MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

Freedom

from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine.

"For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andres D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure. I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE BUDGET.

There will be general satisfaction, we believe, throughout Canada at the budget speech of Hon. Mr. Foster which was delivered yesterday afternoon. The position of the government with respect to the tariff was a somewhat difficult one, but these difficulties have been overcome in a way likely to do the greatest good to the greatest number. The duties on all sugar for refining purposes and all sugars not above 14 Dutch standard have been abolished and thus $3,500,000 a year of revenue abandoned. On sugar above 14 Dutch standard the duty will be eight-tenths of a cent per lb. This will be in the main a protective duty and is not expected to yield any revenue. It will give the Canadian refiners the control of the markets of Canada and as it is in favor of home industries it is roundly denounced by Sir Richard Cartwright and those of his followers who desire to hand over this country to the United States.

The minister of finance does not attempt to make up for the entire loss of revenue of $3,500,000 on sugar by increased taxation, but proposes instead to reduce the expenditures by $2,000,000. The other $1,500,000, he estimates, will be obtained by imposing additional duties on malt, ale, spirits and tobacco. As these are articles of luxury, they are proper objects of taxation where additional taxation is demanded. It was suggested that the loss of revenue on sugar might in part be made up by a small duty on tea and coffee, but the minister of finance, wisely as we think, has decided to keep these articles on the free list. A duty of 5 cts. a pound on tea would bring in about $900,000 of revenue, but it is better that this article should be left free, for the present at least. We are of the opinion that with due economy it will not be necessary to increase the rates of duty on any other articles, except those embraced in the changes indicated by the minister of finance yesterday.

THE PROPHET OF RUIN.

Sir Richard Cartwright in his speech last evening on the budget showed very clearly why it is that the people of Canada have withdrawn their support from the Liberal party. In the face of the fact that the finance minister was reducing taxation on the necessaries of life by $3,500,000 and proposed to reduce the expenditure to the extent of $2,000,000 a year, Sir Richard made a speech which was intended to discourage the people of Canada, to make them believe that they were being ruined by the policy of the government and that the only help for them was a close union with the United States. According to Sir Richard nothing was right in Canada; even the rain would not fall nor the crops grow in this blighted country; our people were fleeing from our shores, want and misery were staring us in the face and all because the people of Canada have refused to entrust their dearest interests to a man who is the prophet of ruin. We will venture to assert that Sir Richard's speech will lose him many supporters all over Canada for there are plenty of good Liberals who do not relish having their country systematically decried.

CONCERNING SURPLUSES.

When the Liberals were in power they never were troubled by surpluses, and if they got in power to-morrow Canada would have a big deficit next year. In 1889 the government had a surplus of $1,865,035 over current expenditure on consolidated revenue account. In 1890 the surplus was $3,885,893, and this year, which ends on the 30th inst., will show a surplus of about $2,136,243. Thus in three years we have had surpluses aggregating about $8,000,000. The revenue for the current year is expected to reach $38,350,000, while the expediture is put down at $36,213,757. The revenue for 1891-2, after abolishing the duty on sugar, is estimated at $37,500,000, which is sufficient to leave a good surplus on consolidated revenue account, if the ordinary expenditures are no greater than they have been during the current year. But the reduced revenue will not admit of any large amount of capital expenditure being paid for out of the ordinary revenue as has been the case during the past three years, so that our capital expenditure will have to be kept down to a low point unless we are prepared to increase the public debt which is not desirable. In 1890 owing to the large surplus the public debt was not increased and this year the increase in the debt will only be $164,000. This is a good showing and calculated to make prophets of woe and ruin like Sir Richard Cartwright feel very unhappy.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Every one who wishes to understand the Cotton mill case should read the affidavit of Mr. John H. Parks which will be found at lenght in another column. If the state of facts disclosed in this affidavit can be substantiated there are some people in Montreal who will probably wish they had never embarked in the business of crushing out a St. John industry.

Sir Richard Cartwright attacked the government's tariff changes yesterday in the House of Commons on the ground that the eight tenths of a cent duty on refined sugar would all go into the pockets of the refiner. Sir Richard forgot that sugar of 14 Dutch standard, which is now free of duty, can be used for domestic purposes such as cooking and to a limited extent for other uses. With such sugar free of duty the price of refined sugar will be kept down to a proper figure and while the refiners will be protected they will not have a monopoly.

A. Robb & Son's New Departure.

Reference has already been made to the fact that Messrs. A. Robb & Sons of Amherst were fitting up with a view to building high speed engines of a class that have no equal in Canada, and that are not excelled in the United States. They have engaged a large number of extra hands for this work and there are now from 20 to 25 hands directly connected with the manufacture either of the engines themselves or the small tools which are to be used in the process of manufacture. As the GAZETTE readers may be interested in knowing something of the engine it may be said that the firm after careful inspection, enquiry and practical tests, as to the best American engine for electric light, factory and other purposes requiring great economy combined with strength and simplicity, have a decided preference for the "straight line" engine which is controlled by patents of Prof. Sweet, Syracuse, N. Y. This engine, however, is peculiar in construction, and the Messrs. Robb after having made arrangements with Prof. Sweet to use his automatic wheel governor and the valve of his engine, have obtained the services of E. J. Armstrong, M. E., who is an expert on engine design, and they already have the most of the wood patterns, and some of the heavier castings as well as quite a number of the small parts made, and expect within a short time to put upon the market some of these new "Robb-Armstrong" automatic high speed engines, which judging from the expense and care that are being exercised in their construction and finish, will not only reflect great credit on the manufacturers, but will be a standing testimony to the possibilities of Canadian manufacture when rightly directed.

This new engine, with the already celebrated Hercules engine and Monarch Economic boiler, will justly establish the reputation of this enterprising firm, who have recently secured the contract for supplying the new electric light station at Sackville with one of their new engines and Economic boilers. They also supply the engine and boiler for the electric light company at Sydney, C. B. They have under construction a large portable mill in which is combined the Monarch boiler, Herculus engine and the perfection rotary mill, which is proving itself to be the only first-class mill combining strength with the production of perfect lumber.

HOTEL LADY DRINKERS.

They Are the Pest of the Big Uptown Caravansaries.

[New York Journal.]

The clerk in one of the big Broadway hotels called the private detective of the house and said: "Go to 132 and quietly tell the two young ladies there that they will not be able to get any more liquor in the hotel and that they had better go elsewhere." The detective did as he was asked and returned presently saying that the ladies would leave the hotel at once. Some men that stood about the office heard of the incident and asked the clerk some questions concerning it, says a writer from New York to the Kansas City Star.

"Oh, that is not such a strange occurrence in the least," said the clerk. "Those were two regular hotel inebriates. There are all sorts, you know. A few weeks ago two ladies of good appearance purporting to be the wife and daughter of a United States Senator, came to this house to stay over night. We had received a telegram from the Senator during the day engaging the apartment. When the ladies arrived they sent down word that they would have dinner in their rooms.

"The bartender sent me a card before dinner asking me if the rooms were all right, and I replied that they were. Well at 2 o'clock the next morning I was called up by the watchman and told that something was wrong in the room of the Senator's wife. I went down and found everything on the floor of the room, including the old lady and her daughter. We gathered up five empty quart bottles of champagne, and there were cocktail glasses sprinkled all about the place.

"Well, we found out afterward, of course, that the women were not related at all to the Senator. They merely belonged to that mysterious band of thirsty patients who must get a bottle into a hotel room and order up their stimulants before they can fully enjoy their spree. There are plenty of such women, and I'm serious when I say a man would not do so badly to start a house for their especial accommodation, and right in this locality, too."

Will Give You Plenty Of Cheek.

False hair and artificial teeth are, of course, not so uncommon adjuncts to the toilet requisites of many a pretty woman. Habit is second nature, so we have got quite accustomed to them. But the other day I came upon a new so-called improvement for the human form divine. It will, no doubt, be of the deepest interest to many of us to learn that "cheek pads," for improving the contour of the face, can now be obtained for the modest consideration of five guineas the pair. At first, I am informed on credible authority' they are frightfully uncomfortable, but no doubt you soon get used to that. They are made of corallite and have to be moulded with the greatest care, for, of course, if they are a fraction of an inch wrong either way they become quite useless, says a London lady writer.

THE BUDGET.

AN ABLE EXPOSITION BY THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Sugar to be Free and $3,500,000 of Duties Remitted—Additional Duties on Liquors and Tobacco.

OTTAWA, June 23.—Hon. Mr. Foster rose to begin his budget speech at 3.30 p. m. He referred to the failure in part of crops last year, and to the unfavorable aspect of the lumber market. He spoke of the increase in foreign trade last year over the year before, and over 1888. The trade of the current year would be still better, though it had been subject to the adverse influences mentioned in connection with the lumber business. The inter-provincial trade was constantly increasing owing in part to the development of railways. The mining industry has made very considerable progress. This was particularly the case with iron and steel works and was assisted by the policy of the government in admitting mining machinery free. The minister of finance in this connection referred to the visit of mining engineers and to the geological survey department. The visit of the farmers' delegates to this country had been followed by an excellent report, and would doubtless lead to a large increase of immigration. Our banking institutions were stable and fairly prosperous. They had kept on their way, while from the United States and other countries came reports of many financial disasters. The credit of this country had been well sustained and our stocks had more than held their own in comparison with other countries and other colonies. Lastly, he would say that without additional taxation the revenue of the country had grown and was larger than in any previous year of our history.

Taking up the question of communication with other countries, Hon. Mr. Foster referred to the West India and South American lines, which, in spite of great difficulties of which the house would learn more in the future, were now well established. The countries to the south were the natural complement of Canada, and a large trade would spring up by these lines. The Pacific line was in active operation. An arrangement had been about completed for an Atlantic service, which, but for the death of Mr. Bryce Douglas, would have enabled the government at this session to be able to announce a hard and fast contract. The death of Mr. Douglas and, incidentally, the trouble in the British money market had delayed the scheme, but before long a line of steamers from Canada to Great Britain, as good as any American line, would be in operation.

The minister then took up our relations with the United States. The McKinley bill was expected to do us harm and it no doubt had interfered to some extent with our prosperity. But, notwithstanding, the country has been able to pursue its course without disheartening circumstances. On previous occasions United States legislation had been brought into force which at the beginning seemed dangerous to this country. Some of these laws had in the long run done us good by leading us to other markets and other methods of developing our resources. In respect to some articles in which our trade was supposed to be injured by the McKinley bill, markets have been successfully sought in England. The minister then explained what had been done for the encouragement of the exportation of eggs and poultry to England, and showed by the extraordinary growth of the Canadian cattle trade with Great Britian that growth in trade with other countries for our farm products was easily possible, The West India trade had also great possibilities, as he had learned on his tour of those colonies last year. This country had made its great mistake in not putting on good lines of steamships to the West Indies ten or twelve years ago. Other countries had established such lines and for the present captured the business. We must now get to work to bring the trade into its most advantageous channel, which is with Canada. These islands had a foreign trade of seventy-five millions, one half of which was in articles that might be exchanged with this country.

With reference to trade with the United States it was worth while to say that for the first time in many years the Canadian government had been invited to meet the United States government to discuss the question of reciprocity. Delegates would go to Washington in October. He could not go into details as to what the government would be willing to do, or how far the best interest of this country, considered in the broadest sense, demanded. It would go as far as our commercial interests the interests of that national connection which we had preserved so advantageously, and the self respect of this country required.

The minister of finance explained the course of government in respect to savings banks, and pointed out the reason for the decline of deposits in the government banks, showing that the total amount of the deposits made by the people of Canada in all sorts of banks had increased during 1891 by sixteen millions of dollars. The withdrawals from savings banks had made it necessary to make temporary government loans of six hundred thousand pounds.

Taking up the question of the revenue, the following showing way made:—

Customs—Estimates, $24,000,000; receipts, $23,968,953; decrease, $31,046.

Excise—Estimates, $7,000,000; receipts, $7,618,118; increase, $618,118.

Miscellaneous—Estimate, $8,200,000; receipts, $8,292,853; increase, $92,853.

Total—Estimates, $39,200,000; receipts, $39,879,925; increase, $679,925.

Compared with the revenue during the year 1888-89, there has been an increase of $1,097,055, of which customs gives an increase of $242,170, or 1.02 per cent; excise gives an increase of $731,379, or 10.62 per cent; miscellaneous gives an increase of $123,506, or 1.51 per cent. Totals—$1,097,055, or 2.90 per cent.

There had been a saving of expenditure as compared with estimates and as compared with previous years, which accounted for the large surplus, and for the fact that the surplus was larger than had been expected.

The surplus of last year was $3,885,893 as compared with $1,865,035 in 1889, and a deficit of $810,031 in 1888. The capital expenditure had been $5,731,354.

As a matter of fact, we took care of the ordinary services of the country out of the revenue, had paid in a large sum to the sinking fund and furnished a large part of capital expenditure. Three years ago he had been somewhat ridiculed when he said that by 1891 the revenue and expenditure including capital expenditure, ought to about realize each other. Well, we had come within three thousand dollars of an equalization, which was a merely nominal sum. Coming to the current year, now within ten days of termination, he made the following estimate:

REVENUE—REVISED STATEMENT, 1890-91.

Customs—	
Estimated	$23,500,000
Received to 20th June, 1891	22,584,464
Revised estimate, 20th June, 1891	23,400,000
Excise—	
Estimated	7,000,000
Received to 20th June, 1891	6,663,244
Revised estimate, 20th June, 1891	6,800,000
Miscellaneous—	
Estimated	$8,700,000
Received to 20th June, 1891	7,434,559
Revised estimate, 20th June, 1891	8,150,000
Totals—	
Estimated	39,200,000
Received to June 20th, 1891	36,682,267
Revised estimate, 20th June, 1891	38,350,000
Probable decrease for year	850,000

EXPENDITURE 1890-91.

Consolidated fund expenditure to 19th June, 1891	$30,249,329
Added expenditure, 20th June to 30th, 1890	5,619,427
Probable extraordinary expenditure over this 10 day period in 1891	345,000
Total probable expenditure 1890-91.	$36,213,757

The surplus probably will therefore be $2,136,243.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1890-91.

Public works	$ 500,000
Railways and canals	2,200,000
Dominion lands	100,000
Railway subsidies	1,300,000
Total	$4,200,000
Surplus	2,136,243
Sinking fund	1,900,000
Total	$4,036,243

We will therefore add to the debt the small sum of $164,000, which would be a practical equilibrium.

After some general statements as to the finances of 1892 Mr. Foster passed on to the tariff. A great many suggestions had been made as to tariff changes, but it had been thought inadvisable in view of the lateness of the session, the general desire for stability, and the approaching negotiations with the United States to make a general revision. It was proposed to make exception in respect to one article which appealed to every man's palate. Sugar was an excellent article for the distribution of taxation, for everybody used it. This had always been highly taxed in this country. Previous to 1879, practically all sugar consumed in this country was refined abroad. The price was then much higher than now, the quantity consumed much less, the duty paid proportionately higher. To-day we do not pay so much for sugar imported as we did for half the quanity which we used to import annually under the old policy. The amount of money now collected from sugar was $3,500,000. The government now proposed to strike out this $3,500,000 at one stroke and give the people free sugar. (This announcement was received by the house with loud cheers.)

Mr. Foster then explained that this reduction would necessitate some reduction in expenditure. It would also be necessary to impose additional duties to make up one and a half of this three and a half million remitted. The question before the government was, where to place those duties? Had they followed the example of the gentleman opposite they would impose this duty on tea and coffee. The government had concluded not to do this, but to leave the breakfast table free.

He proposed to increase the duty on malt from one to two cents per pound. That would increase the cost of each gallon of beer by three cents and yield $500,000 a year. He also proposed to place on spirits an increase of 20 cents per gallon and thus yield $600,000. He also proposed five cents per pound additional duty on home made and imported tobaccos. This would yield $400,000, or altogether, $1,500,000.

He also proposed to alter the molasses duties. All molasses over 56 degrees would come in free as raw sugar. Molasses between 40 and 56 degrees, would pay 1½ cents per gallon, and all below 40 degrees 1½ cents per gallon and a quarter of a cent per gallon for each degree lower. All sugars now classed as refined to bear a duty of 8.10ths of a cent per pound. This would apply to all sugars over 14 degrees. On grape sugar the duty would be 1½ cents per pound. The duty on ale, beer, porter and spirits would be increased in proportion to the increased excise duties upon malt and home made spirits, so as to give home manufacturers the same advantage as before. He did not look for much increase of revenue from imported liquors. It was proposed to reduce the duty on salt one-half or from 10 and 15 cents per hundred to 5 and 7½ cents. No sugar now in warehouses would be admitted free. The cultivation of beet root sugar, encouraged by government bounties, had been so successful in other countries that 65 per cent. of the world's consumption of sugar was made from beet root. He was of opinion that spasmodic efforts to cultivate beet in the root in Canada were successful, but it was not the intention to deprive the beet sugar factories in Quebec of all protection, and therefore he proposed to pay to those factories a bounty for one year, equal to the protection those factories would have enjoyed had the tariff not been changed. This bounty would be $1 per 100 pounds and something additional for extra polariscopic strength. This policy was to last for one year only, and did not commit the government to a policy of paying bounties in support of this industry.

The tariff resolutions provide that molasses, melado, etc., when not imported direct from the country of production, shall be liable to a duty at five cents per gallon, except in case of East India sugar imported via. and transhipped at, Hong Kong.

Glucose, grape sugar or corn syrups will still be dutiable at 1½ cents per pound.

Cut tobacco, 45 cents per pound and 12½ per cent ad valorem. Manufactured tobacco and snuff, 35 cents per pound and 12½ per cent. ad valorem.

Ale, beer and porter in casks, 15 cents per gallon; in bottle, 21 cents per gallon.

Spirituous liquors, alcohol, gin, spirits of wine, whiskey, rum, palm brandy, wood naptha, cordials, bitters, etc., $2 per gallon and 12½ per cent.

Alcoholic perfumes, aromatic spirits, vermouth, ginger wine, etc., containing under 40 per cent of proof spirits 75 cents per gallon; all above 40 per cent, $2 and 12½ per cent per gallon.

Champagne and other sparkling wines in quart bottles $3.30 per dozen bottles; in pint bottles $1.62 per dozen; bottles containing more that a quart to pay at the rate of $1.65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of the quart besides $3.30 per dozen. In addition to the before mentioned specific duties champagne must pay 30 per cent ad valorem.

Coarse salt, when not imported from Great Britain or for use in the fisheries, to pay 5 cents per 100 pounds; fine salt 5 cents per 100 pounds, and in barrels 7½ cents per hundred.

These tariff changes are to go into effect 24th June.

Sir Richard Cartwright taunted the government with talking independence to the United States and yet subserviently following every peice of legislation enacted by congress. Last year the Americans had compelled the government to abolish the export duty on logs and now those loyal ministers had to abolish the duties on raw sugar because the McKinley bill contained a similar provision. He was glad to hear Mr. Foster talk about economy, and would promise to aid him in economizing. He agreed that under the present circumstances, and considering the recent revelations, it would be well for public morality and public money that too large expenditures should not be entrusted to the public works department. He criticized Mr. Foster's estimates, pointing out that the deficit on the Intercolonial was constantly increasing, and saying he did not believe that the deficit was due to the cost of managing that work, but of mismanaging it, with a view of keeping a corrupt government in power.

He asserted that the abolition of the duty on sugar simply meant giving free sugar to the refiners and leaving consumers of sugar at the mercy of Drummond & Co., the sugar combine, who were the largest subscribers to the Tory corruption fund. Every consumer was still to pay 8 10ths of cent upon every pound of sugar to the sugar combine, and that meant nearly $2,000,000 a year for Drummond and his combine upon the amount consumed; under the government's proposals the people were not to get free sugar at all, and Mr. Foster had admitted that he expected to get no revenue from refined sugar. That meant that the sugar ring would still pocket millions which should go into the public treasury. Under the protective tariff the amount of revenue collected only represented about one-third of the actual taxation upon the people, and the burdens were intensified by the odious system of specific duties which forced the poor man to pay more than his richer neighbor. Under such conditions it was easy to understand why the population of the country increased slowly. The whole tendency of the government's policy was to drive the people out of Canada. They legislated in the interest of a few wealthy monopolists instead of the working masses. If an honest census was taken it would show a decline of population and wealth in many parts of Canada. The policy of the government had utterly failed to develop or populate Manitoba or the Northwest. Instead of an immense surplus from that region the public accounts showed that the receipts from dominion lands were not sufficient to cover the expenses of management. This was not the fault of the Northwest, but the direct result of mismanagement. The old provinces had sunk $1,000,000 in the Northwest and they got no return. It was clear that the effort of the government to provide a home market was a failure, an otherwise they would not be sending commissioners abroad in search of markets.

Sir Richard asserted that the policy of the present government had for years discriminated against Great Britain and he denied that complete reciprocity between Canada and the United States would reduce this country's trade with the mother country. But in any event it was the duty of the men sitting in this parliament to promote the interests of their own country. He would rather see one ounce of genuine loyalty to Canada than all the bastard and spurious loyalty talked by the supporters of the present government. The Liberal policy meant that if the United States agreed to discriminate against the rest of the world in favor of Canada, this country would discriminate to a certain extent against the rest of the world in favor of the United States. The loss of revenue meant money in the pockets of the people. It was evident that the present government had no hope of obtaining reciprocity, as they made no provision for the loss of revenue likely to result from such a change. The Liberal party did not propose to add one cent to the taxation of the country. Make the people prosperous and there would be no trouble about the revenue. Why did not Mr. Foster think about the loss of revenue when he was urging the complete suppression of the liquor traffic? Under unrestricted reciprocity Canadian producers would save the duties paid upon exports to the United States, the duties upon imports from that country and also the tribute now paid to combinsters.

The people would thus save four times the amount necessary to make up deficiency in revenue. Unrestricted reciprocity would add $10 an acre to the value of every farm in the country. The same remark applied to other classes of property. The present ministers were not free agents. Unrestricted reciprocity would deprive combinesters of power of robbing people and therefore the government opposed it. He closed by moving an amendment declaring that the government should reduce the duties upon all necessaries of life, more especially those used by farmers, fishermen, artisans and minors, and that the reciprocity negotiations at Washington in October be conducted on the basis of the most extended freedom of trade between Canada and the United States in manufactured articles as well as in natural products.

The house then went into committee and passed the tariff resolutions pro forma to allow changes to go into effect.

A bill to extend the time for completion of the Chignecto Ship Railway was passed, and after some inimportant business the house adjourned.

At the Summer Hotel.

Dolly (the ingenious)—Oh, girls!

Chorus of Beauties—Yes.

Dolly—Come up to my room. I've been burning cigarettes there for an hour, and we'll have a splendid time thinking there has been a man around.

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

That Tired Feeling

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would earnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. PHEBE MOSHER, 90 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CHEAP DINNER .·. SETTS.

Just received a lot of DINNER SETTS. At Very Low Prices.

FRED BLACKADAR, - - Union Street.

Good-By Beautiful Snow.

Some writers in one or two of the English papers have been again pointing out the fallacy of the very common idea that melted snow is an ideally pure water. The reverse of this is true. So far from being pure, snow is, practically, a great purifier, of the atmosphere from floating particles and noxious gasses. These the flakes of snow imprison or absorb as they fall, and, as a matter of course when the snow melts it is loaded with this rubbish.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION

A GREAT FLESH PRODUCER

PLEASANT TO TAKE

ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS—PRICE 50 CTS

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER

It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRH

NASAL BALM.

A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief. Permanent Cure. Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loss of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. *Be cured! So time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death.* NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Beware of imitations similar in name.

SAFE

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