PORK FOR ENGLAND.

The great advance in Bible study both in methods and number of stu-dents that is being chronicled from time to time must be gratifying to all who love the truth.

To make the work fully effective every professing Christian should take more than a passive interest and become connected with some Bible school, either as an active member or

member of the home department.

Another gratifying feature is the fact that as more intelligent study is given to God's Word the spiritual life is quickened and conversions are more frequent among the scholars. The work of the Sunday school is to "bring souls to Christ and build up souls in Christ," and unless there are souls being brought to Christ the purpose of the school is not accomplished. One lack is that we do not expect enough and often are surprised when a scholar is converted, when we should be continually expecting and praying for

FIELD SECRETARY'S NOTES

The Baptist Sunday school of Fredericton recently accomplished a thorough system of grading. It has resulted in a most complete and gratifying The pastor, Rev. J. D. Freeman, writes that both scholars and teachers are enthusiastic in its praise. It has given new dignity to the work, increased the attendance and made every other plan easier of achievement. As a test of the new interest, on a recent Sunday, despite the wildest storm of many years, the attendance Out of 21 teachers there were but three absentees, two of whom were confined to bed by sickness, and the other lived more than a mile out of town. This school is exceeding all its previous records of work.

We cannot hear one single tune of minor key from those who systematically grade their Sunday school. Let every thoughtful superintendent inquire of T. S. Simms or E. R. Machum, St. John, or of J. Spurden, Fredericten. Sunday school work is moving on. Let no one tarry in the rear.

The field secretary, after returning from the field workers' conference at Plainfield, New Jersey, met the members of the central committee in St. John, and sprea d before them a summary of the salient points of that important meeting, especially such things as tend to the perfecting of Sunday school work in this province.

It should be known by all Sunday school workers that the World's Sunday School convention meets in London next July. Our association is privileged to send several delegates, and our secretary, Rev. A. Lucas, will be glad to hear from any church who desire to send its pastor, already a Sunday school worker, and wanting to be yet more efficient. Or some county may desire to send one of its helpful officers. A steamship of the Cunard line is already engaged to sail from Boston on June 29th for the sole purpose of the convention delegates Christian communion, Bible studies etc., etc., on the trip will be even more delightful than on the Bothnia in 1889. Heroic Deeds of a Private of the legate. East one must be fully accredited by our executive committee.

The field secretary was in St. Martins on Monday of last week, and an instructive convention was conducted in the Masonic hall. George Trueman taught a Bible lesson and several read most excellent papers. He is now in Carleton county, after which he will go to Victoria county.

York county makes request for a series of conventions in latter part of March. Charlotte county executive

sends an arrangement for a series of meetings at as early a date as possible. It greatly helps to make matters plain when county executives have an intelligent idea of what and where they need such work being

Our working force is again, being diminished this month by Rev. J. D. McKay of Dorchester, removing to Halifax. He has been a most efficient secretary for Westmorland county for a short time and will be

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE, K. C. M. G.

The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a Mind Reader.

Rumors are once more current of the impending resignation of Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway. These rumors come around every year or two, and they have this basis in fact, that Sir William himself makes no secret of his desire, as soon as the right moment arrives, to lay down the burden of office and to spend the rest of his days in leisure. With this end in view he has built his magnificent country place, and he is not one of those who has become so engrossed in their busines as to be left without resources when they find themselves with all their time on their hands.

in many ways Sir William Van Horne, K. C. M. G., is one of the most remarkable men of this generation. He is known to the public chiefly as a way man of great energy and great al ility. The greatness of that ability is, perhaps, best shown by the almost superstitious feeling with which a great many people regard him, and by the fact that he is commonly credited with the possession of extraordinary mind-reading powers. Other conspicuous ratiway men have been credited with having the same power. Henry Villard, in the days of his great no-teriety, was said to be a mind-reader and a hypnotist. James J. Hill has been similarly accused. The chief difference between these cases and that of Sir William Van Horne lies in the fact that in regard to the last named the accusations are largely true. Sir William is a mind-reader. To what extent he uses or has used this talent in business negotiations probably no one but himself knows; but he is not unwilling among his friends to give exhibitions of his power, and the feats es are quite as surprising as those of the profession-

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN, als, Bishop or Cumberland, and the est. His intimates can tell many umazing stories of facts in their past hife which he has told them, and of thoughts passing through their minds which he has read for them. Whether or not he uses this capacity in busi-ness there is something more than a strong suspicion that he uses it in other ways, for he is a most formidable and appalling contestant at the poker table.

In addition to this seemingly untional talent as an artist. Had he not been a man of affairs and a railway man he would undoubtedly have one of the great artists of the day. Even as it is, his work ranks away above that of the best amateurs. He is strongest in landscape painting, and both in his own house at Montreal, and in the houses of his friends, are many canvases, some of very large dimensions, which show extraordinary power, and which do not suffer when hung in galleries beside the works of the great masters. With this artistic talent necessarily goes a great love of art as a whole. His collection of paintings is probably one of the two or three finest private collections on the American continent, while in other lines, especially in Japanese art, it is doubtful whether there is any other collection on this continent which can compare with that which can be seen in his Montreal home. The collection is chiefly of two kinds, ceramics and sword guards. His collection of the latter is not so large as it is fine and admirably selected. In ceramics his old Satsuma could probably not be duplicated out of any gallery or museum in any part of the world unless it would be from Japan itself. Sir William is now fifty-five years

of age, having been born in February, 1843, in Will County, Illinois. It is only comparatively recently that he left the service of American railways, having been general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul as late as 1882. He has been with the Canadian Pacific, therefore, for sixteen years, from January, 1882, first as general manager, then as vice-president and finally as president. Had it not been for him there is no doubt that the Canadian Pacific would never have been finished as it was, nor could it possibly have attained and held the tromendous power both as a commercial and political institution which it

has today. When Sir William lays down the scepter he will lay it down of his own accord. He is not one of those who are jeulous of their positions, and his aim always has been to have the men near him so trained and the organization of the company so perfect that when the time came for him to lay down his work or to be called away he could do it and the great machine still go on moving smoothly. That the time is approaching when he will withdraw there is no doubt: but there is no authority yet for saying that that time will be this year or next.

HOME FROM DARGAL

Dorsets.

Defended a Wounded Comrade All Night and Brought Him Safe Into the British Camp.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The hired transports which reached Southampton on Saturday, brought home several officers who had been engaged in the operations against the Af-

ridis.

Among those who returned in the Nubia was Lieut. Watson of the Royal Engineers, who has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, for a deed of especial gallantry in the Melakand. At the head of only ten men Lieut. Watson one night attacked and captured a village. During the encounter he was badly wounded in the left hand, but stuck bravely to his poet.

From what a Daily Mail representative learned, in an interview with an officer who served on the divisional staff throughout the campaign, feats of individual gallantry seem to have been quite a feature of the expedition.

campaign, feats of individual gallantry seem to have been quite a feature of the expedition.

"There is Private Vickory of the Dorsets who is pretty sure to get his V. C.," said the officer. "During the rearguard action in which the Northamptons were so badly cut up, this plucky fellow engaged three of the enemy. One he shot, another he bayoneted, and the third he clubbed with the butt-end of his rifie. Further, he stood by a wounded comrade the whole night, and next day brought him safely into camp, a distance of three miles. He also brought four rifies with him. He did all this, notwithstanding that he himself was wounded in the foot. The same private also showed great bravery at Dargai in bringing in the wounded from the hottest part of the fire-swept zone."

"Is there any truth in the statement that regiments were sent back from the front for insubordination, and that certain highly-placed officers proved incompetent?"—"Not the slightest," was the reply, "People at home can hardly realise the difficulties we had to contend with. In places the way was so rough that we had to pull ourselves over obstacles. It is marvellous how the transport mules got along—and they did, and this department was served excellently."

"Then too the weather was terrible. Sometimes it was scorching hot, and at night there would be ice an inch thick. The Afridis made things very uncomfortable with their continuous sniping—and very expert shots they are, too. One never knew when to expect a bullet through one's tent at night. But the enemy made such good use of cover that we could not see them. We could, however, hear them around us. A good many of them had been in our service at one time or another, and we used to hear them giving orders in British fashion. Indeed, at Shub Khadda, they advanced against us with their dring lines in the usual British formation."

formation."

Speaking of Dargal, the officer said that it was wonderful how our troops managed to carry the position, so strong and well defended was it. But the Gordons, he maintained, deserved no more praise for their conduct during the advances than did the Dorsets, the Derbyshires, and the Gurkhas.

conduct during the advances than did the Dorsets, the Derbyshires, and the Gurkhes.

"Everybody went over helter-sketer together," said he, "and the other troops were as well up as the Gordons, although the latter seem to have got all the praise. An officer of the Ghurkhas, who took part in the charge, gave a similar narrative to the Italiy Mail representative. His own regiment, he said, fought splendidly at Dargal, as, indeed, they did throughout the campoign, where they were in front the whole of the way.

The heavy loss in British officers was apparently due to the fact that the Afridi marksmen devoted themselves largely to pointing at officers and non-coms., and in this proved themselves quite experts.

Findlater, the Gordon piper, is in hospital in India, and it is not expected that he will be able to be removed home for some time to come.

The death rate in Glasgow at present is about 20 to 1,000.

ST. JOHN ASSESSMENT.

J. K. Schofield Objects to Foreign Firms or Corporations Being Taxed a License Fee.

An Interesting Discussion on the Tax Question-Should Personal Property be Exempted?

The committee appointed some time since by the common council to make inquiries relative to a new assess law for the city met again in the City hall yesterday afternoon. Ald. Mill-'dge was in the chair, and Ald. Purdy and McMulkin, along with Chairman McRobbie of the board of assessors, were present. The following gentlemen, members of the board, were attendance: W. H. Thorne, R. B. Emerson, Geo. A. Schoffeld, W. F. Hatheway, H. A. Harvey and Wm. M. Jarvis. Several brokers representing foreign concerns also attended, among them: E. T. Sturdee, J. S. Harding, John K. Schoffeld, E. A. Smith, W. R. Miles and H. R. Daley.

Chairman Millidge said Bastable had been quoted by a gentleman at a pre-vious meeting, and he therefore desired to submit the following interim

The committee of the common council on taxation, which is not yet prepared to report, desire to state that the views of Mr. Bastable, an eminent writer on finance, are not applicable to the questions which have been discussed before them. This writer considers that "income" is not a proper subject for local taxation; and that "real estate" should bear the greater part of municipal burdens.

burdens.

In Great Britain, to which Mr. Bastable's views are adapted, the imperial revenue 's chiefly raised by the "income tax." In Canada "income" is taxed neither by parliament nor the local legislature. In that country "income" means the yearly returns from real property, personal property and wages or earnings. In this country income" means the returns from personal exertion alone.

On page 300 the writer save: "The income."

come" means the returns from personal exertion alone.

On page 300 the writer says: "The income and property tax are unavoidable." He gives the reason/for this proposition at page 361: "It is plain that there must be a large body of taxation reserved for the central government." The municipality must not be allowed to tax income, for it it were allowed to do so income would be doubly taxed.

Another objection which he raises on account of the difficulty of ascertaining a person's income from all sources, has manifest. Iy no application to the taxation of a salary which can in general be readily proved. At p. 263 he says: "Next to the 'land tax' we may place the 'house tax' as a convenient form of local impost." No one has ever contended in this country that "houses" are not a subject for taxation equally with the land on which they are built.

After some informal talk the chair-

After some informal talk the chairman stated that the Ship Laborers' nion had been invited to send repreentatives. It was to be regretted that they had not seen fit to do so. J. K. Schofield then took up the procsitions adopted by last week's meeting, and objected strongly to the last one, which read as follows:

"Individuals acting as representatives of foreign firms or corporations shall in their respective capacity be taxed in the form of a license fee." Mr. Schofield said he took this to mean that all outside firms and cor-

d be taxed for doing business here. If the outside people were required to pay for the privilege of selling goods the St. John people who purchased them should also pay for that privilege, as both enjoyed the same advantage. If the proposed tax were enacted it would handleap our merchants. Mr. Schofield instanced nis own business. He was selling sugar for the Acadia sugar refinery both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They were putting it in on the same basis in all places to enable the various merchants to compete against each other. If St, John charged a license fee for doing busii ess here the consumer would have to ray the difference, which would have a tendency to operate against sisted on taxing Nova Scotia concerns they were simply inviting retaliation. This would work injuriously to the best interests of our merchants. It would be better to tax our people generally than to attempt to exact the tax

proposed. A general discussion followed Mr. Sturdee wanted to know if this was to be a special license or a tax

in the business done. Chairman McRobble felt that it was Letter to charge a license fee than to attempt to tax foreign corporations and firms on their net income. Ald. Millidge said this license was intended for resident agents of foreign firms.

J. K. Schofield held that the city might as well tax commercial travellers as these permanent agents. Chairman McRobbie said commer-

cial travellers were exempt under the city by-law. Mr. Sturdee said firms without representatives here might do more business than those \(\text{\text{1...}}\) were repre-

sented. Mr. Thorne did not think it was intended to impose a tax on all the firms represented by any selling broker. It was the intention to get at the large firms which do business here and make them contribute towards the expenses of conducting the affairs

Geo. A. Schofield reminded the meet. ing that it would be necessary to word this proposition so it would only take in the concerns it was aimed at. As it read he was of the opinion that It would include commercial travel-

Mr. Jarvis agreed with the previous speaker. It would be unfair to tax a man for doing business here for a foreign firm and on his income as well. The idea he felt was to tax selling brokers for doing business here and not on income

Mr. Smith found fault with the proposition for various reasons. The chief one was that he objected to a man resident in the city paying taxes and then being required to pay a license

Chairman Millidge remarked that this license fee was intended as a substitute for the taxes imposed now. Geo. A. Schofield backed the chairman up in his statement.

J. S. Harding made a vigorous kick against the contemplated change.

Mr. McRobbie said, as he understood the law, selling brokers were on

vellers. As the latter could not be taxed under the law, he did not see how the brokers could. Under the act

the outside people doing business here were taxed on their net income. It was intended to substitute a license fee for this tax.

Ald. Millidge suggested a change in the wording of the section under discussion. The idea was to substitute a license for the tax on income.

It was decided to defer the further consideration till a subsequent meet-The next question taken up was what reduction is it advisable to make

Mr. Jarvis pointed out that as far as personal estate was concerned the property of the poorer classes could reached by the assessors, while that of the wealthier people could not be

in the assessment on personal pro-

got at. Mr. Hatheway opposed any cut in assessment on personal estate, as that meant an increase in the assessment on real property. The latter was sure to be followed by an increase in rentals, which meant a further exaction from the poorer classes. He submitted a statement covering the change as regards income agreed upon at a former meeting and making a suggestion as to the proper course to pursue. It was as follows:

Strike off \$500 from all income of \$800 and below.
Real property\$12,750,000
Personal property8,500,000
Income1,250,000

to tax.

\$392,000 Geo. A. Schofield said he still held the views he had expressed before the Board of Trade several years ago. The people were not ready for that change yet. He felt that the most equitable way at present was to assess everybody upon their income no matter whence it was derived, and to have a business license system. People should be obliged to make sworn statements relative to their incomes. Citizens had to pay out of their incomes and they were the things

Mr. Thorne urged that personal property should not be taxed, showing the unfairness of the system. He conmned special exemptions from taxation, holding that personal property should not be liable to taxation. This would be an advertisement which would attract to St. John capitalists who proposed establishing manufacturing industries. Every factory started here was a direct benefit to the city, as it meant the payment of a certain amount in wages. Why tax these in-

Mr. Harvey went in for exempting ersonal property. His feeling was that the necessary revenue should be raised from assessment upon real esate, a license system and a poll tax. The committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair.

NEW MOON DISCOVERED.

An interesting astronomical discovery is announced by Dr. George Waltemath of Hamburg, Germany, of a second moon to the earth. The existe of such a body has long been suspected by astronomers, from certain discordances in the motion of the moon we are accustomed to see. There has been noted a small, but constant, acceleration of its motion, that has never been accounted for by data in possession of observers, and has remained one of the minor puzzles of the sci-

The doctor's study has been largely in a compilation of a few observations extending over a long period of years at very uncertain intervals, which are recorded in the annals of science. They are principally of small spots on the sun, the motion and character of which did not fit in the accepted laws

governing solar physics. The first observation was by an astronomer named Cassini, in Montpelier, France, in 1700. A Dr. Alischer made an observation of a similar character in 1720 in Jauer, and again in 1721. These observers made careful measurements of what they saw, and left to future students the unravelling of the mystery. Since then the same appearances have been noted, the observations being, as was said before, of spots on the sun and of unexplained appearances in the heavens, in 1761, reported in the London Chronicle, in 1762 by von Pollnitz, 1764, 1784, 1799, 1855 and 1879 by various observers, the last by Mr. Gowey, an American, in North Louisburg, Montana.

The doctor's methods may be skipped, as dealing with excessively abstruse questions of mathematical and physical laws, and a record of patient, minute study and comparison of the observations. As a result, he announces as an explanation of the unexplained acceleration of the moon's motion that another moon revolves around the earth at about 2.7 times the distance of the large moon. The fol-lowing data is given: Average period, 177.00593 days; sidereal period, 119.-227434 days; daily movement, 3.0104393-112 degs.; nearest the earth, April 8, at noon, Greenwich time; farthest from the earth, Feb. 3, at 6.72 hours; diameter, 700 kilometres (94.4 miles); valume, 1-123 of the large moon; mass,

(abcut) 1-80 of the large moon. This very small object is best observed with a telescope, though it has been seen as small reddish disc, with small streaks. The spots on the sun noted by observers would be eclipses of the sun, though the minute size of the object would not materially obscure the light of our great luminary. best of conditions, to judge from the rarity of appearances noted by a class noted for their minute accuracy.

NEITHER AHEAD (New York Press.) The Egyptians eat boiled cabbage to avoid ntoxication. It is perhaps just as probable bat their freinds get intexicated to avoid



THE SAGAMORE

Makes a Contract to Construct a Road,

And Gives the Contractors Everything There is in Sight.

Reserving Only a Portion of That Which Creates Public Sentiment on Election Day.

"Mr. Paul," said the reporter, "I hear there has been a great discovery of wealth on the rear of the reservation." "Yes," admitted the sagamore, "that's so. We found belt of woods out there got enough ash in it to make axehandles for this country for next

hundred years." "I am delighted to hear it," said the reporter. "Such a discovery is about the most fortunate thing for the Milicetes that could possibly occur. It means work, it means trade, it means wealth, or a share of it, for everybody.

Mr. Paul nodded. "Is this belt of ash easy of access?" asked the reporter. "I have been told there are great hills and some troublesome gorges and brooks and swamps in the way"

"That's so," replied Mr. Paul. "Mighty hard place to git there. We got to have road built."

"Well," said the reporter, "that's easy. It's always safe to spend money on a sure thing. I suppose the tribe will raise a loan or make some special arrangement to get the money at

"I made contract," replied the sagamore, "to have that road built." "Ah!-Well, no doubt that was easy. Of course there will be a rush to the place and lots of traffic. The road will psy. Anybody would put capital into road like that. Of course you made favorable terms with the company." "It's Jim Paul and Tom Sock," said Mr. Paul. "They gonto build that road right eway."

"And they'll make a good thing of it," said the reporter. "I hope there is a provision in the agreement that they can't put the rates too high. If they do, some other company will have to build a rival line." "Nobody else be 'lowed to build,"

replied Mr. Paul. "We put that in the contract." "What? Gave them a monopolydid you?" "Ah hah."

"I think you were very feolish. But perhaps they ought to be well paid. Of course you will get a big revenue from the sale of the ash." "You mean," corrected Mr. Paul, that Jim Paul and Tom Sock will."

"What have they to do with it?" demanded the reporter. "It's their ash," replied the old man. "It's their ash!" gasped the ama ed reporter. "What do you mean?"

"I give 'i'm that ash to build that road," replied the other. The reporter went over and leaned against the wigwam door. He was fadnt.

"What's the matter with you?" queried the sagamore. "I-I feel queer," muttered the scribe. "Let me gat this thing right.

As I understand it, there was a great discovery of ash. It ought to be a source of great wealth to this tribe. A road had to be built. You gave Jim Paul and Tom Sock a great snap in the contract for that road-and then you presented them with the ash. Am I right?" Mr. Paul nodded

"Then," said the reporter, "so far as I can see the tribe gets nothing at all out of this great source of tribal wealth. McKenzie & Mann-I mean Jim Paul and Tom Sock-get everything-the profits of the road, the revenue from the ash, and all. If a poor Milicete wants a little ash he must pay McKenzie and Mann-I mean Jim Paul and Tom Sock-for carrying him and his axe out there. He must buy the ash from them and pay them for haulig him and his axe and the ash back again. That's a great bargain, Mr.

"They don't git everything," said the sagamore. "Who else?" demanded the reporter. Mr. Paul looked fixedly at him for a little and then did something quite

unusual. He winked expressively. "Out with it," said the reporter. "We're gonto have 'nother 'lection bimeby," said the sagamore, with another wink "When that comes on I got to have heap money to buy votes with. I git it from Jim Paul and Tom.

from that ash contract," "Ah!" commented the reporter. "You made a dicker. But where do all the rest of the Injuns come in? That belt of ash is theirs as well as yours." They git pay for their votes when

want 'um," replied the sagarnore. The reporter listened to this matterof-fact remark, and felt impelled by a sudden feeling to go over and thrash Mr. Paul within an inch of his life.

But he forebore.

"Old man," he said, "you ought to be kloked. You ought to be sent to the reformatory or the penitentiary. A fine old rascal you are to guard the interests of the tribe and to rule in righteousness. Now, sir, I propose to tell the tribe the whole miserable story, in all its nakedness. You are an old thief. I'll have you scourged out of the camp.

Mr. Paul smiled grimly "For every cent you kin give them Injuns to beat me, I kin give 'um a dollar to leave me alone. Money talks. You're heap fool. Go."

And the reporter, with this cynical summary of human weakness ringing in his ears, had no choice but to go. For the time, Mr. Paul holds the trump

HIS VIEW OF IT

"Do you know that in Japan every child is taught to write with both hands?"
"No, I wasn't aware of it. In fact, after having seen some Japanese penmanship I'm inclined to believe that every child over there is taught to write with both feet.—Cleveland Leader.

United States Dealers Sending Fresh

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Leading men in the English pork trade are greatly concerned about a new form of com-

Until recently the only meat sent to this country by America in a fresh state was beef and mutton, but now fresh American pork is being imported into England, and is fetching down the price of home bred and home fed

The meat is not frozen, but is mere ly chilled in cold air chambers. This keeps the pork fresh for a considerable time and does not impair its quality. At least, so the Americans say; and the meat inspectors do not seem to have taken exception to any samples of chilled pork up to the present.

This new foreign commodity has made its appearance at a time very inopportune from the producer's and purveyor's point of view, for there is just now a scarcity of home pork and bacon, the result of the partial failure of the potato crop in Ireland last year. Any falling off in the supply of pigs from Ireland is very soon appreciated in the English markets. Pat's extremity has been Brother Jonathan's opportunity.



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Copposition of the copposition o DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S OHILORODYNE

THE LLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of "If I were asked which single medicine i should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say OHLORODYNE. I never travel without k, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple allments forms its best recommendation."

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at is 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURES J.TDAVENPORT 38 Great Russell St., London, W. C.



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