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THE WEEKLY SUN.

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ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 29, 1896.

A ROYAL BEREAVEMENT.

Tidings of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg will be heard with sorrow in Canada, not only so much on his own account as because of the grief that has come to our beloved sovereign, Princess Beatrice has been the nearest companion of the Queen for several years, and Her Majesty was strongly attached to the husband of her youngest daughter. In her old age the Queen forms few new attachments, and there will be none to fill the place of the pleasant young German who untimely death she mourns. The British people will sympathize with the widow, who only the other day saw her husband go from her in the service of the country. For Prince Henry himself, who desired to do something to show that he was not unworthy of his soldier ancestry and military race, and who felt a victim to this generous ambition, many kind words will be spoken. He has been described as a fine manly fellow, a favorite with all his friends, who tried to make himself agreeable and sought to be as useful to the people among whom his lot was cast as one in his place could be. A royal marriage narrowed the range of possibility for him. In the end he broke from his surroundings, and made an effort to go out into the world of action and win some honor on his individual merits. Death by disease, far from home and friends, on the dreary and desolate West African coast, has been the fate of many a soldier before Prince Henry of Battenburg. The palace and the cottage know the same sorrow, and are entitled to the same sympathy.

HON. MR. FELLOWS.

The death of Hon. James I. Fellows removes a whole soul, kindly man, who in days of affliction never forgot the friends of earlier times. Mr. Fellows was enterprising and public spirited. He devised good things for St. John when he lived here, though he was not then able to carry out all that he contemplated. After he left us he sent from his London home many substantial reminders of his continued interest in our public and charitable institutions. As agent general for this province at London Mr. Fellows had few official duties. But he went out of his way on every possible occasion to perform any public service to New Brunswick that occurred or was suggested to him.

THEIR FIGHTING CAPACITY.

Some of the colonies in the United States who discuss the prospects of a war with Great Britain assume that the British Empire would not be able to raise and equip a military force so large as the United States could provide in an emergency. The facts are all against the colonies. The resources of the British Empire both in men and money are certainly greater than those of any other nation, though of course the continental powers have much larger permanent armies. In the event of a war with the United States Great Britain would start out with a standing army of 155,000 regulars, without including 77,000 British soldiers and 141,000 natives comprising the standing army of India. The United States would begin with a regular force of 25,000 men. Great Britain would begin with an army reserve, organized militia,

yeomanry and volunteer force, in the British Islands alone, numbering 450,000. In addition there is the militia of the colonies. The United States would begin with an organized militia of 100,000. Great Britain has at this moment 490 war craft, of which at least 90 are battle ships and first class cruisers. The United States fleet comprises 70 vessels, whereas 15 are first class cruisers and battle ships. The British navy is manned by 77,000 men, that of the United States by 12,000.

Of course we may be told that at the call to arms half a million, or a whole million men in the United States will volunteer for service. Great Britain has never had occasion to make such a general call on her citizens, but perhaps it is safe to say that such a call would not be less effective than one made by President Cleveland. In the civil war boutages as high as one thousand dollars or more were paid for men who enlisted. The rush to arms was general, but this gentle stimulant was required to bring all the recruits that were needed. Perhaps the response would be more enthusiastic now, but we see no reason for supposing that more volunteers would offer in the States than in Great Britain and the colonies.

Something has been said on the question of the cost of war. On this point Harper's Weekly points out that the United States pays more for a war than any other country. The war does not stop when the war is over. The end of the war is the beginning of the greater expense. Thirty years after the close of the civil war the annual payment for pensions is \$140,000,000, or more than one-third of the total revenue. The Mexican war pension list is still large, though nearly half a century has gone by. There are pensioners and widows of the war of 1812, and a few widows of the war of independence. It appears therefore that for at least half a century the late war will be a charge on the people of the United States, additional to all the pensions occasioned by new and greater wars threatened by the colonies.

We are told of the great cost of the war equipment of Great Britain. It will surprise our readers when they are informed that the army, navy and pension charges of Great Britain are much less than the same three items of expenditure in the United States. Here are the figures:

| | Great Britain. | United States. |
|---------|----------------|----------------|
| Army | \$20,000,000 | \$55,000,000 |
| Navy | 70,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Pension | 140,000,000 | 140,000,000 |
| Total | \$230,000,000 | \$220,000,000 |

The British army and navy pensions are included in appropriations for the respective services. Even if we add the interest charge of the national debt of both countries the United States pays as much as Great Britain. In return for the outlay Great Britain has an army equal at least to six armies like that of the United States, and a navy more than equal to six United States navies. With these figures before us it seems reasonable to conclude that war would be a much more expensive luxury to the United States than to Britain. The luxury of a war is one in which the few people of both countries will not be anxious to indulge. But the colonies must not suppose the argument of prudence applies only to Great Britain.

THE COLONIES AND FOREIGNERS.

The secretary of state for the colonies spoke like a true Briton last week. There is no tone of apology or complaint in his references to the attitude of foreign nations toward Great Britain. In noble words, Mr. Chamberlain speaks the sentiments of the empire when he regrets that hostile expressions have come from quarters where friendship was looked for, but rejoices that the hostile feeling has found expression. Great Britain understands now if ever she required to be taught, that she must depend upon herself. Statesmen who control the empire, but represent only a small fragment of it, are learning a lesson that they should have mastered long ago. They are beginning to comprehend that it is not good policy to prefer foreign to colonial interests. They are discovering that it is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs. Imperial statesmen have made it their boast in the past that they have shown no more consideration for the commercial and industrial welfare of their fellow citizens in the colonies than for the strangers in foreign lands. A Canadian, Australian, or South African producer has been on the same footing in the British market as a subject of a foreign power, however unfriendly that power might be. Britain alone, as Mr. Chamberlain says, holds her possessions throughout the world in trust for other nations, and admits foreigners to British markets as freely as British citizens. Lord Salisbury very truly said some years ago that this might be noble, but it was not business. If it bought the favor of foreign countries at the risk of a loss of colonial confidence, it would be open to grave question as imperial policy. But in spite of it all, the empire stands isolated and friendless among the nations for which she has sacri-

ficed so much; and in spite of it all the colonies, with one accord, are found offering sympathy and help in the hour of need. It is not surprising that Mr. Chamberlain suggests a reconsideration of imperial relationships. Many will join him in giving thanks that the nations which have been given an equal share with the colonies of British favor should have done this nation the great service of making public their unfeelingness. Now let Mr. Chamberlain and his fellow ministers take such steps as they may bring still more closely together the colonies and the mother land, and so build up a nation which no single power, nor all the powers together, can match in arms, and which in war or in peace, need depend on no foreign land for food or clothing.

GO ON WITH THE BUSINESS.

Positively Mr. Casey is supported by his gnat associates in the house when he contends that parliament at the present session should deal only with the school question. He is certainly not correct in speaking of this as a special session. Long ago it was announced that the session would be the regular one for the year. It begins only a month earlier than the usual time, and there is no reason why it should not transact all the annual business. Without doubt the session will occupy more than thirty days, even if it deals with nothing but the Manitoba question. The members and senators will therefore be entitled to their whole indemnity and the country will have to pay about the usual legislative expenses. The amount paid to members, senators and the sessional officers will be over \$400,000. The cost of Hansard and other expenses will bring the outlay of the session up to about half a million. We see no reason why the people should be asked to pay all this now and then pay it all over again next summer to complete the work that might be done before prorogation. It would be all right for Mr. Casey if the business were left over. In case of his re-election—and he has a safe seat—he would get an extra sessional allowance out of the postponement. But the people who would have to pay the half million would not so easily see the advantage.

We expect the budget to be brought down and the estimates prepared as at other sessions. It will perhaps be in the power of the opposition to obstruct proceedings and make it impossible to vote supply for the next fiscal year. If that happens the responsibility for the waste of money will be placed where it belongs.

Sir Richard Cartwright's assault on the newspaper man who was so pushed by the crowd that he trod on the knight's toes hardly called for a summons to the police court. As the lad is a civil fellow and could not help being pushed Sir Richard need not have taken hold of him and called him a ruffian. But some allowance must be made for the knight since Sir Charles Tupper has come back. The Toronto Mail suggests that Sir Richard may have taken the reporter for a Nova Scotian.

Not long ago a writer in the St. John Globe, discussing the selection of a candidate in the place of Mr. Wells, said: "I think we should not lay too much stress upon character at the sacrifice of capacity." Since then people not in the inner circle have been wondering who that writer's candidate might be.

BREAKFAST IN THE OLD DAYS.

(From Harper's Weekly.)
In old days a hungry man could get more things to eat at a New England breakfast table than are today served at many a banquet. Hungry men have declined in number and influence, and European travel has had a depleting effect upon the stomachs of the breakfast-table. No man but the "Austrian" ever talked much at that meal, for the ladies were too tempting—great beef-steaks, hot rolls, buckwheat cakes, omelettes, potatoes, coffee, and even, at Mr. Emerson's, pie. Then returned travellers began to bring back tales of the refined continental breakfast of coffee and a roll. It was even narrated that an Italian gentleman thought that he had eaten a very hearty breakfast when he put cream in his coffee.
So pie was first banished, and the other hearty articles gradually followed it into exile, and breakfast is shorn of its glories. Those who aim at a restoration of the vigor of the Puritans should begin by restoring "pie" to its former high estate, and the "continental breakfast" should be banished from a hemisphere where the Monroe doctrine and the pie should reign supreme.

CHOATE FOUND HIS EQUAL.

Joseph H. Choate seldom meets a successful antagonist in debate, but he met his match when trying a case in the Supreme Court not long ago. An old woman was being questioned about how a certain testator had looked when a certain incident had occurred.

Now, how can I remember, she had been dead two years," she replied, testily.
"If your memory so poor that you can't remember two years back," continued Choate.
The old woman was silent and Choate asked: "Did he look anything like me?"
"Seems to me he did have the same sort of a vacant look," snapped the witness.
The questioning was suspended.

At the Budapest, millennial exhibition next year there will be another steel tower like the Eiffel tower, but 1,555 feet high, instead of 975.

KINGS COUNTY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page three.)

\$1,000 over last year, to cover cost of new roof on the court house, etc.
It was moved by Coun. Nasse, seconded by Coun. Maynes, that the opinion of this council the municipalities should have the right to disburse Scott act inspectors and generally regulate and fix their salaries, and that the council memorialize the local government to amend the provincial act in these particulars.

Affirmative motion carried by a vote of 14 to 15, as follows:
Yeas—Couns. Hatfield, Freese, F. Fowler, Keith, Myers, Macé, McMonagie, Palmer, Powell, Weyman, D. Denon, Helms, Gorham, Crandall, Macé—14.
Nays—Moore, Upham, Kelly, Flewelling, Fenwick, D. J. Fowler, Saunders, Palmer, Holder, Belyes, McCullough, R. H. Weyman, D. Denon, Montgomery Campbell, Freese—15.

The following additional bills were passed: Dr. W. A. Fairweather, viewing body, \$100; Mr. R. Morris, examining lunatic, \$10; Wm. Langston, repairs to court house, \$675; A. & W. Hicks, sundries to court house, \$835; A. B. Smith, fees, Queen v. Peck, \$240; S. Parry, fees re lunatic, \$13; White, Alton & John Macdonald, fees, \$10; D. D. City, law costs, \$50; J. & A. McMillan, stationery, \$7.50.

It was moved that the inspector's salary be \$400.

Coun. Nasse moved in amendment, seconded by Coun. McMonagie, that the inspector's salary be \$300.

This opened up a pretty lively discussion. Couns. Langston, Moore, McMonagie, Palmer, Fowler and others took part.

Inspector Weyman was heard on motion. He explained that the work occupied a great part of his time, and he held that he should be sufficiently remunerated for his absence from his farm, on which he could make a living. He would like to get a salary of \$400, but would not insist on it. He replied to the warden he said he could not promise to collect enough to cover his salary and expenses. He had a statement of his collections and disbursements in his collection book. \$1,118 in 1895, and his disbursements, including his salary, were \$1,769.

The amendment fixing the salary at \$300 was lost, 13 to 15.

The motion to raise the salary at \$400 was then adopted.

W. T. Scribner was among those whose petitions for relief from taxation were favorably considered.

Coun. Nasse, seconded by Coun. McMonagie, moved, seconded by Coun. Nasse, that Mr. Weyman be notified that the council would not pay any bills for counsel fees, etc.

The warden said this was a matter to be settled by the courts and not by resolution of council.

The opinion of the secretary-treasurer having been asked for by Coun. McMonagie, that officer said in his judgment the county was not bound to pay the counsel fees of the Scott act inspectors where there were no Scott act funds to draw upon. Certainly there was no warrant for taking the county funds for this purpose.

Replying to some remarks by Coun. Nasse and McMonagie, Warden King vigorously asserted his right as a representative of Sussex to speak on any matter coming before the board.

As a lawyer he felt impelled to warn the board against passing a resolution that might lead to costly litigation.

Coun. H. Montgomery Campbell opposed tying the hands of any county officer as this resolution proposed.

Coun. Palmer took the same view of the resolution.

The resolution was lost, 11 to 15. Adjourned till 7 p. m.

THE BUILDINGS COMMITTEE. The buildings committee were authorized to make the best possible terms for the purchase of the site for the heating of the court house for the ensuing year.

Moved by Coun. Moore, seconded by Coun. Holder, that the making Scott act inspectors be required to make up their accounts for 1895, showing all receipts and expenditures from 1st January, 1895, to Dec. 31st, 1895, and file the same with the auditor during the first week of January, 1897.

The mover explained that this was intended to give time for the official auditing of Mr. Weyman's accounts before the meeting of council—Adopted.

Dr. W. H. White's bill for services, etc., in connection with the board of health, was passed at \$20, and Geo. H. Wallace's bill of \$17.85 for the Chaplain Keith's services were also over \$10 July for full information about the attorney general's instructions to Mr. Wallace. After some discussion Geo. H. Wallace's bill of \$525 for firewood for the Sussex fire department building, was rejected, 13 to 9.

The following bills were passed: Geo. L. Taylor, office expenses, \$3.25; N. S. Freese, board at jail, \$10.50; A. P. Thompson, work in Pusan case, \$10; O. N. Price, inquest, \$21.00; F. A. McNulty, professional services, \$10; Scott Act Inspector Weyman, \$30.00; Geo. H. Wallace, services board health, \$3.00; G. W. Weyman, case of C. T. Case, \$7.75. Adjourned sine die.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Relief Committees Start to Investigate Affairs in Armenia.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The following official notice was issued from the headquarters of the American National Red Cross society today:
Washington, Jan. 22.—In accordance with the understanding with the National Armenian relief committee of Boston and Worcester, the American National Red Cross society will be able to distribute relief among the sufferers of Armenia in different sections of Turkey, as we have decided to fund for the work, the above named relief committee, which has been organized by the Red Cross, has responded, have undertaken the relief of funds and supplies, which will be utilized in case it is found impracticable or impossible for us to adequately distribute relief.

The Red Cross will be in constant communication with these committees, who make reports to the public from time to time of the progress of our work.
In the meantime all funds should be sent to Messrs. Brown, Eves & Co., New York, Boston and Philadelphia, to be placed to the credit of the American National Red Cross (Signed), OLIVER BARTON.

IT IS THE FACT, Think as You Please

It is not generally known, but it is a fact readily proven by the investigations of science, that the real danger from every source of inflammation is caused by the inflammation of the blood vessels. The inflammation is manifested outwardly by redness, swelling and heat; inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels, and the consequent pain and suffering.

Internal inflammation is a dangerous disease, and it is the duty of every person to be prepared to meet it. The only reliable remedy for internal inflammation is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills are the only medicine that will cure internal inflammation, and they are the only medicine that will cure every disease caused by inflammation.

Send us at once your name and address, and we will send you free, our New Illustrated Book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES," caused by inflammation. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

ST. JOHN COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Business Put Through in About One Hour.

Report of the Finance and Accounts Committee—The Fairview Fire Department.

The regular meeting of the St. John county council was held on the 21st instant, Warden Baxter presiding. In the absence of County Secretary Vincent, through illness, L. A. Curry occupied that post.

The business to come before the council was light and only occupied one hour. Those present besides the warden, were: Couns. McCarthy, Purdy, Smith, McLaughlin, Wilson, Blizard, McRobbie, Christie, McGoldrick, Catherwood, Evans, McLeod, Fowles, McDonough, Balcom and Dunn.

After the reading of the minutes, the finance and accounts committee reported as follows, recommending the payment of the following bills:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Sheriff for care jail | \$300.00 |
| County treasurer, caretaking office and postage | 8.00 |
| Sheriff revising electoral lists 1895 | 5.00 |
| County clerk, making up electoral lists 1895 for sheriff and parish clerk | 2.00 |
| Cornier Knight, holding view of body at Lower Musquash | 7.00 |
| Barnes & Co., stationery | 12.50 |
| Printing bills for legislature | 13.50 |
| G. & B. Blake, heating apparatus in the jail | 6.00 |
| J. & A. McMillan, stationery | 6.50 |
| Cornier White, viewing body | 4.00 |
| Shore police | 17.00 |
| County secretary, taking office for four months | 6.00 |
| Lawman & Leachman, repairs to jail | 38.32 |
| Water assessment on registry office | 7.20 |
| Cornier Barryman, holding views and inquest | 47.00 |

The bill of John Macdonald for arresting and conveying Wm. Lear, convicted of larceny, to jail, be paid if found by the secretary to be correct.

The following accounts to be paid to the board of examiners for surveys of lumber for seven examinations held under 50 Vic, chap. 23: C. F. Smith, \$5; W. H. Bourke, \$5; S. K. Wilson, \$5; the secretary, \$10. These amounts to be charged to the fund of examiners fund.

To the commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylums, maintenance of pauper lunatics for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1895, \$170.35.

The committee further recommend that the bill committee be requested to memorialize the local government praying that a bill authorizing the maintenance of pauper lunatics to be paid out of the contingent fund instead of as at present, charged to the city and the several parishes, may be introduced and become law.

In the matter of the petition of C. L. Doherty of the parish of Lancaster, praying for a reduction of his assessment, the committee after careful consideration, recommend that the prayer of the petition be not complied with.

The committee recommend that the secretary be requested to call for tenders for county printing, and that each tender must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred dollars as security for the proper fulfillment of the contract, and that the warden and chairman of the committee on finance and accounts, with the secretary, be a committee to receive such tenders and accept any tender they may deem proper, with full power to act.

The report was adopted.

The special committee on the salary of the chief inspector of licenses reported that they are yet unable to make a recommendation and that further consideration be referred to the finance committee with instructions to report at the next meeting of the council—Adopted.

Registrar McLellan sent a communication of the council showing a balance of \$121 in the receipts of the office over the expenses.

Dr. Gilmore's bill of \$5 was ordered to be paid.

The bill of High Constable Stockford of \$4 for services in connection with the Langford McFrederick inquest was referred to the finance committee, with power to act.

Coun. Catherwood referred to the fact that some repairs had been made in connection with the Lancaster fire department and asked that the firewards be made a loan of \$200—Referred to a special committee.

Coun. Blizard moved that the buildings committee be authorized to purchase the chairs in the supreme court room one and a half or two dozen cushions—Carried.

Coun. Fowles moved that the resolution passed at a previous meeting relating to the distribution of public and school lands in Quaco be rescinded and that the money now to the credit of the account be divided among the schools in the parish of St. Martin in proportion to the number of scholars in each school, except the Middletown school, and that the proportion of that school be placed to the credit of the road board—Carried.

Coun. Catherwood moved that a bill be prepared authorizing the municipal council to appoint two out of the three councillors for the parish to be members of the Pictou town and Lancaster ferry commission—Carried.

Coun. Christie moved for the preparation of a bill to provide for the better enforcement of the law regarding lumber—Carried.

The municipal council asked for the appointment of a committee to confer with them and the city council of St.

John with reference to the prevention of tubercular diseases through slaughter houses—Carried.
The warden appointed Coun. Lee, Fowles, Catherwood and Dunn. The usual allowance was ordered to be paid to the high constable.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A Victoria County (Ont.) Peddler Before the Courts.

Detected in Selling a Pink Colored Pill, Which He Represented to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—The Court Grants a Perpetual Injunction Restraining Him From Offering an Imitation of This Great Medicine—Some Facts the Public Will Do Well to Bear in Mind.

In the High Court of Justice yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Meredith, the case of *Paulford v. McGahey* was heard. It consisted of a motion for an injunction to restrain Fred McGahey from selling a pill which he claimed to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Douglas E. Armour appeared for the plaintiff and stated that the defendant had been peddling these goods about Victoria County, claiming them to be Dr. Williams' genuine Pink Pills. He was unable to produce any evidence to show that they were genuine, but he said that they were genuine, as he had them greatly below what they cost at wholesale prices. The defendant had given consent, McGahey said, that the motion should be changed to one for judgment against him. No defence was offered, and his Lordship gave an order for judgment restraining McGahey from continuing to vend the article as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The above paragraph, taken from the legal columns of the Toronto Globe of the 15th inst., contains a warning which every person in Canada in need of a medicine will do well to heed, and shows the care and pains the Dr. Williams Medicine Company takes to protect the public from impostors, and to preserve the reputation of their famous Pink Pills.

It is only a medicine that possesses more than usual merit that is worth imitation. Ordinary medicines are not subject to that kind of treatment, as there is not sufficient demand for such medicine worth while.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have achieved a reputation for sterling merit unparalleled in the history of medical science. In every part of the dominion the remarkable cures wrought by the use of this great medicine have given it a name and a fame which has made the sale of Pink Pills simply wonderful.

It is because of this great merit, and the consequent enormous demand for the medicine, that it is being imitated by unscrupulous persons in various parts of the country. The imitation is cheap, usually worthless, and is only passed off because the imitator can make much more money by its sale than he can by the sale of the genuine Pink Pills. Hence the pains he takes to sell the imitation.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Company annually spends thousands of dollars endeavoring to impress upon the public that the genuine Pink Pills can only be purchased in one form—namely, in packages sealed in a wrapper (or label), which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." No one can buy them in any other form, not even if they offered many times their weight in gold for them. And yet in the face of these continuous warnings there are people cunning enough to permit some unscrupulous dealer to convince them that he can supply them with the genuine Pink Pills in loose form by the dozen or hundred, or ounce, or in some other kind of a box. Any one who pretends to be able to do this is telling an untruth. Beware of him and refuse all pills that do not bear the full trade mark, no matter if they are colored pink, and no matter what the dealer says.

Please bear in mind also that the formula from which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is compounded is a secret known only to the company, and any one who claims he can supply you with some other pill "just as good" is guilty of misrepresentation, for he does not know the ingredients of the genuine Pink Pills and is only trying to sell you some other pill, because he makes more money on his sale.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Company is determined to spare no expense in protecting both the public and themselves against these unscrupulous imitators, and will always be thankful to receive information concerning any one who offers to sell an imitation of Pink Pills purporting to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, on "the same" as the genuine Pink Pills. Such cases will be investigated by the company's detective, and the name of the person giving the information will not be made public, while any expense incurred in sending up the information will be promptly refunded.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and take nothing else. They cure when all other medicines fail.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROVI

Some Five Hundred Among Robb's

York County Council—The M

General News from New Br

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St. Stephen, Jan. 22.—The

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