PARLIAMENT. DOMINION

THE SENATE.

chair at 3 o'clock. After routine,

for other purposes,

read the township of Clinton remains part found its way back into the Treasury it forsaking the sinking ship? (Cheers.) He commentary on the boasts of the last of the county of Lincoln, and is not part went back, if at all, into the wrong pockets; was satisfied that the amendment of the four years. This Bill showed that the newspaper. of the electoral district of Monck. By the it went into the pockets of the friends of the hon. member for Centre Huron would Ministerialists did not feel confident and of Lincoln and put into one of the ridings the people in taxes than is required, no quire a strict reckoning at the hands of a last four years. A similar attempt had be read Beamsville remains in the county distributed. It was peculiarly unjust under penditure so enormously. (Cheers.) of Lincoln. By the Bill read a first time the present fiscal system, where besides the Township of South Cayuga remained a the enormous amount paid into the Treaspart of the County of Haldimand. By the ury large sums went into the pockets of on the following vote: Yeas 48, nays, 99: Bill now on the table it remains part of the private individuals or corporations. A sign electoral district of Monck. There are of the times was seen in the fact that civil other changes in the Bill which is on the servants were complaining that their remuntable as compared with the Bill which is eration was not equal to the increased cost of read, but I have specified these to you as living. There was a marked increase of adequate to the purpose of pointing out late years in labor strikes, and the fact was that very material alterations have taken forced upon all observant men that the place in the Bill read the first time as it is tendency of the tariff was to bear much now proposed to be read the second time. heavier upon the laboring than upon The law upon the subject is contained in May's book, the oldest edition, at page 500: "After a Bill has been presented and read but simply move "That the Speaker do a first time it is not regular to make other than clerical alterations in it. When a member has introduced a Bill to the House | \$23,503,000; that the expenditure for 1881 it ceases to be in that member's hands and passes into the possession of the House. No essential alteration of that Bill at any stage may then be made without the distinct order of the House." The Bill which the hon, and gallant member now asked the House to read a second time was not the one which he was allowed to introduce, character which might more properly be and therefore the only course open to him was to withdraw the order for the second reading of the Bill, and to ask leave to introduce a Bill in substitution for it.

hon. gentleman's technical objection, which | recent engagements and existing obligations was taken only for the purpose of delay, I will result in a steady increase of fixed have to state this, that the practice pro- charges within a few years; that experience posed, which was objected to at the time has shown that the consequence of rapidly by the hon, gentleman on the first reading, increasing charges is to produce great has been the uniform practice in Canada. embarrassments to the public finances As regards the particular case he cites of that the House views with regret that the alterations in some of the clauses of the Government proposes to expend for the Bill, for which he refers to my speech, if year 1883 the sum of \$2,906,926 more than there are such alterations it is open for the expenditure for 1881, and \$4,906,525 him to take his objection in Committee of more than the expenditure for all purposes the Whole.

whether that is the Bill that was read a estimates did not necessarily show an first time or not. I called upon the hon. expenditure of equal amount, and though gentleman for a copy of the Bill. He said | the hon. gentleman's figures might be corhe would send it to me, but the Bill never | rect they were misleading. A considerable came. There is one simple way of ascer- portion of that increased expenditure was taining whether this is the Bill or not. not necessarily an increase of taxation Let the law clerk be called and examined. upon the people. He accounted for some shows it.

was altered after it was introduced is additional sum on Toronto harbor. In beyond controversy. I paid the greatest reply to the statement that it is unwise to attention to the statement made by the take more money out of the pockets of the First Minister, as I supposed he would people than required for carrying on the make some alterations in my riding.

introduced are pretty well known to the met by putting by money now when times members of the House, because there is were good. He remarked that from the hardly a thing contained in it which the speech of the hon. gentleman (Sir Richard hon, gentleman did not read. He had the Cartwright) it was evident that he, at all galley proofs in his hands, and from them he events, would make opposition to the read the description of the limits of the National Policy a plank in his platform. various counties and electoral divisions Mr. Mackenzie said that what they being changed, and nearly every member | charged the hon. gentleman opposite with of the House noted the observations was increasing taxation to an appalling he made, and they are in perfect accord degree. The Government proposed to take with the right hon, gentleman's speech as \$27,000,000 by way of Cusotms and Excise it appeared in the Hansard. Now, sir, we and minor revenues from the people for the have before us a Bill which is not that Bill, next year. He held that the prevalence of which does not contain the same descrip- labor strikes was significant. It evidenced tion of the electoral divisions, but another the derangement of the labor market. He and a different description. The right hon. remembered the time when a mob of workgentleman is asking to have this Bill read ingmen in Ottawa were encouraged by a second time as the Bill he submitted members of Parliament to go up to the some days ago. There is no room for two Parliament when the late Government opinions on the subject. It is perfectly were in office. There were no strikers at clear that this is another Bill and not the present in Ottawa because all the working Bill read the first time, and it is not treating men were driven out of Ottawa. (Hear, the House with proper respect to make hear.) He remembered also when men alterations in this surreptitious way. I say were incited to walk in a procession in surreptitious because we see we are to be Montreal, in order to embarrasa the Governgoverned by a conspiracy rather than by a ment, which was then in power. There was Government, and the proposition now no sort of lawless or revolutionary proceed made is an illustration of the fact.

point of order raised is a very important of difficulty to restrain the Tories out of one, because it will settle forever the prac- office from resorting to such domonstratice in this Parliament and the procedure tions. (Hear, hear.) As to the National in introducing and discussing Bills. It is Policy, for his own part nothing would true until now the practice has been, to a restrain him from expressing his views on certain extent, to allow Bills to be intro- that subject, a policy which he considered a duced sometimes in blank if the question national folly and a national crime. was not raised, but there is no doubt that Nothing would restrain him from putting the rule is absolute. It is one of the privi- forward his views as to the fixity of taxaleges of this House that when a Bill is in tion when it was possible. Where a its possession it ought not to be altered. I particular policy has become the law of think when the point is raised it is better | the land no incoming Government would be to follow the practice in the British Parlia- justified in violently interfering with existment-that no change except small altera- | ing interests. When in office he had tions shall take place in a Bill when once publicly expressed the same view. Every introduced, and that the proper course is one who had any love for his country must to discharge the order and reintroduce the protest against a policy which was destroy-

Bill de novo. for leave to introduce Bill No. 153 to in which a different policy prevailed: a but a slight change in the map of Ontario. readjust the representation in the House policy which was bearing heavily upon and require no such cutting and carving up he finished. Sir John was observed taking

of Commons. The Bill was read the first time. Supply he desired to call attention to the tion to labor, and which imposed all kinds the political map of Ontario had been very large addition to the extraordinary of restrictions upon labor, increasing the altered in such a manner as would be most

the second reading of the Bill, and no rolling stock and on account of Dominion snatch a verdict by an early appeal to the proposed a different set of jurors from doubt in a full discussion of the changes lands now charged to capital account, but country. Was not that an evidence that those before whom the Government had proposed the Government will be quite which during the time of the late Govern- they were alarmed and desirous of precipi- last appeared. ("A packed jury," Mr. prepared to listen to all the arguments that ment formed part of the expenditure tating the contest before their condition Rymal remarked, sotto voce, and Sir John may be adduced on either side with respect | chargeable to income. If he included these, | became more chaotic than it was now, and | made an eye-glass of his fist and looked to the registribution of the representation. and for the purpose of comparison with the before the people would realize the full laughingly across.) Mr. Blake, continuing, Mr. Blake-I rise to a question of order. expenditure of the late Government they extent of the political infamy of which condemned the manner in which the Bill The Bill which is just now placed in your ought to be included, they would have an they had been guilty during the last had been prepared, and in scathing hands is not the Bill which was introduced additional estimated expenditure of \$365,- four years. The apologetic tone of language ridiculed the changes made even and read a first time. I object to the 000 for rolling stock and \$490,000 on account the Minister of Finance to-night assured after the introduction of the Bill to bolster reading of the Bill at the present time. of Dominion lands, making altogether an him that he for one anticipated that ver- up the Tory members of Parliament. By the Bill which was presented the other estimated expenditure for the ensuing year dict. (Cheers.) Rumor had it thathe was Messrs. Rykert and Hesson challenged Mr. day and read the first time, certain pro- of \$29,224,000. (Hear, hear.) The hon. not going to face the music, but that a Blake to meet them in their constituenvisions were made as to the component gentleman opposite answers that it distinguished gentleman from England cies, a challenge which met with the reply parts of the various electoral districts of mattered not whether they took three, (Sir A. T. Galt) was coming to take a seat that they were brave men to speak such the Province of Ontario, and in point of four, five or six millions out of the on the treasury benches, and that the words after having had their constituencies its contents. Mr. Bowell said he was. Mr. fact that was the object of the Bill. By pockets of the people, because they said present Minister of Finance would take fixed to suit themselves. The Bill was not Mackenzie indignantly denied the charge, the Bill as read the first time the township it went back into their pockets the position of High Commissioner to a Government Bill for the redistribution saying he hoped he had not sat for twentyof Clinton was taken from the county of or into the Treasury. He denied that a England. No doubt the position was a of Ontario, but was framed for low

the wealthier classes. He would not detain the House at any length, not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the expenditure for 1878 was was \$25,502,000; that the estimates of the \$27,999,483 independent of several large amounts proposed to be added to the annual expenditure involving a further outlay of \$410,000 more; that many of the items charged to capital account are of a charged to income; that a very large proportion of this expenditure consists of fixed charges of a permanent character which when once created are either incapa Sir John Macdonald-In answer to the ble or very difficult of reduction; that

in 1878." Mr. Mackenzie-The question is simply | Sir L. Tilley in reply contended that the Mr. Blake-The report in the Hansard of the general expenditure by the extension of postal facilities in Manitoba, of the Mr. Cameron (Huron)-That the Bill canal system and the expenditure of an Government, he thought the fact that bad Mr. Mills-The terms of the Bill as times were sure to return again should be

ing to which hon, gentlemen had not been Mr. Speaker-There is no doubt that the | ready to resort and it was always a matter industrial classes of

YEAS.-Messrs. Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn, Coupal, Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Geoffrion, Gillmor, Gunn, Guthrie, Haddow, Irvine, Killam, King, McDonald (Victoria, N.S.), Macdon- against himself. It was his duty to nell (Inverness), McIsaac, Malouin, Mills, Olivier, Paterson (Brant), Pickard, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Ross (Middlesex), Rymal, Smith, Sutherland, Trow, Weldon, Wheler, Yeo

year ending 30th June, 1883, amounted to Cartier), Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Guillet, McQuade, McRory, Massue, Merner, Methot, Mongenair, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Plumb, Reid, Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Rochester, Ross (Dundas), Rouleau, Ryan (Montreal), Rykert, Sproule, Stephenson, Tasse, Tellier, Tilley, Tyrwhitt, Valin, Vallee, Vanasse, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (York), Wright.

> The House then went into Committee of On the item, immigrant buildings west of

> Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, said that owing to the floods in Manitoba arrangements had been made to delay somewhat the flow of immigration, keeping the people back for some days, so that when they got there there The committee rose and reported pro-

> gress, and the House adjourned at 11.25. OTTAWA, May 8 .- The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. A motion was made and adopted to

> remit fees on the Bill to incorporate the Temporalities Board of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the

Church of Scotland.

At 3.85 p. m. Sir John Macdonald moved a second reading of his gerrymandering Bill. Mr. Plumb, by pre-arrangement, got the floor first and proceeded to bewail the wiping out of the historical district of Niagara, tracing its history from 1792 down. He thought some great public necessity had caused the taking away of a seat from Niagara, and the same want of consideration of personal interests had characterized other changes made. He stated that resolutions had been passed at a meeting of the electors of Niagara against the proposed change, which he had sent to Sir John, accompanied by a letter from himself. He (Mr. Plumb) had made every possible effort to save the constituency from the doom which he felt to be impending. He had contemplated placing his resignation in the hands of the Speaker, but had been induced to reconsider his determination. He would net be willing to do anything which would embarrass his right hon. leader. He believed there was more dissatisfaction at the measure on his side of the House than on the other, and he declared he had known nothing of the contents of the measure until it was laid on the table of the House. He intimated that he would no longer take part in the councils of the country anywhere, and generally made a sort of farewell.

Mr. Blake took the floor at 4.35, and commented on the fact that the second reading of this Bill had been moved without any remarks and without any indication of the course pursued. It was proposed to change the election law by placing the nomination of returning-officers within the entire control of the Government, instead of requiring the selection of men who from their position might be supposed to act in a judicial manner. He pointed out the fact that the language in the preamble of the Bill did not justify the sweeping changes made, and then proceeded to indicate how the increased representation necessary might have been given. Additional tional members might have been given to the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Bruce and Simcoe, and a member given to the county of Dufferin. This would have given six seats without the upsettal ing our national trade abroad and bringing of the county bounds. Such an operation Sir John A. Macdonald-I beg to move us into discredit with the British Empire as that, or anything like it, would demand the as was proposed in this Bill. The bases community, making the few people which the hon. gentleman (Sir John) laid Sir Richard Cartwright said before the rich at the expense of the many; a policy for these widespread changes were too nar- that he was to follow. He apparently, House resolved itself into Committee of which refused to give the slightest protec. row altogether, and it was apparent that however, felt that he would appear to bad

The House then divided on Sir Richard He was convinced that the people of Cartwright's amendment, which was lost Ontario would resent as they did on the well known previous occasion an abuse of a high trust. The hon, gentleman would find that though he might transfer men's bodies he could not transfer their minds, and that though he might transfer voters, in many cases he would transfer their votes ties of county boundaries, and to ask them NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Amyott, Arkell, Baker, to apply to the Province of Ontario the Barnard, Beauchesne, Benoit, Bergeron, Bill, Bolduc, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Burnham, Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cimon | to themselves. The county boundaries by maintaining county boundaries, and said would be absurd even if true; but the argument was founded on an utter and entire misunderstanding of Mr. Mowat's

(Chicoutimi), Colby, Coughlin, Coursol, Currier, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, DeCosmos, Desaulniers, Domville, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Fortin, Fulton, Gigault, Girouard (Jacques John in 1872 relative to the desirability of Courses, Co Hackett, Hay, Hesson, Homer, Hooper, Hurteau, Jones, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Langevin, Lantier, Longley, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), McDonald (Cape Breton), Macmillan, McCallum, McCuaig, McDougald, McLelan, McLeod, McCuaig, McDougald, McLelan, McLeod, McCuaig, McCougald, McLelan, McLeod, McCuaig, McCougald, McCuaig, McCougald, McCuaig, McCougald, McLelan, McLeod, Would be absurd even if true; but the Bill, which had recognized throughout the principle of municipal county representation. Mr. Blake afterwards took up the plea of equalizing popushowed that lation, and some constituencies had 12,000 or 13,000 of a population others had upwards of 25,000, in other cases the population of the very smallest constituencies, such as Monck, where in this issue. Haldimand and North Leeds had been reduced. He went over in detail many of the changes to show how it was proposed to " hive" the Grits and strengthen adjoining constituencies held by Tories, giving the political effect of each change. As instance after instance of the iniquity of the Bill was brought out the speaker was loudly cheered by his political friends, while his opponents, with the exception of an odd interruption from Mr. Plumb, maintained a melancholy silence. The shameless gerrymandering in Bruce Lordship drew an eloquent contrast bewas particularly condemned, and it was tween the peasant poet and the Prime pointed out that not only Sir John's pre- Minister who was born in the same yeartended principle of equalizing the popula- Lord Chatham. Prior to the ceremony, tion was shamelessly violated in the arrangement of the north and west ridings, but in the latter constituency, by drawing Hill, a sister of Sir Noel Paton. It meafrom North and South Bruce and North Huron a riding which, on the basis of the election of 1878, would give a Reform majority of 1,000. In twenty-five cases were municipalities carried from one county into another, and forty-one out of fifty changes had been made in Western Ontario, where it was expected the battle would be principally fought. In ten constituencies where the Reformers had been "hived" the Reform majorities would be as follows on the basis of the election of 1878 : North Brant, 723 ; South Oxford, 688; North Oxford, 1,165; West Ontario, 583; East Simcoe, 558; South Middlesex, 581; West Bruce, 986; Centre Huron, 446; West Elgin, 463; Halton, 290; a total in these ten constituencies of 6,453, or a surplus of 3,000 votes as compared with an equal number of constituencies in which the Tories had been kept together. The object of this legislation was to make a Tory minority in the country a Tory majority in the House. Honest men could not afford to vote for a measure dishonest and fraudulent. The Government dare not attempt the same thing with the other Provinces, and he appealed to members from those Provinces to deal with Ontario as they would wish to be treated themselves. But all this was not enough, and the Government taken care that they should have the power of appointing their men as returning officers, and to do their "dirty work." He drew a vivid picture of the recent Tory dinner, and of the handwriting which ought to have been seen on the wall letting the Premier know that his kingdom was finished, and that the constituencies which had returned his supporters in 1878 would not return them again. The leader of the Government had determined on appointing creatures of his own as returning-officers, so that they could accomplish what his legislation had failed to do. He closed by moving an amendment. Mr. Blake resumed his seat at 10.30, having spoken four hours. He was atten-

tively listened to throughout, and frequently greeted with loud applause. While he was speaking the galleries were crowded, but there was a rapid clearing out as soon as notes while Mr. Blake was speaking, and it had been the understanding beforehand advantage before his followers by direct comparison with the leader of the Opposi-

expenditure already estimated for in this taxes of those who toil and earn their beneficial to the Government. The printion, and especially when the latter had matter. They were going on from bad to bread by the sweat of their brow. It was ciple which it was now proposed to apply such a powerful case. He therefore put up worse. Last year we had drawn attention easy for hon. gentlemen opppsite, for those to Ontario had never been applied before, Mr. Bowell to do some round throwing, and to the alarmingly rapid increase of expen- who had large incomes, and those who had except in a limited degree, and in 1872 the that gentleman was fully equal to diture. In 1878 the expenditure was large manufactories, to laud a policy which leader of the Government had intimated, the task. He commenced by repeating \$25,500,000. The expenditure for 1880 was imposed taxation upon the working classes, and it had been re-echoed on that side of stale charges anent the circumstances OTTAWA, May 6.—The Speaker took the \$24,850,000, and the estimates for 1882 but the time will come when farmers and the House, that the experiment would not attending the defeat of the Sandfield were \$26,475,000. These estimates revealed the industrial population generally will be repeated. Proper time should have been Macdonald Administration, and then an extraordinary large expenditure. The resent this interference with their just given for the consideration of an important charged the leader of the Opposition with The order being read for the second read estimates for 1883 amounted to no less rights, and call the hon. gentlemen oppo- measure of this kind, more especially as having used information secured in conseing of Bill No. 153, to readjust the reprethan \$27,999,483, and they were also asked site to account for the manner in which the Government itself was directly affected quence of his late colleagues opening a telesentation in the House of Commons, and to expend \$410,000 in the shape of sums they have abused the power they by acci- by it, in consequence of the bearing it gram in a mistake. In using such inforto be granted to fishermen, to Mani- dent obtained a few years ago. (Cheers.) would have upon the approaching election. mation he said Mr. Blake had shown him-Sir John Macdonald said on the introductoba and in aid of a ship railway in Mr. Ross (Middlesex) said it was easy to The Government was judge as well as self wanting in the instincts of a gentleman. tion of this Bill I explained at length the New Brunswick, so that about \$28,400,000 see defeat already in the countenances of party, and this of all measures was one He also made some insulting allusions to mode of readjustment, and the changes or nearly twenty-eight millions and a half the hon. gentlemen, as they strove to which should have been brought down Mr. Huntington, and spoke of the records proposed to be made in the representation will be required for the service for 1883. bolster up the waning fortunes of their early in the session. Another reason for in court; but when dared by the gentlein consequence of the census. I now move This was not including the expenditure for party. It was said that they were going to full consideration was that this measure man assailed to repeat those charges himself or to go on with his insinuations, he quickly dropped this line of attack. Mr. Bowell then proceeded to defend the gerrymandering scheme, contending that on the whole it had been sought to equalize the population. The leader of the Opposition had failed to call attention to the instauces where the four constituencies had been spared, while not having the requisite populations. He defended the small population left in North Bruce.

At the close of Mr. Bowell's speech Mr. Mackenzie inquired if he was the gentleman charged with opening a telegram intended for the last speaker and divulging Lincoln and added to the electoral district great proportion of this money went back very comfortable and distinguished one, party ends, and aims to use the any one of such a mean trick as that. He of Monck. By the Bill now proposed to be into the pockets of the people. When it but was it not another instance of rats majority for party purposes. It was a sad was unaware of the contents of the telegram

Sir Richard Cartwright following, said it Bill which was read a first time the village hon. gentleman opposite. Apart from that, command the sympathy of the people of were seeking by legislation to make up for should have ricen to make up f of Beamsville was taken from the county it was a bad economy to take more out of the country, that the electors would re- the loss inflicted by the misdeeds of the should have risen to make such an explanaof Wentworth. By the Bill now proposed to matter how just the taxation or how well Government that had increased the ex- been made in 1872, but it had not suc- people of Canada. Sir Richard condemned ceeded any more than this would succeed. | the measure in the strongest terms. Sir Richard spoke at some length, and was followed by other members.

Art and Oil.

The Norfolk (Va.) Virginian of January 16th, 1881, refers to the remarkable cure effected by St. Jacobs Oil in the case of Prof. Cromwell-known the country over for his magnificent Art Illustrations—who had suffered excruciating torments from rheumatism, until he tried the Oil, whose effects were magical.

For the Ladies.

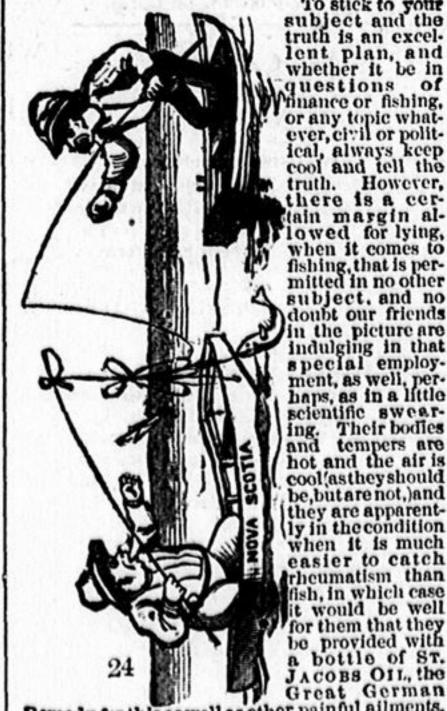
Cuffs are small. Shot silks are stylish. Ruches rival pleatings. Small mantles prevail. Terra-cotta stockings are new. Panier polonaises are popular. Spanish lace continues popular. Brocades are fast disappearing. Watteau overdresses are revived. Jet remains in favor with Worth. New hats are laden with feathers. Gainsborough hats are out of favor. Apron overskirts are always in vogue. Sicilienne is used for elegant costumes. Redingotes are new for summer dresses. White barege is used for evening dresses.

Important to Travellers.

Special inducements are offered you by and this some times in adjoining counties, the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found else-

> LORD ROSEBERY, the popular young Scottish statesman, made a characteristic address when he unveiled the statue to the poet Burns at Dumfries the other day. He dwelt on the genius and character of the poet, and observed that it was emphatically because he was a man like one of ourselves, because his mainspring of action was a love and sympathy with suffering mankind, that Burns' memory was to the people of Scotland that of a dead brother. His the noble Lord received the freedom of the tewn. The statue is the work of Mrs. D. O. sures 9ft. 10in., weighs about three tons and is in Sicilian marble.

ALWAYS KEEP COOL. To stick to your



or any topic what-ever, civil or political, always keep cool and tell the truth. However, there is a certain margin allowed for lying, when it comes to fishing, that is per-mitted in no other subject, and no doubt our friends in the picture are special employment, as well, perhaps, as in a little scientific swearing. Their bodies tempers are hot and the air is cool(astheyshould be,but are not,) and they are apparently in the condition when it is much easier to catch Arheumatism than fish, in which case t would be well for them that they be provided with bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy for this as well as other painful ailments.

WE'LL NAIL ITS COLORS TO THE MAST. "Hello, Denny! what is the trouble?" "Oh, I'm all broke up," was the response to the in-quiry of an old shipmate of William G. Denniston, one of Farragut's war-worn veterans, well known in the southern section of this city, who came limping into the American office yesterday. "I thought I would go under the hatches this time," continued Denniston. "I never suffered so much in my life. I had the rheumatic gout so bad that I could not get off the bed or put my foot to the floor, and would have been there yet if a friend had not recommended St. JACOBS OIL to me. I have trade some time before getting a to me. I hesitated some time before getting a bottle, thinking it was another one of those adver-tised nostrums, but was finally induced to give it a trial, and a lucky day it was for me. Why, bless my stars! after bathing the limb thoroughly with the Oil I felt relief, and my faith was pinned to ST. JACOB and his Oil after that. I freely say that if it had not been for ST. JACOBS OIL I should, in all probabilty, be still housed. My foot pains me but little, and the swelling has entirely passed away. It beats anything of the kind I have ever heard of, and any person who doubts it send them to me at 1924 South Tenth st.—Philadelphia Times,