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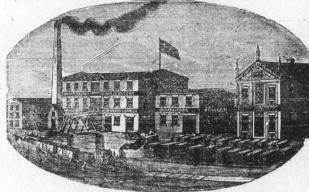
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* MT. * ALLISON * LADIES' CLEGE. Owens Art Institution CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

gins Aug. 30th, 1894 in proved methods.

Owebs Art Institution which with its mag

REV. B. C BORDEN, D. D.

AS THE QUEEN REALLY: IS

NOT A SEMI-BARBARIAN, BUT AN EDU-CATED, REFINED WOMAN.

Ex-Queen Liljuokalani, of Haws ii, is nearly everything that people in this country believe she is not. It has been the habit in America to write of her as an ignorant barberian, and to creamery butter made to England, and picture her in the comic papers as a such assistance given by the Province costume of the South Sea Islanders, necessary to carry on the work until the namely, a fig leaf and a swarthy comauthorities, she speaks a broken and

jagged English, similar to that used by Good Man Friday, after he had the advantage of Robinson Crupart of last month has wrought great instincts; everything indicated that and it is reported that over 2,000,000

she had, but they were well disguised boxes of them were destroyed. This under the appearances of civilization.

Though she is nearly sixty years old, part of the crop. Both the growers and she was never in her life surrounded by barbaric influences The New Eugland missionaries arrived at Honolulu in 1820. They acquired a great influence over the native immediately. The education of the youthful members The education of the youthful members of the royal family was placed in their hands, and before Liftuokalani was panies are reducing the freight rates in born they had acquired a commanding order to give the shippers a chance to

Thus Liliuokolani's earliest associa- boxes has made Florida oranges dear tions were with white people. See this year. tions were with white people. She learned the English language at the same time that she learned the Hawainan, and the one is as natural to her as the other. She was educated by the the other. She was educated by the

of the barbaric habits of her ancestors Her husband, John Dominis, was white man, and an American. She travelled in this country and is we read, and well informed, otherwise. written songs in both English and The Fall Term of the 40th year be Hawaiian, setting them to music her self, and they have acquired a vogue in Hawaii, due to their merit, asid-

> -For success with strawberries, th water supply is all important. Mulch ing in the spring is of great service in retaining moisture. Water is what the fruit grower sells; therefore the profit lies in the most economica! methods of supplying it.

from the personality of their author.

-While every other breed in Canada has had an association formed for the protection of its interests, Jerseys have been hitherto without such. Jersey breeders, however, have now fallen into line, and at a meeting held in Toronto on December 28th it was decided to form an association under the name of 'The Canadian Jersey Breeders' As

-- At the Ontario Creameries Associa tion's annual meeting at Chesley, last month, some suggestions were offered in the line of giving some assistance t our creameries, to enable them to export their butter to Great Britain on weekly shipments of fresh Canadian oman who habitually wears the early and Dominiou Governments as may b quality of our butter has been well-established in the British market.

-The cold weather that extended damage to the orange crop there

The ex-Queen may have had cruel Oranges were frozen solid on the trees growers turn the frozen oranges into wine and vinegar, and thus realize some make all they can. The loss of so man

Some Questions to be Carefully Considered.

A SUCCESSFUL RECORD

Raturn of the Liberal Party Would Mean to This Country-The Question o Revenue - Direct Taxation Inevitable Under the Proposed Liberal Tariff,

There are some of our readers whose partizanship is so strong that they will vote for their party candidate however had for the country the policy he supports; it is fortunate, however, that the najority of our people are not built on uch lines. After all, the fate of the country, though the loose and partizan vote combined has a large influence, is every constituency. The candidates emselves may have their virtues or ir failings; these are common to us. But what the electors should chiefly m mber is to investigate thoroughly he difference in the policies which they apport. For sixteen years Canada has been governed by the Conservative

arty. No doubt sometimes that party as made mistakes in matters of both gislation and administration. It never laimed to be perfect. The fair-minded man, whether of one party or the other, will admit that it has done a great deal ndeed for the development of the country, towards maintaining its high credit broad, and in the way of perfecting its use. Its leaders, while in life, have been abused; almost every crime in the callendar has been attributed to them. But within the space of three short years we have seen three great leaders, vilified and abused in life, pass away vilified and abused in life, pass away amidst universal sorrow and followed the eulogies of opponents as well as friends. After death their true character has been admitted by their opponents and each on of them has been praised as a great friend of his country, and his abilities then accepted at their proper and great value. The same party with a new leader, surrounded by the col-leagues of the old leaders, will soon be appealing to the country for a renewal of confidence. It is following the same policy; a policy which says we ought to consolidate our Dominion; that we ought

to harmonize all races and creeds; that we ought to loss no opportunity of dereloping our resources; that we ought to improve our means of communication with the great markets of the world as illy as possible; that we ought to make a fair arrangement for trade with any people who are willing to deal with us upon fair terms, and that, failing to get fair trade arrangements with other countries, it is our bounden duty to see that our markets are protected for our own people; and that under any and every circumstances the industries of Canada should be encouraged, employment given to our people, and the Can-idian farmer enabled to supply with he necessaries of life, in so far as he

roduces them, the people who manufactive for him what he must purchas: Now, opposed to this old party, with all its years of advantageous legislation for the country upon the lines that we ave just indicated, is the Liberal party of Canada. Once that party was in power for five years. Everyone who is old enough to remember that five years knows that it was five years of Canadian depression and hard times, that it was ive years of a blundering stupidity and incapacity, so far as the leaders of that party were concerned. Since their de-feat of 1878 the Liberal party have been party were co

constantly asking for a renewal of ower . and in order to shours it that ave adopted as their policy almost very fad which has been put for ward in the country for acceptance. Never have they been guided by my fixed principle; their whole effor as been for office and they have cared ot a wit whether they secured it upon ne plea or another. Unrestricted Re iprocity, Continental Free Trade, Tar Reform, Free Trade and half a doze her cri s have been placed before the cople with the hope that they would accept one or other of them and the Liberal party again in office. ople have shown in all these succe ive contests great good sense. They have refused by large majorities to baken away from the sate moorings of w I settled National Policy. One more this same Liberal party are ask-ng for power. Having thrown aside all their old policies they have a new ne. They are at their old trick again attempting to catch a verdict upon cry, And what is their cry? Fr rade as in England or as near on ap proach to it as possible! Now, let ask our leaders what this means? neans, let us say to our leaders, very serious changes in the commercial and adustrial life of the country and before the dependent before it is adopted there are some important questions which should be very careful y considered. To change a tariff pol-icy of a country is a ser ous matter at any time, and it is especially serious when that policy has existed for a num-

ber of years and when great interest have grown up und rit. Now let u or a moment sac something as to the questions which ought to be consider In the first place there is the question We should all like to go long without paying any taxes but there must be a rev mus collected for he support of government and the tax.

Little Dick-Things is very queer it this world.'
Little Dot—'How is they?'
Little Dick—'By the time women gets
old enough to be real nice good-natured
mammes, they in's mammas any more
they is only grandmas.'

'Got even with my wife.' noked the cigars she gave me in the

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the Great South American Kidney Cure. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urmary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by A. Dixon.

Let our readers for a moment glance at the history of the United States. Two or three years ago the Domocratic Party were elected upon a cry of Free Trade. They passed the Wiston Bill, which even in its original state was a thousand miles from Free Trade and in the state in which it passed the Senate was a much higher protective measure than we have in Canada at the present time. But it was a reduction of the Tariff and it interfered to some extent with the prosperity of Americans by its operations and it destroyed, by the fear and uncertainty which it caused, a year of the commercial life of the United States and has plunged them into a depression from which they will be a long while recovering. At the very first opportunity the people rose up by thousands and swept the Democrats from power. East and west joined with north and south to tell them in the most emphatic terms that they wanted no more of that sort of legislation. Let the Canadian people be warned in time and let them stay by the moorings which have proved safe for the past and will prove safe for the future. of the people, whether collected in one way or the ether, are the only means of raising that revenue. We are raising it now by indirect taxation—a taxation which we have shown time and time again bears most heavily upon the people who bears most heavily upon the people who consume luxuries, whose incomes are large and who spend the greater sums large and who spend the greater sums therefore in living. If we are to adopt "A Free Trade, such as it is in England," system, we shall destroy our revenue entirely except in so far as we collect it by duties upon wines and such things as that. That would mean a deficit in some other way of \$18,000,000. But if we were to not even attempt the system that is in vegre in England, but system that is in vogue in England, but have resort to a system such as was in vogue in Mr. Mackenzie's time, we shall not raise within \$10,000,000 of sufficient

to meet the wants of the country. Therefore now in either case a deficit of large size will have to be raised by some means or other. There is only on e way of raising it. That means is direct tax a-tion of some kind or other. This is the first question then for the people to concountry, though the loose and partizany vote combined has a large influence, is decided by the men who think and who udge for themselves as to what is best and safe for Canada. It is to this class of men we wish to appeal. There are wo great parties asking for support, and besee parties will have their candidates the expenditure. The candidates he wery constituency. The candidates he wery constituency. The candidates he is frield as a recommon to us all. But what the electors should chiefly he has hinted at making reduction s amounting to two or three hundred thousand dollars a year, he has admitted at the same time, that he is bound to

carry out the Quebec resolutions which will load down the Treasury, by increas-ing Provincial subsidies to the extent of a million and a half dellars a year. Every man of common sense beside Every man of common sense beside knows that the expenditure of Canada is more likely to increase than decrease, whether a Conservative or a Liberal Government be in power.

Question for the people to consider

is—whether they are prepared for a complete reversal of our trade policy. As has been pointed out time and again the only country adopting Free Trade is England, Every other country de-clines to have anything to do with it, and persists in looking after the protec-tion of its own interests. The situation in Canada is of course entirely different to that in England. English industries have reached the zenith of power, while Canadian industries have only during the past few years began to grow great. There is hardly a country that has not tried Free Trade, and in every case with the single exception of England, with the single exception of England, the people who have adopted it for a time have returned to a defensive tariff sadder and wiser than when they departed from it. We should never have heard of this cry of Free Trade in Canada were it not for the desire of a few played-out politicians to get into power. We think we are justified in asking the people are a presented as a presented in the process of the second of the process of the proce people, as a speaker recently did upon the platform, to accept the warnings of historymather than the vague speculations and promises of political backs and adventurers. This is question No. 2.

tions and promises of political backs and adventurers. This is question No. 2.

Question No. 3 is: Whether we are willing to give up our market without getting any warket in return, for that is what the Liberal party are proposing to do it they get into power. They say they will remove every vestige of protection; and notwithstanding that the markets of other peoples are shut against us they will open up their markets we them. We believe in being generous, but generoity has, like many other things, must have a limit, and beside it is a good as well as an old maxim that charity begins at home. We have tried this too, partially, once before. Between 1574 and 1878 our farmers were driven out of their markets by agricultural produce imported from the United States, absolutely free of duty, while we were not allowed to send auything to the United States without its bearing a tax. During the same period manufacturers were driven from their legitimats markets here by Canada being made a slaughter market for the cheap bankrupt stocks of the manufacturers of the United, States, England and Germany. The result was that in Canada our people were out of employment, their ianilies were in want, they were unable, according to Mr. Blake, to purchase goods, and in cons quence our legitimate may be the same period manufacturers of the great was that in Canada our people were out of employment, their ianilies were in want, they were unable, according to Mr. Blake, to purchase goods, and in cons quence our legitimes. ilies were in want, they were unable, according to Mr. Blake, to purchase goods, and in cons quence our legitimate revenue fell off; and worse than all, finding themselves unable to secure employment in Canadian industries, they were driven to the United States and elsewhere to find employment in the industries of other countries, and to purchase their bread from foreign instead of Canadian farmers. The Constant of the countries of the countries are the constant of the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries. stead of Canadian farmers. The Cou-servative party reversed that; they put on a defensive tariff which established our industries, employed our people and on a defensive tariff which established our industries, employed our people and helped to consume our own produce. They said let us make up our own raw material; let us employ Canadian hands and let those Canadian hands be given strength by the product of Canadian farms. Shall we continue this? The good sense of the country says yes! Nobody is more interested in the maintenance of this policy than the farmers of the country. Where is there a farmer with any sense who will say that the bars should be taken down again and that American pork, American berfand such like products should be allowed to be brought in here to be supplied to the people of our country? We have found in private conversation, that farmers are the strongest protectionists in the country, as indeed they always have been in every other country, and we are satisfied that they will fully and very carefully consider the question, whether they are prepared to see the Liberal party sacrifice our farmers markets and get nothing in return.

These are some questions which our electors should carefully consider the question before the people when the contest comes on. Cries of extravagance, cries of corruption, cries of inismanagement will of course be harded at the

tion before the people when the contest comes on. Cries of extravagance, cries of corruption, cries of mismans ment will of course be hurled at the men who are at present controlling affairs. These are only catch cries. The Liberal party have said what they would do if they got into power upon the Tariff issue. They have time and time again repeated that they would destroy every vestage of protection and this is the issue on which, the country will have to decide.

Tom-'What sort of a fellow is Will Tom— transformer than Norria?"
Kitty—'You know his brother Jack?'
Tom—'No; never met him.'
Kitty—'Oh, well! Will is just as different from him as you can possibly im-

Mrs. Pelt-Did she eatch a nobleman? Mrs. Hyde—Oh, no. – Mrs, Pelt—Ah, one of the landed gen-

Mrs. Hyde—I presume so. At least be was after she 'landed' him. RHECMATISM CURED IN A DAY RHECMATISM GURRE IN A DAY—South
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immediately disappears. The first dose
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Dixon.

THE FARMERS OF CANADA.

lated in Their Interests-The Duty

How the Conservative Party Has Legis lated in Their Interesis—The Daiy on Beef, Pork, Etc.

Whether the Conservative party are friendly to the farmers of Canada can easily be seen by glancing at some points in their record. Let us take for instance their conduct with regard to the duty upon beef, pork and so forti. They found that in 1888-9 the prices of beef, pork, lard, hams, etc., were so low in the United States that it paid the producer of these articles there, to pay the duty which the Canadian Government had placed upon them, and bring them over here and self them to the Canadian people. In consequence of this, in the year which we have mentioned there were imported \$1,181,740 pounds of these products, and in 1889-9) that had increased two million pounds more. During the session of 1889 the Conservative Administration change to the farmer was an increase in the duties upon the products which we hav above antioned. It may be roughly said that the duties were almost doubled; and it should not be forgotten to against this change the Libera party protested most strongly, even price in the farmer was an increase in the duties upon the products which we hav above annitioned. It may be roughly said that the duties were almost doubled; and it should not be forgotten to against this change the Libera party protested most strongly, even price in the form of the people of Qu be c, wno were looking well, and Mme. Dufference the color of the people of Qu be c, wno of a line draper in the Qualaux Moules, a promising young backler of twenty-eight, blonde and hearty, but as gentle and timid as a lemb.

Employed in his father's shop, for Papa Lecarpentier did not believe-any more than was necessary in throwing his money in the guiter, Leonce could only indulge rarely his passion for the protested most strongly, even price in the full of the product of the pro

commons. Mr. Laurier afterward. A should not be orgotten-too. Pande it is business to endeavor to excite some of the people of Qu bee, who were not agricultural, aga not the Government for attempting to assist the farm its of Mannoba and Ontarao. The Lauriermen, of course, in the eastern section of the Province and in other parts of the Domnion, objected to the change. They had been using American in any which they were purchasing at two prices and they, of course, quite rightly from their standpoint objected to being compelled to purchase from the Canadan farmer at higher prices. How vir, the legislation was carried and its wis dom is plainly shown in the effects which followed. The very first year after the tariff was changed the importance of thirty-three million pounds had a lent to seventeen million pounds to the ame products, and in 1892-3 had comedown to six million pounds, which was only about four million pounds. In other words, the effect of the legislation of 1889 has been to protect the farmers market from these meat products to the extent of giving them a market each year for about twenty-nine million pounds from the difference in the conduct of the two parties. The Conservative party were anxious that our farmers should have our markets; the Liberal party were anxious that our farmers should have our markets; the Liberal party were anxious that our farmers should have our markets; the Liberal party were anxious that our farmers should have believes that upon that question, the Liberal party were right? When the contest comes on remember that a votor of a Liberal candidate is a voce sidelence of the conduct of Sir Ri hard Cartwright and Mr. Lauraer upon the meat product question.

neat product question THE PATRONS AND RAILWAYS.

The Patrons of Industry in Ontario are demanding that the Government shall cease granting aid to railways. This seems rather remarkable since the main plank in the policy of the Patrons of Industry in Manitoba is that Government aid to a very large amount shall be given at once to the Hudson Bay Railway in the interest of the farmers of that portion of the Dominion. It cannot be said that the Patron lodges of the Northwest are separate and distinct and have no connection with the Patron lodges of Ontario, since only the other day a Supreme Patron lodge was formed for the whole Dominion There is, therefore, this very farmy spectacle lodges of Ontario, since only the other day a Supreme Patron lodge was formed for the whole Dominion There is, therefore, this very funny spectacle presented: the Patrons of the west threaten to defeat the Government for not doing what the Patrons of the east threaten to defeat the Government for doing. There can be no doubt that the Patrons of the west have more sense, from a farmer's standpoint, than have the Patrons of the east. The large sums spent in railway aid in every province of the Dominion have done more to assist the farmers than any other class. The great problem of the present day, so far as agriculture is concerned, is, how to reach the markers of the world as cheaply as possible. The Canadian Government have end avored to solve this for the farmers of Canada by two methods. First, hy adding railways and thus bringing competition into the interior parts of the country, and second, by deepening the canals, which are the great competitor with the great railway lines to the seaboard. Instead of condemning the Government for be using railways, overy farmer who considers his intrests sensibly should be grat-ful for the railway development policy of the Conservative party. The fact of the matter is, that in the last twenty years, freight rates have been reduced to one-third what they were by reason of the competition caused by increase of railway milesge, and construction of crailway milesge, and construction of crailway milesge, and construction of crailway milesge, and construction of railway milesge, to the English market, the bet ter price the Canadian buyer will be able to get for the farm products, and we cannot understand how any lot of farmers will be and themselves to get for the farm products, and we cannot understand how any lot of farmers to the lowest possible point.

Teacher-'Now, Charlie, tell us what Charlie-'Dudes wear 'em in

Mrs. Brown-I never saw more per-ect acting than Miss Smith's at that a mateur performance.

Brown—She wasn't in the cast, was Mrs. Brown - No; she sat in a front seat and looked as thought she er joyed

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MIN UTES—Dr Agnew's Cure for the Hear ves perfect relief in all cases of Organic ir Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 min ptes, and speedily effects a cure. It is neer less remedy for Pulpitation, Shor iess of Breath, Smothering Spells. Pai a Left Side and all symptoms of a Dis-eased Heart. One dose convinces, Sold by A. Dixon.

HUNTING A LEGACY.

The 17th of June, 188-, was an impor-

The 17th of June, 188-, was an important day for Henriette Bardonnel, milliner, at Rouen.

She was sented at about ten in the morning in front of her window, which faced on the Rue des Charrettes, busy shaping and trimming a superb bonnet, when Mine. Dufreenes, her employer, opened the door suddenly and, flourishing a name, burst int the room. ng a paper, burst into the room

"Henriette! Henriette! Haven't you read it? Don't you know?" shouted she, out of breath. "Look see!"
And she thrust the paper—the Petit Rouennaie—under her eyeg, pointing out a notice on the fourth page as follows.

nel, daughter of Pierre Auguste Bardon nel, late piano tuner Rue de Grand Pont, at Rouen, is requested to send her ad-dress to M. Thiebault, lawyer, 53 Place

dview. Marche, Havre property.

"You must write the lawyer at once,
my dear—at once."

"Yes, I am going to, of course
Mme. Dufresnes, right off," said Hen-

and that was all.

Restrained, however, by paternal and business exigencies, Leonce had to let Henrietta take the journey alone from Rouen to Havre.

The lawyer's office was in the second

storey of an old dilapidated structure at the end of a courtyard. M. Thiebault, a thin little man, with bent figure, sharp eyes under his large copper-rimmed spectacles and a black velvet cap on his head, motioned to the

young girl to take a seat on his left op-posite the window. "Mile. Bardonnel, I suppose?" "Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."
"You have taken care to bring your certificate of birth, as 1 suggested?"
"Here it is, sir."
The lawyer unfolded the paper and

carefully read the statement.

"Pierre Auguste Bardonnel—so far so good. Correct! Your father left France about 1866, did he not, miss?" "Yes, sir. I was then five years old.

We were going to meet him in New York. My mother has often told me the story. He wrote us three or four times, as nearly as I can remember. But we never received any further news from him—never. My mother has been dead six years, and I have no living relation except a cousin at Elbeuf.'

"Your father, miss, died on January 22, 1879, in South America, leaving a fortune valued at one hundred and twenty thousand piasters, or six hundred thousand francs, of which you are the sole heir. To enter into the posses-sion of the whole of this fortune it will be necessary for you to go there in person in order that you may see my colleague, M. Quastella, who is the execu-

"Go way down there. But, monsieur,

We shall advance the necessary amount. Have no fear on the "And when must I start?"

"Let us see—the Eurydice—the Meuse -Friday, Saturday. Ah, here it is-the next Monday. That's rather soon. You have just time to get back to Rouen and make your preparations. I shall expect you, then, mademoiselle, on Monday next without fail."

Twenty-five days after Henrietta Bar dennel, fortified with M. Thiebault's instructions and suggestions, and with the address of M. Guastella. Anibal Guastella, abogado, 182 Boliver street, in her pocket, landed at Buenos Ayres, and repaired, with her trunk, to the hotel, so favorably named De la Bonne

Sonpe.
Within an hour after Henriette's arrival, and before she had finished her dinner, all her neighbors at the table as well as the proprietor and three servants, who spoke French, were already in-formed of the motive and the object of

One of her neighbors, the one on the right, was an elegant and seductive Spanish gentleman of thirty years, who murdered French dreadfully. He answered to the name of Manoel Alvare and lived at Montevideo, where he was in the cattle business.

Like a gallant hidalgo, he offered to

aid Henriette in her search, if she nee led him-in short, he was at the service of The following morning early, Henri

No Gaustella was at the number mer

tioned, not even an abogado in the milding. Nor was he in any of the neighbor At No 125 was a business agent named

Carlos Figueras. They sought him, but el Senor Figueras knew no advocate Guastella. He was sure, even, that ther was nobody of that name in the whole

Guastella, 38 San Martino street. You might go and see him."
Quickly they departed from this Guastella. He assured them he knew nothing

of what they asked him; had never be written to by M. Thiebault at Havre, of dilemma poor Henriette found herseit!

For two days, escorted by her interpreter, she scoured the whole town, visited all the abogados, lawyers, notaries, courtiers, business agents. But no Anibal Guastella, no Bardonnel pro-

Anibal Guastella, no Bardonnel property—nothing.

M. Manoel Alvarez undertook to introduce her to the French consul.

"I regret exceedingly, mademoiselle." replied this fungitionary to Heuriette, "to dispel such an agreeable illusion, but if there had been here an unchained French property I should have been the first to know it, and there is none. You have been made the victim of a hoax."

Henriette. when she returned to the

exploring her memory to find some one who had a personal interest in expanating her and in getting rid of She started bou

one who had a personal interest in expanating her and in getting rid of her.

And she found some one without great difficulty. It was Leonce's father, the old scamp of a papa, Lecarpenter. Not a doubt of it.

On her account Leonce had let slip several good matches, a Mile. Coutois, of Lisieux, among others. Now they were scheming to make him marry Mile. Hennequin, daughter of a merchant of the Rue St. Sever.

"For how many sous did he buy the complicity of that Havre lawyer? But wait, just wait, old wretch! There are judges in France. They give damages there. He laughs best who laughs last"

John (nefully)—Oh, don't mention it! She started house cleaning, get us in a row with the neighbors, made our girl leave, and had the wife and me so we hand; speak for a week.

Sisterial-law Why, that's strange; she told me she had such a pleasant time and had enjoyed her visit so much.

Jack "What's an iridescent dream?"
Tom It's an op-lescent plantasy.'
Jack "And what's that?"
Tom It's a what my landlady mostly sits for hoarding me.'

THE MONATCH HIGH GRADE

And boiling with indignation and rage Henriette went back to the con-sulate, and though without funds asked to be sent back home.

CONTRACTOR OF THE SAME OF THE

the pastry does not exectly

ising for shortening. Lare is indigestible you know. But

Cakes, pies, rolls, and bread palatable and perfectly digestible, order the new shortening,"COTTOLENE," for your

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you like your mother's visit?

John (ruefully)- Oh, don't mention it!



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In Bed 5 Months-Had Given Up All Hope of Getting Well-A Remedy Found at Last to which "I Owe My Life."



Science has fully established the turn thoroughly oils, as it were, the fact that all the nervous energy of our bodies is generated by nerve centres abling it to perform perfectly its dif-

When the supply of nerve force has been diminished either by excessive physical or mental labours, or owing to a derangement of the nerve centres, we are first conscious of a languor or tired and worn-out feeling, then of a mild a derangement of the nerve centres, we are first conscious of a languor or tired and worn-out feeling, then of a mild form of nervousness, headache, or stonich trouble, which is perhaps sucbecome convinced that they are true to the letter. Such a course may save ceeded by nervous prostration, chronic indigestion, and dyspepsis, and a gen-eral sinking of the whole system. In you months, perhaps years, of suffer this day of hurry, fret and worry, there are very few who enjoy perfect health; nearly everyone has some trouble, an ache, or pain, a weakness, a nerve

ing and anxiety.

The words that follow are strong, but they emanate from the heart, and speak the sentiments of thousands of women in the United States and Canwith the ada who know, through experience, of the healing virtues of the South disease, or sick headache; all of which are brought on by a lack of nervous energy to enable the different organs of prominent and much respected lady

prominent and much respected lady, writes as follows: the body to perform their respective South American Nervine Tonic, the

trouble, something wrong stomach and bowels, poor blo

"I owe my life to the great South American Nervine Tonic. I have been in bed for five months with a marvellous nerve food and health giver, is a satisfying success, a wondrous boon to tired, sick, and overworked men is a satisfying success, a wondrous boon to tired, sick, and overworked men and women, who have suffered years of discouragement and tried all manner of remedies without become the second with indigestion and nervous prostration. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried and women, who have suffered years of discouragement and tried all manner of remedies without benefit. It is a modern, a scientific remedy, and in its wake follows abounding health.

It is unlike all other remedies in that it is not designed to act on the different organs affected, but by its direct action on the nerve centres, which are nature's little batteries, it causes an increased supply of nervous energy to be generated, which in its

Sold by Amasa Di xon Sackville N B