



Your Grandfather

seventy years ago, treated the coughs and colds of his family with

SHARP'S BALSAM

of Horchound and Anise Seed

It is still the best treatment for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, etc. Relieves tickling in the throat, and is valuable in cases of whooping cough and diphtheria.

MR. GEROW'S OPINION

In 1893, Geo. W. Gerow of St. John, said: "I have used Sharp's Balsam in my family for thirty years and can safely recommend it as being an effective treatment for colds, whooping cough and especially croup."

Ask for this famous old remedy when you need a cough medicine. It is endorsed by thousands of satisfied users. Sold at drug and general stores everywhere—25c.

The Canadian Drug Co., Limited

St. John, N.B.

WATCH THE BIG 4

Stomach-Kidneys-Heart-Liver

Keep the vital organs healthy by regularly taking the world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—

GOLD MEDAL MARBLEM OIL CAPSULES

The National Remedy of Holland for centuries and endorsed by Queen Wilhelmina. At all druggists, 50c. a box. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Get Well—

Don't prolong sufferings from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Grippe, Croup, Whooping Cough, Strains, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, etc.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Is a doctor's prescription for internal and external use with a record of over 100 years of splendid success. A wonderfully soothing, healing, pain-killing remedy upon which you can safely rely.

Get Well—

A PURE SALT



Windsor Table Salt

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LIMITED

RECRUITING

No. 3 MACHINE GUN COMPANY (Militia.)

All young men desirous of becoming affiliated with this new unit, which will establish club rooms and have social features among its aims, are requested to call at the Armouries, Carleton Street, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, between 6.45 and 7.45 o'clock. Entrance to office via the first door on right inside the main entrance to the Armouries. An all-black uniform with forage cap and breeches will be supplied.

Mathieu's SYRUP OF TAR & COD LIVER OIL STOPS COUGHS

Sold in generous size bottles by all dealers. THE J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props., SHEERBROOKE, P.Q. Makers also of Mathieu's Nerveine Powders the best remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, and lumbago colds.

BREAD DOLE GIVEN FOR 6,631 TIMES

Charity Founded in 1792 is Being Carried on for Poor of New York Parish.

New York, Feb. 23.—The Leake dole of bread was distributed for the 6,631st time last Saturday. The figures may be slightly incorrect, but there is no error in the statement that every week, without a break, since 1792, "wholesome loaves of bread" have been given to "such poor as shall appear most deserving" of Trinity parish of New York city. The Leake dole has a continuous history of 128 years of well-doing. There is no other such history in America.

There assembled in the parish house of St. Luke's Chapel, in Hudson street, six little children to receive the dole last Saturday morning.

The oldest was 9 years of age, and they represented poor families of the parish. They sat in a row on a wooden bench in the front room of the parish house while Mrs. Margaret J. Tunstall, the parish visitor, who has been distributing the dole for fifteen years, wrapped the bread for them.

Four to six loaves went to each poor family. There were thirty-six loaves in all, but not all were given to the children.

Bread Keeps Fresh.

The Leake bread is in square loaves of about one pound each. All who receive it agree that it is of excellent quality; it is so good, they say, that it keeps fresh and toothsome for a week.

For the last three or four years the dole has been distributed from the parish house of St. Luke's Chapel. Previously its home was St. John's Chapel, the old church in Varick street which was recently demolished.

St. John's was the home of the dole from 1855 until the services at the church were discontinued. Previous to that year the bread was distributed from Trinity Church.

The Leake dole owes its existence to John Leake, a wealthy philanthropist of New York, who, with John Watts, founded the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, now near Yonkers.

The portion of John Leake's will in which the bequest is made reads as follows:

"I hereby give and bequeath to the rector and vestrymen of Trinity Church, New York City, N. Y., \$1,000, put out at interest, to be laid out in the annual income in sixpenny wheat loaves for bread and distributed to such poor as shall appear most deserving."

That was in 1792. Formerly the bread was distributed on Sunday, after the morning service. The poor were expected to walk up the central aisle of the church and go to the altar to receive the bread, thus displaying the congregation the needy.

Later it was decided that this was not necessary for compliance with the terms of the will and the day of distribution was changed to Saturday and the place to the parish house.

High Cost Affects Dole.

Formerly eighteen poor families received the bread, but high costs have affected the dole, and now only about ten families get it. They are residents of the neighborhood of St. Luke's chapel and communicants of the church.

The Leake dole is called by the Encyclopedia Britannica "the best known dole in the United States." In England, however, there are many cases of doles of bread and other things.

DINNER STORIES OFFERED FOR SALE

Nine Ready-to-Tell Tales Marked Down to 32 Cents.

Canned conversation is the latest device to be launched by an enterprising Londoner.

Heretofore every item included in dinner giving has conformed to the gold standard except the conversation. Food and wine (this is a London enterprise), flowers for the table, lighted invitations, even guests, it is said, had to be bought and paid for. But conversation was free. A man talks and the meter was running.

Disillusionment has come, however, with the publication in the London Times "agony column" of the following notice:

"Shall I tell you a good story? A new smart dinner story sent nine consecutive weeks, 1s. 6d."

At the present rate of exchange a group of nine dinner stories may thus be had for about 32 cents.

SEIZE ILLICIT STILL.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 23.—Constable Van Gorder, of the provincial police, Strathburg, detachment, visited Southey last week and discovered two illicit whiskey stills in the possession of two farmers. The two men were brought before a justice of the peace and fined \$1,400 and costs.

MASS OF POLES IN FAVOR OF PEACE

Warsaw, Feb. 23.—Numerous mass meetings, favoring peace, have been held in Cracow, Lemberg, Przemyśl, and other cities and towns. In most instances they are called by socialists. Similar meetings have been planned throughout Poland in the campaign for urging the Government to open negotiations with the Russian Bolsheviks for peace.

ROBBED OF \$160.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—Charles Nanson and Conrad Lemanson, two Swedish laborers of Chicoutimi, were robbed of \$160 near the Bonaventure station on Saturday in broad daylight by two, as yet, unknown men.

QUEER DESKMATES IN PARLIAMENT

The Various Political Schools Curiously and Amusingly Mixed in House.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The seating arrangements in the new House of Commons are a beautiful illustration of the political orientations. When construction of the Chamber was begun and the first rumblings of coming political upheavals were heard, the House was thought provision would be made for segregation of the promised factions and groups, but Architect Pearson, whose artistic soul remains recently unmoved by the raging political storms without, has provided for two parties and two parties only—Government and Opposition.

The result is that the various political schools are curiously and amusingly mixed. Thus, for example, Mr. F. A. Greville, the Minister of the Interior, is seated in the center of the House of Commons, and the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Greville, is seated in the center of the House of Commons.

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REFUSES TO PAY GAMBLING I. O. U.

Raymond Belmont Contends that Debt Contracted in Roulette Game Outlawed.

New York, Feb. 23.—Raymond Belmont, the financier and sportsman, one of the most prominent patrons of racing in this State, has refused to pay a \$15,000 I. O. U. he gave after playing roulette at Newport.

Responding to an order of Justice M. Warley Clark requiring young Belmont to file an answer to the suit brought against him on Dec. 13 last for non-payment of the promissory note, his attorney, Henry A. Ustick, Jr., 27 Cedar street, served the answer today upon Henry Hickman of 50 Pine street.

The plaintiff in the suit is E. W. Rankin, whose address was not disclosed in the complaint. He is represented by Mr. Hickman as counsel.

The complaint is very short. It merely states that August 1919, Raymond Belmont gave to E. W. Rankin, "proprietor of a house" in which some gentlemen were playing different games of chance, including roulette, an "I. O. U." for \$15,000, and that although since that time repeated demands have been made upon Belmont for the money the money the amount has never been paid.

Denies He Owes the Money.

Young Belmont's answer is equally short and to the point.

He admits that in August, 1919, he did sign the aforesaid \$15,000 "I. O. U." He denies, however, that he owes the money. He bases his denial on two grounds: First, that the game in which the money was lost was a gambling game, and secondly, that as the I. O. U. was given in settlement of the result of a game of chance it is an illegal debt and hence uncollectible.

When Mr. Hickman received that answer he smiled broadly and said: "Seems strange, don't it, that a son of the distinguished financier and prominent sportsman should turn out to be a gambler? The game in which young Mr. Belmont participated was attended by other men equally prominent in society and finance. If Raymond had won no doubt he would have left the house that evening with his winnings and have considered that he had put in a good night's entertainment. But he lost, it seems, and now he turns wheeler."

"Of course there is no merit to his defence that the suit is barred by the statute of limitation, because from seven years that elapsed between the giving of the I. O. U. and the institution of the suit the plaintiff is entitled to deduct the time in which young Mr. Belmont was in the service of Uncle Sam. He was, I believe, a Lieutenant and was active on the front in France. His heroism in France makes it all the more incompressible to me why he should wince on the gambling debt, for among gentlemen, a gambling debt is a debt of honor and is generally paid unhesitatingly before other debts."

"I suppose it will be necessary to get the young hero on the witness stand to explain why he has made an exception to his code of honor in this particular case."

When Mr. Ustick was asked today why Mr. Belmont had pleaded the illegality of a gambling debt in resisting payment of the I. O. U., he said: "I have been so busy with other matters that I have not had time to go into the merits of the case with Mr. Belmont. I have no doubt that by the time the case comes to trial I shall have just what were the exceptional circumstances under which the I. O. U. was given."

Raymond Belmont is now associated with his father in the banking house of August Belmont & Co., of 43 Exchange place. On Sept. 30, 1916, he was married in Middlebury, Vt., to Miss Carolyn B. Hubert, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hubert. Mr. Belmont's brother, Morgan Belmont, was best man, and the guests included Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont.

On June 7, 1916, Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court signed an order permitting young Mr. Belmont to settle upon his former wife, Mrs. Ethel Lorraine Belmont, a large sum of money in lieu of alimony. The amount of the settlement was never disclosed, but it was said that it ran into five figures.

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INSURE STUDENTS AGAINST FINES

Cambridge Society Protects Members From Zealous Proctors.

New York, Feb. 23.—What is probably the most novel form of insurance in the world has been put into effect by the undergraduates of Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, England, who have formed a mutual benefit society to protect themselves against the fines of overzealous proctors.

The entrance fee to this insurance society is 1 shilling (24 cents) and the dues are 1 shilling a term. This insures the student against ordinary proctorial fines with a maximum of two fines per term and 18 shillings and fourpence (\$3.20) per fine. Fines incurred on the 5th of November, Guy Fawkes Day, and the Armistice anniversary, however, are not paid for by the society.

For 2 shillings and 6 pence (60 cents) entrance fee and 1 shilling a term the undergrad can insure against the punishment of being "sent down." In this event the society will stand a dinner for four, pay a maximum of 3 pounds (\$4.61) and buy a first class fare to the unfortunate's destination.

INCREASES IN PRICE.

Smoking Costs More in England—Postage to Be Raised.

London, Feb. 23.—On actual and prospective increase in prices announced today include one penny to twelvepence increase in cigars and an ounce of tobacco, and a halfpenny increase on a package of ten cigarettes. Sewing cotton is increased twopence three farthings a reel.

The recent increase in the price of petrol, which caused a one day's strike of taxicab drivers, is expected to bring an announcement of higher fares tomorrow, when the Home Secretary will receive a deputation representing the taxi men.

In consequence of the increase in railway freight, the belief is growing that parcels post charges will be raised in the near future. The postal employees demand higher wages also, involving an aggregate of about \$11,000,000 yearly, and it is expected that a halfpenny extra will be placed on letter postage.

FINED FOR KILLING ELK.

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb. 23.—Fines totalling \$500 were levied in the provincial police court against Joseph Carrier, John Le Blanc and Gustave Auguste Carrier of the Albertville district for killing elk and having carcasses of elk in their possession contrary to the provisions of the game act.

Whether the young people have been skating, snowshoeing, bobbing, walking or just playing in the snow, the best thing to greet them with when they return is a cup of Cowan's steaming hot Cocoa. It not only drives the chill from their bodies, but it replenishes the strength that has been expended.

Cowan's Cocoa is made in Canada to meet Canadian needs. Manufactured from the choicest cocoa beans, it retains the full delicious flavor. It is a perfect beverage for young and old, imparting strength and vigor from its store of concentrated nourishment.

Easily digested, it is suited to all ages, and the wise housewife serves it to her family every day.

GOODY! GOODY! I smell Cocoa," shrills the small son as he comes in, rosy of cheek after skating.

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