The Union Advocate.

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W. C. ANSLOW, Our Country with its United Interests. EDITOR and PRORIETOR

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PROFESSIONAL.

O. J. McCully, M. A., M. D.

MEMB. ROY. COL. SURG., LONDON, G. B.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF EYE EAR & THROAT
Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Streets Moncton.
Moncton, Nov. 1, 1894.

Dr. F. L. PEDOLIN
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Pleasant Street
Jan.-1-98. Telephone 15.

Davidson & Aitken.
Attorneys, etc
Newcastle, N. B.

Dr. R. NICHOLSON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Jan.-1-98.

FRANK W. HARRISON,
GRADUATE MT.-ALLISON CONSERVATORY,
Teacher of Pianoforte, Pipe Organ and Harmony
Technique taught on the latest and most improved methods.
Terms on application.
Office at the residence of Mr. James Russell.
Office days in Newcastle, Wednesdays and Saturdays

DR. CATES, DENTIST.
will occupy his
Newcastle Office
From the 26th to 30, or 31st of every month.
Latest methods used for painless dentistry. Newest German Local Anæsthetic for extracting teeth painlessly. No dangerous cocain methods used. The Electric Catophoric outfit for painless filling of teeth. No danger—no pain. Up to date methods.

HOTELS.

ELLIOTT HOUSE.
OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.
Accommodations for permanent and transient boarders at reasonable rates. Excellent table board. Sample rooms provided. Stables on premises.
Walter J. Elliott, Newcastle, N.B.
Jan.-1-98.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
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Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection.
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GENERAL BUSINESS.

Vacuum Oil Co.
THE Oil that lubricates most. Quality not quantity counts as a lubricant.
Geo. Watt,
Warehouseman, Chatham, N. B.
Boston Office 4 Purchase St,

F. O. PETTERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Water Street. Chatham, N-B
Jan 12, 1898.

NEW RESTAURANT.
I beg to inform the public and all my old customers in particular that I have opened a Restaurant in the Quigley Building, just round the corner from the Post Office, where I will be pleased to cater to the wants of patrons with everything in this line served in first class style.
Fred. Jenkins.

FALL MILLINERY.
We are now ready with a full stock of all the newest goods for fall trade, mirror, spot, e inkled and plisse velvets, chenilles, fancy ribbons, buckles and pins.
Children's tams, coats and mitts. Ladies' undervests, hose, gloves and handkerchiefs.
A nice line of silcotton and embroidery silks.
All hats trimmed to order at short notice.
MRS. H. A. QUILTY.
Sargeant Store.

$25,000.00
To loan on approved first mortgages Easy Terms for Payment.
The Montreal Loan and Investment Co.
W. P. HARRIMAN, Agent. R. T. D. AITKEN, Solicitor.
Newcastle, Oct. 1st. 3m. pd.

DENNIS DOYLE.
BOARD AND LIVERY STABLE
In Connection with the Waverley Hotel.
New Harness, New Horses, Everything to satisfy the public

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs of Hiram A. Fish late of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, deceased, and all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE That there will be sold by at Public Auction in front of the Engine House in Newcastle aforesaid on Wednesday, the twenty eighth day of December next at twelve o'clock noon.

All that piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Newcastle aforesaid and bounded on the north by lands owned by the late James Fish, south by Water Street, east by property owned by the late James, and west by Masonic Hall property and commencing on the south east corner which corner is formed by the intersection of land owned by the late James Fish and Water street, thence south 45 feet, east 22 feet, thence north 45 feet, west 36 feet thence north 45 feet, east 22 feet, thence south 45 feet, east 36 feet to the place of beginning.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of Morgage bearing date the fifteenth day of November A. D., 1889, and made between the said Hiaam A. Fish of the first part and William E. Fish of the second part and was assigned to James Robinson of Millerton in the county aforesaid on the twenty fourth day of September A. D. 1891. Default having been made in the payment of the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage. Terms cash.

Dated this 26th day of September A. D. 1898.

E. P. WILLISTON,
Solicitor to the Assignee.
JAMES ROBINSON,
Asignee of the Mortgage

Guns, Rifles and AMMUNITION.
As usual at this season of the year, I am in a position to supply
SPORTSMEN
with all the "up to date" Rifles, Single and Double Barrel Breach and Muzzle loading
GUNS,
Loading Implements, Powder, Shot, Shells, Caps, Primers, Wads, Gun Nipples, Shot Loaded Shells, Revolver and Rifle Cartridges, Shot and Powder Bags and Flasks, &c.
Jno. Ferguson.
Wholesale and Retail.
Salter Brick Store.
Newcastle, Sept. 12

GO TO
Frank Masson's FOR
Tinware
Enamalware
Prices Right.
Estimates for metal roofing cheerfully furnished.

REAL ESTATE.

The house and premises formerly owned and occupied by John Fish, situate in Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, is offered at Private Sale. Intending purchasers can inspect the buildings on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon. If not sold before the New Year, will be offered at Public Auction, one a date to be named later.

Terms and full particulars will be furnished on application to

E. P. WILLISTON, Barrister, Newcastle.

Dated 22nd Nov., 1898.

FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance.

The Hecla Foundry, situate in the centre of the town of Newcastle, N. B., between the public wharf and railway. Consisting of a large yard, large shed, iron and brass foundry, with three brass furnaces, core oven, etc., 42x60 feet; machine shop, 30x50 feet, containing three verticles, three lathes, planer, all in good condition and well equipped with boring and promiscous tools, blocksmith shop, first-class engine and steel boiler and artesian well that throws water over roofs: abundance of patterns of best description. Will be sold on easy terms. Title good.

A good vertical boiler, 8½ft. high, 4ft. dia meter, 70 tubes with connections complete cheap.

Reasons for selling—Old age and physically disabled. Also for sale, a steel and cast iron cemetery railing nine by sixteen feet, very best quality, and a ton of pure copper and brass.

JAMES MURRAY.

NOVEMBER, '98.

During this month I am offering all my large Stock of

Choice Dry Goods,
at Prices which defy competition.

The public will find in our stores in Chatham and Newcastle everything you can name in our line, and salespeople who consider it no trouble whatever to show you anything you may desire to see.

Among the latest arrivals of New Goods will be found the following:

Perrins' Kid Gloves, in all the latest shades and fastenings. P. D. and Crompton Corsets, also Children's Waists. Furs, the choice of the Market. Dress Goods—all the very newest effects. Ladies' Jackets, stylish and perfect fitting. Down Cushions, Art Satins, Art Silks, Embroidery Silks, Stamped Linen, Ribbons, Laces, etc.

J. D. CREAGHAN
Newcastle, Nov. 15th.

McMurdo & Co., MERCHANT TAILOR
We make you a nice suit for $12.75, $13.25, $14.00, $15.00 an upwards.
You should see our blue Beaver cloth for overcoats, it is a beauty, $16.50. It is our regular $18.00 coat. Call and have a look at what we have before you purchase elsewhere.
WE AIM TO PLEASE.
McMURDO & Co.

CLARKE & CO.'S
Dry Goods Talk.

We invite your attention this week to a few special lines at Low Down Prices.

Fur Collars We never had such values in this line before. Just think of a Fur Storm Collar at $1.20, better $1.60 and $2.00. Squirrel Goat Collars, very large, $4.25 Black Goat Collar, larger, $6.50. Fur ruffs, nice quality, at $1.00, $1.25 and $2.50. Feather ruff and boas. A few fur capes at $7.00 and $10.00. Ladies' Electric Seal Caps, very nice, $3.50. Gent's genuine Beaver caps $7.00, corker for that price. Gent's Persian Lamb caps, Wedge or Band shape, $6.50.

Our stock of Mitts and Gloves is very large and comprise nearly everything from the common 25c mitt to Reindeer Fur Lined Gloves. We have a real good lined mitt, one finger, 30c. A good wool lined Kid Glove, dressed or undressed, whole back for 60c. Better qualities better prices. Ladies' and Gents' real Mocho Kid Gloves, wool lined, soft as velvet, $1.50 per pair. And there are others.

CLARKE & CO.
Newcastle, Nov. 22, 1898.

Just Received,

50 Tubs choice Butter,
50 Boxes new Raisins,
Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel,
New Figs, Currants,
Fresh Sausages, Finin Haddies.
One Car
Choice Canadian Apples.
Baldwins, Russets, Northern Spies, Greenings, Kings.
Geo. Stables.

General Intelligence

PRESIDENT THORNLEY'S ADDRESS

TO THE ONTARIO W. C. T. U. AT OTTAWA.

(Published by request.)

The depth of a gorge is generally the result, not of its actual dip below the earth's mean level, but of the height of the surrounding mountains. This is true of spiritual, as well as material depression. About this time last year we were tolling down into the dusty and arid valley of every-day drudgery from the mountain heights of the World's Convention. I dare say some of us had the W. C. T. U. blues. We had been taking a bird's eye view of the Promised Land. The eye of faith had descried it, but there were no wings to carry us there, and there was nothing to do but come down and walk to it, taking the ordinary toil-beset pathways which run, not on the sunlit slopes of the uplands, but through the crowded, stone-strewn canons, where earth's millions jostle each other in the race for a grave.

The machinery in over 200 Unions had been slowed down for the annual overhauling. It must again be set in motion, and this would bring multitudinous enquiries to the Provincial officers. There was no time to dream. November and December were brimful of active work. The regular succession of circulars must be arranged, the Lumberman's missionary selected and started for the field, the directory and annual report prepared for the press, the Presidential vacancies in unorganized counties filled, and last, but not least formidable, Dr. Yeomans' lecture tour mapped out and settled.

Someone said to me before going to Brantford: 'Well, it will be over soon, and you'll take a good, long rest.' That rest, short or long, is still ahead of me. The three months after convention are as desperate a rush for some of the Provincial officers as the two before; and in this year of Plebiscite scares we did not dare unbuckle the armour at any time lest we be caught napping when the reveille sounded.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

But there is a call to rest that comes soon or late to all; that, no matter how inopportune, can never be denied. Sometimes a warning herald prepares for the coming change; and sometimes it is as in the days of Noah—'and they knew not till it came.'

With tender thought for the world of woman-lovers Francis Willard had won, the ties were gently broken. They knew and waited, breathless, for the coming of the messenger who should open the portals of eternal soul-rest to her whose never-tiring activities had made them more easily accessible to sin-blinded millions. On Feb. 18th, the light of the other world flashed in, and out, of Frances Willard's face, and with it went one of the bravest, truest souls of the century.

Here is an epitome and a prophesy of her life:

The limit of life is brief—
'Tis the red in the red rose-leaf,
'Tis the gold in the sunset sky,
'Tis the flight of a bird on high.
Yet we may fill the space
With such an infinite grace
That the red will vein all time,
The gold through the ages shine
And the bird fly swift and straight
To the lilies of God's own gate.'

On Feb. 19th, on behalf of the Provincial Union, the following telegram was sent to Miss Anna Gordon:

'Ontario W. C. T. U. unites with you in tenderest sympathy. John xiii., 7., The text reads: 'Jesus answered and said unto him, what I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt understand hereafter.' (R. V.)

THE PLEBISCITE.

Since the first pen-stroke was made upon this address I have been hurrying forward in thought to what must needs be its crowning point—the Plebiscite. We might well stop here to sing the Doxology! There were days, just before the vote was taken, when it looked as if a pall of darkness and defeat was about to fall upon us and roll back the tide of success that of late years has been flowing our way. But we carried the day! Against almost unconquerable odds the temperance party scored a victory for Prohibition. Let us thank God from our inmost hearts, for For the battle was the Lords! There were shameless desertions and unexpected treachery, yet, despite it all, the Dominion of Canada has declared for the abolition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants.

It was some time before we knew we were not the minority party. Our friends, the enemy, blustered and bragged so hard it was difficult to conceive that they were the vanquished and we the victors. A very influential section of the press, too, commisserated with us editorially. They gave us columns of unsolicited advice as to the humble manner in which we should comport ourselves in view of the crushing overthrow we had suffered. And all the time the favorable figures were being piled up; but keeping step with them, over against the opposite side of the court, were the evidences of such trickery and political rascality we could not wonder we had not 'any' majority. The bottomless depths of this quagmire of duplicity and double dealing we will never sound.

I once watched two lads play a game of Parchesi. One was a bright, sweet faced little Christian, who did his best to succeed. The other, sharp-eyed and unscrupulous, cheated unblushingly whenever opportunity offered. The boy who "played fair" came out ahead, but he never knew the extent of his victory because he never dreamed of the amount of fraud he had had to contend with. This is about our experience; and it makes our gratitude all the deeper as we measure our triumph by the size and strength of the regions put to rout.

TREMENDOUS ODDS.

1st. We may begin our list with the delay of three years in redeeming the promise to introduce a bill "at the first session of the Legislature" after the opening of Parliament. Rightly or wrongly, this discouraged many and greatly dampened enthusiasm.

2nd. The big struggle over a riderless ballot came next, engendering all sorts of doubts of the Government's sincerity. The project was administered a prompt rebuke by men of all creeds and political beliefs. This was a good omen; but the episode was disheartening.

3rd. When the bill was presented we found it had a catch question on the ballot. It was not alcoholic, but intoxicating liquors of which we had asked the prohibition. One-half per cent. of alcohol makes an alcoholic liquor, but it takes a good deal more than the double of that to make it intoxicating. The voter was directed to pronounce for or against 'alcoholic' beverages.

The voter was further requested to decide whether or not cider might be manufactured. Sweet cider 'is' manufactured. Hard cider makes itself. Is it any wonder that our opponents found a bonanza at this point? Mr. Fisher's explanation was not embodied in the bill, and the words of the ballot contradicted him; for while cider is not intoxicating for some time, it is alcoholic under ordinary conditions in forty-eight hours.

The elector had to record himself against the manufacture of cider and the use of all 'alcoholic' liquors, if he was to be counted in favor of National Prohibition. We begin to realize the magnitude of the victory as we study out the unnecessary obstacles that had to be surmounted to reach it.

4th. No other two consecutive calendar months could have been chosen that would have been as unsuitable for campaigning purposes as those given us. This was doubly a misfortune. The dog days were as good as any other for the kind of work done by the agents of the liquor trade. The disadvantage was wholly with us. They gave express orders in ther secret circular that public meetings were not to be held on the ground that we, and not they, would be the gainers by them. Public meetings were our stronghold; but August, with its enervating heat and its host of absentee seekers for health and rest, was the last month in which to hold them; and September, with its fairs and its fairs and its reorganization of family, business and society life, was little better. Besides, the Methodist General Conference tied up the energies of hundreds of our most active prohibitionists, leaving many a town robbed of the moving spirit in temperance circles.

HOW BALLOTING WAS DONE.

5th. The polling booth arrangements were confusing. Polling places were changed from old-time locations, and in some cities were nearly doubled in number. To ask for a ballot and be refused is a great mortification to a male elector. The average man would rather lose his vote than be rejected.

In my own ward in municipal elections, with six and eight ballots to be marked, five or six polling booths are counted sufficient. On September 29th there were ten; sometimes two in a single block. This was confusing and daunted many. Whose fault it was we do not know.

A well-known Toronto member of the Dominion Alliance told us he had to make three trials before he found the place where the list containing his name was being used. It would take a determined man, with time on his hands, to persevere under such circumstances.

6th. The provisions in the bill for the punishment of fraud were inadequate. The liquor is so inseparably connected with all that is low, vicious and corrupt, that even the secular cartoonist pictures it as a rnuning, bloated ruffian. Of necessity a contest with 'the trade' (as they call themselves) meant the rankest kind of election day frauds. Past experience had put this beyond any peradventure. They are upon their native heath where crooked dealings are concerned.

Under there known conditions, what provisions were made to secure an honest vote? Less than in an ordinary election. The returning officers in London had no warrants to be used for the arrest of perjurers. The substantial ghost of some buried elector could go into his soul with the full knowledge of Returning Officer and scrutineers; demand, receive and vote the ballot to which he had no more claim than the child unborn, and go scot free of punishment. By the time messengers had been dispatched to the Police Magistrate the bird had flown. In London, too, the Police Magistrate and three other city authorities visited disclaimed any power in the matter, leaving us completely helpless. In one of our small polling subdivisions eleven impersonators were detected. How many slipped through we do not know.

There were other places worse than London, being short-handed at the polls, or having workers whose qualifications were limited to their good intentions. This left the trade to work its will unhindered. Numerous reports have been received of divisions returning more votes cast than there were legal voters. The stay-at-homes had been represented by unauthorized proxies.

OTHER OBSTACLES.

7th. It was left to the option of employers to give or refuse their men time to exercise their fraunchise. Many large concerns allowed but a half-hour at noon. The bill did not touch this point. Appeals from local committees induced some firms and companies to grant an additional hour; others paid no heed. This one neglect on the part of the framers of the bill must have lost us a great many votes.

8th. Whatever political machinery worked that day was not with us. The practical politicians—as the ward-workers are called—either did not nothing or trained with the other side. Our men were, in the main, new to polling booth duties and were at a disadvantage.

9th. All sorts of intimidation was practiced. This seems to have been the regulation method in at least the cities and towns. In London, merchants and tradesmen were systematically visited and assured that if they endorsed Prohibition they would be boycotted. We know this beyond a question. After having promised our committeemen their votes, some withdrew these pledges, plainly stating why. Their views had not changed, but the situation had.

Other places gave similar testimony. Men whose consciences would not allow them to vote 'no,' and whose courage and faith were not equal to sustaining them in the opposite course, stayed at home. Here is where a large share of the silent electorate came in. They were terrorized into disfranchisement. Now, the parties who spiked these guns because they were ours are brazenly claiming them as theirs!

10th. I have left for the last a deterring argument used, not alone by the trade, but by the friends of the party submitting the question to the people. It was this 'don't get the Government into a hole. If you can't vote 'No,' don't vote at all.'

It is an awful thought that Christian men not only harkened to such advice, but sometimes gave it. 'His blood be upon us, and upon our children,' they said, as they tried to shut the door of hope in the face of weak and tempted thousands.

'I'm glad, mamma, there's a Judgment Day,' exclaimed a wrathful Prohibitionist of sixteen. I could not help saying 'Amen.' Vengeance is not ours, but it is God's.

THE SIZE OF OUR VOTE.

Taking these odds into account, the surprising thing that the majority of 1894 was reduced, but that we carried Ontario by 40,000. In the cities where the heaviest Rum battalions were massed, every man going to the polls who was not an avowed anti was marked. Temperance sentiment in Canada is stronger than we know.

Counting the Territories, we carried 7 out of the 8 Provinces.

Taking the countries by constituencies, about 125 pronounced for Prohibition and 81 against.

This country is not ruled by a majority of voters but of constituencies. The unit by which they measure political triumph is, therefore with us. If the members now in Parliament truly represented their electorate, there would be about 128 Prohibitionist M. P's and 85 Antis.

Leaving out Quebec, the country said by 105,975 of a majority: 'Down with the licensed bar.' Even including the Frenchman, we have 13,000 of a plurality. What government would not be proud to receive election with such a heavy electoral margin to spare? Sir Wilfrid Lauriet came into power, according to the figures given by the Parliamentary Compauion, on a minority of the total recorded vote of over 40,000. We have no objection to offer, for he secured a majority of the constituencies. But 'we' carried 'both' constituencies and voters.

WHAT THE VOTE SHOULD BRING.

We were given to understand that the mandate of the people would be obeyed. The people have spoken, and their voice is unmistakably against the traffic.

Outside of Quebec, by a majority of 105,975, the Anglo-Saxon has declared for Prohibition; with Quebec, by a majority of 13,000. As there are good and sufficient reasons for discounting the Quebec vote there should be no hesitancy in in asking for national Prohibition. An analysis of the French returns, and the methods used to secure them greatly diminish both size and value.

1st. There being few temperance organizations, scrutineers on our side were scarce.

2nd. The indications of corruption are widespread and abundant.

3rd. The Quebec majority does not represent 91,000 electors. The duplicate system of voting in vogue there enables a man to double, treble, or quadruple himself, if he owns property in as many constituencies.

4th. No other Province can touch this one of foreign extraction for illiteracy. Nearly one-half of the entire population, according to the last census, cannot write Here are the exact figures: 784,026 can read and write; 720,830 must sign with a cross. Leaving out those under ten years of age, there are 274,904 who have no education at all; and there are 65,583 more who can read but not write.

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD.

If that is not for this country an unparalled record of ignorance, where would you find one? Among the 784,026 tabulated as having the rudiments of an education will be found a fair minority of as clever and cultured people as this continent can boast; but the general run are not, in the common acceptation of the term, reading or thinking people. The quality and number of the periodicals published, compared with English-speaking sections, is proof of this.

Adding this lack of intelligence to the mercurial disposition of the people and you have just the soil in which the demagogue and political trickster would flourish. We are, therefore, not surprised to learn that the liquor argument consisted of an appeal to race, creed and political bias.

If there had been no Plebiscite, a patriotic, God-fearing Government should dare to do right by putting away the acknowledged scource of three-fourths of our crime and a larger percentage of our poverty. In the words of Judge Noah Davies: 'Among all causes of crime, intemperance stands out 'the unapproachable chief'!

Now that a census of the people puts to flight the doubt of their desire for such legislation 'let us have Prohibition.' And let the opening act of the coming House be such trenchant action concerning the Klondike as shall reassure the doubters and restore the hearty confidence of three years ago.

We caonot close this paragraph with out expressing thanks to the Toronto Globe for the fair and able editorials published just before and after September 29th. We shall hope for the continued support of so widely read and vigorous a journal.

AFTER CONSIDERATIONS.

There are many after considerations, but there is no difficulty in selecting the most important. One towers above the rest like Saul amongst his tribesmen. We women need, and by God's help we will have, the ballot. Before our eyes the interests of our homes were bartered for individual appetite—a few dollars, a mess of political pattage; and we looked on helpless. The cruelty and tyranny of it all was burned into our hearts as never before.

I hope 1898-9 will see an advance in our Franchise work exceeding that ever before chronicled. Where shall we begin?

1. Let every delegate go to her local Union pledged to see that franchise meetings are held amongst the woman. Wake up the indifferent and selfish folk, who have 'all the rights they want,' and do not care a jot for those who have not.

2. In these last months we have become proficients at literature distribution, though it was no new business to us. What we do not know about it is not worth knowing. Let every society be asked to district its section and go faithfully over it at least twice during the year with franchise leaflets.

3. We have long believed in the platform and the press as educational agents. Let us use them now. Just as we have put energy, time and prayer into our work for prohibition, so let us employ this trinity of endeavor in creating the conditions out of which enforced Prohibition must grow.

BEGIN AT JERUSALEM.

4. Begin active work at Jerusalem. So long as Christian men deny their sisters in Christ all rights in church government—as some denominations do—with what grace can we appeal to the state to deliver us from the bondage imposed by prejudice and custom? We must begin at Jerusalem. Christ recognizes no sex distinction. The Word says: 'There can be no male or female, for ye are all one man in Christ;' (Gal., iii., 28., R. V.) and if you will look at your Bibles you will find the word 'man' is an interpolation. It is not found in the original. The revisers might just as well have said: 'Ye are all one woman in Christ.'

Just here we have much to encourage. The petitioning of the Methodist General Conference by four of the Annuals for the ecclesiastical enfranchisement of women showed an unexpected strength of sentiment amongst the ministers of this body. Prominent supporters of the memorials believe that had they been presented earlier, before so many delegates had left for home and when there was leisure to discuss the pros and cons, the verdict would have been different. Let every Methodist woman bear in mind that in four years this supreme court of her church will meet again, and govern herself accordingly. A word to the wise is sufficient.

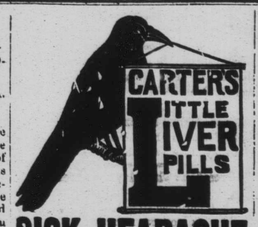
In the meanwhile, why should not every congregation take advantage of the right to elect women society representatives, and to have their women class leaders and the President of the Ladies' Aid occupy seats at the Quarterly Board? In general, pastors and official members will give a courteous welcome to these delegates from the class that forms the bulk of the membership and does the bulk of the work of the church.

(continued on inside)

DISAPPEARED!
Kidney Pains All Gone.
What Did It?
Doan's Kidney Pills.
How Do You Know?
A Kingston Man Says So.

Mr. W. J. Pappa, 112 Barrie St., Kingston, Ont., writes as follows: "Having been troubled with kidney disease for years, and not having received any permanent relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills, I take great pleasure in letting others similarly afflicted know of the wonderful curative properties possessed by Doan's Pills. Before taking them I was troubled at night by having to rise, but can now sleep, and do not feel weary in the morning. I hope that this may induce other sufferers from kidney or urinary troubles to give Doan's Kidney Pills a faithful trial, for I know that no other remedy could have acted so well as they did in my case."

Doan's Kidney Pills are the only sure cure for Backache, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, and all Kidney and Urinary troubles. Price 50c., all druggists. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Ask for Doan's and refuse all others.



SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.
Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MUNYON'S

A cold is dangerous. Don't let it get the start of you. A few doses of my Cold Cure will break up any form of cold in a few hours and prevent grippe, diphtheria and pneumonia. It should be in every home and every vest pocket. It is better than a life insurance policy.
MUNYON.
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