor. Apart from matters of peace and war within the separate frontiers of the Reich, each kinglet and princeling rules as sovereignly and by the same token as pettily as he. W. R. has now therefore a choice between a back seat and the spectacle of a number of Landesvater on high horses. And all because of an American girl. But, put on the stage to the forgotten music of the Rio Carotte, what a charming little operetta the story would make.—[Collier's Weekly.

La Grippe

Do your bones ache? Feel chilly at times? Been getting nervous of late? Somehow you think of the grip at once. You know it's a disease for the weak, not the strong. A weakened body can't master the germs of the disease. Make yourself strong. Take

Scott's Emulsion

Rich blood and steady nerves make the best preventive.

After an attack, Scott's Emulsion lifts that terrible depression, and cures that tickling cough. 50c. and $1.00.

ANNUAL BURNS SOCIAL.

Scotland's Bard Honored at Kintore.

KINTORE, Jan 26—The annual Burns social was held at Upper Kintore last night. Mr William Christie was chairman and discharged his duty in his usual happy manner. A lengthy programme of well selected readings, addresses, songs and recitations made the evening a most enjoyable one. The following are a few of the pieces: Ye Banks and Braes O' Bonnie Doon, by the audience; music, by Miss Milne; readings, by Mr Wm Phillips; singing by Mr John Farquhar and Mr Jas A Gordon; Scots Wha' Hae, by Mr George Barclay; Miss Milne, My Mither Tongue; Miss Flannigan, The Thistle; Mr Wm Philip, The Cotter's Saturday Night; Mr John Connon, address and reading; Mr Adrew Phillip, Man was Made to Mourn; Mr Judson Correy, an address. Tea was served, kindly prepared by Mrs Connon. At the close Auld Lang Syne was sung by the audience.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Will Oppose Disallowance of the Alien Law.

VICTORIA, Jan 30—British Columbia will strenuously oppose disallowance by the dominion government of the bill recently passed by the legislature preventing aliens from taking up placer claims in the Atlin mining district and of anti-Japanese clauses in certain bills. Attorney General Martin, speaking at a public meeting here, said: "If this bill is disallowed, and it looks like that now we will have a big fight on our hands, just as Manitoba had a few years ago, when charters for southern roads were disallowed by the Ottawa government in order to stand in with the Canadian Pacific. Members of the Ottawa government are friends of mine, but a principle is at stake, and if they disallow this measure I will fight just as hard as before, and I hope just as successfully." This pronouncement was enthusiastically received.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS

Is Arranging for a Successor to the Throne of China.

PEKIN, Jan 30—The Chinese here say the Dowager Empress has decided upon a policy regarding the successor to the throne. It is added that at a meeting of her relatives recently held, she selected the successor of the present emperor, but his identity is not divulged. All reports, however, agree that a change at the palace is impending. The emperor is still strictly guarded. The drawbridge connecting the island with the shore is drawn up at night and every morning the ice around the island is broken, in order to prevent unauthorized persons from approaching it.

Finally, it is asserted that the Dowager Empress now practically ignores the grand council of state and the Tsung Li Yamen, or Chinese foreign office.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Insult and Injure Residents of Havana.

HAVANA, Jan 30—There were three cases last week of abuse of citizens upon the part of American soldiers. Upon two occasions soldiers took eatables from street vendors, refused to pay for them and struck the vendors and friends who took the latters' part. Upon one occasion two drunken soldiers insisted upon penetrating into a private house, insulted the women of the household and only desisted upon the approach of a patrol. The local comment upon these incidents is severe.

An orator said to his audience: "I am speaking for the benefit of posterity," when some one shouted, "Yes; and if you don't get done soon they'll be here!"

DIED AT DORCHESTER.

William J. Alexander Dies After a Short Illness.

DORCHESTER Jan 30—Wm J Alexander, jr, son of Wm Alexander, guard at the Maritime penitentiary, died at his father's residence here at 4.30 this morning, after one week's illness with hemorrhage of the lungs. The deceased was a promising young man, 24 years of age, and of excellent habits. He had been engaged in mercantile business in this place for the last six years, and up till Tuesday last was able to attend to his business in the usual way. His sudden death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends in this community, who universally extend the deepest sympathy to Mr and Mrs Alexander and family. The remains will be interred in the Rural cemetery here at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.

Death of Mrs. Agnes Cleghorn at Harvey Station.

HARVEY STATION, Jan 30—Mrs Agnes Cleghorn, one of the oldest residents of Tweedside, died at her home at Further Tweedside on Friday. She had, until a short time ago, enjoyed good health, but was attacked with the prevailing lagrippe, which carried her off. She was a native of the south of Scotland, and came here with her husband over 45 years ago. They settled on a new farm in Tweedside. Her husband died many years ago, leaving her to care for a large family. She was about 80 years of age. Seven sons and five daughters survive her, most of whom reside at Tweedside. Mr George Cleghorn, a prominent resident of Tweedside, is her eldest son.

EAGAN COURT MARTIAL.

Commissary General's Testimony Was Very Dramatic.

WASHINGTON, Jan 26—The feature of the proceedings before the Eagan court martial today was the testimony, dramatic in many parts, in its quiet intensity, of Commissary General Eagan himself. Not more than 15 or 20 people outside of the court and a dozen or so newspaper correspondents were admitted to the trial room. Several witnesses preceded the chief figure in the trial. Gen. Eagan listened intently to the testimony of the witnesses and occasionally held brief consultations with his counsel. He was dressed in full uniform without sword, and his florid face, white hair and moustache and soldierly bearing recalled to many the late General Sheridan.

THE ARMY BILL

Has Been Forwarded a Few Sections.

WASHINGTON, Jan 30—The house put in a hard day's work on the army bill today, and tonight when it adjourned 13 of 20 pages had been completed. The committee amendments giving the president discretionary power to reduce the size of the infantry companies and cavalry troops to 60 men each were adopted, and also a series of amendments to reduce the officers of the staff.

SCHOONER POLAR WAVE

Reaches Halifax With the Crew of Wrecked Vessel.

HALIFAX, Jan 30—The fishing schooner Polar Wave arrived today at Louisburg, C B, leaking and sails torn. She is loaded with herring from Placentia Bay. She has on board the crew of an abandoned schooner, the Jersey Lily of Lockeport, N S, taken off 12 miles from Scatarie, also laden with herring from a Newfoundland port. The Polar Wave experienced terrible weather.

THE PEACE TREATY.

President McKinley Forwards the Correspondence to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The president today sent to the senate the correspondence on file in the state department bearing upon the peace treaty and it was read in today's executive session. The correspondence was sent in response to the resolution introduced by Senator Hoar and includes most of the letters and cablegrams from the commissioners to the president.

GETTING BETTER.

Mr. R. E. Armstrong is Slightly Improved.

ST. ANDREWS, Jan 30—Mr R E Armstrong, editor of the Beacon, who has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia for ten days, is slightly improved, although still quite ill. His mother came down from St. John last week to assist in the care of her son.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. dw

MAN HUNT

New York Burglar Scares a Crowd and Eight Policeman.

NEW YORK, Jan 26—In the fog and gloom of the early morning there was a man hunt in which eight policemen took part and blazed away recklessly at a fleeing figure. Hundreds of citizens also pursued the miscreant.

It was 4 30 o'clock when Charles W. Frank of 315 East Sixth street, going to his hall room, was startled by seeing a man on a rope ladder hanging beside the window.

Frank at once ran to the East Fifth street station and told them what he had seen. Eight policeman, armed with clubs and revolvers, at once started for the place. Most of them went in at Frank's hall door and ran up to the scuttle.

Opening it cautiously, they saw a dark object on the roof and began firing at it. It was not the burglar, however, but his coat and hat, which he had left behind.

The thief was stealing silently down the stairs. He reached the door of Mrs Goetz, who screamed for help when she saw a strange man, and he ran down to the cellar.

He broke open a cellar door that led to the back yard, scaled the fence like a cat and got into the yard back of 52 East Seventh street amid a shower of bullets.

He went up the fire escape of this house, and, after fatally shooting George Eberhardt, he gained an entrance. He then went down to the front door, where there was a large crowd waiting, but the burglar flourished his pistol and kept the crowd at a distance, and, running down the street, made good his escape.

Three hours after the shooting detectives arrested Charles Steele of No. 284 Bowery on suspicion of shooting Eberhardt.

A partial identification of Steele was made at headquarters by Mrs Ehrich, the woman who opened the hall door of the tenement and let out the burglar.

Steele was taken to Bellevue Hospital in order that Eberhardt might identify him if possible. This Eberhardt was unable to do.

Steele was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in Yorkville Court, and, at the request of the police, was remanded until tomorrow morning.

SUTHERLAND ON TRIAL.

Well Dressed and Clean Looking, Cool and Collected.

BOSTON, Jan 26—James Sutherland was arraigned before Judge Burke in the Municipal Criminal Court yesterday charged with manslaughter.

The complaint alleges that he caused the death of Josephine Conwell, alias Blanche Ryan, who was found dead at 117 Chambers street last Saturday. Death, the document states, resulted from kicks, bruises and other injuries caused by Sutherland.

Sutherland was cool and collected, and his appearance was not at all unfavorable. He was well dressed and cleanly looking. When the case was called, Sutherland waited for nothing more than the reading of his name, when he stood up and stated that he waived examination.

Judge Burke ordered that the prisoner be held for the grand jury, and fixed the bail at $5,000. In default of bail Sutherland was committed.

It was expected that the charge against Sutherland would be for murder, but the police department decided to make it manslaughter.

A GENUINE SENSATION.

£40,000 Stolen Money Returned to the Bank by Post.

LONDON, Jan 26—The robbery of over £60,000 from Parr's Bank, in this city, on Monday last, which has been the sensation of the week, took a dramatic turn today, when the chairman of the bank announced at a meeting of the shareholders that £40,000 in the biggest notes had been returned to the bank by post. The robbery, apparently, was a most daring crime. The chief is supposed to have walked boldly behind the counter, where there were over 100 clerks at work, to have opened a drawer, taken a parcel of notes and walked out of the bank undetected. American thieves are suspected of having been concerned in the theft of the notes, as it is said several Americans were noticed loitering recently about the premises.

FOSTER CALLED HOME.

N. B. Opposition Have Become Frightened.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30—Hon. Mr. Foster will be unable to keep his engagement to be at the Brantford board of trade banquet tomorrow night, as he has been called to New Brunswick. The oppositionists have become frightened since they heard that dissolution had actually taken place, and have sent a hurry message for Mr. Foster.

HEADACHE?

Often a headache will not yield to favorite remedies, which cure for others: The cause is not the one supposed. Defective vision causes more headaches than any other one bodily ailment. It is needless pain too, for the proper glass will relieve.

GLASSES TO FIT ANY EYE.

D. BOYANER, Optician.
545 Main St.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 15 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2 mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in St. John by responsible druggists and in W. C. Wilson's, St. John West.