

Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible sores broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw no prospect of help. Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and now a well woman. I weigh 125 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians looking at my condition as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

THE SPORTING WORLD.**THE WHEEL.**

The pocket bicycle is not yet a reality, presumably it never will be, but a new safety is shown in France which, it is alleged, can be put into a valise.

BASEBALL.

The remains of the late Michael Jones were laid to rest in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Hamilton, on Tuesday afternoon, a large crowd of old-time baseball admirers being among those who paid their tribute of respect to the deceased pitcher. The pall-bearers were the following members of the Athletic Baseball Club: Geo. J. Smith, Ralph Ripley, J. Lavie, A. K. Barlow, W. Meiler, D. Wark.

ATHLETICS.

JACKSON VS. CORBETT.
Parson Davies, Peter Jackson's manager, prints a card in the papers in which he takes the ground that Corbett does not want to fight his man, and is in fact running away to England. Davies says Jackson is ready and anxious to fight at any time and place Corbett may name.

CHALLENGE TO DIXON.
NEW YORK, March 28.—The Kentucky Rosebud, Walter Edgerton, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city from Boston to-day. He has issued a challenge to fight George Dixon at 118 pounds for \$2,500 or \$5,000, the Police Gazette belt and the featherweight championship of America.

CURLING.
PETROLEA VS. SARNIA.
PETROLEA, March 28.—Four rinks of curlers left here yesterday to play four rinks of Sarnia's best players. Petrolea won by one shot.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

The Government of Brazil is threatening to pass a prohibitive tariff against Portuguese goods.

The New York Iron Age says the feeling in the iron trade throughout the country is a slight shade better.

John Eli Wade, a farmer of Clark county, Kentucky, has christened a girl baby born at his house last week Madeline Pollard.

Portugal has refused the demand of President Peixoto to surrender the Brazil insurgents who took refuge on Portuguese vessels.

The Queen is to pay a rent of \$80,000 for the Villa Fabbriotti, which sum is to be distributed by Count Fabbriotti among the charities of Florence.

Referring to the Wilson Bill Mr. McKinley says: "The bill is a narrow, sectional and provincial measure, unworthy the great party which proposes it, and wholly unsuited to the needs of the country."

A dispatch dated Havana to President Winsor, of the Boston Towboat Company, from the captain of the steamer Orion last night says that the United States ship Kearns has been blown up and burned by the natives.

Passenger rates from the Pacific coast will be advanced on April 1, and on April 15 west-bound rates will follow suit. This result was accomplished after a long conference between the Pacific Northern and Union Pacific officials at Chicago.

Pathetic.
A lady who had spent a great deal of time in trying to teach her servant girl to make a good drawn-butter gravy, and who found no little scolding necessary to accomplish it, called Bridget in to the dinner-table one day and said, severely: "Bridget, this drawn-butter gravy is actually bitter!"

"Is that so, ma'am?" asked Bridget, sorrowfully.

"It is, Bridget. Now, how do you account for it?"

"I do know, ma'am, but I do he think", ma'am, that I dropped a tear into it!"

A Favorable Outlook.

If it is really true that the practice of kissing tends to the propagation of microbes the outlook for the microbe family is a very cheering one.

5c. - 5c.

SMOKE

VIRGINIA

CIGAR.

Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.

H. McKenna, Sole Agent.

New Goods, New Goods.

HARRY LENOX'S stock of Spring and Summer Goods is complete. CHOICE SUITINGS from \$18 up. Latest novelties in pantings. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

Dominion Parliament**Sir Richard Cartwright Criticises the Budget.****The New Tariff Simply One of Make-shifts.****And Contains No Elements of Finality.****"Protection and Corruption Are Political Siamese Twins"—Text of Sir Richard's Amendment.**

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]
OTTAWA, March 28.—Again to-day there was unusual interest in the proceedings of the House and the galleries were well filled. The feature of the afternoon was Sir Richard Cartwright's speech on the budget. There were some preliminary proceedings, however. Mr. Foster corrected one or two errors in the tariff announcement. Democrats, instead of being classed with farm wagons at 30 per cent., should be in the category of other carriages at 35 per cent. The fish schedule had been omitted altogether, but there was no change in fish or fish products.

Mr. Tupper obtained the first reading of a bill to amend the Seamen's Act by extending the right of lien which a seaman enjoys to the master, and to legalize a practice which has obtained in dealing with the Board of Trade since 1869 with reference to the relief of sick and distressed mariners.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Foster said there were 1,927 employees in the sugar refineries.

In reply to Mr. Fraser, Sir John Thompson said the Government had not had any member thereof authorized J. C. Forbes, Conservative candidate in the county of Guysboro, to state that he was promised, in case he was elected, to obtain large sums for breakwaters and other public works in the county.

Applications were made to some of the Ministers and to himself respecting some public works on behalf of Mr. Forbes, but no promises were made other than assurances that the representations made would be fully considered. Mr. Forbes had written saying he made no such statement, and merely promised to forward any requests and to use his influence and that of his friends in support of any applications.

This statement was greeted with "Hear, hear," from the Opposition.

Mr. Patterson told Mr. Mulock that Gen. Herbert's report did not contain the statement that the Canadian militia could not withstand 1,500 regular soldiers.

In reply to Mr. Landerkin, Sir John Thompson said that Senator Sanford had consulted him about a recent trip to Washington, and he had approved of it. While in Washington Mr. Sanford had written a couple of letters to him, and on his return Mr. Sanford and he had a conversation about it.

Sir John Thompson stated to Sir Richard Cartwright that the Senate vacancies would be filled at an early day, and that some of them had been promised to members of the House. Neither had any nominations collectorship at Montreal, vacant since Jan. 15, 1893, been promised to any member of the House.

Mr. Tupper stated that Samuel Campbell had been dismissed from the position of lighthouse keeper on Tigonish Island for holding out improper inducements for a vote at an election.

Mr. Cartwright, on rising to criticize the budget, was loudly cheered by the Opposition. He expressed astonishment at Mr. Foster's inconsistency in blaming the Opposition for describing the late tariff as a burden to Canada and at the same time mutilating and mangling that glorious work of art. The late tariff was the child of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. It was nursed by Lady Tilley—I mean Sir Leonard Tilley—(great laughter)—and was not Sir Charles Tupper's sponsor? The late tariff has disappeared, but the Government had not excoriated the demon of protection. The outward and fleshy tabernacle had altered, but the spirit of protection remained. Sir Richard likened Mr. Foster to a mourning owl hawking at an eagle, and likened the N. P. to the prince in Victor Hugo's story, who was mutilated by a tinker.

Dealing with Mr. Foster's assertion that the country was prosperous, Sir Richard Cartwright pointed to the depopulation of the Maritime Provinces in the last ten years, and quoted Goldsmith's "While wealth accumulates and men decay," adding that men have decayed, but wealth had not accumulated, except what had gone into the pockets of members of the judiciary or owners of land adjoining railway stations. He warned Mr. Foster to refrain from jibes at the deficits of the Mackenzie Administration, because he (Foster) was face to face with a large deficit within the next twelve months. The present Government had one deficit three times as large as any in Mr. Mackenzie's time.

Touche on the increase in the national debt from \$140,000,000 in Mr. Mackenzie's time to \$240,000,000 now, he declared it a burden equal to the debt of England incurred in 100 wars. He accused the Government of keeping in power by corruption and extortion and by grace of a gerrymander under which twelve Ontario counties containing a Liberal majority of 2,000 returned four Liberals and eight Conservatives. Their policy had, therefore, not received the real endorsement of an independent and ungerrymandered electorate. That policy had resulted in not only depopulation and depreciation of land, but it also failed to keep the promise to give farmers a home market and high prices for their products. Mr. Foster had claimed for the N. P. credit for all existing manufacturing, but Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that there were lots of manufacturers before the N. P. was ever heard of. Our exemption from the financial turmoil in the United States he attributed to our superior banking system, which he had always defended. He congratulated the Ministers on the indication of returning sanity in waking up to the fact that the prosperity of Canada is closely bound up with the prosperity of the United States. He condemned all petty offers of reciprocity such as contained in two or three articles which suited the Ministerial policy, and he challenged them to come down with a broad scheme of reciprocity with the United States.

Sir Richard went on to say that he foresaw an element of uncertainty in business circles in view of the possibility that these changes, made on the eve of the election, might be changed back to the old tariff after the elections, should the Government be sustained at the polls. The new tariff reminded him of the antediluvians who placed their children under their feet in the flood in order to prolong their miserable existence, a few seconds. It was a tariff of make-shifts and contained no elements of finality. He would not say there was no relief, but

for a thoroughly revised tariff he never saw more disturbance with more pitiable results.

Increased expenditure and unfulfilled promises were pointed out by Sir Richard as texts for a roasting of Ministers on their records since 1878. Sir John Thompson had said that no one but quacks and charlatans would promise farmers to increase the prices of their products. Sir Richard Cartwright agreed with this, and applied to statement to the quacks and charlatans who won power in 1878 by promising what the First Minister now ridiculed as absurd.

Sir Richard remarked on the fact that the budget statement as well as the estimates contained no reference to the fast Atlantic service. The House should know that \$750,000 a year was to be added to the expected deficit of \$1,500,000. He dwelt on the burden of taxation, and declared we were overtaxed. What, he asked, did we want with 15 or 16 Cabinet Ministers? When the United States had our population they got along with \$22,000,000 of expenditure including maintenance of the army and navy, while Canada spent \$37,000,000. Canada needed more than anything else to be made a cheap country to live in and produce in, and needed free access to larger markets, particularly access to the markets of the United States. While with a reasonable fiscal system we could maintain ourselves in some comfort independent of the United States, still he believed full prosperity would never come to us without full access to the markets of North America. Tested by the only correct test—a per capita rate—our total foreign trade which was \$37 in 1873 per head had fallen to \$50 a head in 1893. In other words we were \$50,000,000 a year short of what we were twenty years ago.

Sir Richard said he did not propose to go into details of the tariff changes at present. It struck him, however, that only a few insignificant manufacturers had been sacrificed in keeping with the policy of the Government in sacrificing minor clerks to save themselves. The protective system was to be maintained, and protection and corruption were political Siamese twins. He called for the missing report of the controllers on their recent interviews last summer. He described the controllers as being on these occasions as "devil's advocates" to persuade the farmers that they were not being pillaged by trusts and combines.

Coming back to the tariff, Sir Richard said the question of freedom or slavery in Canada was brought before them. Were millions of toilers to be led for the benefit of a few individuals who furnished their sleeping partners in the Government—with corruption funds with which to debauch the electorate? He failed to see in the new tariff, except in a few instances, any relief to the settlers of the Northwest or Manitoba. The tariff was a great drawback to the settlement of the Northwest, and if it were true, as reported, that the Argentine Republic was prepared to supply from \$80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and lay it down in London at 60 cents or less a bushel, it was a dark outlook for our people in the Northwest, and they were entitled to every consideration. Sir Richard had not concluded at 6 o'clock.

After recess Sir Richard Cartwright took exception to the implied argument that the 367,000 employees of manufacturing industries were benefited by the tariff, and instanced the great burdens laid upon them by the existing fiscal system. There was a fine of \$35 on every \$100 worth of goods they bought. The value of the British market was dwelt on and also the value of indigenous and strong manufacturing industries to any country. Speaking of the tariff, Sir Richard Cartwright complained that the Opposition had not yet been furnished with a copy of the bill. The only good changes—the only improvements in the tariff—were a transcript of the motions moved year after year by the Opposition and voted down by the Government. As a whole they had got a maximum of disturbance with a minimum of real relief, mostly changes that are superficial and trivial. He suspected the good faith of the Government. He objected to the power of the Customs Department to arbitrarily fix values of imports and ignore invoices and fix higher values, often at the dictation of some manufacturer. One good thing, however, about the new tariff was that having taken out some of the bricks the whole edifice would tumble down. He was not so pessimistic as he was said to be. He believed good would come of this evil protection. Radical reforms were now possible, and he desired to see genuine free trade and equality in taxation according to the ability of each one.

In reply to a demand for his policy Sir Richard said: "Our policy is death to protection, war to the knife on corruption, and to strike for liberty and freedom. It is therefore moved in amendment that all the words after 'that' be struck out and the following inserted in place thereof:

"While recognizing in the reductions proposed an admission to that extent of the evils inflicted upon the people by the system, nevertheless, in his opinion, this House is, nevertheless, of the opinion that the amendments suggested, being based upon the principle of protection and not solely upon the requirements of public service, are inadequate to afford satisfactory relief from the burdens of excessive and unfair taxation."

"That the highest interests of Canada demand the adoption of a sound fiscal policy which, while abolishing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people."

"That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government; should have eliminated from it the principle of protection to particular industries at the expense of the community at large, and should be imposed for revenue only."

"That it should be adjusted so as to make free or bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life and to promote freer trade with the whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States."

His Excellency Lord Aberdeen occupied a seat on the floor of the House during the delivery of a portion of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech.

Sir Richard spoke for three hours. Mr. Hagarz replied in a speech of about an hour. He defended protection on the ground that \$21,000,000 of revenue had to be raised from customs. The Liberal policy to wipe out manufactures.

Mr. Patterson, Brist, denounced legislation for special interests because when the object was to give manufacturers a monopoly of the home market revenue was a secondary consideration and merely the incidence. It was not a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. He indignantly repudiated the gratuitous statement that Liberals were opposed to manufacturers, and claimed as great prosperity for manufacturers under the former revenue tariff.

Mr. Patterson asked general questions for information about tariff changes, but no member of the Government had any answer, and Mr. Patterson denounced them in strong terms for ineptitude.

Clark Wallace moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned.

NOTES.
Further errors have been found in the tariff schedule as given out. To-night the

E. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Clearing; not much change in temperature.

YOU WANT A HAT.

You want a nice hat or anything else in the line of Millinery. Ours is the sort that makes a lady feel that she is somebody. A good article always does. We carry nothing but good articles. Shabby dresses, inartistic headwear, or out-of-date anything are sufficient to make anyone hide.

WHY HIDE?

FIRST see our large stock of lovely Millinery. Examine our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Examine our Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets. Examine our great show of Artificial Flowers. Examine our vast collection of Trimmings. Then you won't desire to hide.

YOU WANT A MANTLE.

You want a fashionable Mantle or nothing. That's what every sensible lady wants. A fashionable mantle doesn't mean a high, unreasonable price. Not with S. & L., and who else in London sells Mantles, Jackets, Capes, etc., like ours? We no sooner receive a shipment than it seems we have to cable for more. You know why. We carry the very latest or nothing.

DON'T GET WET.

WHEN the rain comes be prepared. Buy one of our grand value Rain Coats. You'll never regret it. Are fashionable. Long Capes; fit well. Different sizes, styles and patterns. They keep the rain out. Prices—\$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, and \$2.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

Controller of Customs authorizes the statement that fresh mutton at 2 cents a pound is an error. It should be 35 per cent. ad valorem; the old rate was 3 cents a pound. Also that fresh meats not elsewhere specified should be 3 cents a pound.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

REPRESENTATIVE COFFEE, of Wyoming, where woman suffrage has been longest in vogue, says: "The best quality of voters we have in Wyoming are the women."

DR. FORBES WINSLOW, the expert on insanity, seems to be veering round to the idea that suicide is an epidemic, and that mental contagion is as possible as physical.

MISS CONYBEARE, who has been traveling in Canada, where she spent some time as Lady Aberdeen's guest, was imprisoned in Derry jail for feeding evicted tenants at Donegal, Ireland.

LADY BUTLER (Miss Thompson, of "Roll Call") celebrity lives at Aldershot with her husband, General Sir William Butler, and their five children. She is painting a picture of Waterloo for the Royal Academy.

LORD SALISBURY has just completed his 64th year, being Mr. Gladstone's junior by twenty years. The Duke of Devonshire is 61; Mr. Chamberlain, 58; Sir William Harcourt, 67; John Morley, 57; Lord Roseberry, 47; Mr. Balfour, 46.

LORD ROSEBERRY's son and heir, who bears the title of Lord Dalmeny, is a bright boy about twelve years old. There are also several little daughters in the big mansion in Berkeley square, London. This is the Earl's town house, his chief estate being Dalmeny Park, near Edinburgh.

DR. MURIEL MATLAND KING is all the fad in London now. She is a physician and lectures to fashionable ladies on the laws of life for themselves and their children. As royalty has put the stamp of approval on her work, she is doing admirably and making money.

THE opera is just 300 years old. Italy is its home. The first opera was "Daphne," text by Rinuccini and music by Peri. It was first produced in 1594 in Florence under the title, "Opera in Musica in Style Representative." Thence the opera was carried to France and thence to Germany, where, in 1630, "Daphne" was given before the Saxon King in Dresden.

WHILE Great Britain is constantly adding to the number of her war-ships, the number of men to man them is increased very little, if, actually, at all, and the greatest difficulty is found in commissioning the ships required for actual service. There is a great dearth of both artificers and seamen, the scarcity of competent engineers being alarming in view of the number of new ships now built and building. "At present," says the Manchester Guardian, "we cannot

commission a single ship without robbing other vessels of both artificers and seamen."

THE English Government report of an investigation into the influenza epidemic of the last four years, regards the proof of the contagiousness of the disease from person to person as overwhelming, and denies that it is transported through the atmosphere; another warning of the folly of unnecessary contact with the sick, or contact without precautions; an eminent laryngologist attributes the contagiousness to the breath.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie, according to foreign papers, has given 1,000,000 lire (about \$200,000) as a bridal present to her niece, Princess Eugenie Latitia Bonaparte, who became engaged to Prince Fabrizio Massimo a few days ago. The princess is 21 years old and the bridegroom 26. Princess Eugenie is the second daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte. Her sister was married a few years ago to Lieutenant Enrico Gotti of the Italian army.

THOSE who have made a study of bird habits say that birds of almost all sorts are rather the friends than the enemies of farmers and gardeners. Not only do the song birds by destroying insects earn their right to eat a few berries, but even the crow that generations of farmers have scared and killed, is said to prefer insects to corn, and often to be in the very act of destroying pests when farmers suppose him to be maliciously bent on undoing the work of the sower.

IT may be of historic importance to record that about six weeks ago Mr. Gladstone was thoroughly examined by his medical adviser, who found him to be a wonderfully strong and healthy man for his age, with a vigorous heart, a good appetite, sound lungs, muscular limbs, and a full and deep voice. He was altogether full of vigour and vitality. Mr. Gladstone informed his medical attendant that he slept excellently, and that in the intervals of work he still found the greatest enjoyment in his literary pursuits.

THE chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for the current year, the Rev. Dr. George S. Barrett, of Norwich, is one of the most honored and esteemed ministers in Great Britain. His whole ministerial life has been spent in Norwich, which is the chief city of East Anglia, and he occupies a position there similar to that of Mr. Dale in Birmingham, or Dr. Berry in Wolverhampton. The doctor's degree was recently conferred on him by the University of St. Andrews.

WHEN quite an old man Mr. Gladstone renewed the study of French for the sake of increasing his familiarity with French literature, and when 82 years old made his first speech in French. It was an extemporaneous after-dinner affair. Those who heard it and later in the same evening listened when he made another speech in English could not fail to note the indications of the strain under which the Grand Old Man labored when not using his native tongue, his brow being contracted and his nostrils compressed.

So many people in this country, as well as in Europe, have been pestered by offers, dated usually from Spanish prisons, to reveal the hiding place either of Carlist treasure-chests or of similar caches of money and other valuables, in return for a relatively small sum of money, that it is a comfort to know that the chief promoter of this time-worn swindle has been discovered and arrested by the police of Madrid. His name is Rico, and he has been living in grand style, with carriages, horses and servants, mingling in the best society of the capital. All his servants were, like himself, ex-convicts.

THE German Emperor recently issued orders directing the weight of German infantry soldiers' accoutrements on the march to be reduced by fourteen pounds. But compared to the soldiers of other armies, the German foot soldier is not by any means overburdened. He now carries a weight of 61 pounds, or the same weight that is carried by the Austrian soldier. The burdens borne by the infantry soldiers of the other principal European nations are as follows: British, 62 pounds; French, 62 pounds; Swiss, 59 pounds; Italian, 43 pounds. The Russian soldier is more heavily burdened than any other, for a foot soldier in the army of the Czar carries a weight of over 68 pounds.

A MAGISTRATE of a Liverpool court recently had the odd experience of trying himself for an offence against the law, and inflicting on himself a heavy penalty. A number of names of persons charged with allowing their chimneys to be soiled, through neglect of cleaning, came before him, and among them was his own name. He was the only magistrate present, and the clerk said that he could fine himself, and suggested that if he inflicted double the usual penalty justice would be met. The magistrate promptly fined himself to this extent, and caused a smile in court by lecturing another offender of the same batch for his carelessness and warning him to be more careful in future.

Up to the present time it has generally been accepted that the biblical manna was identical with a substance that oozed out of the tamarisk branches near Mt. Sinai. This has recently been denied by L. Errera, who, at the instigation of the Belgian Academy, undertook an examination of the "Bread of Heaven," which, in 1890, fell near Diabekir. In May of that year Diabekir and the region of the Tigris experienced a terrible storm, during which, in addition to heavy hail, also a thick coating of an edible substance fell upon the ground. The latter had happened in this neighborhood before, and was called by the Kurds "Bread of Heaven." Baked with flour, they were accustomed to eat it. The consul at Aleppo sent specimens of this find to the Ministerium at Brussels, and these intrusted Errera with the microscopic examination of the substance. It turned out to be a kind of lichen (Lecanora esculenta), which is found, also, in Persia, Palestine and Algeria, and sometimes covers the ground to the height of fifteen to twenty centimeters. The substance examined was of a light brown color. Chemical analysis showed that it contained but little nutritive qualities. Errera is fully convinced that this "Bread of Heaven" is the manna of the Bible, mentioned in Numbers, xi., 8.

EVERYBODY conversant with the history of the siege of Paris by the Germans will remember that the inhabitants of the beleaguered city were fed for a time on the flesh of African and Asiatic beasts and birds of prey from the Zoological Gardens. There has lately been discovered a packet of letters which throws an interesting light on this matter. These documents have been deposited in the Carnavalet Museum. They were addressed by M. Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire, director of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne, to M. Deboos, a butcher on the Boulevard Haussmann, and refer to the prices which were asked for the animals required for the nourishment of starving Parisians. Zebras, buffaloes, reindeer, antelopes, wild bears, a kangaroo,

a cassowary and a black swan were killed during the month of October, 1870, together with several rare ducks, pheasants and geese. The cassowary was sold for 28 francs and the kangaroo for half that sum. In November an antelope fetched £40, and prices began to ascend rapidly all round. Thus a bear cost the butcher Dubois £20, and £38 was given for a wild boar. During the Christmas period two camels from the Gard were sold at £200. On Dec. 29 M. Deboos took over the two elephants, which were the veritable pieces de resistance of his food supply. They cost him 27,000 francs, or £1,080. He soon gave up their colossal carcasses and sold the pieces at a profit.

Babies

ought to be fat. Give the Thin Babies a chance. Give them

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, and watch them grow Fat, Chubby, Healthy, Bright. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott's Emulsion, Belleville, All Druggists, 60c. & 4s.

DYSPEPSIA CURED BY B.B.B.

MR. GEO. READ.

Read the Proof.
DEAR SIR:—I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try B.B.B. Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for B.B.B. not only cured me, I have also used it for my wife and family and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B.B.B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B.B.B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE READ,
Sherbrooke, Que.

2 SPOONS

SKREI Cod Liver Oil will do more building up than the large one filled with the best of oils. Many emulsions now in the market. SKREI costs no more and does three times as much work as three bottles of emulsion. Almost tasteless. Prepared only by

K. CAMPBELL & CO., Montreal.

This is what is needed

A Food and Tonic combined,

. and you have it in

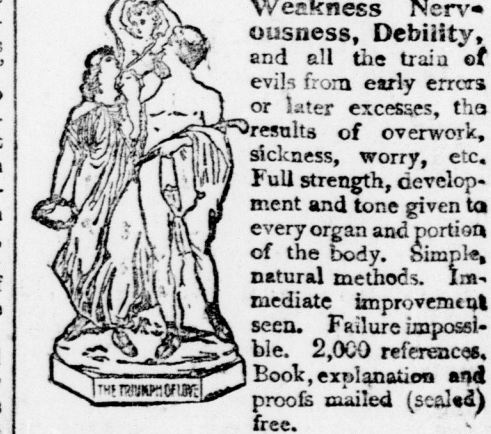
STAMINAL.

You cannot help gaining strength under the combined influence of the vital principles of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists Prepared by the Johnston Fluid Beef Co. Montreal.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

G.F. MORRIS

—BUTCHER—

MARKET HOUSE

Having added two more stalls to my shop, I will make a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use the English sheep castings only.

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE CO.

LONDON. - QNT