nfine himself to the going to say that rivilege and duty to tion, and let it come and I do not think I ny gap in doing so, d by Mr. Fowler to on for him. the hon, member

duty incumbent upuence of holding cond the motion, he consented to its

d he would like to estion of privilege ought to the notice his morning every aced upon his desk d in London, Eng.) and India, and he purnal a statement much to injure the vince. This erroneould be circulated aited Kingdom and and he would call e provincial secregest that he have last loan of this ed on the market geous terms that justly entitled to lit. The statement India was as fol-

vick loan has gone have been placed currency and 941-8 replace the old ur per cent, loans

r. Chipman said, isleading, and he ncial secretary to rder that the cremight appear in re the nations of I may say that I made I will have

(Laughter.) should also be tion that the adn consequence of the opposition.

That is the first d of you making. mmitted a bill in ty of Moncton inr. Howe in the

, Hon. Mr. Richthought the bill iterfere with the Moncton. The bill on commercia

d to amend the taxation clauses. d the bill was adments and an

mitted the bill of the Consoliwers and marsh Northumberland) to with amend-

d a report from nmittee. on committed a d the Highways n said the bill. easure, was not all its details, would be glad to n both sides of

resent law was particularly as it of the regulahe width of the The law should ealed altogether at the carriage be obliged to tire correspond axle. That was the law work-

an amendment road surveyors sioners shall to break roads

said he would

amendment, as the uniformity amendment to ection 9 of the

see what the o do with the would go for in force as as not necesin proportion not interfere by the farmethod by t few years,

thought it peal the se hroughout the agons used in ng establishged. The propple increase he tire would on the farm

s of vehicles

roads as little

the legislature th of tire for gulated by the be introduced s and brought illy, so as not sary burden tires may be when farmers or freight to wagon that and haul the roads, and make them will not be edless for us the carrying er who has should haul hat would be Ill make very s almost im iformity of table for one another. A would be imter regulated

it was going to be carried out. Was it to be expected that each man was to inform on his neighbor for using too narrow a tire in proportion to the lead? What encouragement was it to one farmer to widen his tires when

his neighbor was using narrow tires? Mr. Dibblee was in favor of wide tires, and spoke at length, claiming that it would be impossible by the appearance of a load in the wagon to tell what its weight was.

FIRST PART.

with leave to sit again. Mr. Mott, from the corporation committe, submitted a report.

After recess Mr. Wells committed a bill relating to the science or method known as osteopathy, Mr. Barnes in the chair. Mr. Wells explained the bill. He said he was not going into any scientific treatise on the science of osteopathy. The bill had been considered before the law committee, where a good deal of evidence had been heard with respect to the new science or method. That being so, he would just now content himself with explaining the different sections of the bill. Section one set forth that system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as osteopathy, and as taught and practised by the American school of osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of physic surgery or midwifery, within the meaning of section eleven of the New Brunswick Medical Act, 1881. The second section was intended to prevent imposition upon graduates in osteopathy. It declared that any person having a di-ploma, regularly issued by a duly chartered school or college or other institution of osteopathy having authority to issue such diploma, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student of such school, college, or other institution of osteopathy of any country wherein osteopathy is recognized, for at least four terms of not less than five months each, before graduation, shall be authorized in this province to treat diseases of the human body, according to such method. upon filing such diploma with the county secretary of the county in which such person proposes to practise, together with a solemn declaration that the said diploma is genuine. that he or she is the person to whom

the same was issued, and that before

the issuing of such diploma, he or she

attended the school, college or insti-

and during the terms and time re-

The next section afforded protection to the medical profession. It required that a diploma on osteopathy shall not advertise or hold himself or herself out to the public as a physician or surgeon in this province by appending in his or her name the letters M. D," or using the title of doctor of medicine, unless otherwise entitleu thereto, under a penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence, or imprisonment in jail for three months, or both, on summary conviction thereafter before a stipendiary magistrate, or two justices of the wa county wherein the offence is committed. The next session was to the the secretary-treasurer of the county in which the offence has been committed, by action of the county court, and shall be applied, after the deduc tion of all costs and expenses, and allowance of one half the penalty to the person on whose information judg-ment had obtained, for the use of the municipality of said county. Section five dealt with the question of the burden of proof and declared that upon the trial of such cause the burden of proof as to the license or right of the defendant to practice the said science or method of osteopathy shall be upon the defendant. This he (Mr. Wells) considered a very proper provision in the bill. The sixth and last section set forth that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any duly registered physician or surgeon from curing or relieving dissase or sickness, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by rle of any possible benefit the bill might give. If there was nothing in which any sickness or disease may be oured or alleviated When a vote was about to be taken

on the first section, Mr. Pitts said he had expected to hear some discussion on the bill. He was strongly opposed to it, and thought the government should not have allowed a bill of this nature to have come before the legislature. The Medical act of 1881 was in the public interest, while this bill was a farce and proposed to do an injustice to the medical men of the country as well as to the people generally. When it comes to a question of a man going out and taking the lives of our fellow beings in his hands he should be able to show that he bas some knowledge of anatomy and the like. In undertaking to license the people mentioned in the bill the legislature would be encouaging them to put out their shingle and advertise to cure everything, and in this way the egislature would be helping to perpetrate a fraud. The towns and cities come here for legislation to protect their people; and this bill proposes to license people on the certificate of an American college to come into competition with our doctors. Our young men, who pass the best examinations in medicine, cannot go into the United States and practice medicine without passing a rigid examination there. What would our lawyers think of laymen coming here and undertaking to practice the profession of the law? The bill proposed to put a premium on ignorance and fraud, and he hoped it would be voted down by a large ma-

A motion that the first section be adopted was lost, the vote being: Yeas-Emmerson, White, Richard, Morrow, Paulin, Leger, Scovil, Wells, Robinson, McLeod-10.

Nays-Labillois, Farris, Stockton, Pitts, Shaw, Lockhart, Carpenter, Poirier, Howe, Pinder, Black, Martin, Russell, Johnson, Bertrand, Hill, Chipman, O'Brien (Northumberland), Osman, Fowler, O'Brien (Charlotte), Porter, Beveridge, Davidson—24.

Hon. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Venoit were On the motion to read the second section Mr. Pitts moved that progress

be reported. Mr. Robinson said that Westmorland was more interested than any other county in this province, as it was the only county where this method of healing was used. Last night. at a large meeting of the citizens of At 6 o'clock progress was reported, reople, and they declared themselves almost unanimously in favor of osteorathy.

Dr. Alward-I understand they thought it was something to eat. (Laughter.) Mr. Robinson said the well equipped institutions of instruction in the United States and the many cures effected everywhere showed that there was something substantial in the claims of its advocates. He (Mr. Robinson) claimed that the medical act never contemplated that the word "surgery" would include any such thing as osteopathy. He moved the following amendment: That all that part of the

stricken out, and the following substituted therefor: The word "surgery," as used in sections 11 and 29 of 44 Victoria, chapter 19, an act relating to the registration and qualification of physicians and surgeons, shall, after the passage of this act, apply to and include only the performance of any surgical operation which shall cause cutting or wounding.

bill after the enacting clause be

Mr. Pitts said no resolution such as that moved by the hon. member for Westmorland could be entertained without notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson thought the house would be showing scant courtesy to the petitioners if it disposed of this bill in such a summary way The matter was one of much import ance, concerning as it did the great body of medical practitioners in New Brunsiwck as well as the general public. The statement was made that by passing this bill in either of the forms proposed the house would be following a fad or a fake. But the fact was that the science of osteopathy had been recgonized by some of the legislatures of the United States, such as those of Michigan and Missouri. The house might throw out the bill, but could not prevent the practice of heal-Mr. Pitts-If they want to die they

ing by the people of this province. tution of osteopathy as a student for can. (Laughter.) Hon. Mr. Emmerson said many peo ple if debarred from securing treatment here would go to the institutions in Michigan and Missouri, at great expense to themselves. In the state of Massachusetts an exception is made in the law providing for the registration of physicians and surgeons whereby this treatment is permissable. Why should the citizens of New Brunswick be refused a right possessed by the citizens of Marsachusetts? In order to save expertients to Kirksville practitioner had been invited to the province, yet he was met by the chain that the medital act of 1881 would not permit him to practice. By that act no new memeffect that if any person not having ber could join the society without a diploma in osteopathy, duly registered under the second section of this act, practices the science or method of to pass that examination. He venrassing the examination provided, yet healing known as osteopathy for hire, tured to assert that 10,000 osteopaths gain or hope of reward, such person could not do as much harm as is shall forfeit a sum of fifty dollars for done by the free use of patent medishall forfest a sum of lifty utiliars for done by the free use of patent medi-each offence. This penalty shall be cines throughout the land today. recovered with costs in the name of There was nothing in all the evidence submitted to show that the treatment was attended with any danger. The hon member for York (Pitts) had claimed that the government should not allow a bill of this kind to be introduced because of the medical act of 1881. The fact was, however, that the act was not a government measure in any way, but was promoted by the medical profession. He had no direct interest in the bill, but if he had a child in the situation that Mr. Patterson's child was, and was denied the right to try this remedy, he consider that a great injustice had been done. The bill did not propose to interfere with the medical pr sion in the practice of drugs and surgery. If osteopathy was quackery, as

some contend, it would die out quick-

ly. Taking all interests into consideration, the house should not place a

barrier to the enjoyment of these peo-

the claims of osteopathy, the bill

would not injure the medical profes-

sion. Should the house simply consider the medical profession? Mr. Fowler said no strong reason had been advanced why the bill should pass. We were not here to grant special concessions unless they were allied with public interests. There was no general desire on the part of the reople of the province that the bill should pass. Only some of the people of Monoton wanted it. They rather subject to being carried away by clairvoyancy and other fakes from time to time. One strong argument against the passage of the bill was that Dr. Buckmaster, the apostle of esteopathy, did not see fit to appear before this legislature. His idea was that the reason of that gentleman's absense was that he was not prepared to come here and practice what he preached. The medical profession of this province were charged with being selfish, but he (Fowler) did not think this was the fact. As a whole, they were a noble and public spirited body of men. The house was asked to legalize osteopath though it had no evidence before the this was really a science, and it is claimed on behalf of the expert is of this art that they were capable of teaching anatomy. my, histology, surgery, chemistry, rhysiology, etc., but what evidence of this had been shown? The main thing seemed to be that they should be capable of rubbing the backbone. The house would stultify itself in reference to past legislation by passing this measure. It was said that to refuse osteopathy the right to exist was an infringement on personal liberty. Such infringements, however, were common in other departments besides that of medicine. The house should consider deeply before passing such a

Mr. McLeod said the last speaker had admitted that he did not know what osteopathy meant, yet he expected the house to believe all he said. (Laughter.) Osteopathy had living evidences in its favor.

Dr. Alward regarded the bill as of the utmost importance, because virtually it was a repeal of the Medical Act of 1881, and amending acts. Were the government prepared to take the responisibility? The hon gentleman (Emmerson) had sought to shirk it, but he could not successfully do so, because the government had the apbers of the medical council of the province. Was osteopathy a science? Upon the promoters of the bill rested the responsibility of proving that it was. Why did not Dr. Buckmaster come here and demon strate that the principles of the practice were based upon true science? It was absurd to contend that Dr. Buckmaster was not solicitous for the passage of the bill. All that could te learned from the promoters of the bill was that his healing art was applied indiscriminately to all kinds of disease and that it was vaguely described as manipulation of the body. The act of 1881 was one of the best medical acts that had ever been passed in Canada, and the house should pause before it consented to repeal it Was the house going to break down all the safeguards of that act with

the testimony now in its possession?

Mr. Richard said one would suppose that if the last speaker only had a definition of the word "osteopathy" he would support the bill. What difference did it make as to how the treatment was applied if the results were beneficial? One would suppose that before the act of 1881 the province was in a state of chaos. That act was not a perfect act, for it entirely excluded the calling in of nonresident practitioners in special cases. The people of this province had existed tolerably well before the passage of the act of 1881. Mr. Buckmaster had not appeared before the committee because he cared nothing about its passage. It was the people who had received benefit who wished it to pass. Was it fair and reasonable, when so many cuthentic cases of cure and benefit had been shown, to claim that the treatment was a fake? Could the house ignore this fact, that one of

its own members (McLeod) had been benefited by this treatment? The osteopaths neither used drugs nor medicine, and therefore would not interfere with the practice of the medical practitioners. It was at first claimed by some of the opponents of osteopathy that no institution existed at Kirksville at all, but it was clearly shown that c college did exist there, with an attendance of 400 pupils, and a graduating class of fifty. The petition from St. John against the bill should not weigh as much as the petitian from Moncton (where the treatment had been tried) in its favor. What difference did it make to suffering humanity whether this was a science or method as long as it relieved

their suffering? Messrs. Black, Porter, Osman, White, Tweedle, Hill, Stockton, Veniot and Lockhart also spoke, the latter having the floor at midnight.

Mr. Pitts' motion to report was carried, the vote being: Yeas-Tweedie, Labillois, Farris, Stockton, Pitts, Shaw, Lockhart, Alward, Smith, Carpenter, Poirier, Howe, Pinder, Black, Russell, Bertrand, Chipman, O'Brien (Northumberland), Fowler, Dibblee, O'Brien (Charlotte), Beveridge, Davidson-23.

Nays-Emmerson, White, Richard, Sumner, Morrow, McCain, Martin, Paulin, Leger, Hill, Mott, Osman, Scovil, Wells, Robinson, Porter, McLeod, Veniot-18.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a amending the law respecting the administration of trusts and the liability of trustees; also a bill amending of and in addition to the law authorizing the accepting of policies of guarantee companies as security for the faithful conduct of public offices. Mr. Fowler introduced a bill amend

ing the law relating to rates and taxes throughout the province.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson re-committed the highway act, Mr. Wells in the

Mr. Pinder moved an amendment that the time for coming in force of wide tires be extended until the year 1900. This was lost, the vote being: Yeas - Stockton, Pitts, Sumner, Lockhart, Alward, Howe, Pinder.

Black-8. Nays-Emmerson, White, Labillois, Farris, Richard, Carpenter, Martin, Bertrand, Paulin, Leger, Mott, Chip-man O'Brien (Northumberland), Sco-vil, Fowler, Dibblee, Robinson, O'-Brien (Charlotte), Venlot-19. Adjourned at one o'clock this morn-

A Banker's Experience. "I tried a bottle of Chase's Syrup of Linsed and Turpentine for a trou-

blesome affection of the throat. writes Manager Thomas Dewson of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Mel-bourne Avenue, Terorito. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my halat to edfi-sult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

WHEAT GROWING IN N R

An Ottawa despatch says that Col. An Ottawa despatch says that Col. D. McCrae of Gueiph, Ont., who for the past two months has been organizing farmers' institutes in New Brunswick, "says there is a great revival of agriculture there, particularly of wheat growing. The country has been depending rather on lumbering and kindred industries to the neglect of the farm. The average yield of wheat in New Brunswick seems to be much higher per acre than in Ontario, chiefly because of a more liberal use of manure. As much as fifty bushels of wheat per acre has been reported."

A Sunbury correspondent We do not feel like contradicting this statement, but will say such a thing is very rare in this province, Thirty bushels of wheat to an acre is considered a great wheat yield."

Cook's Cotton Root Compor Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies, Safe, effectual, Ladies and your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Com d. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and mitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, hox, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$8 per box 1 or 2 mailed on receipt of price and two istamps. The Ook Company Windsor 127 Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended responsible Druggists in Canada.

BOSTON LETTER.

New Brunswick Well Represented at the Sportsmen's Exhibition

Second Trial of Bram of the Herbert Fuller for Murder of the Bark's Captain on the High Seas.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, March 12.-If the warm

weather and southerly breezes of the past few days are any indication, an early spring is assured. There is no snow here, although there is plenty of it in Maine and New Hampshire, which when it melts will probably cause big freshets along the river valleys. Another sign of spring is the never failing base ball schedule, which has been issued already, the mag-nates having decided to begin the national season earlier than usual. Great interest is manifested in the second trial of Thomas M. Bram, for-merly mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, on a charge of murdering Captain Charles I. Nash, which opens here Tuesday next. The trial proper will hardly begin before Wednesday. The arrangements are practically comrlete, and the sessions of the court are to be lengthened in order to make as much progress as possible. Some of the Halifax witnesses are already here. The list of witnesses from that city is as follows: Alfred Ellis, Dr. William D. Finn, Robert N. Leahan, William A. Macdonald, Nicholas Power, James A. Ross and John Snow. All of them, however, may not testify. The Fuller is in port, and of course will be thoroughly inspected by the jury as soon as they are chosen. It is stated on good grounds that both sides will present new and important evidence. It is very difficult to give a reliable forecast of the verdict, but it is said Bram's chances are no worse than they were at the first trial, which was uset by the supreme court of the Vinited States. The attorneys for Fram are Thomas Cotter and Asa French, the old counsel, both of whom are able men. A new district attorney, Mr. Jones, will handle the prosecution with the aid of Assistant District Attorney Casey, who helped Sherman Hoar, the former district attorney, at the other trial. Mr. Jones is hardly as able a lawyer as Mr. Hoar, and is not as familiar with the case. Judges Webb and Colt will

again sit. The New England Sportsmen's Exhibition promises to be a success, and big crowds are expected every day next week. The New Brunswick exhibit is attracting a large share of attention, and is sure to be of inestimable advantage to that province. The show will be attended by hundreds of of great and altogether unusual lists who reside in Boston and vicinity, most all of whom have heard of the fame of hunter Philip Sellick of Irishtown. A large number of visitors from the provinces are expected during the two weeks of the exhibition. The St. John Tourists' Association has made arrangements to do business advantageously, and will distribute a big supply of literature. Surveyor General Dunn, L.B. Knight

vate opening tonight. A man who gave his name as William Vineau, or Vinal, of St. John. was found on the Fitchburg railroad track at West Cambridge, Thursday. He had a fractured skull and was otherwise injured, having been hit by a train. He is at the Cambridge hospital, and will likely recover.

and R. E. Armstrong were at the pri-

Harry Atkinson, formerly of Shediac, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany railroad, was knocked from the top of a freight car by an overhead bridge at Cottage Farm, Brighton, Thursday afternoon. He sustained a fractured skull. It was stated at the Massachusetts General Hospital tonight that he is doing well and will recover. Atkinson is a brother of William Atkinson, I. C. R. fireman. The following residents of the lower

provinces were in the city this week: B. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, St. John; James Smith, Miss Smith, Sackville; R. C. Armstrong, St. Andrews; C. Fred Chestnut, F. B. Edgecombe, L. B. Knight, Fredericton; H. H. Bray, Campbellton; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baker, A. I. White, W. A. Macdonald, James A. Ross, A. King, Mrs. Christie, L. Fawcett Warden, Dr. W. D. Finn, Halifox; J. Hickey and Mrs. Hickey, Windsor, N. S.; A. S. Towns-Lend, Parrsboro.

Boston and vicinity are announced as follows: In this city, March 5, mas G. Shanklin, formerly of St John; in this city, March 10, Margaret W. Brown, aged 60 years, formerly of Pictou; in East Boston, March 12, ohn J. Coleman, 38 years old, formerly of Pictou; in East Boston, March Florence M. Buckley, daughter of Patrick D. Buckley, formerly of St. John, aged 15 years; at Ashmont; March 11, Jane Crammond, aged 79 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

The spruce lumber market is steady with general business showing a slight improvement. There is no great stir in the market, as it is too early for many building operations, and dealers do not know just yet how the mills are supplied with logs. If logs are scarce prices will naturally go higher. shingles are quiet and clapboards are

Trade in the fish market is Herring continue steady and in fair demand. A large amount of fresh codfish was received this week, which slightly weakened prices. Canned lobsters continue very firm at \$3 for flats and \$2.85 to 2.90 for uprights. Live lobsters are selling at 18 cents, and 20 cents for boiled.

Miller, Rev, H. E. Dibbles, rector of Oromocto, officiated. The bride, should not away by her father, beloef handware stream away by her father, beloef handware stream and the stream of the same weight dress of cream cashmers, the bodies of which should not stream of the same weight of the same we

## THE SAGAMORE.

Great Summer's Work for the Milicete Tribe.

Transporting Freight by Water to the St. John Market.

Mr. Blair to Get Snowshoes - Why the Reporter Left Some Things Behind Him.

The Milicete reservation was a scene ity. Batteaux and canoes in all stages of completion were scattered about, with members of the tribe busily at work on them, while others were peeling the bark from long and slender poles, or making paddles.

The sagamore occupied a commanding position, overlooking the whole field of operations.

To him, with mingled feelings of doubt and dread, went the reporter.
"My brother," he said, "this has an ominous look. Why these preparations? Has the martial blood of the Milicete been stirred by reading the Yankee papers? Is there to be war? Have the Micmacs purloined a canoe What is the purpose of this great eet that I see in course of construction? Surely no peaceful cause can account for this portentous activity. What does it mean?"

Mr. Paul removed his pipe, gave some directions to a brave who was making rather bad work of the keel of a batteau, and then turned to the

"Mr. Blair," quoth he, "— he's best man for us Injuns ever lived in this country." "You mean the minister of rail-ways?" queried the reporter.

"Ah-hah." "But I don't understand. What has

Mr. Blair to do with all these boats? Are they for Mackenzie and Mann? Is it a Klondyke job you've hooked on-

"It's big job right here," replied the sagamore. "Mr. Blair, he's boss on that I. C. R. railroad. He put up freight rate so high these white people all round here can't send any stuff on that road to market come to me. They say to me, 'Paul, you make some boats-we give you Deaths of former provincialists in St. John.' Soon's that ice goes out you take all our stuff down river to see boats on that Kennebeccasis. Injuns ain't had so heap good summe like next summer since I been little boy. We make money. Mr. Blair he's great man. When he comes down here I got squaws make him best pair snowshoes ever made in this camp." "He'll need them," commented the reporter. "For if ever a man has to make tracks hereabouts it's that same Mr. Blair. And I question if even snowshoes will save his scalp." "He give us great job," said Mr.

"Yes—it looks like a job. But we're getting used to jobs under grit rule." Your remark, sir, lacks the merit of originality " Mr. Paul was at this juncture called to inspect the lines of another bat-teau, and the reporter took his leave.

If he had been a grit contractor he would have taken everything in sight. MANAGER HARRIS'S WORK

Diverting Trade from St. John to Montreal by Excessive Local Freight Rates. The following letter, received by the

Sun yesterday, shows very clearly the effect of the new I. C. R. freight rates on the trade of St. John mere

Wedding of Sterling Alexander to Miss Amanda F. Miller—The Presents.

BLISSVILLE, March 14.—A wedding in which general interest was taken, was celebrated at the Fredericton Junction hall on Wednesday evening, 9th inst. The principals were Sterling Alexander of that place and Miss Amanda F., daughter of J. Heury

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., March 14, 1898.

To the Editor of The Sun:
Sir—Allow me to add one more to the long list of complaints and protests against the now being made on the I. C. R. under the new freight tarift of this Mr. Harris. I received from St. John a few days ago a carload of mixed goods, the freight on which was 20c, per hundred to Kent Junction. The old raise

THE BUSINESS-LIKE SENATE.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The senate has taken a business-like course in postporing its enquiry into the Drummond County deal until the house of commons shows what it is prepared to do in the same direction. It will, however, retain its right to conduct its own investigation should that of the commons be inefficient or partisanly directed. The notice to the government is fair. The ministers and their supporters will be wise to heed it.



LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

ENGLISH

BREAKFAST COCOA Possesses the Following DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING TO THE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC. Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled. IN QUARTER-POUND TINS ONLY. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Limited Homosopathic Chemists, London, Hogland.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D. PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Eye, Ear. Nose and Throat. 163 Germain Street, St. John. HOURS—10 to 12, 2 to 5 Daily. Evenings—Mon., Wed. and Fri., 7.30 to 8.30

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S (e) : : (e) : (e) = : (e) : (e) : (e) THE HADSTRATED LONDON NEWS, et Sept. 28, 1895, says;

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as tikely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say OHLORODYNES. I never travet without it, and its reneral applicability to the review of the control of th i to general applicability to the co-arge number of simple allments for

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyna DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION. — Genuine Chlorodyne.
Every bottle of this well-known remedy
for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOBA, etc.,
bears on the Government Stamp the
name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at is 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MASUFACTURER J. T DAVENPORT

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C. PIES B. M. READ. (M. D., Harvard, 1876.) 175 Tremont St., Hosten. blies. Office hours it A.M. FISTULA