

LOCAL MATTERS.

Good Fishing.
Messrs. McDonald of Black River have averaged a ton of smelts every day since the season opened.

Largo Shipments.
Messrs. A. & R. Loggie, Black Brook brought 300 boxes of smelt up to the station on Thursday, which they shipped to the States same day.

Changing.
Large numbers of the Chatham fishermen, are leaving the grounds first chosen, from Middle Island, several miles down, and are going to Tabusintac. The upper smelt grounds this year, will turn out it is feared, to be a failure.

Chatham Trade Returns.
The following is the customs returns for the month of November, 1880, compared with the same month last year:—

1879.	1880.
Imports. \$7844.	Exports. \$3631.
Consumption \$7423.	Duties \$2118.80
\$8835.	\$33520.
\$9909.	\$2148.36

Lumbering at Carleton.
Mr. Donald Buckley who took up his residence at Carleton Station last spring, has 10 teams and nearly 60 men employed there. He will get out over a 1,000,000 feet of logs and will saw them in his own mill. This gentleman sells his lumber when sawn to different parties in this town principally to Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart.

Fishing Notes.
Messrs. Currie have taken 1,400 cwt. out of 3 nets since the smelt fishing began. This is about the best fishing that has been heard of up here.

The most encouraging accounts are received every day from the bass fishery. One company of three persons has already taken \$630 worth of this fish. Any one who fishes for bass this season can make respectable wages.

This week over 100 licenses have been granted by the officer at Newcastle to catch bass.
Bass fishing is carried on briskly on the South West. Some of the fishermen who have clubbed together have taken as much as \$100 worth each in one night. These fish are bought on the ice by the shippers at 12 cents per pound.

Personal.
The Surveyor General left this morning for Ottawa, where he will remain for a few days.

Mr. C. A. Miller, accompanied by Mr. McDonald, a young lawyer from England, accompanied the Surveyor General to Ottawa. Mr. Miller, who has spent the past few months in Canada, leaves here for England with his friend, in 3 or 4 weeks. Mr. Miller is connected with the bark extracting firm at Derby and two large factories in Quebec. He is a great traveller, spending 4 or 5 months out of each year on the continent; and he is a capital sportsman as well. He returns here next summer.

Use for our Hemlock.
Hitherto in New Brunswick, as the hemlock tree fell so it lay, and this is why such a cry has been raised against allowing the wood to lie, of no use. The greater quantity of hemlock bark taken the greater of course will be the waste of trees. But in Quebec at least the peeled hemlock tree in every case is not allowed to lie and rot, but is taken to the mill, sawed into scantling or boards, and shipped to the several out markets. The Messrs Miller of Derby have two bark extract factories in Quebec, and they manufacture a great part of the trees they denude. We are pleased to learn that they are about taking steps to manufacture the stripped hemlock in this Province also. In some cases of course this would be impracticable, but in very many cases it would not be.

The Miramichi St. Patrick's Society.

The annual meeting of this society was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening. Nearly all the members were present, and the account for the past year were read and passed. On motion the last year's officers were continued in office for the coming year. After paying all claims the Treasurer showed a balance in hand of \$316.53. This society was organized thirty two years ago, and at one time nearly every Irishman on the Miramichi was a member of it. It is a benefit society, and a member when sick and unable to work, receives a weekly allowance of one dollar and fifty cents. On the death of a member or a member's wife the sum of six dollars is paid for funeral expenses. At the next meeting after the death of a member, each member pays in the sum of twenty cents to the widows fund. Besides its benefits, the society has made several donations to various purposes. It has given some considerable sums to the Bishop of Chatham for educational purposes, and a few years ago donated \$100 for the Carraquet prisoners defence fund. In the aggregate it must have paid in relief, funeral expenses, widows funds, and donations during its existence of over \$12,000. At present the roll of members is a short one, and it is rather shameful that this, the only Irish Society in the north of our Province, should be allowed to languish. The initiation fee ranges from \$1 to \$3 according to age, and the dues are only 10 cents a month. Let the Irishmen of Chatham and surrounding places make a grand rally and again build up this National society which has in the past been productive of so much good.

Shipping News

LOSS OF THE "NONOTIME."

The barque Nonotime of London which left this port about the 17th November was wrecked at the Highlands, St. George's Bay, Newfoundland on the 22nd Nov. It is said that all the crew except the mate perished. The Captain died from injuries received on the 5th inst. The Nonotime when lying at the horseshoe bar, was, on the application of the sailors, surveyed, and her deckload ordered to be thrown overboard. Among her crew were the 2 sailors who had been in jail for the stabbing affray, and also we believe some persons belonging to Newcastle.

The Nonotime was loaded by Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart.

Lumbering.

Hon. Senator Muirhead intends getting out 16,000,000 feet of logs this winter on the South West. Mr. John Fairley lumbers principally for him. Several smaller parties are also employed there.

Messrs. Reynolds and MacNamara, have commenced lumbering on Black River for Mr. Morrison. Those only lumber on a small scale; only 3 or 4 men and two teams being employed. Last winter they got out 13,000 trees for Mr. Morrison, a short distance from Chatham, and cleared \$175 each.

Government Savings Bank—Bathurst.

The following is a statement of the accounts of the Bathurst Savings Bank:—

Balance due depositors Dec. 8th, 1880	\$54,149 03
5 per cent Dominion Stock,	5,400 00
Total	\$59,549 03

The returns for the same period last year were—

Balance due depositors Dec. 8th, 1879	\$42,045 69
5 per cent Dominion Stock,	5,600 00
Total	\$47,645 69

STAR BRIEFS.

Mr. A. E. Strang has killed a hog six months old, weighing 190 lbs.

—After considerable trouble, Mr. Jas. Desmond has succeeded in getting the tug Relief on Ritchie's wharf.

—The social dance on Tuesday in the Masonic Hall was a success. It will be held again on Monday night.—adv

—Two sled loads of geese came down from Barnaby River yesterday, and one from Pokmouche. They were promptly bought up by the grocers.

Eel Fishing.

The captain and crew of the schooner "Safe" which was frozen in at Bay du Vin, have discovered a large eel bed in Eel River. They have ordered a lot of spears from Mr. Philip Lyd, and with some shermen will commence to fish for them at once. These fish will be principally shipped to St. John.

A Sample.

Mr. William Wilkinson of this town, received a few grains of sugar from the Moncton Refinery as a sample, yesterday. It is said to be as fine as Granulated sugar. This is N. P. sugar.

Box Making.

Messrs Lamond and Wilson are manufacturing smelt boxes in the latter's machine shop. They will manufacture nearly 10,000.

Opened.

The Chatham Skating Rink will be open this afternoon free to all.

Newcastle Local News.

GENERAL ITEMS

The Surveyor General has gone to Ottawa.

Mr. Atkinson was thrown from his sleigh on Monday last and seriously injured about the head.

Major Call is a public benefactor. He has had a boardway laid over that dangerous piece of ice near the public landing.

A night or two ago a poor Indian senseless from the effects of drink and exposure lay across the sidewalk of the front street for upwards of an hour, until some boys hunted up the clockmaker in his shop and insisted on him taking the Indian to the lock-up—and yet Cassidy is a good man and diligent too in some pursuits.

What about this so called public library? Who is this "Mentor" eminently fitted for selecting a lot of books for a mixed community, renting rooms, fixing the hours for opening and closing the same, etc.? One persons name mentioned in this connection is sufficient guarantee there will be no scarcity of picture books" as his taste runs largely in that direction. It is due to the public to know more concerning this apparently bogus book school, and I trust no one will take stock in it until some public guarantee of good faith is given.

THE STORY OF SIMPOODLES.

I believe I am the first to make a remarkable discovery. It was my good luck to enter seriously upon the investigation of certain supposed human phenomena, with a view to finding out either their natural origin, or the cause of the irregularity. In the prosecution of this study I was led to extend my observation over a wide field; and investigate a great number of curious cases, a task that imposed on me much labor, and often hardship. The end reached, however, is very consoling to a scientific spirit. I have fully demonstrated, that many creatures, heretofore regarded as human beings, are in reality not such; but possess specific characteristics, sufficient

to entitle them to be classified as a separate family, under the order "Sim-poodles." This will be, to many, an astounding declaration. That so strange a creature could have passed itself off for a human being among our sharp observers, and clever scientists, transcends credibility. Nevertheless it is a fact. Sim-poodles, once their specific habits be known, can be detected in large numbers in nearly every town in New Brunswick. Newcastle has at least a dozen. They seem to prefer town-life; indeed my researches have convinced me that the town is their proper habitat. In summer they are more numerous than in winter; which leads me to believe that many of them hibernate; as their food being principally liquid is difficult to be procured at that time. During the day they are to be mistaken for ordinary human beings—their voice, language, mode of locomotion, etc. are the same. Neither are they, in any marked degree, gregarious by day; whereas by night they are strongly so. On some of these occasions, I have observed as many as ten or twelve together, on the sidewalk near Streets corner. It is at these times the Limpoodle shows its distinctive habits. Whatever there is in the nature of these creatures not referable to man, is certainly nocturnal. Darkness brings a great change over the Limpoodle's entire action. Its voice thickens, and becomes a strange mixture of the growl and snarl. The creature delights in indulging also in the production of vocal sounds of a decidedly guttural tone; broken into weird measures by a sort of ruminating upheaval of the stomach—a disgusting movement, the sensations of which seem very pleasing to the Limpoodle. The creatures lose also the power of distinct articulation under the influence of darkness; and their language would hardly be recognized by a human being at this time, but is more expressive and full of meaning to themselves. Indeed this is their natural jargon; what they speak by day is a foreign tongue, our language acquired by them, just as we learn French.

Limpoodles, whatever be their complex nature, have enough human reason to grasp ideas, and the meaning of words: and by day conform pretty well to the modest and religious habits and inclinations of the men and women of the town in which they happen to be; but when under the mysterious power of darkness their real character is brought out, they are found to possess an incredible amount of repulsive coarseness. Everything immodest, blasphemous, irreverent and profane, finds expression in that deep, hoarse, nocturnal voice, and coupled with the disgusting, retching sound before alluded to, render their talk the converse of fends. People who are not acquainted with the true descent of the Limpoodles but regard them as typically human, are much scandalized at these revolting vocal reveries in which the creatures indulge; so that their haunts are shunned in Newcastle with horror. No human being will pause for a moment near one of their rendezvous, in case he might be mistaken for one of these creatures. For this reason, none are even seen standing after night at Stewarts corner except Limpoodles.

I shall trouble you with a series of papers on the Limpoodles, together with their habits, prominent structural characteristics, mental and moral natures, etc., which I trust will be presented in such a way that no one will ever experience any trouble in recognizing a Limpoodle.

December 7th, 1880.

Notes from Tabusintac.

Smelt fishing presents a lively appearance here just now. Smelts haven't been so plentiful for 3 years back as they are at present, and the fishermen are getting great prices paid for them on the ice. Five of our Miramichi fishermen were down last week and paid as high as \$40.00 a ton in bulk. I understand they are not so plentiful on the Tracadie and Pokmouche Rivers as they are in Tabusintac. There is a little disturbance here in regard to giving out licence for fishing with bag nets. And this is the way the disturbance was caused. One Overseer resides in Neguac, and the other in what is known as the Styriest Settlement. They both claim that Tabusintac is their district. And both gave out licences accordingly; but when the Styriest Settlement Overseer found out that the Neguac Overseer, was giving out licences for fishing in Tabusintac, he went around on the day the fishing commenced and threatened to seize their nets if they did not take a licence from him. He would seize their nets, so you see that the fishermen or a part of them have to pay \$2 for fishing with one bag net instead of \$1 which the law allows.

Shooting was excellent down here this fall. We have a very enterprising young agent down here just now, disposing of sewing machines, and he is still shooting away at a flock of brant that frequents the quiet little neighborhood of Portage River. I guess he is doing a lively business there just now.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To "Shipper."
The extracts we have seen. The whole article is a tissue of untruths, that must be plain to all who think it worth while to read the same. We do not refer to the statements now to undo effects, but merely to show how poor a cause that cause must be which requires such falsehoods to sustain it. We all know it was the shippers, Mitchell men and Snowball men, who had the 15 February days taken from the smelt catching season; and that the gentlemen accused knew nothing about the petition or steps for making a new order; indeed on the contrary Senator Muirhead is now

endeavoring to have the new order rescinded, and signed a requisition in the hands of several fishermen to that end. In Kent the present regulation was not "accorded," but has existed; and the "automation" as the paper calls Mr. G. has had nothing to do with it. It is not true either that smelts went from Kent before the 1st December—not one went, and therefore Kent County smelts did not lower the market to the injury of the Miramichi fishermen. If any were shipped from Kent before December 1st, where is the return?—none can be found. As to the seizure by Mr. Wyse the person says in one breath it was done to keep up the force of regulation and in another that the seized smelts were delivered "in telegraphic order from the Inspector"—the latter statement demolishing the former. To recapitulate. Everyone knows that the salvation of our smelt trade depended upon some restriction that would keep the markets from being swamped; that the shippers early in the summer put their heads together, drew up a petition and this fall presented it to Mr. Pope asking that the time be shortened to save the trade. The Inspector endorsed the report, seeing the wisdom of its drift. No one but the shippers took hand, set or part in it, and the shippers were Grit and Tory. Kent's regulations were not "accorded," because they stand now as they had been before this season. Neither shipper nor fisherman bothered about the regulation: neither did the "automation"—as the paper calls him. And, neither did the department interfere. But no smelts went before the 1st December from Kent, hence no harm was done the markets, but had there been, no blame could attach to any one inasmuch as local regulations come through the peoples representations, and requests. Senator Muirhead opposes the new order, yet he is charged with having it made to oppress the fishermen. Hon. M. Adams didn't bother his head about it, wasn't spoken to about it, hence knew nothing about it, and he is charged with acting with the Senator. What horrible stuff to be sent out under the name of "editorial."

We now will say, that the smelt fishing regulations should be uniform all over; since they are made with an eye to regulating common markets. This is the only thing the paper referred to might have said, but it did not say it.

The Malone Case.

Our readers know about this case. Malone a policeman in St. John, some weeks ago arrested a man on suspicion. The man submitted quietly to the arrest, but took an opportunity of making a sudden escape from the policeman. He ran off and the policeman shot him. A jury was empanelled and a Coroner in St. John, one Rugby, was very much excited, and evidently was anxious in an illegal and silly way to have the man hanged. Indeed some of the St. John papers also showed a strong disposition towards hanging, and at the time we asked them to leave this unpleasant task to the court and the hangman.

Malone was sent up for trial, and Thursday his case came on before Judge Wetmore in the St. John Court. Much interest was felt by the people, who had been misled by Coroner Rugby and the papers on the duty of any expounder of the law under the circumstances, as to what the tenor of the charge would be. Here it is, as to the scope of the observations, though a poor report of the Judges pithy sentences.

Looking at the case from the present standpoint many of us would not doubt say that it would be better that Malone had allowed the deceased to escape and looked to another time to arrest his prisoner. But this is not the way that we should view such things. Look at the Munro tragedy, the McKenzie affair, the Vaughan tragedy: would a policeman be exonerated if he attempted to shirk his duty by allowing the offender to escape in such a case? We must view the case simply as a matter of law. It was his duty to show what the policeman ought to do and it was for them to show how far he exceeded his duty. The killing of McFarlane is proved beyond a doubt; it is not denied; the offence of manslaughter has been clearly proved, and it is for the prisoner to show that there was a justification for it. If a constable has been informed a felony has been committed, and has reasonable grounds that such a felony has been committed, he has a right to make an arrest. It was for the jury to show that such a belief was reasonable. When a constable makes an arrest, the law justifies him in retaining his prisoner, at all hazards, even to killing. The law is very plain in this respect. [Read law.] If the policeman had reasonable grounds for belief that a felony had been committed, and did believe it, and went to arrest the party, he had a right to make the arrest, warrant or no warrant. Having made this arrest it was his duty to retain the prisoner. You cannot say that the arrest might have been made at a subsequent period; it is not a matter of expediency, he must maintain the arrest at all hazards. If the man has escaped—no that he might be captured afterwards—the policeman has a right to use the measures he had taken. Malone was then in the discharge of his duty, and he was bound to do it; and the law authorizes him to do what he had done if it was shown that such a course was necessary. If it was a necessity the prisoner did simply what was his duty, and no criminal action should be taken against him. They must not look at the question whether the prisoner could be arrested again or not. Was there a reasonable cause to believe a felony had been committed? From the statement made to Mr. Tapley there was nothing to show that MacFarlane had been guilty of felony. But there is other evidence.

You must look at other things. Look at what occurred at Walsh's house. It is a pity neither of the men Alcorn were present to give evidence. Mrs. Walsh's evidence is important for the Jury's consideration. His Honor related the conversation that occurred at Walsh's house. The prisoner had not told Tapley all that Alcorn had told him; the mere fact that he asked Mrs. Walsh to look in the trunk shows that he knew more about it. Then there is further evidence, the statement made by Malone before the Magistrate. Any evidence the prisoner gives in his own behalf cannot be used for him, if any objection is taken against it. But in this case it has not been done, and therefore his deposition was for the consideration of the Jury. [Deposition read.] There was a slight difference between the two statements he had made; in one "having good cause to suspect John MacFarlane of felony, etc." is omitted. Then again, it has been said that the man's character was not good evidence. But in this His Honor could not agree with the Crown officer. We must look for what reasonable grounds the officer had, if it had been a man of good character that had been charged with such an offence, the grounds would be unreasonable, but in this case a man of dissolute habits and bad character has been charged, and he thought the constable would be justified in believing the truth of the charge in such an instance. He should conclude that Malone being an efficient officer knew the character that MacFarlane bore. His Honor dealt at some length with the duties and liabilities of policemen. If the policeman had just cause to arrest MacFarlane and if to secure the prisoner he was obliged to fire, and the man was killed, then the killing was not manslaughter. If he fired to frighten him and the bullet struck the ground, glanced and struck and killed McFarlane, then the death was accidental. His Honor said a policeman was never off duty.

Malone is now at large and has no more penalties to fear so far as Judge Wetmore's Court is concerned; but it is not at all so clear that he has yet escaped Coroner Rugby's hands.

CANADIAN NEWS

St. John has not snow enough for sleighing yet.

The reopening of the iron works, has set Woodstock a humming.

Mr. Richey of Halifax, half threatens to resign if Halifax is not made the winter port.

Thebo who murdered the girl Charlotte Hill, is condemned to be hanged on the 8th Feb.

A St. John paper writes Pratorium, "Phatorium!" We have free schools in this country.

The Toronto Globe thinks it possible that Ross will challenge Hanlan before leaving England.

Major Dumville M. P. will enter as a law student with Mr. Armstrong of St. John, after session.

Sugar refining commenced in Moncton Tuesday night, says the Times. It also says German experts from New York have arrived at the works.

The event of the week in St. John, was the consecration of Trinity Church, Episcopal, yesterday. The building was thronged by people of every denomination to witness the ceremony and hear the sermons.

Ottawa News

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Sir John's health is better.

The "Syndicate" is the leading topic now.

Most of the M.P.'s and Senators are in town.

Hon. Mr. Gordon the British Minister to Brazil is in the city.

The House may adjourn for a fortnight, but certainly not for longer.

The absence of the Princess robs the elegant society of the city of its centre.

It is thought Mr. Seth Huntington intends speaking in favour of the Syndicate Formation.

Your M. P. is here, and he is going to desert you, having to go away to England to look after his deals.

The fair ones now take choice seats on the floor of the House—a new departure. This will prevent them from being crushed, as rose leaves.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of justice, and Mr. Pope have been examined by the commission, but nothing has been proven that even the Opposition can fall upon.

After the Speech had been read, certain members were declared elected and the new Ministers were introduced to Mr. Speaker. Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by Sir Leonard Tilley, that the Speech from the Throne be taken into consideration to-morrow. Sir John A. Macdonald moved a resolution, seconded by Hon. Mr. Langevin, respecting the appointment of Standing Committees. Sir John A. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the House, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper. Hon. Mr. Blake rose and inquired when the contracts referred to in the Speech would be laid before the House. Sir John—Immediately after the address has been carried. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie asked the Speaker to explain why Mr. Patrick, late Clerk of the House, had been superannuated. The Speaker replied that the Committee of the Internal Economy of the House had found it necessary to superannuate the late Clerk, owing to the fact that his health would not admit of his properly discharging the duties of the session.

Mr. Mackenzie said Mr. Patrick did not seem to be conscious of his state as he professed to be perfectly able to discharge the duties. Mr. Anglin said he had seen Mr. Patrick during the day and could say that he had never seen him in better health, either physically or intellectually.

The assemblage in the Senate Chamber at the opening was very imposing. The Elite of the Capital were there and their costumes were:—

Lady Tilley—Rich black satin of Lyons, with painted panels of autumn leaves on cream satin. The front of the skirt was edged with satin pleatings in three shades of crimson, the train bordered with black satin flowers lined with cream and draped with old lace. Head dress, cream feathers; ornaments carbuncles and diamonds.

Mrs. Toller—Black moire, square corsage and elbow sleeves, trimmed with rich Limerick lace.

Mrs. L. G. Power—Silver grey Irish Poplin, trimmed with pale blue satin and cream lace; ornamented with silver.

Mrs. Senato-Scott—Train of black velvet, square waist handsomely trimmed with Limerick lace.

Mrs. Marcus Smith—Black Moire, trimmed with guipure lace and crimson flowers.

Mrs. Senator Kaulback—Black silk velvet richly trimmed with ostrich feathers and Maltese lace. Head dress white ostrich feathers with diamond clasp.

Miss Lillie O'Connor—Black gros grain silk, with trimmings.

The state dinner was given at Rideau Hall Thursday evening.

Lady Tilley has issued cards for an "At Home," the 16th inst.

There will likely be night sittings till the Pacific R. R. contract is disposed of. [We have amplified our correspondent's notes from one of our own exchanges. Ed.]

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Davitt is the originator of the Land League.

One tenant at Omaha has received 20 years for firing at a landlord.

The most of the Irish Judges seem to have joined the anti-Land League.

It is now said Mr. Gladstone will accept a Peerage after the session, and retire to the Upper House. His health is poor.

The Orangemen of Ireland are scrapping up money to buy guns and swords to fight the Land League.

Advices from Buenos Ayres says the Government is trying to start a British colony on the Rio Negro. President Roco offers a grant of land free for 50,000 Irish immigrants.

It is reported here that persons crossing at Hunkard Bridge at Limerick are threatened with drowning, in case they find the tolls ordered to be collected by the Board of Public Works.

The Spectator asserts that the reconquest to Ireland by military is the only and inevitable result of the present struggle in that island, and that all the disturbed districts in Ireland will shortly be occupied by the military is beyond doubt.

Parnell has developed himself rather prematurely his friends think. It was thought he was merely agitating for a reform in the land laws but he looks further, towards a repeal of the union. We fear indeed the days of the League now are about numbered. It is now a question between the Government and the Land League, not a question between two classes of subjects. Parnell said in his speech: "I do not believe that any amount of money or the strength and power of even the greatest nation in the world can work impossibilities, and it is abundantly proved that governing Ireland outside of Ireland by a power and people who do not live in the country is impossible. We have gigantic forces arrayed against us, but we have more powerful forces on our side—namely, the forces of nature, forces of nationality, forces of patriotism and true devotion. These are sufficient to take off the yoke of English misgovernment and chase from the country that usurpation which has too long had its heel upon our neck. Look at what we have done to this pitiful government. In twelve months we have obliged them to reverse every principle, every law, every tradition on which they built their position. We have made them eat their speeches. It is very well to talk in the enthusiasm of the moment about defying England; but imagine a force of men, like Ireland would put against British troops, undrilled, and unarmed. They would be no better off than they were in 98, when they fought with pikes and scythes; and there would be many a Vinegar Hill seen over again. Imagine Ireland placed under martial law, her people not allowed to mass together; without the means of getting arms, or the knowledge of using them. We think it were much better had Parnell gone on addressing himself to the Land Question exclusively. That once settled, if he felt in the mood and saw the way towards Repeal, he might go ahead. But mixing the two may bring the defeat of both.—Ed. Star.

Bret Harte in one of his charming sketches tells of a schoolmistress who was accustomed to take long walks in the pine woods of California for the benefit of the balsamic air. There is more in this treatment than most people will be inclined to credit. We see the pines and spruce have been brought into requisition in the cause of medical progress. GRAY'S SUTURE OF BALSAMIC GUM—a thoroughly scientific preparation—provides this treatment in a concentrated form, and has, after 20 years' test proved itself the most satisfactory cure extant for Coughs, Colds, Lung and Throat Affections. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.