

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF ROBERT KINGSTON, A CONVERTED COMEDIAN.

A LIFE FULL OF NARROW ESCAPES.—A MISERABLE LIFE.

(Continued.)

I signed the pledge of total abstinence on the 31st March, as also did my friend N.

About ten days after my conversion, God revealed himself to me in the following manner: My children were crying for bread and my wife said to me, "See now what your religion has brought you to." I told her to cheer up, I had a friend and a powerful one left; I then got out of bed, and poured out my complaint and distress to God, after doing which I felt fully convinced he would help me. I then dressed and went out. When I got outside the door, I asked the Lord which way to go.

At this moment the name of a gentleman came into my mind; I resolved to go in quest of him. As I did not know where he lived I inquired of another person his direction, and was referred to a certain place in Holloway. Hungry and wretched I started to go; at length, after inquiring of a number of persons, I arrived at the direction specified, when I found an empty house, in addition to which it had been empty for seven months. This was a terrible breakdown, but still I felt confident. I could not go home empty handed. I knocked and inquired at a great number of houses. At length, to my joy, I found out the house where this gentleman lived; I knocked and asked for him, the servant said he was not at home, but I should find him in White Lion Street, Pentonville. I went there, he was not there but at a house in Goswell Road. I went, but still could not find him, but the gentleman at this place invited me in. He inquired what I wanted, and said he knew I was in trouble; at length I told him my case. He asked me if I still believed that God would help me. I answered, "Yes sir, I firmly believe that I shall get some help." "Ah, that you will," he said, and, putting his hand in his pocket gave me 4s. I could not thank him—my heart was too full. I was coming out of the house as a gentleman was going in. Mr. N., the friend who assisted me, desired me to wait a minute; they went and commenced together, when another 2s. 6d. was given to me, making altogether 6s. 6d. (Now, be it understood, I was a perfect stranger to both these friends, and I believe it was the will of God that they should help me.) As soon as I left the house, I started running, knowing my wife and children had nothing to eat or a bit of fire. I only stopped to purchase some tea and sugar, and a loaf. I was so exhausted when I got home I could not speak; but my wife gave the children some bread, and sent for some coals, and she made a fire, and we sat down thankfully to partake of what the Almighty had so mercifully sent us.

So things passed till the following Sunday week, when we were again distressed. There was but a small portion of food in the house, so I went out and did not return till after I had attended Mr. Weaver's meeting at the City of London Theatre. While there I felt very faint for the want of nourishment, having eaten nothing for 24 hours; and I felt very confident I should not go to bed supperless. When I arrived home, there was the tea-pot on the hob, and bread on the table. I looked at them, and then at my wife. I asked her where they came from. She said a gentleman had called in the afternoon, having heard that we were in distress, and gave her 2s. 6d., out of which she had purchased some necessities, she knowing I had had nothing to eat since the morning before.

About this time I was recommended to the secretary of the Monthly Tract Society for employment, which he could not give me; but he has several times kindly assisted me out of his private purse. In fact my things would have been taken for rent had it not been for his goodness in furnishing me with the means of paying my landlord. At length that friend gave me a recommendation to a gentleman who gave me some employment in the distribution of bills. The remuneration was not, in a worldly point, sufficient to support my family; but the Lord has kept his promise—"Thy bread shall be given thee, and thy water shall be sure," for my barrel of meal has not failed.

I believe the Lord has work for me to do, for on Good Friday, at an open-air meeting, a young man, in a state of intoxication, came up to oppose us. He seemed to pick me out from the rest; I got into conversation with him, and persuaded him to take a walk with me. We walked till he was sober, and I then persuaded and prevailed on him to attend with me a religious meeting. When we got in, I went on my knees, and prayed for him. I stopped with him till half-past eleven, and I have every reason to think that an impression was made upon him that will be instrumental in landing him in heaven. Another time, standing at the door of a meeting-room, a poor wretched woman came and leaning against the door. She said she was friendless. I pointed her to the Saviour—the Friend of the friendless. She went away rejoicing. I was going along the Commercial Road, when my attention was attracted to a drunken man, surrounded by a crowd of boys. He was suffering under delirium tremens. I went up and spoke to him, and drove the boys away. I took him to his friends, got him to sign the pledge, and he is now a better man.

And now I would say a few words to parents. If a parent does all he can for his child by example and precept—prays for him, counsels him, directs him when wrong, encourages him when right, reasons soberly and mildly, prevents him from forming improper connections and keeping bad company, teaches him to honour God and His day, impresses on his mind the value of integrity, truth, and honesty in all his actions, then if that child does wrong that parent has nothing to blame himself with; but, oh! reflect—would prisons, hospitals, workhouses, and reformatories be full if parents did their duty? There would be no occasion for so many ragged schools, night refuges, and children sleeping on doorsteps, if parents generally did their duty.

Keep them from penny gaffs; keep them from cheap concert rooms and dancing saloons; never allow your children to go to a theatre or tea garden; if they never go they will never want to go, but go once and they will go again. A good many people say that religion is a miserable, melancholy, moping life; but I can answer that I have been happier in one week than I was all my life before; and if people will only try, they may be happy.

Try to be cheerful and work with a will. Standing in idleness pockets won't fill; Don't sit by the wayside watching the race. Try to be foremost, whatever thy place.

When life is darkest, wait for the morn—  
Hopes that are brightest of sorrow are born;  
Try to be patient, have faith in the power;  
Thy Creator's providence will gild a dark hour.

Strive to be honest, work while 'tis day;  
Owe to no man, debts elude the way.  
Speak to the poor man a kindly word,  
Rest assured that in heaven you will have your reward.

Do thy duty fearlessly and free,  
Stand by the right whatever it be;  
Life's end shall find thee dwelling in peace,  
Hoping, not fearing, a happy release.

Every one has felt that there have been moments in their existence, not moments of peculiarly important events, but on the contrary of comparative insignificance, which have unaccountably left strong impressions on their minds. Such moments may have been marked merely by some accidental notice of the beauties of nature, or even by some trivial circumstance. So trifling sometimes are the outward features of these influences that at the time no marked impression is visible.

I believe that the influence of my poor dear mother's petitions to God have hovered round me and preserved me in many a dark hour of temptation, and prevented me from the sin of cruel and oppressive treatment of the woman I have been married to eleven years; and although many times fearfully aggravated by my wife, I am thankful to say I never lifted even my finger in anger against her who at the altar I had sworn to protect. I thought of the dear mother, and when I have found temper getting the better of reason I have rushed from the house. Even in my worldly days I considered it an unmanly, disgraceful action for a man to degrade himself by such an act, a lord of the creation (so called) to oppress poor, weak, defenceless woman, for I firmly believe that nine out of ten bad women are made so by man's ill-treatment. I have seen enough of the world to be assured of that.

As far as this world's affairs are concerned, I am a poorer man; but I have now what I never had before—a happy mind, with no fear for the future, knowing that I am in the hands and keeping of one who will not let me go, neither shall I be utterly confounded.

I have a wife and four young children to support, and if any Christian friend can assist me to any employment I shall be thankful. I can give a good and respectable reference as to character.

Leaving myself in the hands of my heavenly Master, I am dear friends,  
R. K.

A monument of God's Loving Mercy, and a Converted Comedian and Comic Singer,  
Open to engagements to speak in ragged schools, temperance halls, or at open-air services.—R. K., 18, Hawkins Street, Sidney Street, Mile End Turnpike, E.

## A GLORIOUS THING.

"I can pray, and that is a glorious thing."  
Among the last words of John Foster.

I cannot seek the busy scenes of life;  
To act my part amid the toil and strife;  
Yet in my narrow sphere God gives me power—  
So sweet it brightens e'en on the dreariest hour—  
To offer up to him my earnest prayer,  
And lay before him every cross and care.

I cannot leave my still, secluded room,  
Where shadows cast the quiet, chastening gloom;  
I cannot rise, or walk, or freely move,  
To do kind offices for those I love;  
Yet, while I suffer life, the cross is there,  
And at my Saviour's feet I pour my prayer.

And oh, it matters not how weak the heart  
When prayer ascends, if it hath loving part  
In Christ, the Way; faith clasps the precious word,  
And e'en the holy air of heaven is stirred;  
God's ear is moved, and blessings rich come down,  
The waiting heart's wide sphere of prayers to crown.

Oh, wondrous, glorious privilege of prayer!  
Grief's healing balm, sure refuge from despair;  
Strength for the weak, and aid for the weary rest;  
For every sin-tossed soul a haven blest.  
Tarry, my soul, safe in this haven fair,  
Till on the heavenly shore shall end thy prayer.

THE LAST DAYS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—Queen Elizabeth dies, and dies of grief. It has been the fashion to attribute to her—I know not why—remorse for Essex's death; and the foolish and false tale about Lady Nottingham and the ring has been accepted as history. The fact seems to be that she never held up her head after Burleigh's death. She could not speak of him without tears; forbade his name to be mentioned in the council. No wonder; never had a mistress a better servant. For nearly half a century have these two noble souls loved each other, trusted each other, worked with each other; and God's blessing has been on their deeds; and now the faithful God-fearing man has gone to his reward; and she is growing old, and knows that the ancient fire is dying out in her; and who will be to her what he was? Burleigh is a good man, and one of her old pupils; and she makes him Lord Treasurer in Burleigh's place; but beyond that, all is dark. "I am a miserable, forlorn woman; there is none about me that I can trust."

She sees through false Cecil, through false Henry Howard. Essex has proved himself worthless, and pays the penalty of his sins. Men are growing worse than their fathers. Spanish gold is bringing in luxury and sin! The last ten years of her reign are years of decadence, profligacy, falsehood, and she cannot but see it. Tyrone's rebellion is the last drop that fills the cup. After fifty years of war, after a drain of money all but fabulous, expended on keeping Ireland quiet, the volcano burst forth again just as it seemed extinguished, more fiercely than ever, and the whole work has to be done over again, when there is neither time nor a man to do it. And ahead, what hope is there for England? Who will be her successor? She knows in her heart it will be James, but she cannot bring herself to name him.

To bequeath the fruit of her labours to a tyrant, a liar, and a coward! (for she knows the man but too well!) it is too hideous to be faced. This is the end then! "Oh, that I were a milk-maid, with pail on mine arm!" But it cannot be. It never could have been; and she must endure to the end. "Therefore, I hated life; yea, I hated all my labour which I had taken under the sun, because I should leave it to the man that shall be after me. And who knows whether he shall be a wise man or a fool? Yet shall he have rule over all my labour wherein I have showed myself wise, in wisdom, and knowledge, and equity. Vanity of vanities, and vexation of spirit!" And so, with the whole book of Ecclesiastes written on that mighty heart, the old lioness coils herself up in her lair, refuses food, and dies. We know few passages in this world's history so tragic as that death.—*King'sley's Miscellany.*

MORAL COURAGE.—That was a noble reply when the Sultan of Turkey offered Kossuth wealth and power if he would embrace the Moslem faith: "Welcome, if it be, axe or the gibbet; but curses on the tongue that dares to make to me so infamous a proposal!" He was a refugee in the domains of the Sultan, and to refuse compliance with his wishes might be death; but the great Hungarian had resolved that, come what might, his conscience should be free. The words of Zwingli, when enlightenment was offered him if he would adhere to the Romish tenets, were as noble: "Do not think that for any money I will suppress a single syllable of the truth!"

## BROWN'S

## BRONCHIAL

## TROCHES

## COLD'S COUGHS!!

## Brown's Bronchial Troches

## Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any irritation or Soreness of the throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and give strength to the voice of Public Speakers and Singers.

## Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "sight cold" in its first stages; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief.

## A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &amp;c.

## Dr. G. F. BIGLOW, Boston.

## Rev. H. W. WASHBURN.

## I have been most afflicted with Bronchial Affection, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice. Rev. G. W. SLACK, Minister, Church of England, Milton Parsonage, Canada.

## Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis, so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the throat. I now find a more Troche use of the Troches, I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience. Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B., a Soldier by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. July 11.

## THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92, Lombard Street, London, and Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

## Chairman of the London Board.—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq., Chairman in Liverpool.—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.

## The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest Offices in the kingdom.

## At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

## The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the number of policies issued for the year 1859, which exceeds the entire business of some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct fire insurance companies of this kingdom.

## The Premiums for the year 1859 were:—£150,000

## While the Premiums for the year 1858 were:—£106,145

## Showing an actual increase of:—£43,855

## or upwards of 50 per cent. in three years.

## The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1859) again show the "Royal" as more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an advance to the increase of the issue of policies in the year 1859, while all the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

## The amount of new Life Policies received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 522, the sum assured £287,732 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:—

## Years. No. of Policies. Sum Assured. New Premiums.

## 1848. 95. £48,754 17 0. £1,350 9 1

## 1849. 190. 95,850 9 11. 2,627 4 7

## 1850. 422. 161,504 10 6. 5,325 5 0

## 1851. 408. 161,548 13 4. 4,624 18 0

## 1852. 703. 297,560 18 8. 8,550 8 11

## 1853. 822. 397,752 6 8. 12,354 8 4

## The remarkable increase in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid.

## JAMES J. KAYE, Manager and Actuary.

## JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.

## All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire losses paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without reference to the local Establishment.

## JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick.

## Princess-street, opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

## Feb. 15

## 1862. NEW GOODS.—CLOTHING.—CLOTHING.

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## PISCATAQUA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[PARENT OFFICE, SOUTH BERWICK, N.E.]

Authorized Capital. \$500,000. Actual cash capital, \$300,000. Charter perpetual. Incorporated 1855. Fire Insurance on Stores, Dwellings, Mills, Factories, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Marine Insurance on Vessels, Freight, Cargoes, &amp;c.

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

THIS Company have filed the Statements required by Act of Assembly. The General Agent is supplied with Policies, Blankets, Statements, and every facility for taking Insurances, and exceedingly liberal arrangements regarding Policies, Premiums, Deposits and Losses have been made, namely:—

Marine Insurance Policies are filled out, and issued by the Agent, immediately on receiving the order.

Premiums are the same as are usually charged, and are payable in sums under £10, cash, from £10 to £25, 3 months, from £25 to £50, 4 months, over £50, 6 months.

Deposits of Premium, both cash and note, are made in St. John, constituting a Guarantee Fund.

Losses are paid in St. John.

The following Agents in the principal Towns in New Brunswick issue Policies against Loss and Damage by Fire:

John Richards, Fredericton, Woodstock, Chatham, K. B. Forbes, Richibucto, Dalhousie, Sackville, J. S. Trice, Sackville, Hopewell, W. C. Harper, St. Stephen and Calais, W. T. Ross, Sackville, E. B. Dixon, Sackville, J. C. Wainman, Moncton, R. W. Abernethy, Shediac, J. B. Redford, St. Andrews, D. L. Hannington, Kings County, J. S. Zerbe, High Sheriff, R. S. Rabbitt, Gagetown, A. J. Wainman, St. George, H. W. Baldwin, Bathurst, Edward Williston, Newcastle.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, Amherst, Sackville, Windsor, W. W. Blanchard, Bridgetown, W. Y. Foster, Digby, Edwin Bent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Marine Policies are issued by O. D. WETMORE, General Agent, So that for all practical purposes this Agency is essentially local. Feb. 7.

1862. NEW GOODS.—NEW STYLES!—The subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the liberal patronage hitherto received, wishes to inform them and the public generally, that he has now ready for inspection a large and varied stock of Staple and Fancy DRESS GOODS, received by late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States, consisting of:—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings; Mantle Cloths, in drab, brown, black and fancy; Grey, white, and striped Cottons, Warps, Red Ticks; Onaburgs, Canvas, Duck, Twillings, Cotton Flannels, &amp;c.; Flannels, Shirts, and Hdkfs.; Trimmings and Small Wares, in great variety; 2,000 SKIRTOT SKIRTS, newest styles, at the lowest prices.

An immense stock of Gentle's Furnishing Goods, in Merino and Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Fine Handkerchiefs, Ties, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, &amp;c.

The above Goods were all purchased for cash, at the lowest possible prices, and will be sold very cheap, wholesale and retail.

CLOTHING.—CLOTHING.—Over 3,000 Garments, in Dress and business Coats, Riding Jackets, Pants, and Vests, all made up in most fashionable style, by first rate workmen, will be sold at extraordinary low prices. Boys' Clothing, in all sizes; Rubber and Oil Clothing, Overalls, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Sheet Belts, &amp;c.

Clothing of every description made to order.

1,300 Yards Country Homespun, 100 dozen Wool Socks, 150 lbs White and Colored Yarn, &amp;c. Over 2,000 yards superior WOOL CARPETING, selling off at cost.

Purchasers of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, or Furnishings of any description, will find it to their advantage to call at the

Importing Buildings, 2 King St., St. John, N.B., Manchester House, Queen St., Fredericton, N.B., London House, Canning, Nova Scotia.

June 11.—w/ SIMON NEALIS.

## GRANITE HALL,

10 MARKET SQUARE.

## READY MADE CLOTHING,

Particularly adapted for the

## RETAIL TRADE,

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES

AND FOR ALL PURPOSES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins,

and Vestings.

CUSTOM WORK MADE UP IN A

Superior Manner,

At one quarter less than is usually

charged.

Furnishing Goods,

In great variety.

The largest and most complete

STOCK OF

## Gentlemen's Furnishing

GOODS,

In the City—consisting of the finest

makes of SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARVES,

Ties, and Neck and Pocket Hdkfs.

REAL SCOTCH HOSIERY

In all sizes—especially large.

Macintosh and all Improved makes in

Waterproof Clothing.

Every article warranted to be what

it is represented when sold, or the

money returned.

THOMAS R. JONES.

TO WHOLESALE PURCHASERS.—The subscriber has received by Boatsman, Canada, Java, Lamped, and Metropolis—36 cases and bales of London, Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham Goods. From the United States: 16 cases Men's Hats; 20 cases Boots and Shoes. A prime assortment of Musket Wollens, constantly on hand. The largest and best assortment of Ready Made Clothing in the Province, Domestic and Imported.

The whole comprising every article in the line suitable for Country Trade, on sale at reasonable terms. may 20.—w/ THOS. R. JONES.

## SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Every Editor, will be sent, on receipt of 10¢, a copy of the

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pastules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robert Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do this to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an affecting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure, until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane Rice, wife of Rev. Mr. Rice, and much esteemed Lady of Denbigh, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Mrs. Gage, wife of the widely known Gage, Murray &amp; Co., manufacturers of emerald papers in Nashua, N. H.