

SMILE WHENEVER YOU CAN.

When things don't go to suit you, And the world seems upside down, Don't waste your time in fretting, Don't drive away that frown; Since life is full of perplexing, 'Tis much the wisest plan, To bear all trials bravely, And smile whenever you can.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Attorney-General refuses to allow the Counsel for Parnell to see a mysterious Missive-The Debate on the Ashbourne Act.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The examination of witnesses was resumed before the Parnell Commission to-day.

Farmer Collyer, of Castleland, county Kerry, testified that because he had served notices on tenants in 1882, two men visited him and the other struck him with a spade and the other shot him in the leg. The leg had to be amputated. He was afterwards boycotted. On cross-examination he said the quarters of the nearest branch of the League was six miles distant from his farm. He considered that the rents throughout Kerry were too high. He contended that the two men who attacked him were relatives of a servant girl whom he had wronged.

Mr. Dillon denied that he used the words "with safety." Lord Hartington retorted that nobody ever followed Mr. Dillon without receiving a contradiction. Mr. Dillon hotly protested. Lord Hartington, amid great excitement, resumed his speech. He said he had not intended to make any imputation, but Mr. Dillon insisted upon exactness in producing his arguments, which would be difficult to maintain. He proceeded to argue that Mr. Dillon's language justified everything that he had said in the House. He said that in order to uphold the law in Ireland, the land purchase and arrears questions were quite distinct. The rejection of the bill would not facilitate dealing with arrears, the necessity for which, he thought, was much overrated. The Government never refused to deal with the difficulty in deciding as to how to deal with the subject. The Ashbourne act had been a most successful experiment. Why abandon it now? The experience thus gained would not be invaluable when Parliament embarked on a more ambitious scheme of land purchase.

Mr. Morley made a spirited defence of Mr. Dillon against the remarks of Lord Hartington. He said that Mr. Dillon's character stood as high as that of any other member of the House. As far as the taking of vacant farms was concerned, Mr. Dillon relied upon the creation of an esprit de corps among the tenants, not upon intimidation. Mr. Morley fully supported Mr. Gladstone's contention that the arrears question was more urgent than the Ashbourne bill, which, he said, ought to be postponed. He quoted articles from the Birmingham Gazette to show that the Chamberlain party considered the extension of the Ashbourne act as dangerous to Mr. Gladstone's scheme. Yet they preferred to support it rather than to injure the position of the Government, and this is the party that stamps the country saying that a great moral gulf divides us. (Cheers.) Yes, it is a great gulf and your morality lies at the bottom. (Renewed cheers.) Mr. Smith, in defending the Government against the charge of a breach of faith, reminded the house that he in July last informed them that this bill would be introduced at the autumn session.

HARRINGTON FINED.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION ADJUDGES HIM GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

London, November 21.—At the meeting of the Parnell commission to-day Mr. Reid, counsel for Edward Harrington, stated that Mr. Harrington did not choose to adopt the course he had advised in relation to the articles abusing the commission which had appeared in Harrington's paper, the Kerry Sentinel. Thereupon the (Kerry) Sentinel asked Mr. Harrington if he had anything to say. Mr. Harrington replied that he had no statement to make, except that he would accept responsibility for what appeared in his paper. The judge retired and Mr. Harrington conversed unconsciously with his brother Timothy until their return. In ten minutes the judge reappeared, and Judge Hannen said he regretted that Mr. Harrington had refused to adopt Mr. Reid's advice. It would be wasting words to indicate how serious was the contempt of court of which his paper had been guilty. It was necessary that the authority of the courts should be maintained, and, therefore, such things must be stopped. He then fined Mr. Harrington five hundred pounds.

THE ASHBORNE ACT DEBATE.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, this evening the rules requiring the adjournment at midnight was suspended in order that the debate on the land purchase bill extending the operations of the Ashbourne act should proceed until a division was reached. John Dillon said he thought the time had come to take a broad view of the Ashbourne act and show the British taxpayer what advances might be asked and the nature of the security of them. He hoped the debate had resulted in waking up the taxpayer to the imminence of the danger of finding themselves committed to a scheme of land purchase without due guarantee. It was astonishing to hear the Tories speak with fever about the creation of a peasant proprietary, at the same time charging the peasants with attempts to frustrate the measure which was being brought to an end. The first principles of the League stood patent to all eyes. The League aimed at procuring such alterations in the law as would enable every occupier of the land to become an owner. He said that he had formerly spoken in favor of the Ashbourne act, but it was when no coercion existed. With coercion the act was assisting the landlords to raise the price of land while it was breaking up the combination of the tenants. He must warn the English people that the day might come when the national programme would include the repudiation of liabilities under the act. This position had been forced upon the Irish people at the point of the bayonet. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Geocheen had tried to show that there was adequate security for advances, because the terms of purchase included both the landlord and the tenants' interest. The truth was that in hundreds of cases the land commission had reported that the landlords' and tenants' interests together would not afford sufficient security for the

prices at which it was proposed to purchase. (Hear, hear.) It was absurd to say that the existence of arrears was not used to raise the price of land, and it was equally untrue to deny that coercion had been used to raise the price by crushing the power of the tenants to combine. The Government were trying to reduce the tenants to the unprotected position held by them in 1879. Such a course was cruel, dastardly, mean. It might inflict more misery upon the people, but they were wedded to liberty and were prepared to make sacrifices to achieve it. (Cheers.)

GLADSTONE'S MOTION REJECTED.

Lord George Hamilton (Conservative), assailed the Parnellites as opposing the bill because they were conscious that it would enable the people to forsake the league yoke. The landlords' yoke might be heavy, but it was nothing compared to the tyranny of the league. Mr. Gladstone's amendment was rejected by 339 to 246. The motion to introduce the bill was agreed to.

Before the vote on Mr. Gladstone's amendment, Major Sanderson (Conservative) said that Mr. Gladstone excelled in making the best of a bad cause and in skating on thin ice. The members below the gangway knew that this bill was most popular in Ireland. It was hardly fair in Mr. Gladstone to advocate the relief of arrears without telling them that those arrears had occurred since the passage of the act of 1882, which act Mr. Gladstone pronounced the final settlement of the land question.

Lord Hartington said he thought Mr. Dillon's argument was not very cogent against the Government, but was very cogent in favor of coercion, because he not only conceded but boasted that the value of land had been reduced from twenty to fifteen years purchase by a combination which rendered it impossible for a tenant with safety to take a vacant farm. Mr. Dillon denied that he used the words "with safety."

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Mr. Smith, in defending the Government against the charge of a breach of faith, reminded the house that he in July last informed them that this bill would be introduced at the autumn session. The second reading was fixed for Thursday. The Unionists voted solidly with the Government. Two Gladstonians voted against the amendment, and two others abstained from voting. Mr. Gladstone took dinner with a friend to-night, and met Wm. O'Brien.

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which her father resided, and the people aided with her uncle. She knew the League had been suppressed in county Kerry. Counsel for the Parnellites here read an article published in the Kerry Sentinel, condemning the murder of Fitzmaurice and regretting that the league had been suppressed and the beneficial effects which arose from the organization had been lost.

THE PARNELITES DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Parnellites are disappointed with the manner in which the debate on the Ashbourne Extension Bill is conducted. They declare that the bill is not fought with sufficient spirit and tenacity, and that the attitude of the Liberal leader is wanting in hostility. Mr. Parnell, replying to the desires of his party, has decided to fight every stage of the bill.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Madden, solicitor-general for Ireland, moved the second reading of the Irish Land Purchase Bill. Mr. Labouchere moved that the bill be rejected. He complained of the undue haste with which the measure was being pressed forward, and said there was an obvious desire on the part of the Government to prevent the country from considering their proposals on the question of land purchase. He denied that Parliament had obtained at the last election any authority to legislate upon this question, the immense importance of which requires the special sanction of the country. As the bill stood it was a gross injustice upon the British taxpayer. Besides that, it was injurious to Ireland, as it would encourage a gigantic system of absenteeism. Until a Home Rule measure was carried, nothing ought to be done towards land purchase.

Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Liberal, warned the house that if it assented to the bill it would not be able to stop further grants, and it would soon be called upon and compelled to advance millions. Among the dangers of the Ashbourne act he pointed out that it committed the British taxpayer to a good security for advances and which left the tenant in a position to repudiate if bad years rendered him unable to pay his instalments. On motion of Mr. Parnell the debate was adjourned.

PREVAILING SICKNESS.

The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, inflammation and congestions. For all these and other painful troubles Hagar's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy.

A SCIENTIST'S DELUSION.

I once asked Prof. Tyndall how he accounted for the spiritualistic belief of a certain eminent man of science. He replied: "That man's intellect is a loom. Give him his facts, he will vigorously weave them, but his discrimination as to what are facts is faulty, and he will sometimes weave rotten along with sound threads into his web." Not long after a female medium—a favorite with these spirit scientists—was detected by two gentlemen of the British Museum. While the spirit was walking about the room under a dim light she was clutched by one, and the other, striking a powerful light, revealed the form of the medium—supposed to be secured by bands with sealed knots in a cabinet. The facts were related in the Times. They were admitted. But the scientific man whose judgment Dr. Tyndall questioned wrote a letter to the Times maintaining that the spirit, not being able to materialize that evening, had that evening utilized the medium's body without that medium's consciousness or knowledge. What wise spirits! To select for this exceptional performance the particular evening when two scientists were present with apparatus for bringing their medium into disgrace! Yet such was the degree to which emotional enthusiasm could smother the brain which, simultaneously with Darwin, discovered the law of evolution!—[M. D. Conway in the Chicago Open Court.

WILL BE FULLY MET.

Indications of Dyspepsia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Eructation, Rising and Scurring of Food, Wind on the Stomach, or a Choking or Grawing sensation at the pit of the stomach are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitters which has cured the worst cases on record.

THE DOMINION REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

The statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the month of October, just issued, shows that while the revenue continues to increase the expenditure is being held down below last year's figure, and a gratifying surplus is the result. For the first four months of the fiscal year the revenue has been as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Customs (\$3,352,108), Excise (2,312,742), Post Office (626,375), Public works, including railways (1,350,535), Miscellaneous (307,294), Total (\$12,949,054), Expenditure (\$12,355,012), Surplus (594,042).

This shows an increase in revenue over the same period last year of \$1,246,103, and a decrease in expenditure of \$124,110. The increase in revenue are:—Customs, \$703,205; excise, \$484,470; public works, including railways, \$297,900. The decreases are:—Post office, \$59,787; miscellaneous, \$179,785.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

People who are exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate have little chance of escaping colds, coughs, sore throat and lung troubles. The best safeguard is to keep Hagar's Pectoral Balm at hand. It is a quick relief and reliable cure for such complaints.

"My objection to babies," said an old bachelor, "is that they are so insufferably childish."

BACKACHE IS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

A good hotel keeper is a man that one can always put up with.

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated ages, all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or have from some cause become so.

A domestic broil usually makes a very unsatisfactory meal.

IRISH COAL.

Although Ireland does not possess the wealth of coal possessed by Great Britain there is no reason that the extraction and utilization of the coal she does possess should be neglected. Very few persons are aware that there are 76 collieries in Ireland—29 in Ulster, 7 in Connaught, 31 in Leinster, and 9 in Munster, of which only a small proportion are being worked. One of the best of these is the Kilkenny and Castlecomer coalfield, an irregular 'v' basin, running south-west from Castlecomer to Cashel, and roughly described as occupying the elevated table land between the Nore and the Barrow. The Royal Commission appointed by the present Government soon after taking office investigated, among other Irish industries, the mining of the coal-field in the counties Kilkenny and Queen's, and they arrived at the conclusion that the industry was placed at a great disadvantage by want of efficient railway communication with the colliery district, and they expressed surprise that a wealthy body like the Great Southern and Western Railway Company had not established a connection with their line, seeing that it runs within seven miles of the mines. Since these communications were made with the company by the colliery proprietors, but no practical step has been initiated by the latter.

There are at Clonkeen six shafts, which give employment to about 500 hands. At one colliery wages to the amount of £300 a fortnight is paid, and owing to the want of facilities for sending the coal to market, the number of working days is reduced to four a week. If such a state of affairs existed in England a railway of seven or eight miles would be ready for traffic in a month. There capital is forthcoming for every useful and often for useless enterprises. But Ireland has been so drained by over taxation, by the exportation of absentee rents and of the best of the rent producers, and of the best of the muscle of the country that it is the hardest thing in the world to get the most insignificant progress made in self-development. Moreover, the individuals and corporations who do possess what remains of the capital of the country are fossils, without enterprise, and animated with a hatred and suspicion of the people among whom they live. Hence the difficulty in pushing forward any Irish enterprise, however useful. We are hampered by a hostile garrison who, while endeavoring to grab everything good or worth having, have but a mere pretence of short-sightedness to kill the goose with the golden egg. Evidently the only remedy for this anomalous state of affairs is the taking the management of our resources out of the hands of those who both our affairs in London and place it in the hands of those really interested in the welfare of the country.—Dablin Freeman.

COLONEL C. S. WOOD'S LUCK.

Colonel Charles S. Wood, the tall and handsome manager of the Batsow House, is in great luck. He is weather-to-day by the sum of \$5,000 than he was a week ago. He bought one-twentieth of a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. He put it in his pocket and was notified that the ticket, of which he held a fraction—it was No. 73,946—had drawn on October 9 the \$100,000. The colonel was not slow in communicating with the lottery people, and on Monday he received a certified check for his share of the wealth, namely, \$5,000.—Baltimore [Md.] Herald, Oct. 24. On Dec. 18th occurred the Mammoth Drawing in which the first Capital Prize is \$600,000. All information to be had by applying to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans La.

ITALIAN MARRIAGES.

BRIDES EXPECTED TO FURNISH ALL THEIR HOUSEHOLD LINES.

Italian sweethearts are at marriage tied in a double knot, for not content with the church ceremony performed by the priest, the law compels them to be married by the mayor at the council chamber. Instead of wedding cake, sweetmeats are provided and distributed with lavish hands. The Italian lover has always an eye to his marriage proposal the lover makes it his business to find out what dowry is likely to be settled on the bride, and should it not come up to his expectations at once, transfers his affections elsewhere. The question of dowry is discussed, and the amount bargained for, much in the same way as the shopkeepers haggle over their wares; and the unfortunate girl who has no money in her own right, or upon whom her parents can afford to make no settlement, save but a very cheap one of securing a husband, and accepts the inevitable with a calmness worthy of a better cause. The bride in Italy is always supposed to furnish all the household linen for her establishment; not to be able to do so is a matter of disgrace. The number of articles included in her trousseau is enormous, and each one must be numbered by dozens. This is an excellent rule as far as the husband is concerned, for it frees him from any anxiety for account of the state of his wife's wardrobe; but on the other hand, the poor are often unable to scrape together the clothes which the unwritten rule of society demands from them, and in many cases marriages are postponed from year to year until the necessary amount is provided.

THE POPE AND ROME.

Rome, November 22.—The Assessor Romano states that it is unable to either confirm or deny the report that the Pope is to leave Rome in the event of war. It thinks, however, that he would leave, though regretfully, if the Italian Government further contracted the iron circle that confines him, and deprived him of all freedom in respect to his acts and communications with the Catholic world, or if His Holiness had reason to consider that Rome was no longer a secure residence, either from a material or personal standpoint. Pleasant as syrup—nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

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In a recent letter to the editor of the New Orleans Morning Star, Archbishop Janssens gives this sterling opinion as to the duty of Catholics to support the Catholic press: "This press is a most powerful engine for good or for evil. This is fully and energetically acknowledged by our Holy Father the Pope, and by all thinking men. The secular press, in general, is the enemy of the Church, but a matter of course it deals with religion, not doctrinally, and, therefore, Catholic papers, edited by true Catholic spirit, are simply a necessity of the day; to correct misstatements, to contradict falsehoods, to acquaint the people with Catholic news of the whole world, to develop and sustain the burning Catholic questions of the day, and to enlighten the faithful regarding the Church, its organization and doctrines. The Catholic paper ought to be a welcome visitor to every Catholic household, and when carefully read by the members of the family it is bound to do a vast amount of good. The English tongue is beginning to be the language of at least all the young, and it should be the duty of every Catholic to make himself acquainted with all the questions, not merely regarding the welfare of the country, but also in the interest of religion."

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TARIFF AND WAGES.

In the November Forum Hon. W. C. F. Brockbridge discusses this question in a dispassionate way. He says that as things stand now no fair man will deny that in all the great "protected" industries there can be but seven months' labor, or at least seven months' pay for twelve months' labor; for in seven months when these factories run at their full capacity, they turn out twelve months' supply for the market they have, so that they give to their operatives the option of seven months' labor, at fair prices for the labor, to secure twelve months' living, or let them work the whole twelve months, but only at such rates as would in the aggregate amount to seven months' pay.

A protective tariff does not, and in the nature of the case cannot fix the wages of labor. Labor, like all commodities, will, under the operation of an open market, command its worth in the market where it is for sale; and all that legislation can possibly accomplish is to interfere with the natural operation of this law, and so far as it does this only harm can ensue. Canada, the United States, and Mexico have protective tariffs, but the price of labor is not uniform in any section of the continent; it differs in every Province of Canada, in almost every State of the United States, and in the various parts of Mexico.

BATHING AND RUBBING.

Tepid water is preferable for every season of the year. Milk baths have been in favor from time immemorial with ladies, and nothing is better than a daily hot bath of milk. Mme. Talleh was among the historical women who bathed in milk, to which she added crushed strawberries to give it an agreeable perfume. I have also heard of an old lady of eighty, who retained a girlish complexion like cream and roses by always washing in the juice of crushed strawberries and nothing else. But we can, fortunately, keep our skins healthy and fair without resorting to these extreme measures. For a full length bath a bag of bran will soften the water and make the skin deliciously smooth and fair; but let me here remark that no bath is perfect in its results without the long and brisk friction of hands or a coarse towel afterward. Friction not only stimulates circulation, but it makes the flesh firm and polished like Parian marble. It is sometimes astonishing to see the change in an ugly skin by friction, and any lady who wishes to possess a healthy skin should be careful to wash with soap, and the elasticity of youth well prolonged into age, must give willingly of her strength to the daily task of rubbing the body thoroughly.

LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care, and report its beneficial effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine, it has accomplished remarkable cures.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN PAYS THEM A GREAT COMPLIMENT. The educational advantages conferred on the Catholic youth of Ireland by the establishment in their midst of the schools carried on by the Christian Brothers can scarcely be overestimated. His Excellency performed another service for his country, that the foundation of these most excellent educational institutions, he would have been amply entitled to the gratitude of every generation of his countrymen since the inauguration of the schools. It did not need the results of the intermediate examinations to demonstrate the good work the Christian Brothers were effecting, but undoubtedly these keen scholastic competitors have brought more prominently and unmistakably before the public the beneficial outcome of their arduous and self-denying exertions. At 1 o'clock on Sunday, Oct. 21, an extraordinary examination was performed by the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Thomas Sexton, M.P., in the Christian Brothers' schools, North Richmond street, being the distribution of the prizes won by the pupils at the last intermediate examinations. It is almost needless to say the spacious room in which the ceremony took place was crowded to its fullest capacity, whilst on the part of the several members of the corporation and of Parliament, besides a large number of clergymen. After the prizes had been handed to their well-deserving recipients, His Lordship spoke at considerable length, highly eulogized the Christian Brothers' schools, and especially advertising to the efficiency of the system of education which that establishment under the judicious management of Brother Swan. The proceedings were pleasantly diversified with vocal and instrumental music—in the former of which Mr. Ludwig was heard to advantage, and earned a warm and liberal meed of applause.

A. Maybee, Merchant, Warwick, writes:—"I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public 'one of the best medicines they have ever used.' It has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, &c., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER LAFLETT. Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 30 Vic. Chap. 38, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1888, AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M. PRIZES VALUE: Capital prize, 1 Real Estate worth \$50,000.00. Tickets, \$1.00. Offers are made to 10 winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners names not published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the 13th Wednesday of every month. Office: in the City of Montreal, 125 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.



WHAT A CLERGYMAN SAYS.

MORRISVILLE, Christian Co., Ill., Sept. 24, '87. REV. FATHER KENNEDY, of the City of Montreal, Quebec, Canada: I had good opportunity to observe the excellent results from your medicine for the cure of nervous diseases—refer to the case of M. Neuhoff, a boy of fourteen years of age. He was so helpless, that he had to be fed like a baby, and acted like a maniac. He hid himself when strangers came to his house, he laughed or cried, like an idiot, and would not eat a morsel of food. He was considered by the physicians and other persons to be insane. I advised the use of your medicine. Since six bottles cured him entirely—now he is at work on the railroad. Another cure of this kind was that of a boy ten years of age, Tom Mahoney from Clarkdale in this country. This boy was nervous, that it was necessary to hold him fast, when he was brought to me, and now he is entirely well after taking eight bottles of your medicine. Minnie Falls, daughter of Mr. J. Falls, one of my parishioners, was so affected with St. Vitus dance, that she had to be kept in a room, so uncontrollable that she would scratch holes in her dress within a few days. Eight bottles of your medicine cured her entirely, and is now on the eve of getting married. A little girl ten years of age the daughter of Mr. Wuchertinger, belonging to my church, had very severe convulsions, and many physicians failed to cure her. Upon my advice she took two bottles of your medicine and was entirely cured, and is well and healthy to-day. Any other person with falling sickness is Joe Dermott in this city. He had the thrush in a college at Yonopolis, Ill., eight years ago, which repeated themselves in short intervals until he took some of your medicine. Since four months he has not had any attack and feels perfectly well, but upon my advice is still taking some of your medicine. After all my experience with your medicine, I am convinced that it is the best remedy for epilepsy and other nervous diseases. It would be a blessing for humanity if this medicine better known. Hoping this will be done. I remain most respectfully yours, A. TEPPE, Pastor.

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Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & CO., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

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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 ailment, and the distressing ailments of all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headache

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Is the base of so many lives that here it while we make our great boast. Our pills cure it where others do not. 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, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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