SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

A Teacher's Questions-When children are promoted and we miss class what questions press in upon us! What fruit will our seed sowing give? Will those boys and girls con-secrate their lives to God? The truths gained in early years are sometimes all that many of then have to guide conscience in the after ye Have we so taught them that they are firmly grounded in the truth? Have we created in their hearts an carnest desire to be good, and in their minds the determination to do good while they live? These are heart searching questions for us teachers. Let us apply the advice of Paul to Timothy: Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.

The most successful teacher is not allways the teacher with the greatest intellectual endowments or the teacher with the greatest attainment, or the teacher with the most magnetic power, who is able in the highest degree to impress himself on his schol-ars. The most successful teacher is ds and hearts. This is pre-e ently true of the Bible teacher. Th Bible teacher has the most impo ceson to teach—the Word of God. Every teacher of the Bible should equip himself, or herself, for the work in the most practicable way, and to The utmost extent. He should then seek to impress, not himself, but the lesson he has learned from the Word of God on his scholars

Special attention should be paid to the adult department of the Sunday school. The old notion that the Sunday school is for the children alone is now obsolete, but it did great injury to both old and young before it gave way. Building a wall of fathers and mothers about the boys and girls is the way to stop the leak that occurs in nearly every school when the pupils reach the age of sixteen and eighteen

In teaching the young it is wise b heed the advice that Cromwell gave his soldiers: "Fire flow!" Teachers should make a point of aiming at the hearts of their scholars. To be too scholastic and too eloquent would be to soar above their heads, thus draw-ing attention, not to Christ, but to ourselves. It is said of Pericles that the never went into the pulpit to make orations to the people without praying ito the gods that nothing might go out of his mouth but what might

It is always pleasant for visitors to be greated on coming into the Sunday school. It gives them a home feeling to be spoken to cordially by the super-intendent or one of his assistants. A lesson paper, or even a copy of the children's paper, is welcomed by them, it offered, and it may bring home some precious truth to them seasonably. Visitors are sometimes the most needy, and again the most interested scholars, and they are always accessible to loving influences,

Plenty of Teachers-The normal the solution of the teach problem. We believe the day is coming, though it is yet far in the distance, it is true, when the very best schools shall insist | that all of their ers shall be graduates of so normal course. The normal class will not only multiply our teachers but will give us better teachers. The al class will not make good h good and indifferent teach-

Bach department of Sunday school work has a few who lead and many who follow. But Christ said, "Follow Me." If we follow Him we will not wait for others to lead the way; we will undertake our duty as soon as it presents itself.

Every time a man dodges his respon sibility he reduces his stature. This is one of the chief reasons why there are so many "small" men in the world.

—Our Young Folks.

The superintendent who superintends, and the teacher who teaches must do so all week, and not merely for an hour on Sunday.—Kentucky S

In the November issue of The Sunday School Advance, Charles D. Meigs of Indianapolis gives some "Centre Shots." Here is one; "Does a Sunday school need a teachers meeting? Does a watch need a mainspring? Does a a watch need a mainspring? Does a locomotive need steam? Does a ship need a rudder? Does a church need a prayer meeting? Does a man need a pulse? If a school lacks the teachers' meeting it lacks five vital things-interest, carnestness; good management, opportunity, and spiritual power."

Superintendents should make a sp cial effort to attend the quarterly meetings of the Superintendents Union. The next meeting will be held

A very interesting and profitable meeting of the Superintendents' Union was held in the Main street Baptist church on Thursday evening last. President Simms occupied the chair and led a short devotional service, after which Mrs. D. A. Morrison read a very excellent paper on How the Superintendent Can Help the Teacher. We regret that all the superintendents of the city were not present to hear this paper. The writer was thoroughly conversant with her subject, and while the standard raised was a high one, it was all practicable.

DECISION SUNDAY. The discussion upon the above subject was opened by R. Duncan Smith who gave the experience of Queer square Methodist Sunday school, which tried it this year. Many will not understand what it means. It is simply this: The great chieft and this: The great object and end of Sunday school work is to bring the children to Christ. All our teachings and examples should have this in view One Sunday in the year is set apart in which a special effort is made to get the scholars to decide for Christ. The following plan was carried out in the Queen square school. As it worked well with them, it may be of help to others: On the Sunday chosen, after the morning service the teachers met together and prayed over the matter, then the lesson for the day was then the lesson for the day was taught with this special object in view. At the close of the lessons the pastor took a card, upon which was printed the

so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that who lieveth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. I believe that Jesus loved me and gave Himself for me. It is my earnest desire to love Him who first loved me, and trust Him who died for me. Realizing that I cannot save myself, and looking to God for strength, I accept the Lord Jesus Christ as my Saviour, and will endea-vor to follow His example and com-

mands" And after explaining it fully, the scholars were asked to sign one of these caris, a sufficient number ing been previously given to each teacher. The results were very en-couraging, and this school intends naking Decision Day a feature in its

There was also an interesting con ference on grading. We are glad to attracting and receiving the attention of quite a number of our city schools The experience of those who have adopted systematic grading warrants them in saying that every school should be a graded school.

Normal classes reported this week are: Fredericton Baptist, 20 in first year's course, and Portland Methodist, 16 in first year's and 10 in post gradu-

Children Cry for CASTORIA

ENORMOUS MICA DEPOSITS. (Ottawa Free Press.)

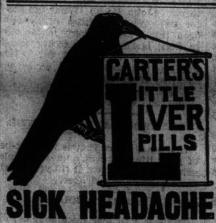
Very few Ottawa people are aware of the fact that the district surrounding Canada's capital is the second richest mica producing district in the world. The Free Press has for an authority in making the statement W. H. Sills of Chicago, head of the largest mica firm in America. Mr. Sills says that next to India the district has th largest output of mica in the world, and he firmly believes that the develent of the future will be imme Mr. Sills is not a miner; he buys the product of the nines in its unfinished condition. It is shipped to Chicago and prepared for the market. The works at Chicago have 4,000 employes. Mr. Sills leave on Saturday for Eu-rope. He is going to London and Ber-lin to study the trade conditions and pave the way for an increased busi-The manufacturers of electrical apparatus are the largest users of

L. O. L. ELECTION.

WHITE HEAD, Kings West, Dec. 10.—At the annual meeting of Boyne L. O. L., No. 45, the following officers were elected for the current year: Joseph White, W. M.; Warren Wil-liams, D. M.; Wm. Giggey, chaplain; Wm. McGaw, rec. secy.; Geo. Cheat-ley, fin. secy.; Harry Redmore, treas.; Robert Miller, D. of C.; Robt. Cheatley, lecturer. Committeemen—Scovil White, ist; Thomas, Edwards, 2nd; Albert White, 3rd; John White, 4th; Joseph Cheatley, 5th; David Miller, I. T.; J. R. White, O. T. S. H. Bradley, county master, Kings West, presided during the election and installed the officers. The Boyne is the oldest lodge in Kings West, and has a large and steadily increasing membership. The reports from the various officers showed the lodge to be in fine working or-

LIVERPOOL LUMBER MARKET.

(Timber Trades Journal, Dec. 3.)
The monthly statistic are too
ate today to be included in this report, but generally speaking, we can gather they show stocks much too heavy in the aggregate. Spruce, as we have previously pointed out, still shows a heavy lot to carry over, but the consumption has, to a small ex-tent, over-run the small import, and some inroad has been made upon these oods. With this, and increases in the cost of importations, prices have run up to about £6 5s. c. i. f. for small cargoes or parcels, which will arrive fax and St. John steamers.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Men and Women from the Maritime Provinces.

Whose Achievements Shed Lustre on th Land of Their Birth

No. 5-POST-CONFEDERATION LEGISLATORS. Having dealt with the statesmen o

the maritime provinces of the ante-confederation days, we will now pro-ceed to deal with those who had the shaping of larger destinies, to whom was intrusted the safe keeping of the first scion of the first nation, who had to deal with the problem of the making of Canada, and we find that maritime province men occupied a conspicuous part in the solution of these ms and in the building up of the young nation. We have contributed two premiers to Canada and a host of abinet ministers, several of whom have exercised considerable influence names stand out foremost on the scroll of distinction, Tilley, Tupper and mpson. All were men of great bility, of profound aims and ambiand of manifold achievements. Sir Leonard Tilley's political caree links together the two great crises in the history of the British North American provinces, the fight for responsible government and the contest over confederation. The one was prepara-tory to the other; the former made British Americans freeman, the latter united them. By the separation of the political ties uniting them to the mother ocuntry there was bred that strong self-reliance and spirit of independence which prepared them to assume the responsibilities of an almost separate national life. Confederation was the logical outcome of the securing of responsible government and conditions in Canada required it for the development of the country.

Sir Leonard entered public life in

1850 at the age of 32, being elected to

the New Brunswick legislature for the city of St. John. He immediately enrolled himself beneath the banner of reform under Wilmot and Fisher and participated in the victory, of 1853, when the liberal party came into power and the last measure of responsi-bility was wrested from the British government. In 1854 he was appointed provincial secretary in Hon. Charles Fisher's administration and held that office, with the exception of a couple of breaks of a year each, until 1867. In 1855 he brought in as a private measure a bill to prevent the importation, manufacture or selling of liquor. The bill passed on a vote of 21 to 18. was a bold step, for the temperance movement was then only twenty years old and it got the government into trouble. The lleutenant governor, Hon. H. T. Manners-Sutton, dissolved the legislature, and in the election that legislature, and in the election that followed the opposition were returned to power, Mr. Tilley losing his seat. The new government disposed of the liquor law, and then not having a working majority, were forced to resign. There was a new election, the taken into the confidence of the elec-tors, and the city of St. John again bestowed upon Mr. Tilley the position of trust which he had lost because of ciples. This incident is interesting ecause it shows the courage of the cause it illustrates with what readiness the new form of government, with its well defined responsibility, answered to the will of the people.

In the negotiations respecting the In the negotiations respecting building of the Intercolonial, exercised considerable in-

fluence and was one of the delegation to England on the subject. He was then premier of the province, having teen called to that post in 1860. No definite conclusion had been reached, however, when the question of confederation came up, and the fate of the Intercolonial became absorbed in that of the weightier question.

Sir Leonard Tiley is credited with the victory of confederation in the province of New Brunswick. There was tremendous opposition to the scheme, but by the force of his exwas tremendous opposition to the scheme, but by the force of his extreme popularity with all classes, backed and supported by the influ-ence of his persuasive oratory, his consummate tact and his indomitable will, he carried the day and ushered in an era of progress for the province.

No one can gainsay that confederation
was in the interests of the provinces
as a whole. It was an experiment in

as a whole. It was an experiment in nation building, and it has proved the best solution of the problem that the times and conditions presented. The provinces separated would have drifted along without definite purpose and to no goal. United there was a young meet, great resources to develop, a growing patriotism to fan into life. Separated, these national problems could not have been faced and Canada must have remained behind in the march of the nations and in the

cattle for the world market. Sir Leonard's subsequent career is too well known to require much further detail. He sat in the dominion cabinet from 1868 to 1873, and from 1878 cabinet from 1868 to 1873, and from 1878 to 1885, being promoted from minister of customs to minister of finance. He had the framing of the national policy, rext to confederation itself the most important and far-reaching in its effect of all the measures of the federal regime. He served as fleutenant eral regime. He served as fleutenant governor of his native province from 1873 to 1878, and again from 1885 to 1893. Thus his public career covered a period of forty-three years—years unstained by any mark of reproach, breath of scandal or slightest imputatation of dishonor. Never has man appeared in political life in the dominion, or in any country, in fact, who had higher ideals of political life, purer principles, noce genuinely honcet methods, or who more conscientiously or sincerely put his highsolled principles into practice. He was in his nobleness of character and fidelity to the right the Gladstone of Canadian politics. He died honored and beloved by the whole nation.

and beloved by the whole nation. The distinction of winning the cam-

paign for confederation in Nova Sco tia belongs to Sir Charles Tupper, a distinction rendered all the more not-able because he had so redoubtable an antagonist as the Hon. Joseph Howe. asured swords with the lion of the reform party as far back as 1855. Tupper was then 34 years of age, but the had become very popular in his lative county of Cumberland, where he was practicing medicine, and when he contested the representation of the county in the Nova Scotia legislature with Howe, he defeated the great leader of reform. The following year he became provincial secretary in the Hon, James W. Johnston's adminis-tration, and in 1864 he became premier. He espoused the cause of con-federation and the proposition carried in the legislature without the necesple. In 1870 he became president of the council of the dominion; in 1872, minister of inland revenue, and in 1873 minister of customs. In 1878, when his party returned to office after the Mackenzie regime, he was appointed minister, of public works, and later accepted the portfolio of railways and canals. While the national policy was the signal achievement of Sir Leon-ard Tilley's parliamentary career,

the building of the Canadian Pacific railway was the grand piece of construction policy that distinguished the career of Sir Charles Tupper. The two schemes were correllated and aimed for the development of a great in-ternal trade and the building up of an extensive home market. Sir Leonard defended the avenues of national industrial development. The great west was opened up, distance was annihilated and the units of the confederation were brought into closer touch and welded into one homogeneous whole. In 1883 Sir Charles was appointed high commissioner for Canada to the Court of St. James in London. In 1887 he returned to active politics and was chosen minister of finance, but resumed the duties of the high commissionership the following year. In January, 1896, he entered the Mackenzie Bowell administration as secre tary of state and leader of the house of commons, and on the retirement Sir Mackenzie, four months later, he succeeded him as prime minister. His government was defeated at the polls June 23, 1896, and now Sir Charles leads the opposition. For his distinguished services as plenipotentiary for her majesty at the fisheries conference at Washington he was in 1888 elevated to the rank of a Baronet of the Uni-

ted Kingdom. Sir Charles Tupper is recognized as a man of tremendous energy and grand executive ability. His exhibi-tion of physical endurance during the campaign of 1896 was remarkable. He is an eloquent and forceful debater and few orators in Canada have surpassed him. In constructive work he was a great acquisition to his party, and in defining their policy on many important questions he carried great weight He is deeply imbued with impe istic ideas and has done a great deal toward drawing closer the bonds of between Great Britain and

A dramatic interest attaches to the story of the life and death of Sir John Thompson. He rose by rapid degrees to the pinnacle of renown, and just as highest honors that could be bestowed upon him, a power greater than man's called him away from the scene of his earthly victories. He died almost in the presence of his Queen and with the eyes of the world, it might be said, upon him. Then followed the said, upon him. Then followed the princely pageant that attended his obsequies, the conveying of the remains across the ocean in the man-of-war Blebheim, a royal funeral bler; the solemn grandeur of the military funeral in Halifax, the casket fixed to the gun carriage and shrouded in the Union Jack, the slow tread of the soldiers with arms reversed to the deep solemn tones of the Dead March, and the gloom of the rainy, slushy December day, the lying in state in the council chamber rainy, slushy December day, the lying in state in the council chamber robed and canopied in regal purple and profuse with floral emblems; the grand civic funeral, the immense cortege, the gathering together of the most distinguished men in Canada and the sublime and impressive funeral service. A whole nation was in the habiliments of mourning for an hon-

Sir John Thompson was born at Halifax in 1814, his father being John Sparrow Thompson, some time Queen's printer of Nova Scotia. He chose the profession of law, and was called to the bar of his native province in 1865, in a very short time rising to his natural level as one of the most succossful legal practitioners of the pro-vince. He sat on the board of aldermen and board of school commissioners of the city of Halifax for a tim and in 1877 was elected to the local the recognition it deserved, and the following year he became attorney seneral and in 1882 premier. The same year he relinquished this post of redbility to take a seat upon the preme court bench of Nova Scotia. Politics, however, still retained some fascination for Mr. Thompson, and in 1885 he retired from the wool sack to accept the portfolio of justice in the pulnistry of Sir John Macdonald. He succeeded Sir John Abbott as premier of Canada on Dec. 5, 1892, and was in England on a mission in connection with the question of copyright when he was called away to the great behe was called away to the great beyond. He was to have been sworn in too as a member of the privy council of England on the day of his death, which occurred on Dec. 12, 1894.

Sir John Thompson's life and work was not characterized by the same brilliancy that has distinguished the careers of some statesmen, but it exhibited marvellous capacity for work, a keen analytic mind high principle. exhibited marvellous capacity for work, a keen analytic mind, high prin-

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tion. They were such qualities as marked him to lead no matter in what sphere he was placed, and it did not take long for the law of natural selection to choose him out from the multitude of mediocrity. After he had practised seven years at the bar in Halifax, he was recognized as the leader; it only required five years' con-nection with provincial politics to elevate him to the premiership; his broad grasp of law and his logical mind soon established his reputation es a jurist; and, finally, he was able to rise to high position in the dominion cabinet without having to serve in the ranks, becoming premier seven years after he first entered the cabinet. In every case he sought not the There is no shadow of reproach upon the name of the dead statesman, and he will always be remembered as a high souled man, who scorned petty meannesses in political life.

TO ADJOURN TILL MARCH.

Joint High Commission Accomplishes Little for Canada.

The Present Outlook for an Agreement on the Question of Reciprocity is

Not Bright. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11-It has been agreed by the joint high commission of Americans and Canadians which has been in session here for several weeks, to adjourn at a nearly date. This has not yet been formally nounced, but it is understood that the day fixed for adjournment is December 20. On the evening of December 19 the Canadians will give a banquet, to which the Americans will be invited. The understanding is that the session will not be resumed till after March 4 next, when the American ioners who are members of the house and senate will have leisure to devote to the negotiations. ther the sessions will be resumed at Quebec, where they were begun, or in this city has not been stated. The decision to adjourn has grown out of the developments of the past week. While there are several protocols in the proposed treaty, notably the Behr ng Sea and North Atlantic fishe eciprocity and questions affecting the great lakes, reciprocity is the one great subject in which the Canadians are interested. Last week the high commissioners came nearer than they have ever been before to the discussion of that subject. The Canadians had submitted proposals, and on Wednesday the Americans submitted counter proposals. These counter pro-posals showed that the Americans were disposed to be very unyielding, and that much smaller concessions

would really be made than had been expected. The negotiations of last week also convinced the Canadians that free lumber, a cunsummation they and all their people have devously wished ners not only told the Canadians so, but the latter were invited to the capitol, and while there met several prominent members of the house and senate, who impressed the fact still more firmly upon them. It is said that the Americans have agreed to a small reduction of the duty live animals, and have intimated that they may agree to a small reduction in the duty on lumber, now \$2 per 1,000 feet. The Canadians had hopen for much larger concessions. This condi-tion of things and the apparent imossibility of reaching an agreement before Christmas are said to have led to the decision for an adjournment. The senate may be called in se after March 4 to transact busin when there would be plenty of time to present any treaty that may have been framed with Canada. At pre-sent the outlook for an agreement is

not bright. HARCOURT RETIRES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.-The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt, mem of parliament for West Monmou hire, addressed a letter to John Mornouncing his resignation of the lead-ership of the liberal party in the house of commons. He says: "The liberal party, rent by sectional disputes and personal interests, is one which no man can consent to lead, either with credit to himself or advantage to the country."

FRIEND OF ELOPERS IS DEAD. Magistrate Keigwein, Who Married 12.000 Couples, Expires.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 9. Ephraim Keigwein, the matrimonial magistrate who had a soft spot in his heart for eloping couples, is dead here, aged 67 years. He expired from Brights disease at midnight last night. His records show that during the last twenty-one years he married 12,000 couples, nearly all of them elopers.

THE SUM IS NOW \$10,000.

WEYMOUTH, Dec. 11.-About two years WEYMOUTH, Dec. 11.—About two years ago, Captain Swanson, getting tired of seafaring life, concluded to buy a farm and settle down and live in ease. The big gales of late have played havoc with many a house, as it did with Captain Swanson's, but his loss has proved to be his sain. The wind and rain caused a leak in the ceiling. The captain went to work at the leak, and on looking around, his eyes spied a box in the corner. This time the old adage "curiosity killed the cat," falled, for what did he find but a pile of gittering sovereigns. To count them took time, and after some time, much to the captain's amazement, he found himself better off in this world's riches to the tune of about \$10,000. The captain is happy and his many friends are congratulating him on his fortune.

When a man gets rich the neighbor women peer back into the history of his married life until they find that his wife once kept a cow. This ex-

THE PEACE TREATY.

(Alfred

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An Outline Secured by the Associated Press.

A Brief Statement of the Contents of the Seventeen Articles.

It Must be Ratified Within Six Months by the Two Governments.

PARIS, Dec. 13.-Extraordinary precautions are maintained by both the peace commissions to preserve secrecy as to the contents of the treaty. Each commission has two copies, but even the commission attaches are not permitted to peruse the documents. The correspondent of the Associated Press, however, has obtained from a source usually reliable, the following outline of the treaty:

Article 1 provices for the relinquishment of Cuba; article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico; article 3 provides for the cession of the Philiprines for \$20,000,000 as compensation; article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners the bands of the Tagalos; article deals with the cession of barracks, ar materials, arms, stores, buildings and all property appertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines; article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims gainst each other and the citizens of each other; article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years; anticle 8 provides for the reease of all prisoners of war held by Spain, and of all prisoners held by her for political offences committed in the colonies acquired by the United States; anticle 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba; article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines, and guarantees to all churches equal rights; article 11 provides for the composithon of courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba; article 12 pro-vides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba; article 13 1 lovides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories; article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as to American for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated

es coast vise vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obliga-tions of the United States to Spanish tizens and property in Cuba shall land; article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as bkely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple allments forms its

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1\d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURES JT. DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C. DR. R. M. READ,

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