

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page Three.)

members of this house as business men should I be held responsible for the \$250,000.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—You decline to answer.

Dr. Stockton—I have given the figures and you can make the calculations for yourselves, and I further state that for six months of the fiscal year of 1898, for which I have allowed, I was not a supporter of the government at all.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—You were when the estimates were made for 1898.

Dr. Stockton—I was in the house when the estimates were made for 1898, but I had nothing to do with the expenditure even in my county for that year.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You voted for supply.

Dr. Stockton—And let me say there was a pretty large expenditure in 1898, in consequence of elections that were to be run in January, 1899. His hon. friend, the attorney general, must have felt relieved when, it is said, he succeeded in preventing the provincial secretary from becoming premier, feeling that he might not get the attorney generalship, if that should happen, and that he said he would not follow the provincial secretary as a leader of the government.

If this was not correct his hon. friend could contradict it. He thought his hon. friend should be the last person to bring up the question of consistency. His hon. friend in June, 1896, just prior to the dominion election, was an ardent conservative, and the day after the election he was an ardent liberal. Hon. Mr. I never voted conservative after the Hon. Mr. Foster came into Kings county.

Dr. Stockton—My hon. friend, for some personal reason, did not vote for Mr. Foster, but has been passing as a conservative all the same, and after the ballot boxes were sent in in June, 1896, my hon. friend blossomed as a liberal, and has been one ever since.

The hon. member for Albert had sought to show that he (Stockton) was inconsistent in his record in dominion politics because he had at one time gone into Albert county and opposed Dr. Weldon, the conservative candidate. He would ask his hon. member (Osman) to look at his own record for consistency. Had he not, though, always posing as a conservative, opposed Dr. Weldon, the conservative nominee at the last election?

He (Stockton) had abandoned the liberal party in 1891 because they had adopted a policy which Hon. Edward Blake, only the other day, said was disloyal to the British empire. The hon. member for Charlotte (Hill) and himself were the best of personal friends, yet the hon. member had said that he would never support him (Stockton) in local politics because he had gone back on the liberal party.

Mr. Hill—I reviewed those words. It was not your leaving the liberal party that alienated your friends and the manner in which you left it.

Dr. Stockton—Did I leave the party in an unmanly manner, when I went back to my constituents without ever casting a vote in the house? Continuing, Dr. Stockton said the hon. member for Westmorland (Wells) had declared yesterday that he (Stockton) had gone back on the government for a trivial reason. He would ask the hon. member to state the reason. The hon. member should have been manly enough to have said that it was because he (Stockton) opposed the appointment of a Roman Catholic as police magistrate of the city of St. John. That was not true and the man who made that statement was a slanderer.

Mr. Wells—I never used that language. The hon. member is inventing a reason which I did not impute.

Dr. Stockton—But I say the hon. member was not manly enough to say what he imputed.

Mr. Wells—I understood you to say that I drew the inference that you had retired from the support of Mr. Blair because you would not support the appointment of a Roman Catholic to that office.

Dr. Stockton—Yes.

Mr. Wells—Did I say that?

Dr. Stockton—Then I ask you what did you mean by your statement? Did you mean by that statement that I retired from supporting the government for something other than the financial management of the government?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Did you retire on account of the financial management of the government?

Dr. Stockton—I am addressing myself to the hon. member for Westmorland. Passing on, Dr. Stockton said that according to the return that was brought down for the period from the close of the fiscal year 1896 to the opening of the legislature in 1897, it was discovered that the government owed the Bank of British North America the sum of \$108,000. But the government said, in making up their financial statement that there was only to go to the debit of the current account the amount of \$76,435.27. That amount they said was reduced by two payments, one of \$45,000, which included items from casual and territorial revenues brought into the exchequer of the province after the close of the fiscal year, but which were really due and payable prior to the close of the year and another amount of about \$16,000 in deposit and bearing interest in the Bank of New Brunswick. By taking these two amounts, they said, from the \$108,000, it left the amount carried to the debit of the account of 1897 at \$76,435.4. All the return said as to how that item of \$45,000 was made up was "cash, \$43,467.92."

The hon. member from York (Pinder) on the public accounts committee wanted to know when those amounts came in—whether shortly after the close of the fiscal year or extending over a period of some time. The provincial secretary and deputy receiver general were respectively called in and they made the statement referred to on the floors of the house today, but there was no statement made as to the items that made up

the amount of \$43,497. The statement was then made, and fairly made, that if these amounts were deducted from the amount owed the Bank of British North America at the end of the fiscal year of 1896, then according to all business methods there should be charged to the account of 1896 all amounts owing by the government then due, but which were not paid. But the government said there was nothing to deduct from the \$108,000, but that the government had gone into the year 1896? The hon. member had stated that during the progress of the debate. Would he repeat it now?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Oh, I will answer you.

Dr. Stockton said that according to the return brought down, which hon. gentlemen would find in the appendix, page 57, three days after the close of the fiscal year there was a warrant drawn to Mr. R. Martin for roads at Quispilis of \$200. Was that correct and done in the three days from Oct. 31st to Nov. 3rd? If so was it the habit of the government to do road work in November? The fact was that the government put everything they possibly could into the roads to tide over the fiscal year and out down the apparent overdraft as much as they could, and they had been doing that from year to year. If the government would let the opposition look at their bank accounts this could be simply proved.

The leader of the government the other day had misrepresented the attitude which he (Stockton) took upon the railway question when he supported the Blair government. He said that he was the habit of the government in issuing grants bordering upon rivers or streams to grant the water and the banks with the lands contained in the grant. In consequence of that lands were applied for and in some instances granted solely for the purpose of acquiring the fishing rights bordering upon those streams. An act was brought in in 1884 in which it was provided that hereafter the government would reserve a space of four rods and also the fishing privileges, giving, however, the grantee the right to cultivate the four rod strip and access to the water. He (Stockton) took the ground then that where the crown owned fishing rights they should as far as possible be reserved for the purpose of revenue. It did not follow from that that he favored the locking up of these fishing rights in the hands of monopolists. He would say that if the government ever expected the effort of the tourist association to amount to anything, and he was glad that the government seemed disposed to lend its assistance in that regard, they must make some changes in their fishing laws so as to attract people to the province.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—What would you suggest?

Dr. Stockton—I would suggest that a considerable number of streams in the province should be thrown open in such a way that the right to fish by the rod would be given.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—So they are to-day.

Dr. Stockton—Not very many of them, nor very attractive streams. It was true that a step had been taken in that direction, but a much longer step must be taken to be of any value. He was glad that the government had woken up to the fact that they should help the agriculturists of the province. In so doing, however, they were only following out a policy which the opposition had been endeavoring for years to have the government follow. With reference to the introduction of stock he did not think they had acted in the interests of the province in ignoring home producers of stock. It was stated that in importing the stock the government were simply settling an account with the Farmers' and Dairyman's association. The resolution passed by that association, however, was that "thoroughbred stock should be purchased in the best available market, either by importation from abroad or by acquisition from New Brunswick breeders." When he spoke of this matter the other day the hon. member for Charlotte (Smith) stated that there was no stock in the province to purchase.

Mr. Smith—Yes, thoroughbred stock. Dr. Stockton said that the hon. member had taken the trouble to inquire he would have found out that this was entirely incorrect. He read a letter received from a gentleman in Kings Co. to the effect that when Mr. Smith of Charlotte stated that there was no pure bred stock in that county he was making a false assertion, as a full carload of Ayrshires could have been got at Sussex alone last fall.

Mr. Smith—What I said was that there was no thoroughbred stock that we wanted. At the stock exhibition in St. John only one prize out of twenty-eight went to New Brunswick, and there was no competition in that. Dr. Stockton said his correspondent had also stated that he had thoroughbred pigs that he was willing to sell for \$5 each, but the government had gone abroad and paid \$10, and in consequence of that he had to slaughter some of the best thoroughbred pigs in the province. Continuing, Dr. Stockton said he had understood the attorney general the other evening to say that the governments existing before the Blair regime had received from the dominion government since 1897 the sum of \$3,639,000, which had all been classified. Would the hon. member say that that sum was a valuable asset for the province of New Brunswick?

Hon. Mr. White—I do, and it was drawn and expended.

Dr. Stockton—Do you say that the amount received in 1897 was drawn and used by the province?

Hon. Mr. White—Yes.

Dr. Stockton said that when New Brunswick went into confederation, she went in with a debt of \$7,000,000, and the total debt of all the provinces went in with was \$63,500,000. It was thought afterwards that a sufficient sum had not been allowed the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, so a little over \$10,000,000 was added to the assumed debt, or in all \$73,000,000. The attorney general was entirely correct in saying that New Brunswick drew under the Union act \$63,000 for ten years from the time she

went into operation, and for legislative expenses we also got \$40,000, and then there was a provision in the act that as far as the debt of New Brunswick fell short of \$7,000,000 five per cent on the difference should be deducted from the \$63,000 which was given to us. Up to that time also we were getting under the Ashburton treaty upon lumber export duty something like \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year. We gave that up on consideration that the dominion government would give us in lieu thereof the sum of \$150,000 a year. The hon. gentleman did not mention this the other day in making his calculation.

Hon. Mr. White—What difference does it make about the terms on which we received the money? I was talking of the amount we actually received and which the accounts showed.

Dr. Stockton—The difference is that we got more under the operations of the act than if we had gone on under the Ashburton treaty. The debt of the province was raised up to \$7,000,000 by the means I have described because the hon. gentleman must know that we had not a debt of \$7,000,000 when we went into confederation.

Hon. Mr. White—The question is simply as to the amount paid by the old government. I said there was placed to their credit at Ottawa a certain sum of money.

Dr. Stockton—I say that the readjustment simply increased the debt up to \$7,000,000, and then having done that, they were not paying five per cent on the increase of the debt. Then, after a readjustment took place in 1884, but as our debt had then increased to \$7,000,000, and more, there was an amount put to our credit then upon which we have been receiving five per cent and if he will see that that amount, less the \$7,000,000—five per cent on that amount—was taken from the \$63,000.

Hon. Mr. White—That don't meet the case at all. I said the old government got a certain sum.

Dr. Stockton—It bears intimately on the case. Then there was on top of that the further arrangement to give up \$150,000 in lieu of export duty and by which \$150,000 was placed to our credit at Ottawa. There was no reason why he (Stockton) should be attacked because of the deeds of the governments led by Mr. Wetmore, Mr. King or Mr. Fraser or Mr. Hanington.

Hon. Mr. White—Nobody attacked me. I was referring to the comparison made by the hon. member of York (Black) as to this government and the old government.

Passing on, Dr. Stockton said he had passed conclusively what the average increase of the debt had been.

Hon. Mr. White—What do you say it is now? You said tonight it was \$136,000, and you said in Havelock it was \$150,000.

Dr. Stockton—The net debt?

Hon. Mr. White—No; the average increase in the bonded debt.

Dr. Stockton—What I said was that our bonded debt had increased from 1882 to 1896 by the sum of \$1,616,000. I said that if you added to the bonded debt the bonds the government had issued to the public since 1896, and the bonds they would issue in 1897, you would strike an average of between \$140,000 and \$150,000.

Hon. Mr. White—Did you say at Havelock that the increase to the bonded debt was on an average \$150,000 per year since 1884?

Dr. Stockton—I don't think I said that.

Hon. Mr. White—You are so reported in the Sun.

Dr. Stockton—I say the year should be 1882 that I started from.

Hon. Mr. White—You are reported to have said that from 1884 to 1896 the average increase in the bonded debt was \$150,000. Did you make that statement?

Dr. Stockton—I did not make it in that way. I decline to be bound by synopses or by official reports unless I have the chance to revise them. I did not revise the report of my Havelock speech. And I may say inasmuch as the government claim they have only issued \$100,000 of the \$240,000 bonds that there is enough indebtedness of the province outstanding to more than absorb another \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—That is not true. Dr. Stockton—You put to the debit of the account of 1897 the sum of \$69,371, and you are overdrawn on public account \$35,660. If you paid that, those amounts would be more than amount to another \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—But could you pay it with that?

Dr. Stockton—Don't you owe the \$35,000? Out of what money have you available assets to pay it? I say that the province has gone into debt at the rate of \$140,000 a year. Referring to the Commission of Enquiry, Dr. Stockton said that if the chief commissioner had had the accounts with reference to that expenditure before the public accounts committee, it would have been rendered unnecessary to hold the investigation. When the accounts and vouchers were not there, was it not right and fair that Mr. Pinder, as a member of the public accounts committee, should demand that information should be given? There was a serious misstatement in the report of that inquiry—namely, that when the committee met on the 12th of March they resumed their sitting at 9.30 p.m. As a matter of fact, this house on the 12th of March did not adjourn until after 11 o'clock, and when the chairman of the committee publicly announced that the committee would meet he (Stockton) had asked that time should be given him for the purpose of receiving witnesses who had just arrived in order that he might see what they could prove, but that was denied and the inquiry pushed forward until long after midnight.

The statement of the chief commissioner to produce the accounts and vouchers, was certainly a "not" in view of the fact that up to the very last minute he said he did not know that they were in the possession of the department.

Passing on, Dr. Stockton said he wanted to impress on the house what the contents of the opposition were as to proper methods of administration.

One plank was that it was absolutely necessary in the public interest to practice the most rigid economy in the expenditure of public money. Another was that under the existing circumstances of the province that it should be the duty of any government that was in power as far as possible to keep the expenditure within the income otherwise in the very near future we will be in a very bad financial condition. The opposition had been taking that position for years, and yet the government claim that the opposition have no policy to propose. Another plank was that we should avoid, as far as possible, increasing the public debt except if it was called for by some pressing emergency. Since 1882 nearly \$2,000,000 had been added to the bonded debt. If that rate was maintained for the next ten years, the increase would be nearly \$3,500,000, and unless the government resorted to a more drastic measure of direct taxation, what money would then be available for the great public services? Then the platform of the opposition was that to ensure efficiency and economy in the administration of public affairs the government should, as far as possible, be put up to public competition and thus obviate the large sums of money paid for extras in the public services.

Was not that a reasonable worthy of the consideration of the government? He knew of instances throughout the province where tenders had been asked for more than once and the man who had the lowest tender did not get the job, but it was put out by day's work.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Will you name the case?

Dr. Stockton—I will name a case right in the county the hon. gentleman represents. There was a piece of work leading from Hillsboro to Albert Mills built by George Carlisle, as I am informed, by day's work. Mr. Mullins was the lowest tender. Tenders were called for twice and not accepted, and the work afterwards done as that was.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Do you say Mullins was the lowest tender?

Dr. Stockton—So I am informed, and the tenders were called for more than once.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Which time was the lowest tender?

Dr. Stockton—I am not aware as to that. But I say that is not correct way of administering the finances of the province. Does the hon. gentleman say that there is no work done without public competition and tender?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I will dare say something when I come to say it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Stockton—I shall be glad to hear my hon. friend.

Continuing, Dr. Stockton said here was another important matter; that should be the object of members of this house in looking after the interests of their constituents to see to it that municipal taxation be reduced by bringing into the treasury of the municipalities all fees derived from county offices and in the other way of administering the finances of the province. Does the hon. gentleman say that there is no work done without public competition and tender?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I will dare say something when I come to say it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Stockton—I shall be glad to hear my hon. friend.

Continuing, Dr. Stockton said here was another important matter; that should be the object of members of this house in looking after the interests of their constituents to see to it that municipal taxation be reduced by bringing into the treasury of the municipalities all fees derived from county offices and in the other way of administering the finances of the province. Does the hon. gentleman say that there is no work done without public competition and tender?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I will dare say something when I come to say it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Stockton—I shall be glad to hear my hon. friend.

Continuing, Dr. Stockton said here was another important matter; that should be the object of members of this house in looking after the interests of their constituents to see to it that municipal taxation be reduced by bringing into the treasury of the municipalities all fees derived from county offices and in the other way of administering the finances of the province. Does the hon. gentleman say that there is no work done without public competition and tender?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I will dare say something when I come to say it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Stockton—I shall be glad to hear my hon. friend.

Continuing, Dr. Stockton said here was another important matter; that should be the object of members of this house in looking after the interests of their constituents to see to it that municipal taxation be reduced by bringing into the treasury of the municipalities all fees derived from county offices and in the other way of administering the finances of the province. Does the hon. gentleman say that there is no work done without public competition and tender?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I will dare say something when I come to say it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Stockton—I shall be glad to hear my hon. friend.

Continuing, Dr. Stockton said here was another important matter; that should be the object of members of this house in looking after the interests of their constituents to see to it that municipal taxation be reduced by bringing into the treasury of the municipalities all fees derived from county offices and in the other way of administering the finances of the province. Does the hon. gentleman say that there is no work done without public competition and tender?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I will dare say something when I come to say it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Stockton—I shall be glad to hear my hon. friend.

Continuing, Dr. Stockton said here was another important matter; that should be the object of members of this house in looking after the interests of their constituents to see to it that municipal taxation be reduced by bringing into the treasury of the municipalities all fees derived from county offices and in the other way of administering the finances of the province. Does the hon. gentleman say that there is no work done without public competition and tender?

were unable to get a chance to operate.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Where is that?

Dr. Stockton—I understand the Muskoka Lumber company is one. Do you say the terms of their lease have been carried out?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The Muskoka company leased their land in 1892. The charge made by the leader of the opposition is entirely without foundation. It is true the company purchased some 400 square miles of land at the upset price of \$3. The hon. gentleman refers to the poor man not getting a chance. I think in Restigouche county at the annual sales of 1893 there was no competition at all. All the lands put up went at the upset price, or the great majority of them, and so no poor man was prevented from getting 25 year leases at all. The Muskoka company in addition to the \$3 per square mile pay every year \$4 additional. There is a provision in the licenses issued that the licensee may be required by the surveyor general to lumber to a certain extent upon the land—that is to prevent persons holding lands for monopoly, or in lieu of that they can pay so much into the revenue each year. There is more land under license in Restigouche today than can be lumbered upon. There are more mills there than can sell their lumber. They are wintering over a large amount of lumber. If we had a mill and out-thing logs where would be the benefit? They would simply compete with other operators on a dull market and perhaps lower the price still more. When lumber lands are not being operated upon the province gains by it, for they were annually growing in value. Who does it interfere with? It interferes with no person at all, and it is the correct policy not to require the cutting to be done unless the people engaged in the business are not getting employment. Would the hon. member compel them to build mills just to run them for fun? The country is deriving great benefit from the policy of the government, which is, not to deplete our forests but if possible to increase their value.

Dr. Stockton said that what he stated was that if his information was correct, injustice had been done the smaller operators in Restigouche county. His complaint was that while the smaller operators were compelled to go up to their contract, large corporations like the Muskoka Lumber Company were allowed to pre-empt the lands of the country, to hold them for speculative purposes, and he condemned such a policy. He held that the lands of the province should be held by the government for the people of the country and not for speculative purposes.

If the government is sincere in their efforts on behalf of agriculture, they must be willing to act upon the advice of the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association. The opposition have been for years advocating measures in the interest of agriculture. If the farmers of the country were to be encouraged by the importation of thoroughbred stock, such importations should be made through the agricultural societies, and in this and other matters affecting agriculture, the farmers of our own province should be considered before those of any other country. He was in favor of agricultural education, and if the minister of agriculture, in view of technical education, he would say that the hon. gentleman was working along correct lines. He (Stockton) wished to say a word or two in reference to the Lunatic Asylum. The affairs of that institution he always wished to treat with moderation and delicacy. He had said and would say now, that if it required twice the amount that was now expended to be voted for the proper management of that institution, we should vote the amount cheerfully, but when an hon. member stated, as had been stated in this debate, that because we made no reference to the asylum therefore we must be perfectly satisfied with its management, he (Stockton) desired to dissent from that view. He would now say that there is a feeling that the management of that institution is not in as good condition as it should be. He said that adversely, and would not have referred to the matter at all but for the remarks of the hon. member who had suggested that our silence on the subject was evidence that we had no reason to find fault.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Will you state what fault you have to find with the management of the institution?

Dr. Stockton—I will state to the provincial secretary, but not on the floors of the house, what I have to say regarding the present management of the Lunatic Asylum. (Stockton) then turned the members of the house for the attention they had given him. We are all here for the one purpose of advancing the best interests of the province. So far as we on this side of the house are concerned, we will assist the government in all measures calculated to advance the interests of the province. Of course we are not able to judge of the measures until they are brought down. We reserve to ourselves the right of exercising our best judgment as to the details of such measures after we have seen and read them. We repudiate the charge that we are degrading the country. We are as much interested in the financial prosperity of the country as the government or any of its supporters. Although we may be divided on methods, yet at all events we shall have a single eye to the public good. When tourists come to our province, let us so treat them that they will come back again, and that their coming may be in the interest of the government and the province. He (Stockton) thought as much of the province of New Brunswick as did any other member on the floors of the house, and though the opposition might differ from the government, it was wrong because they differed that they should be charged with running down the country. He thought, however, that the present government were running too largely and too rapidly into debt. No province the size of New Brunswick could afford to add from \$100,000 to \$125,000 a year to its bonded indebtedness. That was what his province was doing, to say nothing of the bonded indebtedness since 1882. He desired to say a few words

in reference to the excellent work being done by the Good Roads Association. If we expect to have better roads we must realize that after the government money has been expended on the roads of the country that if the money be honestly expended, there will not even then be sufficient money to put the roads of the province in the condition in which the Good Roads Association would like to see them. The public men of the country should be frank enough to make that statement known at any meeting of the Good Roads Association. The people should be taught to understand that if they expect to see their roads in the excellent condition advocated by the Good Roads Association, they must put their hands in their pockets deeper than they have ever done before. If we all worked together in the common good, there was no reason that the country should not go along in a condition that would be satisfactory to all those interested in its welfare and that the people would be prosperous and contented. (Applause.)

On the house resuming this afternoon.

Mr. Hill submitted a report from the committee on standing rules.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill to further amend chap. 110, Stats., of fences, trespasses and pounds; also bill to amend chap. 60, Stats., justices in civil courts; also bill to amend the law relating to bastardy.

Mr. Black introduced a bill to incorporate the bishop and chapter of the cathedral of Christ church in the city and diocese of Fredericton.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted an account of the registrar of the university of New Brunswick for the year 1897.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson replied at considerable length to the speech of Dr. Stockton, after which the motion that Mr. Speaker leave the chair was adopted without division.

The house went into supply, Mr. Hill in the chair. Several items were passed, and the house adjourned at 11.30 o'clock.

Spirit Medium (to sceptic)—Now that you have conversed with the spirit of your departed brother, are you not convinced? Have you any more objections to offer? Sceptic—None except the fact that my brothers are all living.

SCHOOL SCRIBBLER

GIVEN AWAY WITH EACH BOTTLE PURCHASED.

SHARP'S BALM

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, and all other ailments.

SWAYNE'S PILES

ITCHING PILES

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

For the treatment of piles, hemorrhoids, and other ailments.

EPPS'S COCOA

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Limited, Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Eyes, Ear, Nose and Throat.

163 Gormain Street, St. John.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 28th Sept. 1897, says: "It is a most useful medicine, and is highly recommended by the medical profession."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURERS: J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

PILES

For the treatment of piles, hemorrhoids, and other ailments.

THE WISSE

A Detective

BY FRANK

The hours of a certain as those therefore was one morning at a loud knock on

It was my flurried and eager "Get up, sir,"

Mr. Potter's coat door and the for to bring you at

"Who the deuce exclaimed before nize the name o

But Jenkins was ried down stairs man that I was

"What in the w pered to Mrs. P I could only o

The ride was a corner from my ten minutes after from my comfort

into the cold b myself in the pr handsome woman, also for a ball, and her weight of je

Her drawing r lighted, and in vants stood at the guests had gone