

before the matter came to be fully discussed, to place it before the public in a proper light so that no one might be taken at a disadvantage. Was it right that hon gentlemen should endeavor to prejudice the public mind in the way in which they had tried to do. They come in here with garbled statements—statements entirely incorrect and in that not a shadow of foundation, for assertion, and omit to mention the all fishery interests, such as lines, twines, nets, &c., were admitted duty free. They tell us that we should have called a public meeting. But there was no objection by reason of their not calling a public meeting. We had no desire to force the matter thus; we wanted the fullest investigation and we rightly deemed that the proper place for that investigation was this House, where face to face, and before the public the matter could be carefully and boldly enquired into. The public had nothing to do with what the delegates said at the Conference. They had to do with their Acts and nothing more. He insisted that some hon members had been there to witness the proceedings of that Conference; it would have done them good, they would have witnessed an exhibition of high tones, feeling and patriotism, for which they would have been utterly unprepared. What other cause could have been adopted than the one pursued. These Resolutions would have been only waste paper without the signatures of the Delegates to authenticate them. Then we were to receive no manufactures from Canada because Canada imported largely from England herself. The argument was that a false and unfounded one. As well might you say that we want import from England because England imports largely from France. He (Mr. Shea) knew of a manufactory at Toronto which actually imported chairs to England. Canada was great and rich in all the elements of material prosperity. It was a bad thing to see money so easily obtained here. It was an evidence of the unfortunate state of the country. We had great accumulations of idle money and a deal of pauperism. When he (Mr. Shea) was in Canada he had been ashamed to be compelled to state that we spent £20,000 in poor relief. We know pauperism to be incident to all places, but it was not paid out of the public money as it was done here. Had we not the extreme wealth at one end and pauperism at the other, and was a state things which hon gentlemen would desire to perpetuate. The hon gentleman continued at great length, replying to each argument put forward by the hon member Mr. Renouf.

On motion of Mr. Wyatt, the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported progress. To sit again on Monday.

The House then adjourned until Monday at three o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

The House met at three o'clock.

Mr. WYATT presented a petition from George Bridle, Gaoler at Greenspond, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Mr. WYATT, in moving that the petition lie on the table, would express a hope that its prayer would be favourably considered by the house. The petitioner's salary was altogether inadequate.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL supported the prayer of the petition. It was only a few years ago that he (Sur. Gen.) succeeded in securing the petitioner any salary as gaoler, although he had long discharged the duties. It was the smallest salary of any gaoler in the Island. He trusted he would be put on the same footing as the other outport gaolers.

Order that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Jacob Bradbury, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying for compensation for damage done to his house by lightning in August last.

Mr. PARSONS, in moving that the petition lie on the table, said the destruction of property by lightning was of rare occurrence in this country. In this instance the property which the petitioner had accumulated by years of industry was suddenly destroyed by a visitation of providence. He (Mr. Parsons) trusted the house would make him some allowance, to enable him to retrieve his loss.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. PARSONS also presented petitions from James Brown and others, of Torbay, and from Jacob Bradbury and others, of the same place, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and complete roads in these localities.

Ordered that these petitions lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. WYATT, pursuant to order of the day, the house resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the address in reply to his Excellency's speech, Mr. KINGSFORD in the chair.

Mr. E. D. SHEA said he had listened with a good deal of attention to the observations of the gentlemen who differed from him on the subject of confederation, as he was desirous of discovering what their objections were, and whether they had any weight, that he might modify the opinions he had already formed, if he found himself in any degree mistaken. But he had heard nothing to induce him to modify his views. In saying that, he did not attribute to these hon. members any lack of zeal and energy in the discussion of that question. They had laboured hard to find arguments in support of their views, only it appeared to him that they expended so much labour in the endeavour to make the worse appear the better reason. He (Mr. Shea) believed the more that question was discussed, the more would public opinion be influenced in its favour. He had observed a good deal of inconsistency in the observations of hon members in opposition to that measure. They asserted at one time that Canada desired to get hold of us that she might victimize us for her own ends, and then that Canada thought of us at the eleventh hour. If the latter assertion was the correct one, it showed how really indifferent Canada was whether we joined in the confederation or not. Then it had been urged that the securities of Canada are depressed, while ours are at a premium, from which it was inferred Canada is not in a sound financial condition. But it did not follow, because money was in demand in a country, and the rate of interest high, that it was not in a prosperous condition. The very reverse was frequently the case. It by no means indicated a sound state of the money market, that the rate of interest was low. What was the present state of the labour market in this colony? Why 400 able bodied men were at present employed by the Board of Works at 6s a week, paid in provisions. Why was that? Because there was no demand for labour; and the same rule which applied to labour applied with equal force to the state of the money market. Then the hon. member for St. John's East, Mr. PARSONS, told us not to be anxious about our defence from foreign aggression, for England and France had such a deep interest in the protection of this country, that they would see to our defence. He (Mr. Shea) did not see how we could have much confidence in the protection of France. It seemed to him to be somewhat like the lamb relying on the wolf for protection. We paid a large sum annually for the protection of our fisheries against French encroachments, and why should we do this, if the French felt such a deep interest in us? And a few years ago we were in great excitement on account of a convention between England and France on the subject of our Fisheries, by which our interests were sacrificed to France; and now the hon. member told us to rely upon the protection of France. Again, it was said that while the supporters of confederation spoke of the openings in Canada for their children, they had no regard to the interests of the fishermen's children. If we regarded the present state of our operative population, they would appear to have the deepest interest in that question. What had our legislation been for several years past, but unsuccessful efforts to raise the labouring classes from their depressed condition? And what had we accomplished but to join with the Receiver General in Jeremiah over the distressed state of the country, without being able to strike out anything to relieve the general distress? We have now come to such a state of depression that we can proceed no further, and it was our solemn duty to consider whether this proposed confederation offered any means of relieving the people. No matter that the feelings of those whose interests were involved in this discussion were excited against the measure, still it was our duty to enter earnestly into its consideration. It looked to him as a providential interposition that these calamities had come upon us, as if to force us to look beyond precarious fisheries with the view of finding some means of relieving the general distress; and that federation seemed to meet the case. What was the state of the country at present? Why a third of our population are not half fed. What did we see in our streets? Those who once were in comfortable circumstances reduced to the deepest penury, suffering from that want which blanches the cheek, palsies the limbs, and makes the young suddenly old. And we were told to rely upon our fisheries to remedy this. We had relied upon them from year to year, and our circumstances were becoming worse. Some years we had good fisheries, but the good was not so much to the fishermen as to the capitalists who realized fortunes out of the fisheries and then left the country. He (Mr. Shea) did not blame them for leaving a country in which there was such frequent and deep destitution. He merely referred to the fact and system, if system it might be called. Our fisheries at their best were only sufficient to keep the heads of the labouring people over water for the season in which they were productive, experience had shown them left to the sons of toil no permanent fruit. Again, they had not kept pace with the progress of population, and that was the difficulty we had to meet. We want other employment for our people besides the fisheries. Would confederation give such employment? He (Mr. Shea) believed it would. One of its first results would be a line of weekly steamers between this port and one in Canada. These steamers must cause an increase of trade, which would give increased employment; and anything that gave increased employment must benefit the people generally. It would also put an end to our isolation, and with increased intercourse would come the opening up of new resources and an increase of our trade. It was said that we wished to drive the people from the country. No such thing. We wish to make the country worth their living in; to provide employment for the labouring classes, and so to promote their comfort as to make the country worth calling their home. What do we find now? That many of our best fishermen and mechanics are fleeing the country. The only part of the country from which we did not at present hear the wail of distress, was that where a market was created by reciprocity with the United States; and in the prospect of the free trade treaty being abrogated, it behooved us to endeavour to secure a new vent for our exports in lieu of that trade. The only means by which we could see our pauperism put an end to was by providing increased employment for our people, and extended markets for our produce. Could we retain our people permanently if they could better their circumstances by leaving the country? Large numbers were leaving, and many of those who remained did so because they had not the means of going away. If the Government were to charter two or three vessels to carry emigrants to Canada or Nova Scotia, they would have applications from more than they could accommodate. Again, with regard to the educated classes. There was no field for many of them here; and under confederation they would find a fine field in such a growing community as that of Canada. But it was said why not go there now? They would be regarded only as aliens. But with confederation of the Provinces we would become one people, and with our representatives in both houses of the Federal Legislature, they would have influential friends whose aid they would be entitled to rely upon to forward their views. A further effect of confederation would be to allay those asperities of religious and political differences, which were the bane of small communities. Our public men would have larger questions to grapple with, and in the choice of representatives to the federal parliament, talent and integrity would be regarded more than creed or faction. But it was said by hon gentlemen beside him that confederation might suit the other colonies, but that it was unsuitable for us. They say that Archbishop Connolly's letter had no reference to our circumstances, and was unsuitable for Newfoundland, although it might be very well for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. If these gentlemen were at liberty to quote Nova Scotia newspapers of little or no influence, got up merely to set forth the views of interested parties opposed to confederation, why might not we quote the opinions of so distinguished and talented a Prelate as Archbishop Connolly? And if confederation would benefit Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, why would it not also benefit us? But he (Mr. Shea) maintained it would benefit us still more. These countries were prosperous now, while we were the reverse. We had the same need of protection that they had, and we had the same necessities of our people besides. And if the opinions of Archbishop Connolly were not to be quoted here, what would hon gentlemen say to the opinions of Dr. Mullock? They could not say that they were not applicable to our circumstances, and he was most favourable to confederation.

Mr. CASEY—You have no right to introduce the name of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock here.

Mr. SHEA—His opinion is already published, and he has no objection to his name being mentioned as eminently favourable to confederation; but hon gentlemen might not be desirous to hear it. Besides, did not all history prove the beneficial results of union in promoting social order and general prosperity? Did not the prosperity of England date from its union into one monarchy? And had not Scotland prospered since her union with England. Was not the prosperity of France, Switzerland, Germany and the United States also largely promoted by their respective unions? What would be the result to us of the union now under consideration? Why, we should be brought into close intercourse with four millions of people who had made much greater progress than we had done, and who were in a highly prosperous condition. And would it be asserted that we should not benefit largely by such intercourse? Reference had been made to the probable withdrawal of the troops by England, if we should enter into this confederation. What authority had hon gentlemen for that? He (Mr. Shea) maintained that it was all the other way. By entering into the confederation we would ensure

the continuance of the troops, for there was no desire on the part of the Imperial Government to withdraw them, if we only evinced a wish to adopt such measures as would aid in the defence of England, try. Did we not know that the people of England, of all parties, looked favourably on confederation, as that which would raise us into national importance? It was a foregone conclusion with the Imperial Government, as was evident from Mr. Cardwell's dispatch. What was the reception of Mr. Brown the other day, when he went home from Canada? He was visited and feted by the highest in the land, by many to whom he was previously unknown, and who would have been unacquainted with him for a long time to come, had he not represented the idea of Confederation. Now he (Mr. Shea) would ask, what condition we should be in if we remain in our isolation, and a French convention were again to be entered into? Would we be in a condition to claim the assistance of the confederated provinces? Or could we unaided successfully oppose the influence of France with the Imperial Government? These were serious considerations. They were considerations which we could not afford lightly to dismiss. His (Mr. Shea's) belief was that the question of Confederation would sooner or later be forced upon us. We might stave it off for a time. But the tendency of the age was for the union of small states into larger ones. It was said we proposed to give up our self government. We gave up nothing worth retaining. Self-government was the best system we could have, but it would not make up for short fisheries and a starving population. We would still have self-government on a larger scale, for we were to have a voice in the General Government and Legislature of the union in proportion to our population, while our local government for merely local affairs was to be as much our own as now. We were told that we gave up our fisheries to be legislated for by Canada. But the fisheries were still to be under local control, by a special stipulation, while their protection would be effectually carried out under the General Government. It was said we gave up our Crown lands and mines. We merely gave up the right of legislating for them, in return for a valuable consideration. We received £37,500 a year for them. Much had been said about our mineral wealth; but of what value were our mines, while they were not worked? And were it not well known that we had neither capital nor enterprise to work them? And when we were offered such a valuable consideration for them by parties who had both capital and enterprise, would it not be folly to decline such an advantageous offer? Could it be doubted that the Federal Government, which proposed to pay such a price for our Crown lands and mines, would be induced to improve them, in order to have a return for their outlay?

Mr. Renouf—We would not receive as much from the Federal government as we would be called upon to pay. Our Customs duties would amount to £140,000 a year, while we would only receive altogether £112,000.

Mr. E. D. SHEA—The hon member assumed that the present Canadian tariff would be retained by the Federal Government. Now we had the assurance of Lord Monck, as well as of Mr. Galt that the Canadian tariff would not be that of the Confederation, but a reduced tariff. Our present revenue, for years past, had been only from £30,000 to £100,000, and we were to receive £112,000. But supposing we should have the Canadian tariff, it did not follow that the revenue should increase in accordance with the increased duties levied. Assuming that we are paying 13 per cent now, and that the duties should be raised to 15 per cent, what was that compared with what our people are suffering now? We were suffering taxation in its worst shape, the taxation of pauperism. As to an increase from 13 to 15 per cent, what was that, if the country were rendered sufficiently prosperous to bear it? Let us have another year or two of such fisheries as we have had for several years past, and no other resource opened up for the employment of our people, or for the enterprise of our merchants, and what taxation should we be able to pay? Taxation was a relative consideration—it will be heavy or otherwise, according to the ability of our people to endure it. We were now taxed over 13 per cent upon the whole of our duty-paying imports, and what did we get out of it? Only the defraying of our civil expenditure and the support of our poor; and the poor were not half fed, and it could not be otherwise, while we had such inadequate means of relief. And we had also to consider the deterioration, moral and physical, that must result from this perpetuated pauperism—transmitting not alone its inherent debasement and demoralization, but the worst bodily diseases that could afflict a people. We had not had a road grant worth naming for years past; but he must remind the house that under confederation we would have an annual road grant of from £12,000 to £15,000, which would be under the control of the local government and Legislature, and would not be liable as now to be given, withheld or reduced according as we had successful fisheries or the reverse. This itself would be a permanent source of employment for a number of our people, which would not be subject to curtailment at the time they would most require it. He (Mr. Shea) did not know that there would be any increase of taxation. He saw nothing to induce him to believe that there would be any necessity to have any material increase. Hon gentlemen anticipated that we would be under the necessity of having recourse to direct taxation on property in the island. But were not proprietors worse taxed now, in the deprivation of those rents which the depressed circumstances of many of our people rendered them unable to pay? If we should have the Canadian tariff, under confederation, the area of taxation would be narrowed, because we would have a considerable importation of the manufactures of Canada, of woollens, leather and other articles which would come in duty free. Hon members might sneer at that, but we know that in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where they knew the manufacturing capabilities of Canada better than we do, it was made an argument against Confederation that they would be flooded with Canadian manufactures, to the injury of their own. To listen to the objections to confederation urged by some hon members, one would suppose that Newfoundland was urged to come into the confederation because we were so important that they could not get on without us. He (Mr. Shea) did not depreciate our resources. Our fisheries were the most important, the position of the Island also, as the key to the Gulf and to the river St. Lawrence was of great value as a strategic position in the event of war. But the world could, however, get on without us—and so could the confederation. He had lately read some observations in a Canada newspaper, in which it was stated that Newfoundland had made an excellent bargain, but if we were dissatisfied with it, we might remain out of the Confederation. Hon gentlemen said they were dissatisfied with confederation; but if they rejected that, what would they suggest to better the condition of our people?

Mr. CASEY—Better legislation than we had of late years.

Mr. E. D. SHEA—Would any legislation of ours give food to the people or find them employment? He did not desire to press the final decision of the question this session. Let the constituents, by all

means, be consulted; but before we call on them for their opinions, let hon members express their own; and let the country give the final verdict upon them. He thought that was the right course, and that anything short of it would be a shirking of the question. We were here to deliberate, and not as mere delegates. As to what was the duty of members to their constituents, he would quote the opinion of Burke, whose opinions on constitutional questions were admitted by all parties to be entitled to the greatest weight. Here the hon member quoted from a speech by Burke to his constituents at Bristol, as follows:—“It ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative, to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him, their opinions high respect, their business unremitting attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfactions, to theirs; and above all, to prefer their interests to his own. But his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law and the constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment, and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion.” It was our duty as representatives to give our constituents the benefit of our judgment; and they would afterwards exercise their judgment upon their representatives, and reject us, if they were not satisfied with our conduct. The question was prejudged by some hon members, and it was our duty to express our deliberate opinion upon it, after that cool and calm consideration which its importance to the country, to its people, and to those who would come after us imperatively demanded. Let no hon member shrink from the responsibility of his position. Let all speak out in the face of the country, and let the constituencies afterwards say whether they will accept or reject the terms of the proposed Confederation.

(To be continued.)

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, February 13.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

Hon N. STABB laid on the table of the house the following documents—

Estimate for defraying part of the public expenditure of the colony for 1865.

Statement showing the aggregate amount of the public debt of the colony on the 31st December, 1864, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Financial statement of the affairs of the colony for the year 1865.

Consolidated account current of the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st December, 1864.

Detailed statement of salaries of Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Jailors in the outposts.

Hon. P. G. TESSIER presented a petition from the Commercial Society of St. John's, an important and influential body, he said, representing the greater portion of the trading interests of the colony, and entitled to the fullest consideration at the hands of the Legislature. The object of this petition was to pray the Legislature, that when the subject of the Confederation of the Colonies comes before it for deliberation, it will not take definite action upon the matter until such information shall have been obtained as will clearly demonstrate that it would be to the advantage of Newfoundland to enter into the proposed Colonial Union. He should merely present the Petition, that it be laid upon the table of the house.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT notice to move—

First—That for Newfoundland to enter into a Confederation of the British North American Colonies upon the terms proposed in the Report of the Quebec Conference, would be detrimental to the best interests of the colony, and ought to be resisted.

Second—That a humble Address be presented to her Majesty, embodying the views of the Legislative Council upon this subject, with their reasons for the adoption of those views.

Third—That a select committee of this house be appointed to prepare the said Address.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT said, that as the hon gentleman (Mr. TESSIER) has just presented a petition from the Commercial Society, a most important and influential body, upon the same subject and of a similar character to that introduced in his (Mr. P's) notice of motion, and as a rule of the house prevents the reading of that petition, or any action being taken on it to-day, he (Mr. P.) would not proceed with his motion, but pass it over for the present. He did not desire that a question of so much momentous concern should be entered into until it had received the fullest consideration before hand; and when we shall have heard this petition read, and more deliberately examined the documents relating to the matter, we may be in a better position to discuss it. There can be no doubt that the feeling of a large majority of the people was opposed to the terms of the proposed confederation, as regards this colony, and he must express his own opinion that they were highly objectionable in many material respects. The motive, then, which prompted him (Mr. P.) to move in the matter was that this view might be expressed by the Council, and the reasons for it made known by address to the Imperial Government. The decision of this house upon such resolutions as he (Mr. P.) had given notice of would not affect the main question of confederation or non-confederation, but would go to point out the salient features of objection to it, in the form in which it has been offered to us. He presumed it would not be denied that this house has an independent right to declare its opinions upon public questions, irrespective of outside influences of any kind, and it was not bound to await the result of action in any quarter. We have no constituencies to consult,—no country to appeal to, to regulate the course of action we should pursue, and are consequently in a position to give an untrammelled opinion on questions of a public character. Hon. members of this house possess considerable stake in the country, and are deeply interested in its present and future welfare; and being unswayed by personal or party motives in their legislative action, it was only just to expect from them a dispassionate consideration of such important subjects as this. However, as the petition just presented confirms what appears to be the general view,—that anything like decisive action upon it should be delayed, he would not press his motion, but await until the matter has received more ample consideration.

Hon. E. MORRIS—Do you mean to let it stand upon the minutes?

Hon. R. PINSENT—Yes, for the present.

Hon. E. MORRIS—It does seem a most extraordinary proceeding. And notwithstanding the hon and learned gentleman's statement, the resolutions on that notice of motion do not in the smallest degree correspond with the petition just presented from the Commercial Society. The merchants' petition was a reasonable, a moderate, and a most one, and formed a marked contrast to the spirit and character of the hon gentleman's notice of motion, one of the most pre-

sumptuous proceedings he placed before the country. He thought the hon and learned gentleman's notice before the house would be a dignity and its honor did it to pass unnoticed. The hon member pointed to prepare to his Excellency the Governor, up that Address; and what the consideration of the Confederation of the Colonies.

Hon R. J. PINSENT—Then, chair, and there is no necessity.

Hon E. MORRIS—You are the matter so easily as you are.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—I learned gentleman withdrew.

Hon E. MORRIS—No, he intention to pose him, and ordering to prove the moderate availing of the shelter of the out of the dilemma into which plunged him by this opportu-

paragraph of the Address was quoted, when interrupted, run—

“The question of Confederation of the Colonies is one which has been submitted for our consideration, and we shall approach the consideration of the Report of the Delegation, referred, impressed with the proposition, and in a spirit of careful enquiry.”

—Could anything be imagined assurance of the house to his that the subject should be an calm consideration and careful manner in which the with this rash and ill-judged actually handed in on the papers having reference to the were laid upon the table, and were printed for the use of the thing but complimentary to the, and he (Mr. M.) felt constrained into a compliment Governor, after the deliberation that it would examine the fully. Now, if the hon and reconsider his proceeding in thought he would, by consensus of the Chamber, be notice from the record book, quite sure that the hon gentleman would, bring it forward being fully aware of the avermunity upon the subject.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—If however this discussion is ir-

Hon. E. MORRIS—Then we to remain on the minutes?

Hon R. J. PINSENT rose.

He had not expected, when he to postpone his motion, that Morris, would have stated, nor so readily have rushed in and unnecessary. It was (Mr. P.) after simply expressing the subject matter of the not desire to postpone it in con-

appeared to prevail in the C it would be advisable to allow tunity for consideration of ( to any thing approaching a view has received further con- station of the Commercial S.

the hon gentleman is so sen- dignity of the house as he-

surely it would not have it from him a display of a little has exhibited on this occasi-

He (Mr. P.) believed the re- show that he (Mr. P.) had al-

spirit towards hon men be- agree with them: but the sa-

he pointed at to prove that sions did agitate the Cham-

man who is now so ready to tion from the honor and dig-

prominent part in them. The and he (Mr. P.) did not de-

them now. He (Mr. P.) on hon gentleman should hesi-

censor to his brother member cifice that did not suit him,

becoming grace. He (Mr. P.) he was delighted to see that he inspired by the infusion

and the house may at least of motion as being the unex-

from that usual insipidity character of our debates. I

that the hon gentleman's (M oratorical powers are again

that hon gentleman is dispo- (Mr. P.) was prepared to take

him in the discussion of this may choose?

Hon. E. MORRIS would

man's proceeding, without be- the house. If those resolu-

and the question disposed of templated by the hon Gentle-

to compromise the house and Hon. the PRESIDENT—In

of order. Hon Gentlemen n- tunity to discuss the questi-

session.

Hon. N. STABB, in reply to before the house a return of

imports for 1863, and the a- thereon, with a comparative

amount of duties said import- to if levied under the Cana-

The house then adjourned.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

of Hope.—If there be one de-

ledge superior to all others it

means of preserving or re-

which existence is a mocker-

loway's twin medicaments su-

sum. In all diseases they

purify the blood, from which

must inevitably be renewed.

friction, relaxes, penetrates,

lating and wholesome influ-

lying organs. In this way

and kidneys, can be effectua-

ed, especially if Holloway's

taken to aid in the work of pu-

SAFE AND SURE.—You c-

neither time nor sickness

you use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN

and Zylcoalsamum, or Har-

equalled for restoring, in-

creasing the hair. Every

Dear Sir, Sole Agent for N-