IN AUSTRALIA.

A Graphic Account of our Rival Colony.

Its Early History—Colonized by Convicts—The Gold Fever—Sydney Described—"A Tall Yarn" by a Hanack—Wild Goats—Australian Newspapers.

From our own Correspondent.

From Auckland to Sydney, the last stage of our long journey, a distance of 1,200 miles, we completed in about four and one half days. The second day we passed through a school of whales, where we counted in a radius of five miles sixteen spouters. One of these monsters, estimated to be between sixty and eighty feet long, with a strictly pacific attitude, and quite regardless of his personal safety, came within a few rods of the side of our vessel and amidst an exclamation of terror from those on board, unveiled his slimy length and plunged beneath the vessel and soon put such distance between himself and us that no fatal result was likely to supervene. But our readers must truly be the embodiment of forbearance and longsuffering to patiently read these disconnected notes on our sea voyage, so we will hasten on to Australia, and as the land looms in sight it might not be amiss just here to give a short sketch of the country, its early settlement and progress.

The whole of the vast continent island, which is but one fifth less in extent than all the countries of Europe put together, belongs to the British Crown. It was annexed by Captain Cook in 1770. It was so-called by him on account of its supposed resemblance to the configurations of the coast of South Wales. The colonies in America becoming independent closed that country as

A PENAL SETTLEMENT

for British convicts, and led to the selecting of Australia as their future abode. In 1788 a fleet of eleven vessels arrived under the command of Captain Phillip for the purpose of colonizing this great unknown land. Six of these vessels carried 757 convicts, among whom were 192 women and 18 children; a detachment of marines consisting of 250 officers and men, forty of these being accompanied by their wives, also helped to swell the tide of immigration. Three store-ships brought cattle, horses, sheep, goats and pigs, seeds and plants. The first landing was effected at

BOTANY BAY,

so called by Captain Cook on account of the variety of flowers seen. This bay is a fine sheet of water six miles south of where Sydney now stands. But the place chosen here was found utterly unsuitable for a settlement, owing to the swampy and unhealthy nature of the neighborhood, and in a few days the whole party was transferred to the more promising shores of "Sydney Cove," a part of Port Jackson, one of the finest natural harbors in the world, and which was not discovered or explored by Capt. Cook owing to the narrow entrance deceiving him as to its size. When all were landed the number amounted to 1,030 persons, 32 having died on the seven months' voyage. A canvas tent was erected for the governor in the woods, and a large circle was drawn as a limit to the intrusions of the natives, who, after the novelty of the appearance of the newcomers had worn off, began to be very troublesome. Thus was the nucleus of one of the most important of the British colonies. For a number of years the embryo settlement experienced many difficulties and hardships, principally through the scarcity of provisions; several of the convicts were hanged for stealing food from their more favored fellows. The land in the immediate neighborhood of the settlement would yield nothing; a farm was then started at Parramatta, fifteen miles distant, and soon their harvests began to be bountiful. The early history of the colony is fraught with the records of crime. Murder, robbery, and incendiaries were of common occurrence. Convict ships arrived frequently, and up to the year 1800, thirty-seven vessels arrived and the convict population numbered 5,000, one thousand of these being females. In March, 1804,

A MUTINY TOOK PLACE

among the convicts, but it was put down by the soldiery and the leaders with many others were hanged. In 1849, when the population had increased to over one hundred thousand, one fourth nearly of this number being convicts, a transport ship with 212 convicts on board arrived in Port Jackson, but a great public meeting being called on Circular Quay, and so strong and indignant were the protests against their landing, that the Governor and Home authorities rescinded the regulations allowing transport ships to land their convicts. So from that to the present the colonists have not been troubled by the influx of the offscourings of humanity. In 1851 the southern part of New South Wales separated and became a distinct colony under the name of Victoria. The same year marks the

DISCOVERY OF GOLD

in Australia by an American near Bathurst, which fanned the country into a flame of feverish excitement and disorganized the whole framework of society for two or three years. Sydney, so called after Viscount Sydney, by this time was rapidly becoming an important city. Cloth factories, distilleries, sugar refineries, tanneries, foundries, and industries of all kinds were numerous and flourishing. A university was endowed, a railway line constructed, a mint established, and the greatest boom to the colonists about this time was the passing of the Constitutional Act by which the great political principles of responsible government were conceded. Prosperity continues unabated, and the Australian colonies to day may be ranked next to Canada as the most flourishing of Her Majesty's possessions. And now to return to our vessel. As we entered Port Jackson we could not help but be favorably impressed with the appearance of everything we saw.

THE SITUATION OF SYDNEY

is a delightful one, about six miles from the entrance to the harbor. The entrance is about half a mile wide, and on the south head is Macquarrie lighthouse, from which an electric light is flashed over the ocean for a distance of twenty-five miles every minute and a half. The harbor is broken up by capacious bays, which are harbors in themselves, and by which the very heart almost of the city can be reached. In passing up to the wharf on our left were the Botanical Gardens, adding greatly to the natural beauties of the harbor, then "Pinch-gut," a fortified rock which got its name we were told from the fact that miscreants in early convict days were placed there on very short rations until one died of hunger, which no doubt very forcibly suggested that unpoetical name. On the right the shore is much broken by precipitous rocks heavily mantled with shrubbery, and the many little bays with their beautiful villas caused us to conclude that the citizens of Sydney are justly proud of "our beautiful harbor," as they style it. They claim that the harbor of "Rio," in Brazil, is the only one in the world that can be favorably compared with theirs. Well, it was even a pleasure to have to encounter the cupidity of the unprincipled hotel runners once more, and with a remonstrant crowd at every step, we managed to escape without having recourse to the deadly efficacy of our walking stick. And now we are in Sydney, that Eldorado for which we have severed for a time home, friends and associates. However, we are thankful we were not sent here, and that we can go away at any time without an imperial decree. The population of the city and suburbs is about 225,000, or more than twice that of Toronto. The streets are very irregularly laid out, narrow and winding. The houses have a decidedly old-fashioned appearance, all or nearly all built in the

GABLE STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE,

surmounted by large pottery chimneys. Not in one instance have we seen the American mansard roof. The more modern public buildings, banks and churches, are well designed and substantially built and for the most part constructed of sandstone, which is plentiful in the city and suburbs. The university city hall, museum, and post office are the most imposing edifices. The city boasts of a number of fine parks, Hyde Park, centrally situated, with an area of forty acres, the Domain, one hundred and thirty-eight acres, and the Botanical Gardens, all are tastily laid out and display an immense collection of exotics from every clime. To these has just been added a new reserve of six hundred acres which promises to be made a fine park. The citizens, like the people of Auckland, seem to be widely different from the Americans in their manners and appearance, and are far more Anglicised than their sister colonists, the Canadians. Their speech has the

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COCKNEY,

well intermixed with the 'h's' where not necessary. They are friendly and obliging, and if they find out you are an American, which don't take long, they try to make you feel as much at home as possible. Very little distinction is made between the Canadians and our cousins across the line. In fact anyone coming from America is a "Yankee" in the eyes of the Australians. They have a very high regard for American talent, American inventions, and American institutions of any kind. Anything wonderful or novel is attributed directly to the eccentricities of American genius. From the patent fly-trap in the the shop window to the electric light in Macquarrie lighthouse, is a standing proof of the "Yankee's" fertile brain. And, of course, any person coming from Canada is supposed to be personally acquainted with Hanlan. We witnessed his triumphal entry into Toronto after one of his successful pulls, we have seen him exercising himself on Toronto bay, and we have studied up his record pretty well, so we are ready for any emergencies. We give a short sketch of a city reporter's

INTERVIEW WITH A CANADIAN

on Hanlan, as it appeared in one of the city papers a short time ago.

He was a Canadian, and talked very fast.

Did he know Hanlan?

Well, he ought to smile! If there was anyone in the world who could lay claim to knowing Hanlan he was the man.

Did he think Laycock would have any chance against Hanlan?

Yes—about as much chance as the rheumatism against a streak of lightning. Hanlan was a half alligator; all those fellows who live on the lakes are. They spend nearly all their time on the water.

For eight months in the year the water is frozen, at that rate, we said. Canadian scullers haven't as much chance for practicing as the Australian scullers have?

Pshaw! the Canadians break a way for their boats through the ice with an axe, and then make better time than the Australian in open water.

Did it freeze hard in Canada?

Well he didn't know if we would call it hard, but you could hear it freezing.

Well we did call that hard—hard to swallow.

Why, that was nothing. All through the winter they quarried for fish. These fish quarries in Lake Ontario are one of the greatest sources of revenue to the Canadian Government.

At this stage the reporter seemed to have news enough, and he cut his interview short.

We don't vouch for the accuracy of either the interviewer or interviewed. The colonists are great sporting men, and horse-racing, cricket, football, and boat racing seem to occupy a great deal of their time and attention. No doubt if Hanlan should decide to visit the colony he would meet with a hearty welcome, but the odds would be so much in his favor that little money change hands on the race. A stranger will be surprised in visiting the outlying city suburbs and country towns to see the

GREAT QUANTITY OF GOODS

which we were told belong to no one in particular but when they get too numerous to make it healthy for clothes lines, advertising posters, door mats or any other movable property, the police are told off to shoot them without regard to age or sex. We laughed very heartily a short time ago at a poor Chinaman's expense. The said Chinaman left his wares, a basket of cabbage and other vegetables, on the street while he went into a compatriot cabinet maker's to discuss the political aspect of the Franco-Chinese war, and the price of "Porkee," a dish the celestial is very fond of, while there a number of goats proceeded to make a botanical inspection of his basket. In a few minutes he trotted out, and beholding the spectacle uttered several Chinese exclamations (doubtless unfit for publication in these matter-of-fact columns) and the air grew thick with pieces of bricks and other missiles. After being thusly encouraged to desist, the goats retired, and no doubt passed a vote of thanks to a Chinaman, (name unknown) who so thoughtfully furnished them with refreshments. The local paper was called into requisition shortly afterwards as a substitute for glass in a number of the neighboring windows. And speaking of

AUSTRALIAN PAPERS

our humble opinion is, with a very few exceptions, they make a poor substitute for glass. They throw little light on any subject of importance. We have before us a sixteen page daily, twelve pages taken up with land sales, auctioneer's reports and other advertisements, the remaining four filled with dry parliamentary debates, "Our Foreign Letter," uninteresting leaders on the new "Land Bill" now before the House. They seldom treat their readers to "A Blood-curdling Murder," "A Sensation in High Life," "A Bold Burglary," "Another Sea Serpent Seen," or a "Breach of Promise; Five Thousand Damages," as our American papers set before their astonished and credulous readers. Why this state of things exists here we know not, but we have often thought it must be owing to the inability of the Australian editor to get up attractive copy.

And now as this leaves us (6th December) we are reminded of the approaching Christmas and New Year's festivities, and which, ere this meets the eye in print, shall have passed away with those of other by-gone years. We will conclude with the wish that of a prosperous and glad new year may dawn on THE SIGNAL and its many readers.

D. E. McC.

Bad Teeth and Dyspepsia.

While every one is liable to suffer at times with indigestion, no matter how well preserved their dental organs may have been, there cannot be found to-day one whose teeth are decayed, broken off, and out of order generally, that does not suffer continually with "heartburn" or some of the multifarious gastric troubles incident to such a condition of the oral cavity.

Persons having no teeth, or those whose teeth have been neglected and allowed to become diseased, are unable to masticate their food properly, which is deficiently mixed with saliva (a very essential auxiliary in the digestion of solid substances,) and therefore, this food, being carried into the stomach without proper trituration and insalivation, imposes double duty upon the gastric apparatus — that of mastication and digestion.

Again, carious teeth serve for lodgment of particles of food which are retained in and about the organs until fermentation is set up. Friends, did you ever think of it, those whose teeth are rotten and rotting, that your mouths are regular sesspools? And this putrescent matter is conveyed into the stomach continually with the saliva, and consequently produces an irritation of the lining membrane, which is the worst and not uncommon form of dyspepsia, which is impossible to cure (not even with the 999,999 patent medicines now in the market), until the dental organs have first received proper attention. Indeed, cases of dyspepsia of years' standing have been permanently cured by judicious attention to the oral cavity, and without medicinal agent to any extent; when, on the contrary, all the medicines that can be given will not effect a cure until the cause is removed.

Nay, more that that; in all mouths where there are tartar-covered and decaying teeth, there are millions of *leptothrices buccalese* (microscopic parasites), which are also carried into the alimentary canal, and, it may be, produce other implicated and serious diseases, the origin of many of which are now unknown.

Jonathan Edward's Betrothed.

He was a man of heart as well as brain. For every once I think of his "sinners in the hands of an angry God," I think twice of that most rare and beauteous passage in which he describes Sarah Pierrepont, his destined wife, at the age of fourteen. Dante's "Vita Nuova" has hardly anything more mystical: "They say there is a young lady in New Haven who is beloved of that Great Being who makes and rules the world, and that there are certain seasons in which this Great Being, in some way or other, comes to her and fills her mind with exceeding sweet delight, and that she hardly cares for anything except to meditate on Him. She has a singular purity in her affections; is most just and conscientious in all her conduct; and you could not persuade her to do anything wrong or sinful if you would give her all this world, lest she should offend this Great Being. She is of a wonderful calmness, sweetness, and universal benevolence, especially after this great God has manifested himself to her mind. She will sometimes go about from place to place, singing sweetly, and seems to be always full of joy and pleasure, and no one knows for what. She loves to be alone, walking in the fields and groves, and seems to have some one invisable always talking with her." He married this dear girl at seventeen, and of their blessed union, in the second generation, came Aaron Burr.—[Harper's Magazine.

Cure For Chilblains.

Bathe the feet for 10 or 15 minutes in water as hot as can be borne, then apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, and Pain generally, and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections. 2

No household should be without it. Incomplete without a bottle of Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure is in the closet. It is the only remedy that will positively, permanently and promptly cure all forms of kidney diseases. Sold by J. Wilson. 2m

Advice to a Young Man.

And then remember, my son, you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a paper, ringing an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work. If you look round, son, you will see the men who are most able to live the rest of their days without work are the men who work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with over-work so. It is beyond your power to do that, on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it's because they quit work at 7 p. m. and don't get home until 2 a. m. It's the interval that kills, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals, it lends solidity to your slumbers, it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do no work, my son; but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names, even; it simply speaks of them as old so-and-so's boys. Nobody likes them; the great busy world doesn't know they are there. So find out what you want to be and do, my son, and take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are the less deviltry you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.—[Burdette.

Energy.

If there was more push in the world there would be fewer hungry, half-clothed, homeless, suffering children, fewer broken down, dissappointed men and women; less need of almshouses, houses of correction, and homes for the friendless. Push means a lift for a neighbor in trouble. Push means a lift for yourself out of the slough of despond and shiftlessness, out of troubles, real or fancied. Push never hurts anybody. The harder the push the better if it is given in the right direction. Always push up hill—few people need a push to get down hill. Don't be afraid of your muscles and sinews, they were given you to use. Don't be afraid of your hands; they were meant for service. Don't be afraid of what your companions may say; don't be afraid of your conscience—it will never reproach you for a good deed done; but push with all your heart, might and soul, whenever you see anything or anybody that will be better for a good, long, strong, determined push. Push! It is just the word for the grand clear morning of life; it is just the word for the strong arms and young hearts; it is just the word for a world that is full of work as this is. If anybody is in any trouble, and you see it, don't stand back; push! If there is anything good being done in any place where you happen to be, push!

Disappointed, but not Disconsolate.

A drama in real life occurred one day last week in the busy town of Trenton, which, though containing many humorous features, is not without its pathos. The guests were duly invited and the festivities provided for in the way of roast goose, etc,, cakes and pies and things at the house of the bride-to-be. The 'groom-to-be, arrived from a neighboring county, only to learn by a hastily-scrawled note from his 'love' that she had 'left' with the intent of not being wed. The guests, however, assembled to eat the good things, and the would-be groom was persuaded to join the party. He made a heroic and philosophical speech at table, saying he was glad she was 'gone,' for it was better before than after marriage. She certainly was not the wife for him, as her conduct showed. The approving guests, one and all, then graciously presented him with all the pretty and valuable presents intended for the bride, and in turn gave the hostess a small purse of money to pay the expenses of the feast, and the company dispersed, the intended groom doubtless a sadder, if not a wiser man.—[Trenton Counter.

A Long Time.

Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg was thus afflicted, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure him. 2

'It is a singular fact,' says a Naples correspondent, 'that we are indebted to Pompeii fo the great industry of canning fruit. Years ago when the excavations were just beginning, a party of Cincinnatians found in what had been a pantry of a house many jars of preserved figs. One was opened and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation shows that the figs had been put into the jars in a heated state, and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken, and the next year canning was introduced into the United States, the process being identical with that in vogue in Pompeii 20 centuries ago.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all Skin Eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25c per box. For sale by J. Wilson. ly.

A REWARD—Of one dozen "TEABERRY" to any one sending the best four line rhyme on "TEABERRY," the remarkable little gem for the Teeth and Bath. Ask your druggest or address.

The Evils of the High-Heeled Boot.

The evils of the high-heeled boots or shoes are due to the fact that it is an essentially badly fitting article. It is made in defiance of the relation which it ought to bear to the anatomy of the foot and to the direction in which the pressure of the body weight falls upon the latter. Hence the peculiarly cramped walk of ladies of the present day. Any one may observe the consequences of the 'advanced position,' nearly under the instep, and the increased height of heel, in the substitution of a forward inclination of the body, and a trip suggestive in a measure of the stumbling gait, for the upright carriage and the free and graceful swinging movement natural to the legs in walking. The boot, or shoe, in order that it may not shift on the foot, which has lost much of its usual purchase of direct downward pressure, must hold it firmly, and even tightly, and in particular it is necessarily constructed so as to hold with undue firmness just above the back of the heel. With some persons, perhaps, no inconvenience results, with others who have fine skins chafing is readily produced. This is in itself a trifle, but it may nevertheless be the slight beginning of graver troubles. Probably there is no practitioner fairly long acquainted with town practice who cannot recall a case or cases in which extensive inflammation of the leg without abscess formation has followed even such a slight abrasion, and the exciting cause when looked for was discovered in the patient's shoe. There have been even instances, fortunately rare, but still occasional, where abscesses arising round some neglected trifle of this kind have ended fatally. These are facts which cannot be denied, and should not be overlooked.—[London Lancet.

Children Poisoned With Tobacco.

In one of the schools of Brooklyn a boy thirteen years, naturally very quick and bright, was found to be growing dull and fitful. His face was pale, and he had nervous twitchings. He was obliged to quit school. Inquiry showed that he had become a confirmed smoker of cigarettes. When asked why he did not give it up, he shed tears and said that he had often tried but could not. The growth of this habit is insidious, and its effects ruinous. The eyes, the brain, the nervous system, the memory, the power of application, are all impared by it. 'It's nothing but a cigarette' is really 'It is nothing but poison.' Gorman and French physicians have recently protested against it. And a convention of Sunday and secular teachers was recently held in England to check it. It was presided over by an eminent surgeon of a Royal Eye Infirmary, who stated that many diseases of the eye were directly caused by it. Perents, save your children from this vice, if possible! Do not allow them to deceive you. In future years they will rise up and bless you for restraining them.

In Dixie's Land.

J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs, &c., Dixie, Ontario, recommends Hagyard's Pectoral Balsom to his customers, it having cured his wife of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and most pectoral complaints. 2

A Novel Collection.

This is the question that troubles a French justice of the peace: A drover and a butcher in the market, adjusting their accounts, went to a tavern together. During the meal the butcher took from his pocket a bank note of one hundred francs value, wherewith to pay the drover, but in handing it over, let it fall in a dish of gravy. He snatched it out, and holding it between a thumb and forefinger, waved it to and fro to dry it. The drover's dog, accepting this movement as a friendly invitation, and liking the smell of the saturated note, made a spring at it and swallowed it. The butcher was furious. 'Give me my money,' he demanded; 'kill the dog and open him!' 'Not by a great sight,' replied the drover; 'my dog is worth more than a hundred francs.' 'Then I owe you nothing; your dog has collected for you before witnesses!' 'My dog is not my cashier; and besides, where is your receipt?' The justice will have to settle this!' 'Let him.' And now for weeks the justice has vainly been seeking law or precedent for such a case, and the townsmen have been on the verge of a riot over it again and again.—[Albany Law Journal.

Kram's Fluid Lightning

Is the only instantaneous relief for Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, etc. Rubbing a few drops briskly is all that is needed. No taking nauseous medicines for weeks, but one minute's application removes all pain and will prove the great value of Kram's Fluid Lightning. 25 cents per bottle at George Rhynas' drug store. b

A Great Discovery

That is daily bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly is Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, Pain in Side and Chest, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial Bottles free at J. Wilson's Drug Store. Large size $1 00. (6)

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks' use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly and cheerful.

The Greatest Healing Compound

is a preparation of carbolic acid, vaseline and cerate called McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. It will cure any sore, cut, burn or bruise when all other preparations fail. Call at G. Rhynas drug store, and get a package. 25 cents is all it costs. b

'Why should a man whose blood is warm within
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
Or let his hair grow rusty, scant and thin.
When "CINGALESE RENEWER" will make grow the faster. For sale by J. Wilson 2m

A Cure for Cuts, Sores, Etc.

The finest healing compound under the sun is McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. There is no sore but will succumb to its wonderful healing properties. It is an invaluable dressing for scalds, festerings, etc. Price 25 cents at G. Rhynas' drug store. b

In the history of medicines no preparation has received such universal commendation for the alleviation it affords, and the permanent cure it effects in kidney diseases, as Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. Its action in these distressing complaints is simply wonderful. Sold by J. Wilson. 2m

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

'The first bottle
Nearly cured me;
The second made me as well and strong as when a child.
'And I have been so to this day.'
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
'Kidney, liver and urinary complaint.
'Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
'Incurable!'
Seven bottles of your bitters cured him, and I know of the
'Lives of eight persons'
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters.
And many more are using them with great benefit.
'They almost
Do miracles!'

1m Mrs. E D. Slack.

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CABINETMAKER
AND
Leading Undertaker,
Has on hand now the LARGEST STOCK of
First - Class Furniture
in the County, and as I now purchase for cash, will not be undersold by any one.
I offer Tapestry Carpet Lounges, from $5.50 upwards. Whatnots, good, from $2.50 up.
Bow Back Chairs, from 37½c. up, and everything else in the same proportion,
AT THE OLD STAND
Between the Post Office & Bank of Montreal,
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Oct. 18th, 1883. 1913

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Sarsaparilla
cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood; expelling the blood-poisons from the system, enriching and renewing the blood, and restoring its vitalizing power.

During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proven its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood and a weakened vitality. It is a **highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron,** and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier and blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."
Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the Rheumatism since. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS."
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

"Last March I was so weak from general debility that I could not walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my life. I have been at work now for two months, and think your SARSAPARILLA the greatest blood medicine in the world. JAMES MAYNARD."
520 West 42d St., New York, July 19, 1882.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It cleans the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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Sold by all Druggists: price $1, six bottles, $5.