SCOTT ACT IN ALBERT

A Warm Discussion at the Municipal Council

Between Inspector Steadman and Members of a Temperance Delegation

Who Asked for His Dismissal—History of Mr. Steadman's Operations.

HOPEWELL CAPE, Jan. 12.—Albert county council resumed business this morning.

The by-laws committee recommended that no amendment be made to the by-laws this session.—Adopted.

The highways committee reported that there was a total delinquency of $215 from the whole county. The committee considered the returns fairly satisfactory, but recommended that better forms be furnished commissioners.—Adopted.

There was considerable discussion of the report, the principal fact brought out being that delinquencies had been left too much to collecting justices and constables, with the result that after a few years they were lost sight of.

The finance committee reported that an examination of the treasurer's books as compared with the auditor's report showed everything correct, except an error of $436.59 in the account of the parish of Hillsboro, making the balance against that parish $1,518,48, instead of $1,141.89.

The warden submitted the report of the county board of health, as prepared by Chairman Starratt. The board's expenses for the year were $25. Six cases of diphtheria had been reported in the year, three of which proved fatal. Two cases of scarlet fever and one of typhoid fever were also reported. Dr. G. G. Melvin, secretary of the board, had resigned, and the appointment of a new secretary was requested.

Dr. Melvin's resignation was accepted, and G. H. Fairbanks was elected in his stead.

A communication was then read from the Good Roads Association of New Brunswick, of which G. F. Hill, M. P. P., is president, and J. S. Armstrong, C. E., secretary. The association requested the appointment of a delegate from Albert county to the general convention of the association, to be held in Fredericton, Feb. 17th and 18th. Mr. Osman M. P. P., who was present, was invited to take part in the discussion, and he strongly favored the sending of a delegate.

It was decided to comply with the association, and it was moved by Coun. Cleveland, seconded by Coun. I. D. Prescott, that Coun. Stevens of Hillsboro be the Albert delegate.

Coun. Ryan of Coverdale moved in amendment, seconded by Coun. Leeman, that Coun. Smith of Elgin be the delegate.

The amendment was lost. Yeas—Ryan, Leeman and Goggin. Nays—Cleveland, I. D. Prescott, G. D. Prescott, Barbour and Steeves, and Coun. Stevens was appointed by reverse vote, with Coun. Goggin in the majority.

(For proceedings of first day's session of council see page seven.)

HOPEWELL CAPE, Jan. 13.—Yesterday afternoon a deputation consisting of A. C. M. Lawson and ex-Scott Act Inspector Jonah, representing the temperance element in the county, waited upon the council and asked for the dismissal of the present Scott act inspector, George H. Steadman, on the ground that he had not done his duty, refusing to prosecute cases after complaints had been laid with him and evidence furnished. After a somewhat protracted discussion, the matter was laid over until the evening session, when the temperance committee submitted their charges in writing, pressing for Steadman's dismissal and asking for the appointment in his place of E. E. Peck. There were many spectators present, and Mr. Steadman, having permission from the council, spoke at great length in reply. He entered quite fully into a history of the operations of the act during the period of his inspectorship and was quite personal at times, his statement calling for many interruptions from parties whose names he called in question. He accused E. E. Peck of trying to "boost" him from the office because he had refused to have anything to do with Peck.

Other speakers were E. E. Peck, A. C. M. Lawson, Clerk of the Peace Dickson and Stipendiary Magistrate Stewart, Mr. Peck squarely contradicted Mr. Steadman in many essential particulars, and the feeling of the temperance element at least was strongly in his favor and against Mr. Steadman. The flow of oratory was only stopped by the adjournment of the council at 10.30, it being understood that the discussion would be resumed in the morning.

(Special correspondence of the Sun.)

HOPEWELL CAPE, Jan. 12.—At the session of the municipal council this afternoon the report of the Scott act inspector for last year was asked for, and quite a lively discussion growing out of some charges preferred against the inspector by a temperance delegation, occurred between the inspector, Geo. H. Steadman, and members of the committee.

Mr. Steadman had not a written report prepared when called upon, but proceeded to say that he had brought cases against Frederick Brewster of Hopewell Cape and Mrs. Copp of Roshea. Each of these parties had been fined and the fines paid to the secretary-treasurer and handed over to him. Judging from the reports he saw in the press and had heard on the streets, the council was to be waited upon by a committee who would urge upon the council the dismissal of the Coverdale inspector. He did not care so much, he said, as to the result of this committee's recommendations as he hoped that the council would be actuated by a desire to do what was in the interests of the county, as he was a pup of that kind himself.

A. C. M. Lawson of Hopewell Hill, from the committee in question, was heard. He said a committee of five was appointed at the last meeting of the district lodge, I. O. G. T., of Albert to wait upon the council in the matter of Scott act enforcement. The district lodge decided unanimously to ask the council to dismiss the present Scott act inspector, and at the district lodge meeting referred to reasons were advanced why the inspector should be dismissed.

Judson Jonah, ex-Scott act inspector, added a few remarks. He said the district lodge, I. O. G. T., referred to by Mr. Lawson, represented 800 people of Albert county, who had in hand temperance legislation for the county. At the meeting it was decided to ask that the present Scott act inspector be dismissed, on the grounds of inefficient enforcement of the Scott act.

Inspector Steadman said he was in favor of temperance, but there were some people who thought they owned the earth. Council had not the power to dismiss the Scott act inspector without cause. The act, however, had been amended and power given municipal councils in the province to dismiss inspectors without cause by a two-thirds vote. When he had taken this position at the hands of the council he had stated that he would hand in his resignation whenever it was asked for by the council, and he thought he was speaking to twelve gentlemen, who would not turn him out without giving him a hearing at least.

After some further remarks it was decided to hear the committee prefer verbal charges.

Mr. Steadman said as he did not want to knock these gentlemen out in the first round, he felt that for the purpose of facilitating matters the charges should be reduced to writing.

Mr. Jonah proceeded to give the board an outline of the charges which the committee had been asked to bring to their attention. He said perhaps many of them were aware that for nine or ten months last year nothing was done in regard to the enforcement of the Scott act. The first case brought, he thought, was in October, and thus they could see that for nine or ten months no work had been done by the Scott act inspector. Evidence, he said, was given him on different occasions, and he was told that parties were selling in different parts of the country, but no attention was paid by the inspector. The result had been that illegal selling had been on the increase in Albert county. Attempts had been made, apart from the inspector, to enforce the act, but he had done all in his power to hinder these parties in the prosecution. In some cases, unless parties had been prosecuted and sent to jail, they had by some one's influence been set at liberty.

Proceeding, Mr. Jonah charged the inspector with not doing his duty, and furthermore charged him with refusing to act when the evidence was offered him.

Mr. Jonah, under cross-examination by Mr. Steadman, said the cases he referred to were the Lutz and Tower cases, and he had reported them himself. Mr. Jonah further said he had also asked the inspector to go to Elgin to prosecute parties there in consequence of information given by one of the councillors of that parish. Mr. Steadman did not go, and the matter was taken up by the people there and the party fined. The committee also complained that Mr. Steadman had not formulated any charges previous to October.

Mr. Lawson in substantiation of the charge of neglect of duty on the part of the inspector, referred to a letter he said he had received from Harry Wilbur, of Alma, in August or September last inquiring who the Scott Act inspector was. He replied that Mr. Steadman was the incumbent of that position, but that just then he was unable to attend to his duties outside of the three mile limit. He advised Wilbur if he could not get help from Steadman to write to E. E. Peck. The complaint was that liquor was being brought in there by vessels and considerable disturbance was caused.

Mr. Steadman in reply to Mr. Lawson said he had not received any letters either from Wilbur or Lawson, or any information about vessels bringing in liquor that was sold in the lower part of the county. Replying to a question from Mr. Lawson, he said he had received two letters from I. C. Prescott with reference to the Taylors selling liquor. Inspector Steadman further said that Mr. Prescott was about the only temperance man who had furnished him with anything like information to act upon in Scott Act prosecution. He did not consider the council had sufficient before them to justify them in dismissing him from office, which scarcely any decent man would take.

At this juncture further discussion was postponed until evening.

At the evening session of the council, Mr. Lawson submitted the charges of the committee in writing, first reading a recommendation from the district lodge, I. O. G. T., to the municipal council for the appointment of E. E. Peck as Scott Act inspector for the county of Albert.

The charges were substantially those verbally made during the afternoon with the exception that the inspector was specially charged with not doing his duty for the first nine months of the year, and especially in taking no action in connection with the cases at Turtle Creek, Riverside, Elgin, Albert, and Waterside, to which his attention had been directed.

Mr. Steadman's reply was certainly as full as the council could wish for. He addressed the board and a large number of spectators for an hour and a half, during which he entered an elaborate presentation of Scott Act enforcement since his appointment. His introductory remarks bristled with humor, pathos, sarcasm, ancient history and flights of oratory, and it is safe to say that his case lost nothing in its presentation. He said they had spent over an hour in the afternoon hearing a general statement of the inability of the Scott Act inspector to do his duty. But it did not meet the requirements which he had suggested it should meet, and because the committee was somewhat confused the council had agreed with him and given them time to consider the charges. Now they came back with the same general charges as given in the afternoon, but he did not consider the charges very serious. He claimed that in regard to the cases it was alleged his attention had been drawn that he had not been given the proper information up on which to base an information upon which to base an information if you smelt liquor on a man's breath, you had the right to place him in jail. Prefacing his remarks by referring to annual pilgrimages made by Mohammedans to the grave of their hero Mohamet, he said in this whole county of Albert, there were certain people who made yearly expeditions to this council for the purpose of giving the Scott Act inspector a "boost." He referred to what he termed the palmy days of temperance when he said a politician who was endorsed by the societies of his constituency was sure of success. But now temperance, he alleged, had fallen from grace because men got into the lodges to further their own ends, the result being that a decent man would not now be found dead behind a lodge door. He was going to show the council that the work this particular district lodge of I. O. G. T. undertook to do was the work of an old mischief worker from away back. He would show them that there was somebody at work trying to oust the inspector in order to get his position. He proceeded to say that as soon as he and E. E. Peck had disagreed in regard to Scott Act enforcement, and Mr. Peck had failed to get appointed constable, then the latter began to work for his position. Mr. Steadman then proceeded to review Scott Act enforcement in Albert since he had occupied the position of inspector, referring at length to the work done by himself and also the proceedings taken by other parties. Referring to the prosecution against one Taylor family, he charged that the placing of old man Taylor in jail was a crime which the banners of the I. O. G. T. district lodge would never wipe out. The case in question had not been brought by him, but by Mr. Peck.

Inspector Steadman claimed that one reason why enforcement of the law had not been sharper was because the council itself had limited his power by repudiating responsibility in the matter of costs.

It may be explained for the information of those who may not be aware how the act is operated in Albert, that the municipal council allows the inspector $100 a year salary and all the fines, the inspector to pay all the costs of carrying on the prosecutions.

In conclusion, Mr. Steadman cautioned the council to beware of appointing Mr. Peck, lest before the end of the year they would have to don crinkled crape and wear mock sympathy.

In his defence of his course as inspector Mr. Steadman came into collision with constables, justices and hotel keepers, who were present, and who took occasion to contradict in several particulars. These variations not only relieved the monotony of the hour, but afforded an opportunity for the uninitiated to learn something of the inward working of the C. T. A. in Albert. Aytel Steeves, hotel keeper, of Hillsboro, was one of those who found it necessary to resort to extreme language in contradicting Mr. Steadman. He charged the inspector with prosecuting him for the purpose of a revenue and allowing other offenders to go free when the chances were not very good for the collections of fines.

E. E. Peck replied to Mr. Steadman, contradicting several of his statements with reference to him, and was backed up by some of those familiar with the transactions which had been alluded to by Mr. Steadman. Mr. Peck made particular reference to compromises made in a number of cases where fines were imposed and charged that this was contrary to the law, and therefore should not be countenanced. He charged Mr. Steadman with altering a summons in the case of the prosecution against the Tower family. He also explained that he had taken proceedings against the Taylor family because he had been requested to by Coun. Prescott and other ratepayers of that section, and he proceeded to show what kind of a family this was which Mr. Steadman thought should not have been prosecuted. Referring to the release of some parties from jail Mr. Peck remarked that they did almost anything in Albert county when they took the notion. He claimed that Mrs. John Lutz and Hanley Tower, the parties referred to as being released from jail, should not have been let out. The Scott act had not been enforced as it should have been. Personally he does not want the inspectorship, but because the district lodge of I. O. G. T. had nominated him for the position he had decided to let his name go before the council.

Explanations were also made by J. Howe Dickson, clerk of the peace, and Daniel W. Stuart of Riverside, stipendiary magistrate for the parish of Hopewell, with reference to their connection with certain transactions with which they had to do in connection with Scott act prosecutions.

A. C. M. Lawson remarked that Mr. Peck had not sought the office of Scott act inspector, but the district lodge which nominated him had sought him. If the council would not appoint Mr. Peck, then the committee from the lodge was authorized a second choice.

It was stated by Mr. Peck that he had conducted ten cases during the year as follows: Mrs. Lavinia Taylor, John A. Taylor, and William Taylor, John A. Taylor, Hugh Nelson, Geo. Bette, Susan Copp, Mrs. John Lutz and Hanley Tower. Convictions were secured in every case where summons were served, but in the case of Hugh Nelson. Mr. Peck also claimed that if proper returns had been made to the secretary-treasurer there would be $300 on account of this work. Two persons laid out their term in jail, and on one no service was effected.

During all this discussion it may be readily understood that those present had considerable light thrown on the mode of operating the Scott act in the county. One rather remarkable feature in the prosecutions and retaliations on the part of some of the friends of the offenders was the fact that an attempt was made to convict some of the merchants in the enforcement of the act for selling bay rum. It appears that one Charles Archibald, in order to get even with some of the merchants who were the cause of the Taylor family being prosecuted, laid information against four merchants who kept bay rum as a toilet article. Two of the cases came to trial but were dismissed, it being shown that the bay rum had not been purchased or disposed of as a beverage by the merchants against whom the cases were brought. The witnesses who bought the article, however, had used it as a beverage, unto intoxication.

Another matter which was ventilated to a considerable extent was the releasing of Mrs. John Lutz and Hanley Tower of Hillsboro, from the county jail at Hopewell Cape. From the discussion it was learned that these parties had been arraigned before Stipendiary Magistrate Stewart in the parish of Hopewell, convicted and sent to jail. Before they had been there many days some one got the idea that Mrs. Lutz and Tower had been illegally committed. J. H. Dickson, clerk of the peace, communicated with Justice Stewart, advising him that these parties had been wrongfully committed to jail and that he should undo the wrong as soon as possible and save an action for damages against himself. Police Magistrate Stewart hastened to the office of the clerk of the peace and upon his advice that he had no jurisdiction in these cases, he took steps which resulted in Tower and Mrs. Lutz being released from jail.

In the discussion it was contended by Mr. Peck that Police Magistrate Stewart had jurisdiction in the cases and that the parties should never have been released from jail. He further claimed that once the justice committed them to jail his power was gone, whether he had made a mistake or not.

Mr. Dickson, on the other hand, argued that Police Magistrate Stewart had no jurisdiction to try Scott Act cases outside of the particular parish for which he was appointed. Any man who knew anything about law at all he said, knew this, and it was because of this he had advised Justice Stewart to undo the mistake he had made in committing to jail parties from an outside parish tried before him.

Justice Stewart said he had the opinion of the clerk of the peace in Westmorland, C. E. Knapp, against Mr. Dickson's contention. The clerk of the peace in Westmorland informed him that a police magistrate of any parish could try cases from any other part of the country. But Mr. Stewart said he was bound to take Mr. Dickson's advice and he had acted upon it.

Mr. Dickson still contended that the clerk of the peace for Westmorland was wrong and here the matter rested.

The question was deferred till Friday morning for a legal opinion on the matter.

HOPEWELL CAPE, A. Co., Jan. 14.—At the county council today Scott act matters were further threshed out and the result in the end was the re-employment of Steadman as Scott act inspector at a salary increased to two hundred dollars a year and expenses.

WINDSOR RETURNS THANKS.

The Woman's Relief Committee Express Their Gratitude to People of New Brunswick.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—On behalf of the members of the Woman's Relief committee of Windsor, N. S., I desire to thank the kind and generous friends in St. John and other parts of New Brunswick for all they have done for us. As a committee, we have tried to distribute what has been sent to us to the best advantage, and though just at first we had a little confusion, owing to the want of proper accommodation for our boxes and their contents, as well as the difficulty of finding and claiming what belonged to us, we soon got into working order, and since then everything has been done systematically and carefully. Each church has had its equal representation on the committees, and all meetings have been faithfully attended. The goods sent to us have been divided and distributed by the committee to each church in proportion to the numbers of people burnt out in each. We have received a quantity of beautiful clothing, as well as bedding and all sorts of useful things, and these have come from places far and near—some from Ontario, some from the eastern states, but most of course from our own maritime provinces, and we wish specially to express our grateful thanks to the members of the Woman's Council of St. John for their untiring work on our behalf, and for their many generous donations. We shall not soon forget their kindness and sympathy in our hour of need. One box that came to us from St. John has given our Windsor children a great deal of pleasure. It arrived just before Christmas, and contained forty dolls, all beautifully dressed, each with a little note attached from the child who sent it, giving the dolly's name and asking for an acknowledgment from the child into whose hands it came. We hope all the little girls and boys will accede to this request. These dolls were collected and sent to us by Miss Annie Dimock of Mt. Pleasant avenue, Fredericton, Woodstock, Hampton, Sussex, Carleton have all sent us contributions time and again, as well as many other places in New Brunswick, and each of our churches has received generous gifts from members of the same communion, to be given as needed by the clergymen at their discretion. We hope that with all the help that she has received Windsor will before long become once more the prosperous, thriving and happy town that she was before the fire.

Yours truly,
LILLIE WESTON JONES,
President W. R. C.

Windsor, N. S., Jan. 11th, 1898.

N. B.—We wish to thank the railways, steamers and express companies who delivered all our goods to us free of charge.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN MEN IN LUCK.

A Successful Investment in a Colorado Gold Mine.

A St. John Lawyer Has an Option on Four Thousand Shares.

A number of St. John and New Brunswick capitalists and enterprising business men are congratulating themselves upon their foresight, judgment and good luck in an investment made by some of the more fortunate ones several years ago, and by others who, though later to grasp the golden opportunity, are still almost as fortunate as those who may be described as the originators of the company.

To be more explicit, the property that today bids fair to make them all wealthy, or to increase greatly the wealth of those that are now looked upon as being on the sunny side of the wonderful money meridian is a gold mine. A real bona fide gold mine with its tunnels, tramways, crushers and the greatest of all, seemingly unlimited ore—not property in the Klondyke, miles from civilization, but vast richness within hail, as it were, of a railroad, and that railroad the well known Denver and Rio Grande. The mine is situate in Colorado, in the county of San Juan, and the crushers is about eight miles from Silverstone, quite an important town.

Years ago what is now known as the Gold King Mining and Milling Co. property, was merely a claim and bid fair never to be much else than an imaginary source of wealth in the eyes of a few. Later a few developments were made and an effort was commenced to get rid of the property and so the sequence.

Two years ago or so, under the Maine state law, the Gold King Mining and Milling Co. was formed. This, of course, was after the property had been secured at a price that today seems to reflect upon the acuteness and speculative abilities of those that sold and to magnify the penetrative powers and—well, luck of those who today are laughing at their friends who twitted them of their ambitions to share in the fortunes of the wondrous west.

The company is governed by nine directors, five of which are residents of this city, two live in Waterville, Maine, one of whom is the president, a Mr. Garrett, and the remaining two are residents of Boston.

The company was formed with a capital stock of $500,000, the first block of which sold in Boston at about 25 cents on the dollar. Then there was a period of depression, or more correctly speaking, expectancy, during which the market value was far under the par value. Here is where the St. John men profited. They held their stock and some even bought more, at what figure they will not say, until today they hold over half the capital stock, the price of which is jumping higher and higher as month follows month, with its announcements of increasing prospects and magnificent dividents.

The present company, in which the following St. John gentlemen are shareholders: E. C. Elkin, R. C. Elkin, F. A. Jones, Wm. Wheeler, Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Jones, J. F. Merritt, W. W. Turnbull, Wetmore Merritt, J. M. Robinson, Lieut. Col. Armstrong, C. F. Kinnear and J. D. Chipman of St. Stephen, as well as some others, began the work of development, improving the property and adding greatly increased facilities for handling the output. In this connection was fitted up a ten-stamp mill, and a gravatition tramway, which is nearly a mile long long, extending from the mine to the crushing mill. This tramway, which cost some $15,000, has been and is a great saving. It is so arranged that the loaded buckets going down carry back the empty ones, and the whole is looked after by one man. The tramway is built two feet above the mark of the highest snow, and so far has been run night and day, winter and summer, without a hitch.

Previous to the building of the tramway all the work it now does was performed by mules, and the cost of moving a ton of ore was $2.50. The present cost is less than twenty-five cents a ton.

The mill that was erected cost over $30,000, and steam power sufficient for 75 stamps was put in, which, with electric lights and other improvements, ran the cost of these up over $100,000.

In many other ways numerous improvements and modern appliances were added, and now, where a system of gravitation is doing the work of burros, a dividend of at least 1 per cent. a month has taken the place of the expenditure.

Since September last 1 per cent. a month has been paid, and on the 22nd of December an additional ten stamps were added to the mill, and a greatly increased output is anticipated, and considerable excitement prevails, as the first clean up of the increased mill is expected to take place today.

In connection with the above it should be stated that an immense body of ore has been opened up, the first report of which stated that there was plenty in sight for ten years, and the last that the present owners will not live long enough to see it exhausted, and this in a property the stock of which at one time went begging at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The last advices from the superintendent, who by the way on the formation of the company received $15,000 worth of stock, which he then said he would not take $30,000 for, says that the lowest tunnel, the third, shows a body of ore 30 feet wide, and counsels those interested not to sell their stock at any price, and so stock that two wekes ago was offered at par is quoted today at nearly $2 a share.

Further improvements are to be added, and it is intended before spring to put in 20 or 30 more stamps and increase the other necessaries in proportion.

From the above it will be readily seen that the fortune that has fallen to the people interested is one that is seldom chronicled in New Brunswick annals, and is a bonanza in the truest sense of the term.

Last evening a Sun reporter called upon several of the city gentlemen who are interested, but all objected to be interviewed, and while admitting the facts as above stated said they preferred not to say anything about the property until they hear from the next clean up. It is understood that E. C. Elkin and F. A. Jones have visited the property and made a thorough and careful inspection, which satisfied them of the richness of the mine.

A young lawyer has an option of four thousand shares. When spoken to yesterday he said he was not advising any person to purchase, but if any person desired to purchase he would sell at 175.

THE BEST EVER USED.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co.;

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup as the best medicine for coughs and colds, sore throat and weak lungs, which I have ever used. Yours truly,

WM. FERRY, Blenheim, Ont.

ST. ANDREWS.

John D. Chipman Elected to Represent Charlotte County Without Opposition.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Jan. 15.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of the county of Charlotte in the local legislature, caused by the death of the Hon. James Mitchell, was opened in the county court house at eleven a. m. today, Sheriff Stuart presiding, who stated so far he had received one nomination only, that of John D. Chipman of St. Stephen, and that the court will remain open till twelve o'clock for reception of nominations.

Hon. Geo. F. Hill, at the suggestion of Mr. Chipman, made a short speech, in which he explained and attempted to defend the action of the St. Stephen convention in nominating a candidate without consulting the electors in the lower end of the county.

At twelve o'clock the sheriff stated no other nominations had been received, but that the court would, as by law required, remain open until two o'clock.

Mr. Chipman then addressed the electors present. He first pronounced an eulogy on the late Hon. James Mitchell. He spoke of the steps taken in St. Stephen, which resulted in his being tendered the nomination by a majority of the twenty-four conservative and twenty-four liberals who formed the convention. He said that previous to the vote he told them that in federal politics he was a conservative. With this knowledge of his position by a large majority he was tendered the nomination. He continued amplifying his position. He quoted from recent speeches of Mr. Emmerson, leader of the local government, and Mr. Stockton of the opposition, that this was a coalition government. He (Chipman) would support the present government in all good measures. He did not see why dominion issues should be introduced into local politics. So far he had seen no evidence of it, but should such a thing occur, he (Chipman) would be found taking this stand with the conservatives. At two o'clock p. m. Sheriff Stuart announced John D. Chipman elected by acclamation.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored to many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

1594

LIMB PAINS.

Contract Rheumatism and You Will Suffer Untold Agonies—Use South American Rheumatic Cure and You will Have Relief in a few Minutes, and a Cure in Three Days—Testimony Proves it.

"I was for three years a great sufferer from rheumatism—pains in my limbs were particularly distressing. I had tried almost every known remedy but received no benefit. I was advised to give South American Rheumatic Cure a trial. I purchased two bottles. When I had used one and a half bottles I was perfectly cured. I consider it a wonderful remedy, and take pleasure in recommending it." F. Nugent, Niagara Falls, Ont.