the munici unnecessary

was report. n.--Adjourned, ic works have department of ablic works, viz. the following in the count of the resioner of public 22. The Pet in bridge 12. bridge, in t

tmorland, an

page 23; and page 23; and in the county erred to in said ge 23. charge that the son, now attor-r of the execu-me of the con-ne above named f the province the executive properly to ex uctures of

plying material aid Hon. Henry of the province interest were grossl of groat neglect I further allege he part of the thousands e province that the prices

ks to frier

er governments in every re-nanship to the ires erected in reading of this the county of e in the house charges against e, and formerl

such steel sur

committee o e members, city and town ince to assess th Africa oneys for to law furthe providing

poor. By I SCHOOL notice of the Mr. Labillois, expedient that otia and Prince to prepare or in council

Saturday. the claim enabling the

nment of such

point to be

ID SOCIETY bill winding unit did Society and bill had been nmittee, of the society f the sufferers ed the bill.

tehead, Scovil,

White, Dunn, Burchill, Todd,

izing the society to make the grant to the indiantown fire sufferers, "provided the indiantown shall be of the opinion that such ild may be granted, after making necessary invision for the relief of present beneficiaries under the fund in the hands of the

lety."
le

me the bill relating to the Moncton Street he bill relating to the Moncton Street way, Hent and Power Cc. The bill furamending the act amending the law the better prevention of conflagrations he city of St. John. The bill authorizboard of school trustess of district No. arish of Saumarez, Gloucester Co., to de debentures for the erection of new conflagrations.

of buildings.

bill amending the law to aid in the ion and maintenance of a bridge over st. John River at Hartland, was agreed

REDERICTON, March 8.—Bills introduced today: By Hon. Mr. edie, in addition to Public Health 1898; by Mr. Fish, in relation to town of Newcastle; by Mr. Lawamending the Woodman's Lien also by Mr. Lawson, to vest titles rust estates and mortgaged lands eceased persons in their personal sentatives; by Mr. Todd, further nding the laws amending and conidating act incorporating St. Stehen; by Dr. Pugsley, incorporating he Maritime Pulp and Paper Co., inprorating the N. B. Cold Storage Co., nd incorporating the Lancaster Pulp

on Mr. Emmerson committed the authorizing a revision and consolion of the statutes of the province. said the amount was fixed at \$20. which sum he hoped would be suffor the purpose. It was prod to have the revised statutes ted in three volumes. There would ittle expenditure on account of the the present year, and it was proon concluded in two years.

Hazen pointed out that there many things more necessary in ublic interest than this proposed v revision, and earnestly prod that sec. 3, permitting a memof the legislature to act on the mission, was a direct and unpreated blow at the independence of parliament.

en. Mr. Emmerson charged Mr. m with trying to make political tal against the government. He tted that sec. 3 was framed with ve to securing the service of Hon. White on the commission.

Laforest defended Mr. Hazen's ves, and supported his position to pass sec. 3 was practically reing the independence of parliant act. Competent men could be ined outside of the legislature. Lawson saw the need of a reon, but was opposed to sec. 3 on

on. Mr. Tweedle claimed that sec. I not contravene the independence varliament act.

he principle of the bill was adopted a strict party vote, and the bill was en considered section by section. It further discussed by Porter, uchill, Hazen, Emmerson, Pugsley and Shaw. The third section was lopted on the following division:

eas-Emmerson, Tweedie, Dunn, illois, Farris, McKeown. Whitead. Scovil, Osman, Flish, Robinson, Brien (Charlotte), Porter, Barnes, Leod, Gibson, Campbell, Carpenter, ley, Carvell, Todd, Young, Rus-Purdy, McCain, Burns, Gagnon, Poirier-29.

s-Burchill, Hazen, Shaw, Law-Melanson, Glasier, Laforest, mng-6. bill was then agreed to.

following bills were agreed to amittee of the whole house: relating to coroners, with amendbill vesting Madras school rty in the Diocesan synod, with amendments; bill enabling

inal city and town councils to for grants in aid of members of dian forces sent to South Africa; corporating St. John Home for ables, with amendments; bill reto Provincial Lunatic asylum till to authorize Charlotte cipality to exempt J. Sutton is property from taxation, with dments.

Melanson gave notice of inquiry what arrengements, if any, had nade for a French translation of bates, with names and terms;

EDERICTON, N. B., March 9 .bill authorizing Victoria municito exempt creameries, cheese utter factories, and roller prowheat mills from taxation, was to with amendments.

Mr. Emmerson recommitted the r's bill, and an amendment was providing that witnesses be alfees of 50 cents a day and five mileage to railway employees ing an inquest, made necessary 189 of railway accidents, will only llowed necessary expenses. The

was agreed to as amended. n. Mr. Dunn submitted the crown department report for last year. Temming gave notice of inquiry : did the department call for tenfor the work of riprapping the of the Woodstock bridge? way was the call for tenders aded, and for how long? How tenders were received, and what

the amount of each tender? Mott gave notice of inquiry the government concluded to fer or lease to the Dominion of da the rights of this province reting the control and management he fisheries, and is it their intento submit a bill for that purpose

g the present session? or. Pugsley gave notice of inquiry the attention of the chief commiser of public works been called to t read in the village of Rothesay, 38 Co., and the necessity for reng the same by a new bridge in near future? If so, is it the inion of the chief commissioner, in of the great amount of travel said bridge to construct a permabridge with stone abutments and el superstructure ?

r. Pugsley gave notice of inquiry : the government's intention to nt aid for an exhibition next year Suspex ?

Campbell gave notice of inquiry: the government's intention to ant aki to York Agricultural Society, 34, for the purpose of holding an xhibition in Fredericton during the

incorporating the St. John police re-lief association, which was agreed to. Mr. Laforest gave notice of inquiry: What amount of money has been ex-pended up to date for the building and maintaining of the Boucher road in Madawaska Co., including the bridge over the Iroquois River, and to whom were said amounts paid or are pay-

Mr. Laforest gave notice of inquiry What is the present amount due by Madawaska Co. for over-drawal of by-road moneys? What amount was authorized to be expended in county on by-roads during the fast What are the names of the persons who were authorized to expend said moneys? And what amount was each of said persons authorized to

Mr. Melanson gave notice of inquiry: For what purpose was the sum of \$20.43 paid T. McAvity & Sons on account of by-roads in Westmorland Co. last year, as appears in auditor general's report of last year? In what way is the interest, \$46.69, charged against the by-road account of Westmorland for last year, as appears in auditor general's report, calcule and upon what sum of money was such interest paid and by what authority?

Mr. Laforest gave notice of inquiry for Tuesday next: What was the cost of the investigation held into the conduct of Samuel J. Raymond, and to whom were said costs paid, or if not paid, to whom were they payable and what amounts are payable to each person entitled to same?

Mr. Robinson gave notice of inquiry for Wednesday next: Is it the intention of the public works department to repair and reconstruct the road between Moncton and the hospital in the parish of Moncton during the coming summer and to use the lately acquired road plant or machinery in such work?

Mr. Hazen gave notice of inquiry for Monday next: In what health districts in the province is compulsory vaccination in force? What steps have been taken to enforce compulsory vaccination, and how many medical men are engaged in the work of free vaccination in the several health districts? What proportion of the people in the districts have been vaccinated? What assistance is the government or the provincial board of health rendering the local boards?

When the bill providing for the revision and consolidation of the statutes came up for the third reading Mr. Hazen said that he desired to make a few remarks. It would be remembered when this bill was in committee he had ventured to point out that the sum of \$20,000, as provided by the bill. was a large expenditure, and because of his course had received quite a lecture at the hands of the leader of the government. The position taken by himself (Hazen) yesterday was exactly the position taken by the leader of the government, the present minister of railways and canals, the Hon. Mr. ing taken authority a year or two prea to that data to

Blair, in 1896. The government havrevised and consolidated, the leader of the opposition in 1896, Dr. Stockton. asked what action had been taken with respect to the revision of the statutes. Hon. Mr. Blair said, in reply, (as would be seen by reference to the official debates of that year): "No action had been taken by the

government under the resolution of 1894 in regard to the revision of the Consolidated Statutes. That resolution has been passed in order to place the government in a position, if satisfactory arrangements could be made, to proceed with such revision and consclidation. The government had not positively engaged at that time to proceed with the work. Since theh they had investigated the matter and concluded that it would scarcely be prudent to assume the cost which the consolidation would involve. The consolidation of 1877 had cost nearly \$20.-000. The government had, however, decided upon a mode of procedure which would involve little expense beyond the item of printing. They had concluded to revise the various chapters

from time to time." That policy was exactly in line with the position he (Hazen) had taken yesterday. Some of the acts have been revised and consolidated from year to year since Mr. Blair made his remarks in 1896. Among them were the supreme court act, the county court act, the probate court act and the municipalities act, and this year we have the school act. Notwithstanding that counsel had been retained and had done work in connection with the consolidation during the past several years, it was now proposed to extend the very large sum of \$20,000 in the work of revision and consolidation. The present leader of the government had not found it necessary to dissent from the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Bleir in 1896 with re-

spect to this matter. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said if one were to judge by the manner and observations of the leader of the opposition, the hon, gentleman seemed hurt because of his (Emmerson's) reference yesterday to the pessimistic view of the leader of the opposition. He (Emmerson) was entirely in accord with the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Blair with respect to this matter in 1896, but four years have elapsed since then, and the necessity has become greater for a complete revision and consolidation of the statutes. The work that has been done during the past few years will to that extent lessen the labors of the committee appointed to perform the whole work. If it had not been for that work, performed since 1896, it would have been almost impossible to have had anything like a proper idea of the laws condition of the bridge on the of the province. The total cost of the work of consolidation, he hoped, would not exceed the \$20,000, and the government would take pride in keeping the amount if possible within that figure. If the work of a complete revision and consolidation of the statutes had been delayed because of the state of the finances of the country that was

no reason why there should be any further delay. Mr. Osman spoke at some length and created much laughter by giving his experiences as a justice of the peace in the county of Albert for the last several years. He believed that a complete revision of the statutes was a necessity in the public inter-

The bill was then read a third time.

crown lands of the province. By Mr. McKeown, to authorize the city of St. John to enter upon and take for public purposes any private properties that may be needed for public purposes; also by Hon. Mr. McKeown, authorizing and confirming agreement between the city of St. John and the Imperial Dry Dock Co. of St. John, N. B.: also by Hon. Mr. McKeown, relating to the building of an abattoir in the citiy of St. John. By Mr. Carvell, incorporating the Carleton and Miramichi Rail-

Children Cry for CASTORIA

Adjourned.

IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 13.—In the house of commons today, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, asked A. J. Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, whether, in view of the numerous recent disturbances connected with peaceable meetings called to discuss South Africa affairs or directed against the persons or property or individuals because of their war opinions, the government would continue an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and as to what steps would be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future.

Mr. Balfour replied that he would consult with the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley and answer on Thursday.

Henry Labouchere, advanced liberal, protested against Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. It was, he said, not only a crime, but a blunder. The terms of peace proposed were an iniquity and a discrease to direct Britain. Turkey

said, not only a crime, but a blunder. The terms of peace proposed were an iniquity and a disgrace to Great Britain. Turkey, he declared, might just as well have insisted upon blotting out Greece as an independent country. Greece insuited Turkey and compelled her to go to war.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, conservative, remarked that the last telegram from Presidents Kruger and Steyl, was even more insulting than the one which began the war. The chancellor of the exchequer. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the war loan had been over-subscribed ten times, the applications numbering 18,000. times, the applications numbering 18,000.

The house at a late hour adopted the votes of money and men embraced in the army proposals of Mr. Wyndham.

At a congregational meeting held in St. John's Presbyterian church. Chatham, on Friday last, it was decided to build a new church. A most suitable site has already been purchased. The present church is about seventy years old. Rev. J. M. McLean is the beloved pastor of St. John's. Work is to be begun at once on the new church.



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BOYD'S SWELL "FLYER" tubing, flush joints, Springfield one-piece cranks, high grade in every detail. Fitted with Victor tires, \$35.00; with Morgan & Wright tires, \$37.50; with Dunlop tires, \$40.00. Men's, 22 and 24 inch; Ladies', 20 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon Any gear.

and 22 inch frames. Black and maroou Any gear.

10 INTRODUCE these Bicycles, we will ship a sample, collect on delivery with privilege of examination, on receipt of \$1.00. The \$1.00 is as a guarantee of Express charges and is deducted from the bill; you pay the Express Agent the balance due us.

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the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. Cures without a blemish as if does not blister. Price \$1; six for \$5. As; liniment for family use it has no equal. As your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVINGURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

THE TRUE RING.

Salisbury's Reply to the Appeal of Kruger and Steyn.

Britain's Prime Minister Says the Empire Cannot Entertain Any Peace Proposition

Which Has for Its Basis the Independence of the Two South African Republics.

Text of the Canting and Untruthful Missive Signed by the Two Boer Presidents, and Lord Salisbury's Pointed Answer.

LONDON, March 13 .- A parliamentmay paper, containing the telegrams sent to the British government by the presidents of the South African Republic and the Crange Free State, and Great Britain's reply thereto, was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegram sent by the two presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury, as follows:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, March 5 .- The blood and the tears of thousands who have suffered by this war, and the prespect of all moral and economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately, and as in the sight of the Triune God, for what ere they fighting, and whether the sim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation. With this object, and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa, and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African Republic, and is only continued in order to secure and mountain the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign instates, and assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property. On these conditions, but on these conditions alone, are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, while, if Her Majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the republies, there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming pre-eminence of the British Empire, we are confident that God, who lighted the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and of our fathers, will not forsake us, and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants. We hesitated to make this decigration earlier to your excellency, as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side, and as long as cur forces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British reaple. But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be essured by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops, and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that difficulty is over, and we can no larger hesitate to clearly inform your government and people, in the sight of the whole civlized world, why we are fighting and

on what conditions we are roady to restore peace." THE REPLY.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Presidents of the South African Republic and Orange Free State:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, March 11.-I have the honor to acknowledge your honors' telegram, dated March 5th. from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that her majesty's government shall recognize the 'incontestible independence' of the South African Republic and Free State, 'as sovereign international states,' and to offer on those terms to

bring the war to a conclusion. "In the beginning of October last peace existed between her majesty and the two republics, under conventions which then were in existence. A discussion had been proceeding for some months between her majesty's government and the South African Republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering. In the course of those negotiations the South African Republic had, to the knowledge of her majesty's government, made considerable armaments and the latter had, consequently taken steps to provide corresponding ments of the British garrison

at Cape Town and in Natal. "No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions had up to that point taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African Republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon her majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion took a similar step. Her matesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun, with great destruction of property and life, and

the republics claimed to treat the in-habitants of extensive portions of her majesty's dominions as if these dom-inions had been annexed to one or the other of them. In anticipation of these operations, the South African Republic had been accumulating for many years past, military stores on an enormous scale, which, by the character could only have been intended for use against Great Britain.

"Your honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it neces sary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the empire a costly war and the loss of

penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two republics. In view of the use to which the two republics have put the position which was given them, and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on her majesty's dominions, her majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the inde-pendence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State."

LONDON, March 14 .- "As a declaration of the British policy," says the Standard, a ministerial organ, "Lord Salisbury's reply to the presidents reflects with absolute fidelity the general opinion of Great Britain and the

This or its equivalent is the verdict of the whole London press, and there is, besides, considerable indignation at what is regarded as the wilful misrepresentation of the facts of the war by Presidents Kruger and Steyn. The Standard says it is hard to treat with any seriousness an appeal which ignores the palpable realities of the situation, as neither of the presidents is supposed to be deficient in intelligence, the only explanation possible is that they are less concerned to per made the British government than to dipply some sort of specious material for the propaganda conducted in their behalf in neutral states, but the apneal so far as it is meant for diplo matic use abroad, is a sheer waste of labor. No responsible statesman can pretend that there is in the presidents' telegram the stightest basis for negotilation, or that it could be regarded as a preliminary to overtures of peace, but apart altogether from the merits of the British position, it is perfectly understood that the affair is entirely between the British and their local adversaries. For intervention or medilation by any outside state, there is no room. Great Britain declines and shall maintain her refusal to recognize the title of any neutral power to exercise influence regarding the future settlement of the South African dis pute. Knowing the British views diplomatists in both homispheres will

respect them. presidents' proposals were manufactured for consumption abroad, and says that as such they deserve every commendation. They have put the case in such a marger that to all not conversant with history they would appear as righteous supplicants rather than as unprincipled aggreecers. After Lord Salisbury's outspoken reply it could hardly be considered less than an insult for any power to offer to intervene in behalf of a nation which has endeavored to raise the sympathy of Europe by the suppression of the true and the publication of the false. The Chrcnicle, a redical organ, says that the presidents' worst enemies could not have anticipated the full extent of their demands as the audacity of the language in which they are framed. It adds: "Even Mr. Courtney, we imagine, must be staggered by Lord Salisbury's answer, which could not have been better in matter or manner. When President McKinley reads the correspondence between our government and the republics he will feel thankful that he did not compromise himself with a cause that is new resolved into the arrogant obstinacy of President Kruger's."

The Daily News, liberal, says: "The war may have convinced President Kruger that the British are not cowards after all, but apparently, if his proposals are serious, it has left him with the impression that we are fccls. Inability to realize the plain facts of the situation is conspicuous in the wording of the whole argument in the despatch. It was President Kruger's rejection of the British propossis of Sept. 8th that caused the blood and the tears of thousands. Unhappily, there is little sign in the despatch of any real desire for peace. If it is a bid for foreign intervention, we do not believe for a moment that it

will be successful." The Telegraph says: "Such a preposterous despatch takes one's breath away, yet Lord Salisbury, with that infinite patience and forbearance which characterized our attitude towards the republics, has felt constrained to make a formal reply. It is a stern reply, no doubt, but it the only possible response to the insolent demands of the two men who led the republics to their distraction. No prime minister could make any other answer without at once forfeiting his

position." There are no fresh developments in Martal. Gen. White, the defender of Ladysmith, is apparently seriously ill. He has left Durban, where he arrived a few days ago, to take a cruise on the transport Mohawk before going to East London, from which place he may possibly sail for home.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consump-Catarrh is a kindred allment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sant by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 920 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

G. T. Bishop of Auburn, N. S. shipped cranberries in seven quart boxes to England last year, and realized \$6 per bbl, above expenses.

ST. JOHN WAS THERE.

The Daily Leader of Lexington, Kentucky, devotes a column of its issue of March 6 to a report of the hearty manner in which the British students of Kentucky University celebrated the relief of Ladysmith. There were present at the banquet A. T. Campbell, Cecil Armstrong, B. W. Huntsman and John Cumming, repreenting Australia; Wm. Black and R. of St. John, N. B., representing Caneda; H. G. C. Stoney of Ireland and Andw. Weldrum and H. D. C. Maciachlan representing Scotland. There were trusts and speeches, the health of the Queen, Lord Roberts, Gens. Buller, onald and French, "Gen. White and the besieged," the colonials, etc., being right royally honored. My Old Kentucky Home and Auld Lang Syne brought the happy proceedings to a

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And Consumption Begins with a Cold that Could Be Cured by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

That one in every seven persons dies of consumption is proven by government statistics, and when it is remembered that it is usually the young man and young woman who succumb to the effects of this terribly fatal disease, the ravages of consumption

are more fully realized. Consumption always begins with a neglected cold, and how dreadful must be the misery of every mother whose dear ones fall prey to this monster as a result of mother's neglect to cure the cold.

It is rarely that consumption is ever cured, but it can always be prevented by a timely use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the most popular and farfamed remedy for throat and lung diseases. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is composed of the best ingredients ever used for coughs and colds. It is pleas-ant to take, prompt in its action, and a positive cure for croup, bronchitia, wincop-ing cough, sore throat, hoarseness, asthma and coughs and colds of every description. 25c. a large bottle at all dealers, or Ed-manson. Bates & Co., Toronto. Paterson were burlesquing this burlesque. There was some ground for the charge, for even their own supporters were indulging in quiet laugh-

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

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