THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

The Provincial Debt.

FROM time to time we have pointed out to our readers the enormous proportions assumed by the Provincial debt, under the reckless and extravant administration of our Grit friends. But, while deficit followed deficit and the debt increased by leaps and bounds, the Government and their supporters and their press have in the most bare-faced manner endeavored to deceive the people and to divert attention from our deplorable financial condition by presenting false and misleading statements. By means of such duplicity at election times our Grit friends have managed to keep themselves in power thus far; but their political sins are finding them out and their insincerity is unmistakably manifesting itself. At the last general election in 1900 Mr. Farquharson, then Leader of the Government, and his supporters would not acknowledge any public debt and the Leader in his famous manifesto sought by a manipulation of figures to convey the idea that there was a surplus of $6,000 for the year 1899, the last year for which the public accounts were then available, notwithstanding that the auditor's report for that year plainly showed a deficit of $36,915.03. We now have the confirmation of this truth from the most unexpected and, for the Government, the most inconvenient source. When Mr. Farquharson went to Ottawa looking for money in 1901 he very well knew he would have to present a statement approximating the truth if he hoped to win his case; he also knew he would have no trouble in making a good showing on the score of indebtedness if he at all adhered to the facts. Consequently his memorial to the Federal Government set forth that the deficit of 1899 amounted to $36,000, and that the debt of the Province on the 31st December 1900 was $575,000. By his story of the surplus of $6,000, and no acknowledgment of a Provincial debt he succeeded in winning the elections; but when he went on a begging expedition and the truth had to be told, his surplus was transformed into a large deficit and the debt of the Province had suddenly jumped up to almost $600,000. This memorial of Mr. Farquharson's is now embalmed in the Journal of the Legislative Assembly for 1901, and shall continue for all time to come a chapter of our political history. In December, 1901, the Government desired to dispose of some debentures and they were placed on the market by J. C. McIntosh, Broker, Halifax. In placing these debentures on sale the Government were obliged to state the nature of the security that attached to them, and in his announcement of the assets and liabilities Mr. McIntosh placed the Provincial indebtedness at $626,000. From this statement it will be seen that the Government admitted the rapid increase in the debt, due to their mismanagement. Finally, when the Public Accounts for 1901 were presented to the Legislature a couple of weeks ago the Patriot acknowledged the debt to be $642,177.72. This is the amount of the debt as shown on the face of the Auditor's report; but, as we have already shown, the unfinished contracts and other accounts carried forward the debt at least $700,000.

This frank acknowledgment of the Provincial debt by the Patriot is evidently intended for a purpose. The people are to be asked to put their hands down deep into their pockets and plank down more taxes to pay the bills of this reckless and extravagant Government, and maintain unnecessary offices for their favorites and henchmen. The tone of the Patriot is very apologetic; it is very desirous that party bitterness shall be eliminated, that all will willingly bend their necks to the galling tax yoke. After arrogantly upholding all the political rascality of the party in power, its gerrymander, its deprivation and restoration of the franchise to suit party exigency and its numerous other acts by which the rights of the people have been trampled under foot, our contemporary now changes its tone and becomes very childlike and bland. Does it expect to deceive anyone by such tactics?

While the Patriot acknowledges the debt to be over $642,000, it has recourse to its usual sophistry in a labored attempt to hold the previous Conservative Government responsible for a large portion of the debt. As we have more than once pointed out, it should be sufficient for all fair minded persons to know that when the Conservatives assumed power they inherited from the Davies Government a debt amounting, according to Mr. Hyndman, the Auditor of the Davies Government, to $51,740. They remained in power twelve years, and when they retired the debt, according to Mr. Farquharson, amounted to $128,429. Substracting the $51,740 from the $128,429 we have $76,689 as the amount of debt saddled upon the Province by the Conservatives. That is to say $6,390 a year for twelve years. Surely that is a good record considering that they had only collected taxes for three years, or $82,000 altogether. If we now examine the record of the Grit Government in power we will find these facts: They succeeded to a debt of $128,000, and now at the end of eleven years the debt is $700,000, or an average of nearly $64,000 a year. But that is not all. During eight of these eleven years our Liberal friends collected $410,000 in taxes, or an average of over $51,000 a year. If we substract from the present debt of the Province the amount for which the late Conservative Government are responsible, $76,689, we shall have $623,311 as the amount for which our Grit friends are responsible. Supposing we add to this amount the taxes collected by them, viz., $410,000, we shall find that between debt and taxes the tax payers of this Province are worse off than they were when the present Government came into power by upwards of one million dollars. Surely that is a record sufficient to irretrievably condemn any Government or any party.

But the Patriot says the receipts from the Land Office and the amounts received from the Federal Government on account of piers and other refunds should not have been used as ordinary revenue, but should have been capitalized and the interest only should have been used. The receipts from the Land Office have never been used in any other way than as ordinary revenue, and it comes with a very bad grace from the organ of the present Government to find any fault with the Land Office receipts being used as revenue. This Government not only used the receipts as ordinary revenue, but wasted thousands upon thousands of the assets of the Province by granting enormous discounts to those indebted to the Land Office in order to ensure their political support. This is the way the assets of our Province were squandered by the present reckless debt-creating Government. The draft of $200,000 from capital is once more called upon to do duty in the specious argument of the Patriot. It has repeatedly been pointed out that the Grits who were in a majority in the Legislative Council must bear the responsibility for that withdrawal equally with the Conservatives. But it must be remembered that the Conservative Government, through their exertions, had $20,000 added to our annual subsidy at Ottawa. Consequently, although our annual receipts were lessened by $10,000 a year by the withdrawal of the $200,000 the amount of our subsidy was $10,000 a year better when the Conservatives went out of power than when they assumed the reins of Government. It will therefore be seen that nothing can be made against the Conservatives on this score. No matter how much sophistry is used in the attempt to whitewash the Government it is of no avail, they are condemned by their record; their doom is sealed, and if we mistake not an indignant electorate are only awaiting the opportunity to consign them to political oblivion.

Sessional Notes.

In the waste of valuable time Premier Peters equals, if he does not surpass, any of his Liberal predecessors. More than four weeks have passed since the session opened and the Government have enacted scarcely any legislation excepting the amended road act. The budget has not yet been delivered, and a species of political chaos would almost appear to have crept in to the Government side of the House. Members are absent from their places and interest in the proceedings seems to have very much diminished. Numerous caucuses of the Government members have been held; but whatever may have been the burning questions discussed, the net result of their deliberations has been a retarding of the business of the session. If the Government members have failed to agree in caucus as to the methods to be adopted to increase the revenue the members of the House who have business to attend to in the country should not be compelled to lose their time waiting for these differences of opinion to be patched up.

Speaking of the road act in our last issue, without the report of the Public Works department before as, we set down the expenditure on roads last year at $18,969.61. The Public Works Report shows that a balance on road contracts was carried forward and not mentioned in the Public Accounts. This balance amounts to $6,203.84. Consequently the amount spent on roads during 1901, so far as we have any knowledge, was upwards of $25,000. A very considerable sum all must surely admit for the amount of work done. The road act as it now stands is somewhat worse than it was before the act of 1901 was introduced. The numerous inspectors under the new act will have little influence for good; they will be apparently figure-heads to a large extent. The road makers who work the "machine" will evidently have the pull. The act seems to give them the distribution of work for political purposes. This act seems to have all the defects of the act of 1877, without the option of statute labor and with all checks removed. This is progressive legislation with a vengeance.

In addition to taxation the question of an agricultural exhibition for this Province seems to have engaged considerable attention in the Government caucus. This matter had been very strongly urged upon the Government. They had been waited upon by a delegation of the directors and members of the Exhibition Association who pointed out that unless a Government grant be given the grounds and buildings of the association would have to be sold. A day or two afterwards it was said the Government caucus had agreed to give a grant for the Provincial exhibition as well as a grant for the "Winter Fair" at Amherst, N. S. Concurrently with this report was another to the effect that the Government intended to levy a tax on real estate in Charlottetown and Summerside. This latter would surely be a pretty arbitrary proceeding, as the property owners of Charlottetown and Summerside are now very heavily taxed for municipal purposes. Whether or not it was intended to link together the exhibition and civic taxation we know not; but evidently the Charlottetown and Summerside taxation question could not be forced through the caucus, and with its collapse the exhibition grant also fell to the ground; for it soon became current that the exhibition was "knocked in the head," and that the idea of civic taxation for Provincial purposes had been abandoned. It is rather a humiliating commentary on the creation of a department of agriculture and the inauguration of Farmers Institutes that the Exhibition Association are obliged to sell their grounds and buildings in consequence of lack of Government support. But this is what the caucus has decreed, according to latest reports.

A bill of some importance was introduced to the House on the 4th inst. It provides for the registration of births and deaths. The Provincial Secretary Treasurer is to be Registrar General, and under him there will be District Registrars. It shall be the duty of the District Registrar to make returns to the Registrar General on or before the first of March, June, October and December in each year, of the births and deaths in his district during the previous three months. These returns shall be on forms containing the original entries, certified under his hand. The act requires every clergyman to keep a register of baptisms and deaths within his parish. Notices of births are required to be given to the District Registrar by the father or mother or near relative, within thirty days after birth. The tenant or occupier of a house in which a death takes place shall likewise supply the required particulars to the District Registrar. Physicians are required to transmit certificates of the cause of death, and clergymen who perform funeral services shall satisfy themselves that registration has been made. There are special provisions to meet special cases and failure to comply with the law is punishable by a fine. A fee of ten cents is to be paid the District Registrar for each birth and death registered by him. The act is to go into operation on the 1st January, 1903.

The usual catechising of the Government by members of the House has been going on for the past week or two, and the proceeding has been in part as follows:

In reply to Mr. Arsenault the Commissioner of Agriculture promised to lay on the table a report of the expenses of the Institute department, names of lecturers engaged and their expenses. In reply to Mr. Arsenault the Commissioner of Public Works said that the Bridge at Haldimand River Lot 15 was partially repaired last year and if necessary further repairs would be made. In further reply to Mr. Arsenault the Commissioner promised consideration of the completion of the road from Gilbert Road in Lot 14 to the western road. Mr. McKinnon asked the Leader of the Government to lay on the table of the House a statement of all the convictions secured under The Canada Temperance Act, the names of parties who paid the fines, the names of the parties imprisoned, also a detailed account of all the money collected as fines, also the names of persons convicted under said Act from whom no fines were collected and the reasons for not collecting them, the names of parties released from jail and the Attorney General's authority for such release. Hon. Mr. Peters said he had already laid on the table the returns of the Stipendiary Magistrates, but if any statements were required they would be made up and presented to the House. There was one case of release, that of a woman who was let out of jail to nurse her son.

Mr. McKinnon asked the Leader of the Government if he had received a petition from the inhabitants of Murray River praying for a grant of money to be expended on the road leading to and crossing McLure's dam for the safety and convenience of the public, and what action the Government intend taking in the matter? Hon. Mr. Peters replied that this matter belonged to the Department of Public Works and the question would be answered by the Commissioner. Mr. McKinnon asked the Leader of the Government if he had received a petition from certain rate-payers of the Little Sands School District praying that they would be allowed the privilege of submitting their grievances to arbitration and what action the Government intends taking in the matter? Hon. Mr. Peters said a petition had been received. He then explained the matter and the steps taken by the Government in regard to it. The Government will consider the matter and probably grant an arbitration. Hon. Mr Gordon asked the Commissioner of Public Works if there had been any defalcation in that office within the past two years, and if so, has the amount been restored. Hon. Mr. Cummiskey said that after the resignation of the former secretary there were rumors of defalcations. He had the matter investigated by two competent officials. They reported no defalcations and not a dollar missing.

Hon. Mr. Gordon asked the Leader of the Government if the Act of last session regarding the controverted Election Act had been disallowed under the provision of the British North America Act. Premier Peters replied that the Act had not been disallowed. Hon. Mr. Gordon asked the Commissioner of Public Works if any arrangement had been made for the establishment of a ferry at Poplar Point, the late contractor having left the Province. The Commissioner of Public Works said a number of tenders had been received but none had been accepted. Mr. McLean asked the Commissioner of Public Works what action had been taken by the Government to protect the roadway from Souris to Knight's Wharf from the action of the freshets and encroachments of the sea. The Commissioner of Public Works replied that he was not aware of a petition, but he thought it was a matter that should be attended to. Mr. McLean asked the Commissioner of Public Works what action if any the Government have taken to repair the road along the shore on the north side of Fortune River. The Commissioner of Public Works said that a good deal of complaint had been received. A good many of the inhabitants wanted the road across the farms; a disagreement was apparent as to the price of the land.

Mr. A. J. McDonald asked the Leader of the Government to lay on the table of the House a statement showing in detail how the item of $556023 as shown by the Public Accounts for the year 1901 to have been expended on the Reception of the Governor General of Canada is made up, the said statement to set forth (1) the name or names of the person or persons to whom the said money was paid and the amount paid to each; (2) The nature of the service rendered by each person and (3) The kind, quality and price of the goods furnished by each person to whom the said money or any part thereof was paid. The Premier stated that the statement would be tabled in a short time. Mr. Kickham ask the Commissioner of Public Works whether he intends making passable the roads leading from Souris West Bridge south along the Bank. The Commissioner of Public Works said that the road accommodated very few and there was another road which could be used.

Mr. Archibald J McDonald asked leave to present a petition from the inhabitants of Georgetown, praying that unrestricted power be given to the Assessors or Councillors of said Town to lease the Common for such term as they think fit and to sell certain parts of the spuare; the money to be applied to improving the parts remaining; and also that corporate powers be granted to the said Town. Hon. Mr. Gordon presented a petition from certain householders of Georgetown, praying that the town be not incorporated.

On the 4th Mr. John F. Whear, member for Charlottetown presented a petition with 800 names of residents of Charlottetown asking that plebiscite be taken regarding the question of prohibition. After speaking for some time in favor of the granting of the prayer of the petition he moved the following resolution. "Resolved that in the opinion of this House the prayer of the Petitioners that a plebiscite of tho cifizens of Charlottetown be taken as to whether they are in favor of the Prohibition Act 1900 and that necessary legislattion be passed at the present session to abrogate the said law if an adverse vote thereon be recorded against the said Act." There was no seconder and the discussion was dropped.

The balance of the time of the Legislature, whilst setting, has been occupied with matters of mere routine and the advancement of bills for incorporation of hall companies and of a corresponding private nature. All that has been done could have been accomplished in a week of reasonable attention to business, and yet four weeks of time has been consumed. Surely this imposture must soon cease.

THE High Grade Art Parlour, is the most reliable place to leave your order to have photos or tintypes enlarged to life size, in crayon, sepia, or water-color. Natural colours and any subject may be separated from a groupe with any change made in the dress or hair that may be required. Remember, there is no second or third man to deal with as is generally the case with other portrait houses. The work is all guaranteed to be as represented. I also carry a large assortment of over forty different styles of picture moulding. Call and see us in our new stand directly opposite J. T. McKenzie the tailor Queen Street, or address, S. F. Tarbush, High Grade Art Parlour, Charlottetown.—tf.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

OTTAWA, April 5th, 1902.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

The debate on the budget, which will close on Tuesday, the 8th inst., was remarkable this week for inconsistencies of of Government speakers. Mr. Kendall, Cape Breton, wants free trade and direct taxation; Mr. Turgeon, Gloucester, is confident that free trade will be granted by the Minister of Finance; Mr. Maclaren, of Huntington, declares himself to be a free trader, but he is willing to bow to the judgment of Hon. W. S. Fielding and become a protectionist; Mr. Holmes, West Huron, admits that there is a split in the Liberal ranks over the tariff question, and warns the Government not to grant further protection; Mr. Scott, Assiniboia, who won his election on free trade promises, explains that now he is first and last a Liberal, and it is a matter of indifference to him which policy he votes for.

The Conservative speakers presented a solid front. They were Mr. Porter, West Hastings, who delivered his maiden speech and made a good impression; Mr. Rosamond, North Lanark; M. Pringle, Cornwall; Mr. Lovell, Leeds and Grenville; Mr. Taylor, South Leeds; Dr. Roche, Marquette; and Mr. LaRiviere, Provencher. "Canada for Canadians" was the strain that characterized the opposition remarks. Adequate protection to farmers and manufacturers was called for.

EXODUS STILL CONTINUES.

The United States census returns show conclusively that the claim made by the government, that the exodus from Canada to the United States has ceased, is mere moonshine. The statistics sent out from the United States census bureau established, that in 1880, there were 717,157 Canadian home residents in that country; in 1890, the number was 980,938; in 1900 it was no less than 1,181,778. That is to say that in 1890 the total number of Canadians respectively domiciled in Canada and the United States was as 83 to 17; while in 1900, was as 82 to 18.

MR. BLAIR'S BIG COAL BILLS.

In 1899-1900 Hon. A. G. Blair purchased $548,140 worth of coal for the Intercolonial Railway. In 1900-01, when the price of coal had advanced fifty per cent, he purchased 200,000 tons of coal more than in the previous year. Run of mine coal is worth about $1.80 per ton when prices are normal. Mr. Blair paid as high as $5 per ton for this coal in 1900-1901. These extensive investments were made about the time of the general election. Buying $1.80 coal for $5, partly explains the deficit of nearly $1,000,000 which revealed itself in connection with the management of the government railways last year.

CANADA FLOODED WITH DISEASES.

Mr. Robert Watchorn, the Special Immigrant Inspector, who has charge of all United States immigration officials in Canada, is responsible for the statement, that "ninety-eight per cent. of the European immigrants, who are prohibited from entering the United States, by the American officials at Montreal and at other points of entry, along the borders are suffering from infectious diseases, which are the direct result of filth and sunanitary methods." Canada (more particularly Ontario and Quebec) is being made the dumping ground for disease introduced by these people. The Minister of Agriculture has refused to to take steps to extripate this frightful condition of affairs.

PROTECT THE FARMERS.

For the year ending June 30th, 1901, Canada's importation of agricultural products from the United States included:—

Oats	$946,313
Barley	32,346
Pease	15,943
Potatoes	88,649
Tomatoes	37,508
Grapes	59,915
Small fruits	80,366

There is no reason why Canadians should not raise and market the above named produce. The Conservatives have called for a revision of the tariff which will guarantee to farmers the excessive privilege of trading in their own markets. "Canada for Canadians" with equal recognition of the needs of the farmer, manufacturer and laborer is what the Conservative party stands for.

HOW FORIGNERS ROB CANADA.

"Since Canada granted a preference to Britain, tons upon tons of German and other foreign textiles have been brought over to England and re-shipped to Canada, after a so called process of 'finishing' in order that they may be classed as goods partly of British manufacture. In some cases this 'finishing' in England, consists simply in taking of the German, French, or Australian labels, doing the goods up again, and then giving them a British name or label. There is no branch of trade in which this style of smuggling is carried on to a greater extent than it is in the textile trade."—Belfast (Ireland) News.

Such a statement, coming as it does from the most influential British papers, having no political ends to serve in Canada, establishes unquestionably the mischief that is being wrought throughout Canada, by the preferential? tariff as it now exists.

DIED

At Los Angelos, Cal., March 13th, 1902, Herbert J. Coffin, aged 34 years, a native of Prince Edward Island and son of John Coffin, Charlottetown.

At St. Teresa, on March 27th, Mary McAree in the 18th year of her age, beloved daughter of Francis and Mary Ann McAree. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city, at the residence of Mr. Charlos Riley, on Monday the 7th inst, Peter Riley aged 55 years. R. I. P.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE.

The fountain will remain unsealed!

If time was money the loafers of this city would be rich.

Silence is said to be golden, but it sometimes indicates guilt.

Some people never realize how well off they are until they try to learn to ride a bicycle.

Somo people claim to be broken hearted when they have only a disordered liver.

Life is short. But it is long enough for some men to lose their character and a large estate.

Some get up with the lark while others are not content without a swallow the first thing in the morning.

A young man near Charlottetown met with an accident the other day that came near costing him his life. He was out hunting for trouble and accidently ran up against it.

A Georgetown woman says her husband holds the record for talking in his sleep. Poor fellow! Poor fellow! Perhaps he thinks that is his only chance to get in a word edgewise.

To look over the average congregation in a church is enough to make one wonder where are the poor; but look into the contribution box and you will wonder where are the rich.

WHERE HONOR COUNTS.

The count possessed an honored name;
Exalted was his rank.
Ah yes! His name was honored, but
Not honored at the bank.

There is a sixteen-year-old boy in Tennessee who has already killed three men. A boy at that age who has committed so many murders is almost sure to come to a bad end.

There are a lot of street loafers hanging around the corners of this city who are kept so busy maintaining their dignity that they haven't time to earn a decent living.

A number of young men belonging to the Charlottetown Mounted Infantry appeared before the Magistrate at the police court the other morning for fast driving on the streets. They were let off with a warning. The general opinion is that they should have been let off with a warming.

Captain Morrison, the fighting editor of the Ottawa Citizen, has been presented with the Distinguished Service Order for gallant conduct in the field in South Africa. The Cap, deserves it, having shown by his handling of the guns out there that he is a remarkably cool and clever fighter. He is a fighting editor in every sense, and when not fighting the Boers, he is handling his pen, raking the ranks of his Grit opponents with hot shot, and never seeming to let up on the firing. He ought to get a D. S. O. even for thi alone.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CECIL RHODES' FUNERAL.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.—A stream of people passed by the coffin of Cecil Rhodes in Parliament House to-day, and the funeral this afternoon was imposing. The streets were lined with troops. The pall bearers were Dr. Jameson, the Premier of Cape Colony and six others. The chief mourner was Colonel Frank Rhodes, who walked bareheaded and alone, followed by the other brothers of the deceased and representatives of Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, and Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope. The gun carriage was drawn by eight horses. Among the drapings of the coffin was a banner of the Loyal Woman's Guild inscribed, "farewell; great heart." In front of the cathedral stood a huge crowd, bareheaded and the building itself was filled to its capacity. At the conclusion of the services the mourners proceeded to the station. There the coffin was borne into the De-Beers Company's saloon car, which had been converted into a chapelle ardente. The family, the executors of the will, and others, accompanied the remains to Rhodesia. The entire ceremony lasted two and a half hours.

LONDON, April, 5.—The city is talking about Cecil Rhodes' will. His fortune is said to be twenty-five million dollars and ten million of this goes to found scholarships at Oxford open for three years at $1,500 each, for students of every British colony and every state in the American union and from Germany. There are no restrictions as to race or creed. George Rhodes of Lakewood, N. J. janitor, a cousin of the dead empire builder, receives a legacy of $50,000.

The Prices.

THE market was not very largely attended yesterday. The few loads of hay on the square were disposed of at prices between 50 and 55c. Buyers are paying from $9,00 to $10.00 a ton for pressed hay, and $7.00 for straw. Pork was scarce; 7¾c was the top-notch price. Potatoes are worth 30c. and oats 42c.

Butter, (fresh)	0.22 to 0.25
Butter (tub)	0.21 to 0.22
Beef (small) per lb	0.08 to 0.10
Beef (quarter) per lb	0.07 to 0.7½
Calf skins	0.06 to 00.6
Ducks	0.50 to 0.70
Eggs, per doz	0.11 to 0.12
Geese	0.80 to 1 00
Hides	0.05 to 0.5½
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.50 to 0.55
Lamb	0.05 to 0.06
Lamb (carcass)	0.4½ to 0.05
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.06
Oats	0.42 to 0.42
Oatmeal (per cwt)	3.00 to .325
Potatoes (buyers price)	0.30 to 0.30
Pork (small)	0·10 to 0.12
Pork (carcass)	0.7¾ to 0.7¾
Sheep pelts	0.50 to 0.65
Turnips	0.60 to 0.12

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Don't Send a Cent. Order to-day and we send Pills by mail, sell them at 25 cents a box (These are our regular 50 cent sizes) They are easy to sell. When sold send us the money, $2.00, and we guarantee if you comply with the offer, we send to every one taking advantage of this advertisement, the 12 Knives, 12 Forks, 12 Table Spoons, 12 Tea Spoons and 100 piece decorated Dinner and tea Set will be given absolutely free. We are a reliable concern and guarantee the dishes and silverware full size for family use. We desire to introduce our Pills into every household and are advertising in this way. Write at once. NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Box 216, Toronto, Ont.

cannot praise your Pills too highly. I was given up to die by five doctors, but your New Life Pills have made me strong and well. MRS. JOHN A. KINNIE, Springfield, Ont.

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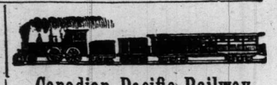

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