

SHERMAN'S PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

THE OHIO SENATOR ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Dominion Enlarged and Hopes for Rectiprocity Expressed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Senate resumed consideration of the fisheries treaty and was addressed by Mr. Sherman in opposition to its ratification.

He made up his mind not to engage in the debate, but the remarks of the Senators from Alabama and Delaware (Mr. Morgan and Mr. Salisbury), referring to what had occurred in the committee room on foreign relations, had made him change his mind.

He regarded a controversy with Great Britain as infinitely more important and more injurious than a controversy with any other nation; for, of all the people who inhabited the globe, the people of the United States and Great Britain were the most intimately allied by every tie of consanguinity, of history, of faith, of institutions and of similarity of character and disposition of ancestry and everything which tended to make ties between separate nations.

ADMIRATION FOR CANADA.

He had a strong desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the Dominion of Canada. He looked upon the Dominion and the United States as twin sisters that had the same institutions, that were governed by the same ideas and that lay alongside of each other for four thousand miles.

A FRIEND OF RECIPROCIITY.

He was willing and anxious to accomplish a public policy that would make more intimate the relations between Canada and the United States. The interest of both tended that way and nothing pulled them apart except a jealousy of local interests and the aspirations of leading men.

OBJECTIONS TO THE TREATY.

This was the feeling with which he approached a consideration of the treaty. Therefore, nobody might expect him to say anything in relation to Canada that was not kind and just and proper. He would vote against the treaty, not because it might possibly bring about such a condition of affairs, but he would vote against it because he believed it tended to erect a barrier and to prevent the very purposes sought to be accomplished by it.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

Neither was it an Irish question, nor was the opposition to it "fishing for Irish votes." There was nothing more unfounded than such a charge. He believed that there was a general sympathy with the people of Ireland not only in the Senate chamber but among the people of the United States. There was a general sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for Home Rule, and he hoped and trusted that in that controversy the people of Ireland would gain from the Parliament of England the right to pass their local laws, that they might be put in the same possession as the States of the American Union.

DYNAMITE DENOUNCED.

He believed that with the concurrent sentiment now going on there would be in course of time a solution of that question by which the people of Ireland would be again, as they had been for centuries, armed with the power to pass all local laws, which did not affect the

integrity, the power or strength of the British Empire, but the Irish people must not attempt to carry on that contest by dynamite or unlawful processes. Whenever they resorted to such means they would lose the sympathy of the American people. Resort to such measures was not an American idea, and whenever it occurred in this country, or any other, the foot of rejection would press on it. It had been tried in Chicago, and had met a universal sentiment of reprobation. He trusted that the feeling would prevail over the United States. All that the people of the United States proposed to do in that question was to express in a manly way their sympathy with the Irish in this peaceable effort to acquire Home Rule, or the right to govern themselves.

A DESIRE FOR PEACE.

He referred to the British power as the greatest element of civilization in modern history. He did not wish to see this country involved in a controversy with any of the European nations. Great Britain should be treated, not with prejudice, but like other nations—enemies in war and in peace as friends. That was the desire which he had in desiring with the treaty. He would treat Great Britain as a friendly nation without reviving any of the animosities of the past.

WHY HE OPPOSES THE TREATY.

Mr. Sherman then proceeded to discuss the details of the pending treaty. He regarded the fifteenth section of the treaty (allowing the free importation of Canadian fish and fish oil) as a surrender of the rights of the United States to levy taxes on imported goods. There was not, he said, in the history of diplomacy no one-sided treaty between two nations. Such a treaty seemed to him to be disgraceful, and he regretted that Mr. Bayard had ever signed his name to it.

THE REPUBLICAN'S POLICY.

Another bugbear mentioned by the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) was an intimation that the two countries were going to war about this matter, and Republicans were asked what they would do if they came into power. His (Mr. Sherman's) answer was that they would send, politely, their plenipotentiary to the British Government to communicate to that Government in the kindest and freest manner their discontent with the abortive agreement made by Mr. Bayard. They would state respectfully the grounds of their objection, and say that while they were willing to make concessions as to local jurisdiction along the coast so as to meet the changed ideas of the times, they wanted for that concession and that surrender the same privileges that were granted to all the people of the world except the fishermen of the United States.

THE CONTROVERSY WILL BE SETTLED.

The two nations would settle this controversy as they had settled so many others. No voice should be raised against such a hopeful result. If in the controversy no voice was raised by the people of the United States, not so much this treaty as other great questions to which he had alluded, it should be settled by the people that this administration had fallen short of its duty in that regard as well as in others, and if General Harrison should be elected President, he (Mr. Sherman) more earnestly hoped and believed no war need be feared and no dangerous controversy about the fisheries. The question would be settled honorably. If the treaty were rejected the matter would stand as it did in 1856 under the treaty of 1818, and if only the President of the United States would with moderation exercise the powers conferred upon him by the law authorizing retaliation there would be no trouble. Whoever Great Britain or any of her dependencies deprived American fishermen of their rights of hospitality in their ports, the President should do the same in American ports. If the Canadians would not sell coal to American fishermen, the same course should be pursued toward Canadian fishermen. He had no doubt that if Mr. Cleveland, who might consider this treaty as dead, would even yet pursue this course, these two great and powerful countries would go forward into the haven of peace.

A VOTE DESIRED TO-DAY.

When Mr. Sherman finished his speech Mr. Frye stated that Mr. Everts would close the debate on the Republican side tomorrow morning, and he hoped Senator Morgan would close the debate on the Democratic side and let the Senate have a vote on the question.

Mr. Morgan said several other senators on the Democratic side desired to speak on the treaty, and he did not propose to enter into any agreement about limiting the debate. Mr. Frye reiterated his intention of pressing the matter in the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Morgan said that Mr. Sherman's speech was on a plane so much higher than the other speeches on that side that he desired to see it in print before he undertook to reply to it.

Mr. Everts took the floor and the Senate proceeded to legislative business.

CERTAIN CURE.

A cure for Cholera Morbus. A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of bowel complaint incident to summer and fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, to be procured from any druggist or medicine dealer.

BLOODY BALFOUR'S BLUSTER.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Mr. Balfour delivered an address before 30,000 persons at Taurbridge to-day. He declared that the Irish controversy was conducted by calumny instead of argument. He had been told that the Parnell commission had been appointed to crush the Government's political opponents. He asked how could this be done if the accused men were innocent.

EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

The causes of summer complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, impure water, overexertion and sudden chill. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is an infallible and prompt remedy for all bowel complaints from whatever cause.

WHAT MAKES A PEOPLE.

We must have something more than intellect, wealth and power to perpetuate a people or nation, for all these Athens and Rome had, but they had not God's religion. Mere geographical limits, called countries, is nothing, its record is temporary and evanescent. We want that which will consolidate and unify us like the diamond, than which nothing is more com-

plete, brilliant and precious; something that binds the past, present, and future together, and amid all changes will remain unchangeable; which makes us all look to a common end, and fills up the harassing void of our aspirations. We want God's Holy Religion, which the men of ancient times did not have.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

AS ERRECTED AT THE JOLLETTE PICNIC.

The Same Old Issues Rehashed and Made to Serve Again.

JOLLETTE, August 7.—Among those who attended the political picnic here to-day were Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. A. Caron, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Dr. Ross, Hon. L. O. Taillon, and Hon. W. Lynch, who were the guests of the mayor, E. Gullbault, M.P., treated, not with prejudice, but like other nations—enemies in war and in peace as friends. That was the desire which he had in desiring with the treaty. He would treat Great Britain as a friendly nation without reviving any of the animosities of the past.

At two o'clock the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new public building was performed by Sir Hector Langevin as Minister of Public Works. Immediately those present adjourned to a beautiful grove near by where the picnic was held. Mr. E. Gullbault, M.P., as president of the association, presented an address of welcome to the minister, to which Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. J. A. Chapleau replied. Other addresses followed, and the following resolutions proposed by Hon. Mr. Taillon were adopted:

Whereas the Conservative party of this province has always had for its fundamental principle the maintenance of our institutions, religious, civil and political, respect for authority, property, law and social order, the union of church and state, with the preservation of the sacred rights of the individual, Christian education under the control of the fathers of families, the progressive development of the resources of the country by a wise administration of the domain and public funds, by the construction of railways and colonization roads, the encouragement of agriculture, the extension of commercial relations, the protection and development of industry and trade.

Whereas the Conservative party has known how to value in the past these fruitful principles and this enlightened policy, thanks to the talents, the energy and patriotism of its chiefs, the discipline of the party and the confidence which the soldiers have always reposed in those whom they have placed at their head;

That, under these circumstances, it was urgent to unite and organize to defend these principles and this policy against the underhand and perfidious attacks of the Liberals, who, while promising to drop several of the principles which they know are repudiated by the Conservative population of this province, and while professing Conservative sentiments, never lose an occasion to fight these same Conservative principles;

That it is equally urgent to assure to the Conservative party the support of the people following in order to denounce to the people through the press and public meetings the demands made by the Liberal administration at Quebec to overburden and destroy the political and civil condition of the country; in order to denounce more particularly the danger which would result from the abolition of the judicial Council, the existence of which becomes each year more and more useful and necessary to control all hasty legislation of the Assembly as well as the danger of transferring to the Imperial Government, over which the people of this country exercise no control, the right of disallowing the provincial laws, a right possessed to-day by the Federal Government for the purpose of protecting the minorities; also, to fight the efforts of the same Liberal Government to turn to political ends the administration of justice, this safeguard of public order and private interests; by the insubordination and revolt against authority justified by the press of the same party; the waste of public money in paying the salaries of provincial judges; also, to contribute largely to the maintenance of the professed authorization of the Legislature, and with no pressing need; the increase of taxes to provide for useless and continually-growing expenses, corruption and electoral frauds; the attacks made during the last session of the Legislature on the property of the nation, the relations between religious and civil authorities, to the harmony between the different races and creeds, to the credit and honor of the province, placed in danger by legislation imposed for the apparent object of reducing the interest of the public debt in reducing the rates of interest guaranteed to creditors by the faith of the contracts and international engagements.

That it would be proper to continue so far as our means will permit the progressive development of the natural resources of Canada, of her commerce and industries, seeing that this policy will assure to our country not only her legitimate part in the trade of the west and of Asia, but will also contribute largely to establish in North America a rich, strong and respected nation. That in order to allow us to compete advantageously with the port of New York and other ports of the United States, for the trade of Asia and the west, it becomes more and more necessary to render the navigation of the St. Lawrence free throughout its length. A banquet was held in the evening.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE

and prevent the return of Cholera, Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

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CANADA'S GROWING GREATNESS

A MENACE TO THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The Herald's Washington special says:—Senator Callom feels that the time is coming when Canada's presence on our northern border will be a standing menace to our peace and prosperity. The Illinois Senator is not an alarmist nor is he at all given to sensationalism. He is, on the contrary, one of the most clear headed and conservative men in public life, but he thinks we have reason to fear Canada's growing greatness, both from a numerical and from a geographical standpoint. "It is not for this reason," said Senator Callom yesterday, "that I introduced my resolution on Friday last to investigate and report upon the number of railways which are owned or indirectly controlled by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. I think, when the facts become known, it will surprise some of our people to learn how much of the railway trade to this country is diverted from its legitimate channels through these foreign agencies. Already, I am told, nearly fifty per cent. of the merchandise brought from China and Japan to America is carried by a line of subsidized English steamers to Van-

couver's Island. There it is transferred to the Canadian Pacific railway and carried as far east as practicable and then reloaded to its destination by American lines. All this is working an injury to our trans continental railways and, once to be remedied. The recent acquisition of railway lines can underbid us. They are subsidized by the British Government and if they can divert our commerce from the regular channels they propose to it, until they have driven us out of the market, when they will remain masters of the situation. More than this, their influence with certain lines of American railways, mainly, I suppose, because of their large interest therein is such that they are able to freeze out new enterprises of this character which might otherwise come into competition with them. This strikes me as carrying their impudence a little too far. It is these and kindred facts which we propose to thoroughly investigate. If Congress does not adjourn soon our investigations will be necessarily postponed until next spring. I think we ought to begin at Halifax and continue a trip along the Canadian border to San Francisco gathering all the information we can regarding the matter under consideration. "Why is it, Senator," queried the correspondent, "that you are afraid of Canada, with its mere population of five million people, which we can overawe with our sixty millions of people." "It isn't the present," continued the Senator, "it is the future I am considering. England is doing everything she can to build up the Dominion of Canada. How many years will it be, think you, before Canada's five millions of people will number twenty-five millions? Our interests are diametrically opposed to each other. Sooner or later they will clash, and when they do trouble will follow, for it is not the nature of things that we can live on in harmony forever. When that time comes Canada must either absorb the United States or we must absorb Canada, and I leave to judge which of the two will be done."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Fisheries Treaty and was addressed by Mr. Everts in opposition to its ratification. In his opening remarks he spoke of the treaty as being wholly incongruous with the just position of the two countries and with the attitude to be maintained between them. Discussing the point as to whether it was the duty of the Senate to give its aid in bettering, in modifying, in amending a so-called faulty treaty, he admitted that it was undoubtedly true it had come to be a habit of the Senate to do so, but said the amendment to this treaty would go so to speak backward. There would not be a change of this or that purpose, or this or that clause. As to this treaty leading to war, he said he had not heard a breath above a whisper from the United Kingdom or any of its departments in power and authority that a rejection of the treaty would be cause for umbrage. The nearest of saying in the shape of definite intimation was the pointed reply of the Secretary of State as to what would follow the rejection of the treaty, that then chaos would come again.

Referring to the debate on the treaty, he said that on the Democratic side it had been redolent with the odors of denationality, not of nationality, and he asked, "Is it true that our enemies are in our own household? Is it true that arguments and illustrations which would not be widespread above the breath in an English parliament are here easily slipped from the tongue and rolled as a pleasant morsel under the tongue?" The most noticeable circumstance in the debate was the position of the Democratic party. It showed a geographical division as well as a political division. It was that noticeable fact which first attracted the attention of the American people and that would most attract the attention of the people of Great Britain, but it would not frighten the people of this country and would not deceive the people of Great Britain. The people of Great Britain know perfectly well when the patriotism of the American people was touched there was but one response from the hearts of the people at large. Whatever objection—whatever perturbation, might be effected by political adhesion or by party necessity, the people in their plenary capacity would judge for the United States and not argue for England.

NO RECIPROCIITY WITH CANADA.

Mr. Everts went on to discuss at length and with much particularity the details of the treaty and the whole history of the fisheries controversy. He declared that the system of "worrying" was always brought into play by Canada whenever the United States asserted its fishing rights, and Canada asserted its contravention in order to bring the United States to a departure from the fishing interests to the trading and commercial interests, and that the United States had thus been worried into the reciprocity arrangement in 1854. He said that at every stage when the Dominion of Canada had undertaken to enforce the bay of headlands doctrine the British Government had declined to sustain it. Canada, he said, had proceeded on the philosophy of *Hautbrun*, not force of carnal reason, but of indefatigable reasoning. What Canada had always been after was reciprocity and free markets. He ridiculed the idea of reciprocity between the illimitable market of the United States and the limited consumption of Canada, and was reminded by Mr. Gray that under the reciprocity treaty of 1854 the balance of trade had been on the side of the United States—that is, the United States had sold more to Canada than it had bought from Canada. He was asked by Mr. Morgan whether he also thought that the United States had been worried and teased into the treaty of 1871 as well as that of 1854 and said he was just going to enter on that question. At that point, however, on the suggestion of Mr. Frye that the day was hot and that the senators had now been speaking over two hours, Mr. Everts ceased speaking and postponed the remainder of the speech till to-morrow.

The Republicans were considerably surprised yesterday when Mr. Morgan, who has charge of the State department's efforts to postpone a vote on the treaty, answered Mr. Frye's announcement of an early vote, by saying that his side would resist all attempts to push the treaty to a final vote.

Mr. Frye attempted to explain what he meant, which was that he would ask the Senate to reach all other business until debate was exhausted on the fisheries treaty.

To this Mr. Morgan also objected, and announced that the Democrats thought there was plenty of legislative business to keep the Senate busy, very busy, for some time. Mr. Frye—That is what I expected. What Mr. Frye meant was that he supposed the Democrat Senators intended to obstruct a final vote at this session if it is possible to carry out their plans. It is immaterial whether the tariff bill is reported by the Finance committee to prolong the session. The determination on both sides of the chamber to make the fisheries treaty an issue is alone enough to keep Congress here for many weeks. The Democrats intend to prolong the debate until the tariff bill is ready, and then they will gladly help to still further prolong the session by making the debate on the tariff question a lively one for the Republicans. In truth it not only looks like October, but possibly November.

If a man empties his purse into his hand, he has only taken it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say; For what's the use of shouting when a whirlwind is under way? And when the blizzard's over the mischief will be done; Then 'twill be too late to talk, though the trouble's just begun. You're anxious now for my advice; 'twould make a dad man grin, Who'd dance to the usual fiddling in this rare old world of sin, To hear the same old story, and told in the same old way; I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say.

It isn't so long ago, my boy, not so very long ago, That I stood before my father, in the self-same way you know, I was mad in love, you rascal, and she was gone on me. And before we'd asked permission we'd pledged ourselves, you see, To walk barefoot through Tophet if the old folks made a row— And that's exactly what you've done, I'd take my solemn vow. It's only just a change in time, yesterday and today; I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say.

It wouldn't have done a bit of good if my father had preached to me; The old man knew it well enough, and so he let me be. But tears were in his eyes, my boy, his voice was strained and low, As he took me by the arm and said: "I loved your mother so. And yet I made her life a hell for twenty years or more, Till the Lord got tired of seeing it, and opened wide the door. You've got the same blood in you, the same provoking way; I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say."

I called the old man a croaker, exactly as you'll call me; But time avenged the epithet—a prophet he proved to be. And now the scene's repeated, and the story I could tell. If 'twas any use to do it, would match your game and do it well; 'Twas billiards, club and whiskey; the blizzard of love was past. And I, a man and husband, with a woman shackled fast. Was free to do as I fancied—I did it night and day; I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say.

In Heaven's name, what is it that makes us men so blind, So careless, so indifferent, so brutally unkind? I can see your mother now in her loneliness and pain. As she watched for my home coming, through the tears that fell like rain. I called it foolish sniffing, and then she'd try to smile, And tell me how she loved me, a sobbing all the while. My God! I see her sweet dead face a thousand times a day! I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say.

IRISH NEWS AND NOTES.

(From *Yule* to July 25th.)

The Duke of Newcastle has written to the *Morning Post* denying that he is about to become a Catholic.

Several arrests were made at Ferny for alleged resistance to the police, in connection with the collection of the Liberty tax.

Mr. Cleland, the Town Clerk of Enniskillen, was drowned while bathing at Belait, near Bundoran.

Dr. Riley was buried at Tallamore. The funeral procession was very large and embraced all classes.

Four men were arrested by the constabulary near Bandon early on Friday morning on a charge of moonlighting. They were near the house of an officer tenant at Castlemore about, and one had a large stick in his hand.

Father Stephens arrived at Dufanaphy, accompanied by an escort of 20 vehicles, 100 horsemen, and over 3,000 people on foot, with six bands and banners. A great meeting of people was held in the market.

Stewart Douglas was found guilty at the Antrim Assizes of the murder of his wife, but evidences of insanity having been given, he was committed to the asylum.

The Hon. Reginald Brett, whose statement as to the hawking about of the *Times* forgeries has created much sensation in England, is said to have expressed his willingness to give evidence before the Commission.

A large and enthusiastic demonstration took place at Scarawalsh Bridge, which lies midway between Ferns and Enniscorthy. The object of the meeting was to protest against an unjust eviction which had lately been carried out in the district.

The Rev. Laurence Gilligan, C.C., and Mr. John Molony, P.L.G., sentenced to a calendar month's imprisonment each for taking part in a prohibited National League meeting at Labasheeda last May, have been released from Limerick Jail.

There has been a vast number of petitions from all parts of Wales protesting against Mr. Dillon's imprisonment. It is stated that the Welsh members as a body will probably call attention to the matter before the house rises by a motion for the adjournment.

At Woodford, before Mr. Brady, R.M., Henry Barries, a respectable farmer's son, was brought up on a remand charged with shooting at Thomas O'Connell, a local process server, at Allouderagh, on the 13th of July. The accused was released on bail.

At an early hour an eviction party, consisting of a troop of dragoons and about sixty police, in charge of Colonel Tynte, R.M., left Woodford to evict five families on the estate of Mrs. Hanna Lewis, of Palmerston road, Rathmines, Dublin. No resistance was made.

The progress of Father Stephens from Letterkenny to Falcarragh was a series of magnificent ovations. The roads were lined with thick crowds of people, and far and near bonfires burned. At Tarmon the rev. gentleman addressed a crowd of several thousands.

The crops of every description in the Skibbereen district are said to be healthy and flourishing, and with every prospect of a plentiful harvest, but it is also stated that in the district of Sphull, the potato blight has made its appearance, and is becoming pretty general.

A special Coercion Court was held at Newtownforbes before Removables Hill and Bowley, when four young men, named Christopher Burke, James Meade, Thomas Clabby, and Michael M'Sweeney, were charged with intimidating a process server and bailiff named William G. Moorhead. The cases were dismissed.

Extraordinary revelations regarding the frauds in the Ulster Land, Building and Investment Co., now in liquidation, were made in the course of the evidence given by several directors of the company who were examined before the Vice-Chancellor at the instance of the liquidator.

A guard of a goods train, named Chas. Lennar, of Waterford, aged about 45 years, was killed accidentally at Tipperary railway station by being knocked down while standing on the line and run over by some waggon belonging to his own train.

Mr. Patrick Ferriter, Dingle, has been released from Tralee Jail, after spending a term of 3 months' imprisonment for the offence of having sold *United Ireland* containing a report of the meeting of the suppressed National League, held at Looberagh, county Clare. Mr. Ferriter has been altogether imprisoned four times under the Coercion act.

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Father Labelle.

PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000.

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Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS, - - \$1.00.

Next Drawing, Wednesday, August 15.

Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent.

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Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness,

Hypochondria, Melancholia, Intemperance, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, acting on all irritations and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father of the Holy Spirit, Wm. J. Kelly, for the past ten years, and is now prepared under the direction of the

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for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only pure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE! It takes no time to try. No. 215 North 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Dr. KLINE, 291 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS

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You can live at home and make more money than at work for us here at anything in the world. Either sex; all ages. Costly outfit free. Terms cash. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Headache, Sick, CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint. They also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge. They are a most reliable and safe remedy for all correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

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