

PARLIAMENT

Mr. Bell of Picton, outlines the Budget Debate.

Government Will Have to Wait Some What Longer Before It Controls the Senate.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The minister of justice explained the purpose of the supreme court bill. It was proposed that when any judge of the supreme court of Canada should be disqualified, the government could appoint in his place a judge from the high court of the province in which the special case arises.

The bill to incorporate the Sprague Falls Mfg. Co. passed the committee with amendments. Mr. Bell stated that the cost of improved ferry service across the Straits of Canoe was \$418,000. These improvements were not yet available.

Hon. Mr. Fielding stated that no special arrangements for wireless telegraphy between P. E. Island and the mainland were included in the contract with Marconi.

Replying to Mr. Kemp, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the reason the Canadian government did not arm, equip and transport the expedition to the last continent set to South Africa was that it was not thought to be in the public interest. He suggested that if Mr. Kemp did not approve of the course adopted he should set forth his own policy.

Mr. Bell (conservative) of Picton, N. S., resumed the budget debate. After a reference to the increase in expenditure and taxation, Mr. Bell expressed regret that the government was taking no steps to strengthen the commercial relations or establish political relations with the remainder of British America. He feared that the tendency was to neglect our relations with Newfoundland, thus encouraging that colony to form a closer alliance with the United States. It would be an unprecedented disaster if the control of Newfoundland should pass to a foreign country.

Mr. Bell strongly maintained that the Canadian policy should also be directed to the purpose of securing, if it be possible, the union of the British West Indies with Canada. Mr. Fielding in his budget did not mention these matters and passed lightly over the tariff matters.

But the tariff question as between Canada and the United States was becoming urgent, as Mr. Charlton had shown. It was necessary to take some action, and Mr. Bell urged that action take the form of providing more ample protection for home industries.

Since the government party had abandoned the revenue tariff platform, he should now go in for the other thing. All members on the government side with one exception had advocated protection for some industries, and Mr. Fielding held out hope that he would increase protection next year. Mr. Bell was not satisfied with the operations of the preferential tariff, but did not propose that it should be entirely repealed. It would be much better to export on equal terms throughout the empire.

He advocated a re-arrangement of the tariff, with a maximum and minimum scale of duties, so that the minimum rate could be applied to countries like the United States, which levied high duties on Canadian goods. Taking up the subject of re-arranging the charges of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Bell read from the Year Book to show that Cartwright misquoted that publication. He said Cartwright had gone too far when he declared that two or three thousand officers of the census of 1891 had been guilty of fraud and perjury. He rebuked the ministers for exposing to partisan friends the confidential returns of the former census and asserted that matters could not rest in that form.

The government having disclosed the confidential papers and attacked in a partisan manner the former census should now go farther and refer the inquiry to a judicial tribunal with power to inquire not only into the census of 1891, but into that of 1896 as well.

After dinner Mr. Bell resumed the discussion. Replying to Cartwright's statements concerning the census, Mr. Bell showed that Cartwright had misquoted the United States as well as the Canadian press. He exposed Cartwright's charge that the census return of 1891 was stuffed in order to bolster the government up for the general election of that year, by showing that the election took place early in March and the census taking did not begin until April. Regarding Cartwright's charge that minute industries were wrongfully included in the census of 1891, Mr. Bell showed that the greatest gain was in large industries and that the result of counting the smaller establishments was the opposite of that suggested by Cartwright. The census of Massachusetts showed a greater gain in Canadian population in the last five years than in the previous decade, and the same statement could be made as to other states. The same lesson was taught by Ontario registration returns and other statistics. Mr. Bell pointed out that if there had been a large exodus in other years from Toronto it was largely due to Cartwright's blue ruin speech. After some humorous references to Cartwright's vision of green souls in hades, Mr. Bell closed with the declaration that he expected the country to grow and prosper under all governments, for it was too great a country to be ruined even by the worst of ministers.

Mr. Johnston (liberal) of Cape Breton followed. He defined his tariff creed to be a belief that this government would do all that was necessary in tariff matters, and devoted himself mainly to the Intercolonial, stating that that railway service had been greatly improved. He held that Blair's expenditure was necessary and justifiable.

Mr. Johnston made the argument that the failure of the Intercolonial to pay its way, though regrettable, was not a fair subject of condemnation, since the same was true of the canal system.

Dr. Sproule (conservative) of Grey followed.

Mr. Davis moved the adjournment of the debate.

NOTES.

The government discovered today that it had not yet absolute control of the senate. A motion was proposed by Hon. Mr. Landry asking for the production of the report of the committee which struck the standing committees. Mr. Scott, the government leader, opposed the motion, and a party debate followed. On vote the house divided on party lines and the motion was carried by 24 to 20.

The provision is to be continued that owners of cranberries in Canada will be allowed fifty dollars bonus from the government if they provide and keep in use a cold storage refrigerator room. All who have not received the bonus are entitled to fifty dollars the first year and twenty-five dollars a year for the next two years.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The budget debate was resumed by Mr. Davis (liberal) of Saskatchewan, who wants some tariff changes in the interest of the Northwest.

Mr. Kemp (conservative) of Toronto followed in a strong national policy speech. Mr. Kemp does not go so far as Mr. Charlton, but concludes that forty millions of the sixty millions of manufactures imported from the United States might and ought to be made in Canada and our people should also produce seven millions of farm products which the United States now sends us. He believes not more than five million dollars' worth of goods are purchased in Britain by reason of a substantial reduction in the tariff and elsewhere without it. Mr. Kemp proceeded to discuss Canada's imperial relations. He strongly condemned Laurier's reply to Chamberlain, declining to join in the discussion of imperial defence. Sir Wilfrid should hardly venture to ask the imperial conference to take up the question of imperial trade if he would not himself join in the discussion of imperial defence. The time had come when Canada should assume some part of the duty which all other nations undertook. He had no right to enjoy the advantages of the empire and leave others to pay all the bills and have that the motherland was produced with responsibility was the time when we should come forward if we mean to remain in the empire. Before the premier went to the coronation he should tell what policy he proposed to advocate there. Yes, Sir Wilfrid had declined to answer the question why the imperial government had been compelled to pay the cost of recent contingents, but had asked him (Kemp) to state his own views. Well, his view was that Canadian troops should not have been placed in the position of mercenaries and he would be glad if Laurier should return to England the cheque which they would receive in payment of the cost of their equipment and the inland transport of these troops. It would be an unpleasant spectacle for Laurier to go to London now, escorted by a body-guard of five hundred or a thousand soldiers all paid for by Canada, when the government could not find the money for the Canadians who volunteered to serve in South Africa.

Mr. Sutherland (liberal) of Essex was speaking at six o'clock.

Mr. Sutherland devoted himself mainly to discussion of transportation problems.

Mr. Hackett (conservative) of P. E. Island, reviewed the course of the government in many matters and particularly with the failure of the administration to do justice to that province, including neglect to provide regular steamship communication with Great Britain.

Mr. Bourassa took ground in favor of protection, not as a principle, but as a necessity. He held that Canada should disregard the United States and Great Britain in tariff matters, legislating in the dominion's interest. He declared that England acted properly in making a tariff in her own interest, not in ours, and we should follow that worthy example.

He condemned Mr. Fielding's preference, charging the British with refusal to give colonial preference and with selfishness in the matter of the cattle embargo, wherein an unfair aspersions was cast upon our stock.

Mr. Bourassa had not concluded when the house adjourned.

NOTES.

Sir Richard Cartwright proved today that he was a great deal stirred by Mr. Bell's criticism of his statistics. He rose to a question of privilege and gave his authority for some of the statements questioned, pointing out that the population figures of the Year Book had been corrected in subsequent issues. Cartwright was apparently quite angry.

Mr. Bell, who was about starting for Nova Scotia to attend the funeral of his brother, came in as Cartwright was concluding. He expressed regret that he had not heard Cartwright's protest and could not answer it, but would take the first opportunity on his return.

Mr. Borden of Halifax, who was included in Cartwright's attack, said he had nothing to take back. Cartwright had assailed him for using the figures of a book issued by Cartwright's colleagues for the information of the people. If he (Borden) had gone wrong it was because he had accepted statistics issued by the government. He would avoid such mistakes hereafter.

Cartwright—My complaint is that the member for Picton charged me with falsifying statistics, and had not the honor to withdraw.

Mr. Borden—My charge is that the minister of trade and commerce falsifies the statistics of his own government.—The incident then closed.

NOTES.

OTTAWA, March 26.—In the house today Mr. Bourassa proceeded to denounce the conduct of the British statesmen in refusing tariff advantage to Canada. He admitted that Laurier told the British government five years ago that Canada wanted no return, but the premier should now take the opposite ground, as he has already done in the matter of Canadian representation in the British council, which Laurier favored in 1897. Laurier at the conference this year should tell Chamberlain he must not interfere with our Chinese regulations and should abolish at once the cattle embargo.

Mr. Richardson, conservative of

If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

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Grey, began by defending the imperial government from Bourassa's attack. He pointed out, amid opposition cheers, that the home government had exactly followed the advice of Laurier in regard to trade preferences. Laurier told Great Britain that Canada did not ask or desire a return preference, and expected and hoped that England would never depart from the policy of free trade.

Mr. Fraser, liberal of Guysboro, N. S., criticized at length the phraseology of Bourassa's resolution. He claimed a substantial reduction in the tariff and taxation, and that the country was satisfied. Steel stocks which were worth only ten or twenty cents were now worth three dollars. Woolen manufactures in Pictou Co., N. S., were prosperous and the owners were satisfied with the present condition.

Mr. Fraser was rather severe on Mr. Charlton, declaring that all Charlton had done for the sanctity of the Sabbath and the chastity of the home was insufficient compensation for his speech the other day—a speech which, if it did not indicate moral degeneracy, was at least laughable.

Mr. Bourassa was next rebuked in a glowing tribute to Britain's care of and regard for the colonies. Referring to the by-election, Mr. Fraser referred to York, and intimated that a strong appeal had been made by conservatives there against French domination. There and elsewhere Mr. Tarte had been attacked, but he (Fraser) declared that neither in parliament nor in the country had any charge ever been made against this minister or, indeed, against any other member of the government. The last four years had been a period of clean government. Mr. Fraser closed with a glowing account of the present and future of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Porter moved the adjournment of the debate at six o'clock, and the house adjourned for Easter, to meet again next Tuesday.

THE SENATE.

In the senate, replying to Hon. Mr. Ferguson, the secretary of state said that the subsidy last July and last December had been paid to Prince Edward Island in the amount of \$181,000. Afterward the auditor general raised the point that the decrease of population should reduce the subsidy. The local government was notified and did not reply, but afterwards Mr. McKinnon, in answer to a question with the minister, and later reached the conclusion that the subsidy could not be diminished under the B. N. A. act. Thus matters stood.

NOTES.

A budget of papers brought down today gave the correspondence between Mr. Mulock and the Australian premier. Most of the letters were written by Mr. Mulock, who discussed the Pacific cable, improved steamship communication and closer trade relations. He advocated the establishment of steamship line between Eastern Canada and Australia, pointing out that the Atlantic provinces would have a much greater trade with the continent than those on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mulock proposed trade relations on the basis of a free list, and a preferred list of dutiable goods. Premier Barton had many conversations with respect to the proposed memorandum sets forth that the Australian premier could not see his way clear to take up any trade questions before the imperial conference, and expressed doubt whether any preferential tariff arrangement would be possible under present circumstances. The papers close with Laurier's proposition that matters of trade, of ocean transport and the Pacific cable be discussed in London at coronation time. In the course of the correspondence, Mr. Mulock suggests that Canada and Australia adopt countervailing duties against bounty fed sugar.

The third application for incorporation for a bank this session is made by Mayor Howland, J. W. Flavell, Edward Gurney, C. D. Massey and a score of other Torontonians. They seek to establish the penny-bank for the purpose of conducting savings bank operations in the province of Ontario and to take over the business of St. Andrew's Church Institute, the Toronto Savings Bank Association and the Victor Five Cents Savings Association.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

DIED IN THE WEST.

News has been received of the death at San Francisco, on Feb. 28th, of James Mahony, a former resident of St. John, and brother of the late Wm. Mahony, the well known lively stock keeper. Deceased went west many years ago and was employed as chief engineer on one of the Pacific liners. His wife, a Miss Hogan of Weymouth, N. S., died some years since, and there is one son surviving. Two sisters also survive—Miss Mary Mahony of St. John and Mrs. O'Shea of Sussex.

IN MINNESOTA.

St. John Man Writes to the Sun From St. Paul.

New Brunswickers Filling Honorable Positions - Westerners All Hate England With a Bitter Hatred - Beer is Cheap, But Drunken Men Are Scarce.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—Having an hour's leisure I concluded I could not better employ it than to write a few notes to the Sun respecting life in that part of Uncle Sam's domain known as Minnesota. St. Paul, the capital, where I have been located since leaving St. John, is a lively and thriving city of 160,000 people of all races, colors and qualities.

The Kansas and the Bohemian, the Finn and the P. E. Islander, the Cock-sack and Blue Nose are seen on every hand and in every walk of life.

I must say, and say it with some pride, that the New Brunswickers I have met here are without an exception the ablest, most honorable, energetic positions, and the Canadians, generally from Ontario and Manitoba, are not surpassed in ability by any race or kind of men. It is peculiar and somewhat amusing to find on being introduced to many of them that they are a Canadian, and that he comes from down east. The nearest I have got to a St. John man yet was one from Sussex, but I expect each day to see one who has drunk from the King's square fountain.

Times are good so far as business is concerned, plenty of work, but you have got to be able to do your work, and do it well. Wages are good, but iron, fuel and food soar up almost beyond reach. But the chances for promotion are better, and there are not so many relatives and hangers-on trying to crowd into jobs. Here there is a fair field and no favor, and if you have brains and push you will go to the front and be appreciated. Any one coming here must "cut his own crust." He will get no help, and if he is not prepared to fight his way he had better stay home. This is the land of big things, and a man must keep up with the procession or fall behind. But when you get to the front it is much better than in the case of any other land. It would astonish our farmer friends if they could see the procession of horses, sheep, swine and cattle passing through this city by train daily.

Imagine six thousand hogs sold in one day. Think of one salaried house with forty cattle, 300 pigs and 300 sheep per hour, and there are several such establishments in this neighborhood. I may say that the air in their vicinity is not so redolent of sausages as that which sweeps over Crouville, Minnesota, produces very abundantly, and is particularly adapted to root and vegetable culture. The dairy business is also very extensive.

This city is the jobbing centre of the west and supplies the Mississippi valley and Pacific slope all the manufactures of the east. For instance, Parvell, Pyman, Kirk & Co., wholesale hardware, have salesmen in all the states west of the lakes and as far as the Gulf. About 900 men are employed in the about packing goods. About a block away is the great wholesale grocery firm of Gregg, Cooper & Co., where thousands of cartons of groceries are shipped to the grocery stores throughout the west. The wholesale district of St. Paul employs from 12,000 to 15,000 people, and carries a stock valued at \$100,000,000.

About the scenery. The city is pretty located on a sandstone bluff some 60 feet from the river and covers about 12 square miles. The river is about half a mile wide and flows rapidly between the sandstone cliffs on either side, forming a city of rapids. A high peak of land are several mounds, known as Indian mounds, supposed to have been the graves or homes of the Mound Builders. A few miles north are Minnehaha falls, made famous by Longfellow. A Canadian or a picturesque spot, made more beautiful by gardens and flower plots, but alas! commercialism has robbed the stream of its water and the falls are there, but there is no laughing for there is no water to "laugh." Minneapolis has taken it to make beer. So it is. Near the falls is historic Fort Snelling, where troops have been kept for years to hold the Indians in check. But the Indians has gone, only a few miserable specimens are seen wandering round the town begging, but the soldier is still at Fort Snelling. At Minneapolis are the Falls of St. Anthony, almost as noted as are those of Minnehaha, but against the almighty dollar has interrupted the course of nature and the dams and flumes built at the falls completely change their character.

How they love England here? It would amuse you to hear the wishes expressed when discussing the Boer war. If all the people of the union are as ardent in their hate of Britain, then Britain should cease all further efforts of love and friendship. And the same with Canada. Every flag is respected here but the British, and no man dare carry one of those on the streets. It would not be tolerated for the American flag is treated and respected here. When I think how kindly the American flag is treated, and how the British flag is reviled here, I conclude that it would be best for both nations to say plainly the flag of one nation must not be shown in the other's territory. A Canadian or a Britisher well treated, but the flag! Talk of a red rag and a bull! The Pioneer Press comes out each morning with the most scurrilous cartoons against the British. It is the leading paper and is supposed to represent one shade of party thought at least.

There are many churches and saloons on every side; it may be said that there is one on each corner, and been flows freely at a nickel a quart. "Rush the can," something not known in this part. John is a very favorite way of drinking here, and yet this is a model city so far as drunkenness is concerned. You will not see as many drunken people as you will in St. John. I do not know why, but it is a fact.

One of the cleverest ministers there is

POINTERS ON THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

J. K. Flemming, M. P. P., of Carleton, in his able criticism of the government's financial management of the affairs of the province, speaking in the house of assembly a few days ago, in reply to the provincial secretary, made the following succinct points. In all the multiplicity of speeches from the government side of the house which followed Mr. Flemming, not a figure quoted by him was disputed as to its correctness, nor was a single point which he made against the administration refuted:

BONDED DEBT STATEMENT.

Bonded debt on Oct. 31st. 1900.....\$3,074,848 68
Bonded debt on Oct. 31st. 1901.....3,291,846 66
Increase during the year.....217,000 00

A CECIVIOUS SURPLUS.

Surplus claimed by the government at the close of the fiscal year ended Oct. 31st. 1901.....\$28,356 56
Bills due but unpaid at the same date.....45,258 25
Visit of Duke and Duchess of York.....22,059 97
Actual unpaid bills.....67,315 22
Total deficit.....40,961 66

Notwithstanding the payment of the Eastern Extension claim, an extraordinary receipt, and which the government put down and used as current revenue, the amount being \$275,000, there would have been a deficit if all bills had been paid which were due at the close of the fiscal year.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Total expenditure.....\$35,631 00
Amount paid butter factories, skimming stations and cheese factories.....3,125 00
Amount paid to flour mills.....5,900 00
Amount paid to agricultural societies (all counties).....8,325 00
Salaries paid out of agricultural grant.....9,587 79
In addition to the above a large sum was paid to Institute lecturers.

ENORMOUS CONTINGENCIES.

The contingency account has grown enormously under the present government.

Amount paid under this head in 1895.....\$13,106 81
Amount paid under this head in 1901.....17,481 34
Increase in six years.....4,374 53
The government are unable to show any good reason for this large increase in this item of controllable expenditure.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

The expenses of executive government for the year 1901 were:—
Hon. Wm. Pugsley.....\$10,639 51
Hon. L. J. Tweedie.....2,679 75
Hon. A. T. Dunn.....2,950 00
Hon. C. H. Lablache.....2,059 00
Hon. L. P. Farris.....1,839 83
Hon. H. A. McKewen.....1,213 25

Travelling expenses of the executive.....\$1,432 00
Executive council.....873 75
Hon. L. J. Tweedie.....800 00
Hon. A. T. Dunn.....600 00
Hon. Wm. Pugsley.....200 00
Hon. C. H. Lablache.....1,105 00
Paid J. A. Edwards for coach hire.....540 00
Total.....\$26,051 29
Average salary and expenses of each member of the executive.....\$3,721 60

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.

The following sums were paid the Rev. A. D. Harmon, pastor of the Christian Church. He is a scholar, a very concise, clear and lucid speaker, and bids fair to reach the highest pinnacle of fame within reach of a clergyman in the United States. Pastor and people are sociable and progressive, and strangers are cordially received and kindly treated.

A MODERN JOB

Faith, patience and six bottles of South American Nerve "made over" Mr. Wright—and all his troubles started in a disordered stomach.

"As a general builder up of the system I believe nothing can equal South American Nerve. At one time I seemed to be afflicted with almost all the ailments that flesh is heir to—indigestion, nervousness, gastric and nasal catarrh, and liver and kidney disorders. This great remedy was recommended to me. I took six bottles in all, and what was apparently a hopeless case was quickly and permanently cured. I felt myself improving from the first few doses."—Noble Wright, Orangeville, Ont.

ARCHBISHOP EYRE DEAD.

Roman Catholic Prelate of Scotland Passes Away.

GLASGOW, March 27.—The Most Rev. Charles E. Eyre, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Scotland, is dead. He was born in 1817 at York, and was educated at Ushaw College, Durham, and in Rome. He was for many years canon of the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle, and for some time was vicar-general. He was appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop and Delegate Apostolic for Scotland in December, 1888.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

newspapers supporting the government last year:

Fredericton Herald.....\$4,237 58
St. John Telegraph.....956 25
St. John Gazette (J. A. Bowes) 8,064 15
Chatham Advance (D. G. Smith).....2,631 25
The Standard (D. Smith) also \$300 a year as fisheries commissioner.

These newspapers praise the government and approve of everything it does. Why?

EXPENSIVE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hon. Attorney General Pugsley breaks all former records in securing from the provincial treasury last year for his services the sum of \$10,796.51. The items are as follows: Services Dunn v. the King.....\$ 400 00
Expenses to Halifax.....80 00
Salary.....2,100 00
Indemnity and allowances.....350 00
Settling succession duties.....2,018 00
Fees, Eastern Extension claim. 5,225 00
Travelling expenses.....300 00
Balance for services in bridge investigation.....425 00
Total.....\$10,796 51

From above should be deducted a few small amounts paid by him to others for services.

GREAT INCREASE.

The total executive expenditure in the year 1895.....\$27,917 32
The total executive expenditure in the year 1901.....35,303 33
An increase in six years of.....\$3,386 00

SALARIES INCREASED.

The salaries go up in line with the other increases in expenditure under this government. Note the following increases in the past year:

Hon. L. P. Farris.....1900. 1901.
T. A. Peters.....\$1,200 1,400
G. N. Babbitt.....1,700 1,900
R. W. L. Tibbitts.....1,700 1,800
C. S. Brannen.....750 850
Wm. Harrison.....860 1,080
Peter Hughes.....600 800
G. Miner.....450 600
S. W. Babbitt.....350 400

All the above named, with the exception of Hon. Mr. Farris, are departmental officials and work only six hours a day. Many of them also receive extras, i. e., R. W. L. Tibbitts, \$225.

THE INTEREST ACCOUNT.

This province paid in interest in the year 1901 the sum of \$146,902.00—nearly one-fifth of the whole revenue of the province. The provincial secretary was \$10,135 astray in his estimate of the amount required for interest last year, showing the loose methods prevailing in his office and the lack of knowledge of the real state of affairs of the province. The interest charges are yearly growing, notwithstanding that the indebtedness is being reduced.

THE IMMIGRATION FIASCO.

The expenditures on immigration during the past four years have been as follows:

1899.....\$1,324
1900.....5,989
1901.....10,080
1902 to date.....2,238

The results of the above expenditure have been that 487 persons have come to the province as immigrants.

PUBLIC PRINTING EXTRAVAGANCE.

The public printing is costing this province an enormous sum of money each year, much of which would be saved every year under a system of partial tender.

The cost of printing in the year 1898 was \$11,001. In 1901 the cost was \$12,837.50. During the past year there was paid for printing but charged in the auditor general's report under other heads the additional sum of \$6,772.23, making a total sum of \$18,807.73 paid for printing in 1901. The interest rate has decreased in recent years.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. H. H. PICKETT, Solicitor, 50 Princess Street, St. John, N. B. 1007

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