SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The column extends to its readers the best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Echoes may still be heard of the excitement and the joy that attends the Christmas festival, mingling with the more serious thoughts and emotions that are associated with the passing year, but like the bells from a disappearing sleigh, or the whistle from the fast vanishing train, the echoes pass away and we come gradually back to something nearer our normal condition of life. Today we stand on the threshold of another year, with a winter full of golden opportunity for work before us. Let us make the most of it in every Sunday school and in city, parish and county organizations throughout our province.

Last Sunday was promotion day in two of our city schools, and their experience, as given below, of the grading system, should encourage the still wider adoption of this important feature of Sunday school work.

Two years ago the Germain street Baptist Sunday school adopted a simple series of supplemental lessons and the scholars of the intermediate department passed an examination in them, the successful ones being advanced to the next higher grade. During 1896 a much more comprehensive series was prepared. It was a matter of doubt whether or not the plan of promotion on examination in the Sunday school could be carried out, but the result has proved most satisfactory.

The anxiety that their scholars should succeed has led the teachers to hold many meetings of the classes during the year for study of the lessons at the homes of the teachers, and in the church parlors, which has proved a benefit to both teacher and scholars, aside from the work done.

The third Sunday in December the intermediate department was examined, the teachers in each grade exchanging classes. Ten questions were selected from the lessons of each grade and a value of ten put upon each question. A list of names of each class was prepared with ten spaces opposite each name. Each scholar was examined separately, the value of each answer being marked as it was given. If correct, 10; if partly correct, 5 or 7 1-2, etc. 70 per cent. of the questions were required to be answered correctly to pass, and 90 per cent. to pass with honors. Only a very few failed and a large number passed with honors.

On the last Sunday of December Class A of the primary department was examined by a committee.

Last Sunday, January 2, was promotion Sunday, and the following programme was carried out:

Promotion Sunday, Germain street Baptist Sunday school: Opening hymns (a) Lift Up the Voice; (b) Carrier Doves for Jesus; primary graduating exercises; (a) recitation of 23rd Psalm by graduating class; (b) recitation, Beatitudes, by Stockwell Simms; (c) recitation of Lord's Prayer by graduating class, the school bowing in attitude of prayer; (d) valedictory address by Vera Dickson; (e) presentation of diplomas to graduating class by Miss Emma Colwell, primary superintendent; (f) address to graduating class by Rev. G. O. Gates; (g) prayer; singing of hymn 203, Onward Christian Soldiers, by school, the scholars of primary department retiring; reading the names of scholars who passed with honors in promotion examination, intermediate department; singing, hymn 269, I Am Trusting Thee, Lord Jesus, by school, members of junior and senior department retiring; graduating and presentation of certificates, intermediate department; lesson.

QUEEN SQUARE PROMOTION DAY.

Sunday, the 2nd inst., was promotion day in Queen square Sunday school, and was observed with special and suitable exercises. The system of regular, systematic grading and supplemental lessons was introduced a few months ago, and though the time between the introduction of the system and the close of the school year was not sufficient to permit of the whole year's course being completed sufficient was done to show the utility and practicability of the plan and to lay a good foundation for this year's work. The officers feel that success is assured.

Plans have been formed for the systematic testing of the pupil's study and the teacher's teaching each quarter. It is purposed to make review day something more than a name. An examination will be held each quarter, written or oral, as the class may elect on the International lessons for the quarter, and also on the supplemental lessons. Certificates of merit will be granted to those who successfully pass the examination, and at the close of the year a promotion certificate will be given to all those who by their work during the year have shown that they are entitled to be advanced a grade. Our plan of grading provides for a four year's course in each department. On completion of the course and the passing of a satisfactory examination the pupil receives a diploma.

We believe that the systematizing of our work and the recognition of the efforts of the teachers and pupils will result in better teaching, more thorough study, and in binding the pupils more strongly to the school.

The Kings County Sunday School institute has certainly been the event of the week in Sunday school matters. It was held in the Presbyterian hall, Sussex, on Dec. 30th. Its progress was well arranged and finely carried out. The lines of work for consideration were definite and well adhered to. Every number on the programme was to hand except one. The morning session was largely devoted to primary work on What to Teach and How, with a primary class afterward taught by Miss Thomson of Rothesay. Rev. J. Sutherland was elected president, and every paper, address and discussion was kept promptly within the time allotted to it. The whole three sessions were of deepest interest, and other counties may be expected to follow this example so well set by Kings. Special mention may be made of the paper by Miss Annie Freeze on What a S. S. Teacher Should Teach, and that by W. A. Alward on Discipline in the Sunday school. During the excellent discussion which followed each group of subjects, Inspector R. P. Steeves said that the Sunday school had been seeking to come up to the thoroughness of the day school, but at the rate of its recent progress it would soon outrun the spirit of advance manifested among day school teachers. The whole three sessions marked an advance very gratifying to all its promoters.

The Portland street school, St. John, has just issued a unique leaflet describing its system of grading. This is one more school which has risen to a higher platform for work. No doubt that the superintendent, R. F. Hayes of St. John, or the pastor, Rev. Geo. Steel, would send to any superintendent or teacher a copy if a stamped envelope be sent for that purpose. Let such good things spread.

The Methodist school of Sussex has appointed a committee on grading, and are preparing to enter forthwith on a better system. Which school will be next? We shall be glad to have them report their advance steps taken either to the secretary, A. Lucas, Sussex, or the editor of Sunday school column of the Sun.

Today the field secretary is holding the convention of Gladstone and Blissville district, Sunbury Co. On Saturday he will attend that of Hopewell and Harvey to be held in the Baptist church at Harvey.

The executive committee of the provincial association will be held in the Germain street Baptist parlor on Tuesday of next week at 10.30 a. m.

BETWEEN $200 AND $300 GONE.

STILL HIS CATARRH REMAINED.

A 25 CENT BOX OF DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE DOES EFFECTIVE WORK.

Catarrh sufferers and those afflicted with Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Hawking and Spitting, Foul Breath, Loss of Taste and Smell and the many disagreeable and disastrous consequences attendant upon these, should lose no time in procuring Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Mr. J. W. Jennison, Gilford, Ont., writes as follows: "I spent between two and three hundred dollars, tried all kinds of treatments, but got no benefit. One box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure did me more good than all other remedies. In fact I consider myself cured, and with a 25 cent box at that."

Sold by all Dealers.

Complete with Blower at 25 cents.

FRIENDS OF THE JEWS.

In these days when so muuch is heard of anti-Semitic persecution, the report of the "London Society for the Promotion of Christianity Among the Jews" is interesting, as showing what the Church of England is doing for the amelioration of the condition of this ancient people. The society, with headquarters in London, has branches all over England, and in most colonial and continental dioceses. The branch in the diocese of Fredericton, having the bishop as its president and Archdeacon Brigstocke for secretary, stands fifth on the list of Canadian contributors to the work. The society, which spent nearly $200,000 last year in the spread of the gospel among the Jews, contributes largely to the support of Bishop Blyth, in Jerusalem, in which city it also maintains churches, schools, a home of industry, women's workroom, book depot, enquirer's home, and a large medical mission and hospital, in which nine hundred in-patients and 14,000 out-patients were treated last year. It has also several other stations in the Holy Land and in the principal cities of England, besides missions in all the important Jewish centres in Europe, Asia, Africa and America; and a not unimportant one in Toronto, Ont. A deputation from this society, whose visit is sanctioned by its patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury, will leave England this month, to spend several months in Canada, in order to strengthen old and enlist new friends in the cause of Jewish evangelization. The deputation consists of the Rev. F. Smith, rector of Woodchester, England, and his daughter, who have had many years' travel and experience in the holy land; and the Rev. C. F. W. Fladd, the missionary in Tunis, who was at one time held captive in Abyssinia as a hostage by King Theodore, while his father was sent as an "ambassador in bonds" to the Queen.

The deputation will spend a few days in the diocese of Fredericton; and have requested the Rev. A. F. Burt, rector of Shediac, to arrange dates of meetings for such clergy in the maritime provinces as desire to invite them to address their people.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially, I will mail, in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and want no money but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy. Address with stamp, WM. T. BULFORD, Agents' Supplies, P.O. Box 59, St. Henri, Que.

Nobody seems to care much whether he kisses the bride at a silver wedding or not.—West Union Gazette.

When a doctor calls on a sick man, his wife always has a private consultation with him outside.—Atchison Globe.

The tale is the biggest part of the fish.—West Union Gazette.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

THE SAGAMORE

Begins the New Year With Appropriate Ceremony.

And Gives the Tribe a Lesson in Political Ethics.

No Room for the Ancient Order of Office Seekers Among the Milicetes.

The reporter went to the reservation to wish the sagamore a happy new year. Somewhat to his surprise he found the whole community gathered together in a great wigwam in the centre of which was a sight that startled and amazed him. Four men, their ankles bound with stout thongs, were ranged two paces apart, their wrists fastened to a pole above their heads, and their bodies stripped to the waist. Beside each one stood a lusty brave fingering an ugly looking rawhide—a cat-o'-nine tails—with knotted points. The sagamore stood by himself, gravely surveying the group. A tub of very stiff brine, with kicles in it, stood near the group.

"My brother!" cried the reporter. "What is the meaning of this? I had thought we were still under the hallowing and beneficent influences of the season of peace and good will. What have these men done? Have they said prohibition could not be enforced? Or have they defended vivisection? Have they kicked a reporter off the doorstep—or eaten onions? Do they advocate the abolition of the anniversary celebrations that are held four hundred times a year in some of the St. John churches—or have they refused to accept a medal? Surely some awful crime must lie at their door, to cause a spectacle like this on New Year's day."

The sagamore turned his implacable gaze from the shivering culprits to the reporter. His features betrayed nothing but stern and unflinching purpose.

"We had 'lection here lately," he said. "I got 'lected chief agin. Soon's I did these Injuns come lookin' for offices. That one," indicating the nearest victim, "he told me he wants to git place of old Injun 'been in office twenty years and never hurt nobody. He said he got heap dead Injun votes worked in for me—he wants his pay. He's no good—never worked in his life. Man like that—wants to git good man's place—he wants good lickin'. He'll git one."

The reporter went over and more closely surveyed the subject of these remarks.

"Ah!" he said, "I recognize the type. He has the same hang-dog expression as a Westmorland county grit who wore out a three dollar pair of boots running about trying to get a two-dollar postmastership away from a woman. I trust your young man will lay it on well."

The young man referred to drew the rawhide through his fingers and proudly stiffened the muscles of his brawny arm.

"This one," pursued Mr. Paul, indicating the second in the row—"he wants to be made commissioner to find out who voted agin me, so we kin take everything they got and drive them 'way from camp."

"On the ground, I suppose, that every man who voted against you is an offensive partisan, and not fit to live," said the reporter.

"Ah-hah," assented the old man.

"Another grit patriot," said the reporter. "What wages did he want?"

"Twenty eels every day," quoth Mr. Paul.

"And the grit commissioners ask twenty dollars," said the reporter.

"He ain't quite so bad as that other Injun," observed Mr. Paul. "He wants this camp to keep him livin', but he don't want 'nother man's place. I give him half as much lickin'."

"Still," said the reporter, "I think it would be well for your young man to leave a few marks on the fellow."

"He don't hit for nothing," grimly rejoined the sagamore. And the young man with the rawhide raised a blister on an old moccasin to prove the assertion.

"That next one," went on the sagamore. "He's bad Injun. He come to me—told me he done heap work for me. We got lame Injun here—he gits pay for lookin' after camp—what he gits hardly keep him and his squaw. If he don't have that he have hard time to live. That big lazy Injun wants his job."

The reporter inspected the office seeker more carefully.

"Yes," he said. "I know of one just like him. He was a grit heeler in Nova Scotia and got a poor old cripple turned out of a janitorship. Do you think the rawhide is good and strong? Don't you think a fence rail or perhaps a pile-driver would be more appropriate?"

"He gits lickin' every day for three weeks," replied the sagamore—"then he's got to carry ash all winter for this camp for nothing."

"Perhaps that will cure him" said the reporter. "Still, I have my doubts. But what has the other man done?"

"He wants office too," said Mr. Paul—"thinks we better have new inspector of eels—says he seen the inspector look at me one day—says he kin swear to it."

"Which offence," said the reporter, "would in his opinion show the inspector to be an offensive partisan."

"That's what he told me," rejoined the sagamore.

"I thought so," said the reporter. "He has the same ideas and the same evil expression as a lantern-jawed grit on the St. John river, who is running his farm in debt and letting his stock grow thin for want of care, while he is racing around after a fishery-wardenship that isn't worth a hundred a year."

"When we git done with this Injun," grimly observed the sagamore, "he kin do some farmin' for himself—on his back."

"To make the skin grow?" queried the reporter.

"And flesh," replied the chieftain. "And he kin plant potatoes in the furrows."

The reporter gave the old man a hearty hand-shake.

"But these are not all," he said. "You don't mean to say that there are only four office seekers hereabouts."

"Only four in sight," replied the old man. "Soon's they found out I'm gonto lick 'um they come round to tell me they don't b'lieve in spoils. One man had hard time to say so. He told me he don't want any office—b'lieved man shouldn't seek office—office ought to look for the man. But before he went away he told me if I seen any offices lookin' round for him I might tell 'um where he lived. I let him go. If man wants office and kin wait till office wants him—that's all right. But if any Injun round here," and the old man raised his voice that all might hear him, "wants to kick his neighbor out and grab his job—he aint Milicete—he's Micmac—he'll git hurt."

A murmur of subdued approval was heard, and the old man made a signal to his lusty braves.

The reporter did not wait to see the programme carried out. He learned afterwards that the office seekers had to be carried out, which may be regarded as an evidence that in some important respects the Milicete idea of good government is superior to that of the palefaces—or that section of them which believes in government by purchase, by banquets, commissions, palace car excursions, stolen letters and coalitions.

HACKING COUGH CURED.

Gentlemen,—My brother was troubled with a very bad hacking cough, but after using three bottles of Norway Pine Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot recommend it too highly.

MISS M. BRADSHAW,
Wesleyville, Ont.

SHE MUST LEARN TO SEE.

Curious Effects of Sight on a Girl Who Had Been Blind from Birth.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—An interesting case of optical surgery is afforded by a recent operation performed by Dr. Duclot, a well-known oculist. Julie Duplessis, a girl 20 years old, had been blind from birth because of a congenital double cataract. She could distinguish light from darkness, but that was all. At the same time she had an extraordinary sense of touch, even for a blind person, and could describe minutely anything she was permitted to run her hands over. The operation took place two weeks ago, and, although she has sight, she is unable so far to make complete use of it. And that is the singular part of it.

For an hour after the operation she could see nothing, but after that objects became visible to her, and caused her exquisite pain. She said she felt as if they were hitting her eyes. She suffered severely from headache, and for the two or three ensuing days she was obliged to keep her eyes closed, opening them only at intervals. For a week all objects were very much blurred, but gradually they became distincter, and she could describe them from sight almost as well as she could from touch.

Later an experiment was made with her in the naming of various objects. Depending only upon sight, she mistook a cat for a dog, a pencil for a key, and a feather duster for a bunch of chrysanthemums. Then one of the doctors held a canary upon his forefinger, and she was totally unable to tell what it was. He put the bird in a cage, and instantly she said it was a bird, although, of course, she did not know what kind of a bird. Finally, they blindfolded the girl and permitted her to touch all the objects she had mismamed. She designated them without an error.

Another curious point is that she seems to have no idea of distance. One of the doctors held his hand close to her face and told her to take hold of it. She reached out for it as if it were several feet away. Conversely, she tried to grasp a bottle that was placed upon a table at the other side of the room, thinking that it was within reach. While blind she had no difficulty in walking, her movements being similar to those of any person with sight. Now she steps out as if walking upstairs. She says the floor looks very steep to her, and she always feels as if she were going up hill.

Colors she does not comprehend. Some of them, bright red, for instance, pain her eyes very much. It is curious, too, that color seems to cause her more surprise than form. In touching things she was always able to get some idea of what shape they were; and she could also distinguish the difference between substances. But color is entirely beyond her.

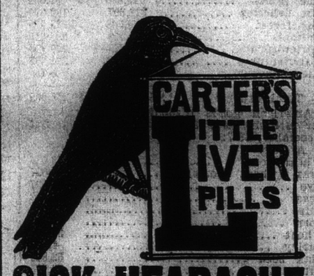
It is said that several months must elapse before the muscles of the girl's eyes will be trained even beyond the rudimentary stage. Never having had sight, she must begin just as if she were a baby, observing things and learning to know them without the aid of touch.

DEATH AND ELECTRICITY.

A writer in an electrical magazine, in discussing the probabilities of death by an electric current, said that he at one time stoop at the top of one of the Alpine peaks in a storm and had lightning pass through his body to an extent to make a loud, crackling noise and to produce long, blue streams of sparks from the fingers without any effect upon the body other than to force him to descend without delay.

A mother who will deliberately admit that some other baby is as smart as hers is not to be trusted.—Chicago News.

The voice of the average man spoils what little music he has in his soul.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution
the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

Heavy Penalties Inflicted on Quebec Whiskey Smugglers.

Schooners Seized—Regulations Enforced—Want Full Penalty for Undervaluation Inflicted.

A Quebec despatch of the 4th inst. says: Judge Chauveau sentenced Cyrille Coulombe, Telesphore Coulombe and Odilon Dechene each to a fine of $200 and six months' imprisonment, finding them guilty in the first degree of smuggling contraband whiskey from the Miquelon Islands. Herminabelde Bilodeau was fined $200 for having aided knowingly in discharging the cargo. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick personally conducted the prosecution, and insisted on a maximum penalty, as a small fine, considering the profits of the business, was not felt by the smugglers, who are prominent tradesmen of Montmagny county. Mr. Choquette, associated with Hon. F. Langelier, defended the prisoners."

The particulars of this case were given in the Sun some time ago. The Messrs. Coulombe, father and son, were owners of the cargo of the schooner Canada, which was seized by the cruiser Constance. This was the only cargo of contraband whiskey that left St. Pierre last season for the St. Lawrence.

During the summer the schr. Union was seized at Pictou with a considerable quantity of liquor on board and vessel and cargo were confiscated.

Last month the John Millard was seized at North Sydney by Officer Phorom of the preventive service, and she, with her cargo, was confiscated. She had about $1,500 worth of contraband liquor on board.

The seizures this year will aggregate considerably more than in former years, the department giving particular attention to enforcing coasting regulations as regards entering and clearing vessels, for the violation of which moderate penalties have been imposed in the first insance in each case.

As regards undervaluation, strong protests have gone forward from several of the leading houses in this city, urging the minister of customs to inflict the highest penalty the law admits of in dealing with several cases of undervaluation of goods entered at Montreal during the last season, and which have lately been brought to the notice of the government. It is pointed out that the honest trader, the man who pays full duties cannot compete with the importer, who either smuggles in his goods or employs a fictitious invoice to enable him to pass his customs entry for a duty at a valuation ranging from 20 to 50 per cent under that of his competitor in trade.

UP THE NILE.

The French Expedition Has Some Rough Experiences With the Natives.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A letter from an officer of the Marchand expedition, which, according to the authentic news received here yesterday under date of Sept. 17th, had arrived on that date at Rafi in the Tambura district of the Nile basin and was proceeding to occupy Rumbek, published in a newspaper of Toulouse, says the French force consists of twenty-three white men and five hundred Senegalese riflemen. Describing the hardships endured, the writer remarks that the native carriers give much trouble. We vainly shot or hanged those who we recaptured, but others continued to escape. Many more were recaptured, but several succeeded in escaping. We were obliged to enter villages with a few riflemen and seize all the men and women found therein. Some times the whole population fled. We then burned a few huts, which generally induced them to return. We then seized the chief and compelled him to give us slaves to carry our loads. This is the only way to deal with these brutes, whom we have seen quarrel over the bodies of their shot comrades, for food."

THE WARWICK'S WHISKEY.

The Mysterious Disappearance of the Last Barrel.

When the steamer Warwick went ashore on the New Brunswick coast there was more or less liquor went astray at the mercy of the wind and waves, and the barrels in which whiskey was stored being of the stoutest character, a few of them landed on the coast of Yarmouth and Digby counties in as good condition as when they left the distillery, says the Yarmouth Times. Some people who found a barrel or two drew off small samples and brought these samples to Yarmouth to know from experts whether it was kerosene or raspberry vinegar, and especially the market value. The samples were pronounced a superior quality of Scotch whiskey, and worth at least $100 a barrel. Some people disposed of their whiskey out of the place; others got clear of it in the county to be used for "making camphire" and rubbing rheumatic joints.

It is said there is very little of that which landed on the shores of Yarmouth and Digby counties now to be found. But, in one instance, a Port Maitland man living on the shore found a barrel. He refused to sell it as he was opposed to the use of it and did not know what he was saving when he pulled it out of the water. He could not destroy it because it was not his property. He therefore notified the authorities, and rolled the barrel into his cellar to await an owner sending to claim it. No owner turned up and a year passed away, the liquor in the meantime remaining untouched in the cellar, gathering age and increasing in value for the owner when he did come, the finder vowing he would never participate in any profit in the transaction. A short time ago, however, it was accidentally discovered that the cellar had been entered from the outside and the barrel stolen. This is supposed to be the last of the Warwick whiskey on these shores. Where it went no one ventures a surmise, but there is no evidence of any of it having been used at Port Maitland.

COPPER ORE.

The Result of a Practical Examination Made Recently.

(From Daily Sun, January 1.)

Yesterday a reporter of this paper encountered W. A. Fillmore of Amherst. Remembering a recent interview with Mr. Ripley about a Nappan copper mine in which Mr. Fillmore is intersted, the Sun imposed some questions on him. The owners of the property have gone forward with developments, and have traced their vein a long distance. A considerable body of copper ore is now in the dump. A short time ago they engaged Henry H. Eames, formerly state geologist of Minnesota, to examine the property and report upon the ore. Mr. Eames went into the mine and took nine samples of ore from different places. The returns show the following percentages of copper: 18, 21, 24, 11, 4, 46, 46 and 24, while one sample gave 7 per cent of lead. Two samples gave in addition to the copper 10 and 13 ounces of silver respectively to the ton. Mr. Eames suggests an average of 20 per cent. copper, and on this basis computes the value of the ore to be $46 per ton. The cost of mining, shipping, smelting and refining he places at $22, or something less if the silver is neglected. Mr. Fillmore says that active operations will be resumed in the spring. The mine is on the property of Mr. Blenkhorn, close to the experimental farm, and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station.

For tired feet put a handful of common salt into four quarts of hot water. Place the feet into the water while it is hot as it can be borne. Then rub the feet dry with a rough towel.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

163 Germain Street, St. John.

HOURS—10 to 12, 2 to 5 Daily.
Evenings—Mon., Wed. and Fri., 7.30 to 8.30.

To Cure an Obstinate Cough

leading doctors recommend "CAMPBELL'S Wine of Beech Tree Creosote." It seldom fails to cure, and is sure to give relief.

Ask your Druggist for it.
K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., Montreal.

WE CARRY the largest and best assortment of

HORSE FURNISHING GOODS

in the Maritime Provinces, and sell at the lowest prices. Here are a few lines of our immense stock:

Horse Blankets,	$ .40	and up
Goat Robes,	5 50	"
Woollen Lap Robes,	1.30	"
Whips,	.10	"
Sursingles.	.15	"
Curry Combs.	.6	"
Horse Brushes,	.15	"
Dandy Brushes.	.15	"
Team Bells. each,	.12	"
Nickel Shaft Bells, pair,	.30	"
Nickel Back Bells, each,	.50	"
Nickel Body Bells,	1.00	"
Nickel Saddle Chimes,	2.50	"
Nickel Mounted Harness,	11.50	"
Driving Collars,	1.75	"
Working Collars,	2 50	"

Ask to see the PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR. Sold under a guarantee. It is the best collar on the market. The trade supplied. Please give us a call when in St. John or write. All correspondence promptly attended to.

H. HORTON & SON,
39 Dock Street.
1578

PILES B. M. READ, (M. D., Harvard, 1876.) 175 Tremont St., Boston. Cure Guaranteed. Consultation Free. Send for Pamphlet. Office hours 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. (Sundays and Holidays excepted.) **FISTULA**
1407

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

CAUTION. — Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHŒA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER

J. T DAVENPORT
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

EPPS'S COCOA

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the Following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING
TO THE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC.
Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled.

IN QUARTER-POUND TINS ONLY.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Limited Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
1129