A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY.

The annual statements of the banks doing business in Canada have just been published, the most noticeable features about them being the hopeful tone which characterizes the remarks of the managers and the feeling of confidence with which the future of the Dominion is regarded. Larger dividends have been paid to the shareholders than they have received for many years, note circulation has had to be increased and the reserve funds have been largely added to. An analysis of the causes of this buoyant feeling indicates that a feeling has got abroad that Canada's day has arrived and that she will shortly assume the position to which her resources entitle her as the richest portion of the American continent. In referring to this matter we had intended to leave politics entirely out of the question, but it is impossible to do so, as the dawn of the new era dates from the time of the inauguration of the preferential tariff to Great Britain. That wise measure at once interested the people of the Mother Country in Canada and created a demand for the produce of our farms, which had been rendered of little value by the tariff barriers raised at the United States borders. It is well to remember that in Canada agriculture is the chief factor in and the foundation of all prosperity, so that when the former is provided with a profitable market the arteries of commerce are at once filled with a life-giving, healthy commercial stream. The policy of the Laurier government directed the products of this chief Canadian industry to the greatest markets of the world, markets which are in no danger of being closed at the behests of those who desire a monopoly for themselves or of those who may raise the demand for protection against the products of the foreigner. There is now an assured demand for all the farm produce of whatsoever kind we are able to supply to the consumers of Great Britain, and the government is doing all in its power to place the goods in the hands of the people in the best possible condition in order to retain the trade what has been gained by its wisdom and foresight.

But while agriculture is the foundation of our prosperity, it is by no means the chief factor in our progress. The wealth of the mines and the forests and the fisheries of Canada has just begun to attract attention. The discovery of the marvellous riches of the Klondike illustrated the fact that we have one of the most bountifully endowed comtries in the world, while the steadily increasing output of the mines of the interior of British Columbia and of Vancouver Island make it clear that we have but a faint idea of the position to which we shall attain when our real development begins.

An attempt has been made to make an approximate estimate of the wealth of our forests and of our iron and coal mines, but it simply "staggers the capitalist," and he says nothing. It is noticeable, however, that he has begun to invest his money in these sources of wealth. The greatest iron works in the world are being erected in Sir Charles Tupper's constituency in Cape Breton, and the Cramps, the great Philadelphia shipbuilders, are spending five million dollars in shops of the same description around Collingwood, on the Great Lakes, where the supply of iron ore is said to be practically inexhaustible. Never in the history of the world has there been such a demand for printing paper, about 80 per cent. of which, we believe, is made from wood pulp. This commodity is rapidly being exhausted in the United States and Norway and all the world is looking to Canada to supply future demands. We have an abundance of the timber standing from which this article is made. It is present in our forests from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the only question is in what form shall we put it forth? There is no reason that we know of why we should not make it into paper if that be the most profitable method. We have abundance of water power in British Columbia and in all parts of Canada for manufacturing purposes, and we will not be true to ourselves if we do not make the most of that which nature has placed within our reach.

We Canadians have been doing very well lately, but greater things are in store for us.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRANTS.

The Premier of Canada has been requested by the British authorities not to do anything at the present time to complicate the situation in the Far East, which is already serious enough for them, yet the Colonist thinks no reason has been advanced why the Natal Act should not be enforced against the Japanese. They are the firm friends of the British and their government has taken steps to restrict the number of immigrants who shall be allowed to leave for this country, and surely under the circumstances no great harm can result until such time as the commission of inquiry shall report at the next session of parliament. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the government is acting in good faith in this matter and that every precaution will be taken to secure this province and its wealth for people of Caucasian lineage.

Col. Prior's naive announcement that when the Conservatives were in power he confined his agitation for Chinese restriction entirely to election times in British Columbia represents his attitude to a nicety. Notwithstanding the demands of the Legislature of this province that the tax should be largely increased, there is no record that he ever moved in the matter or asked the government of which he was a supporter to take steps to stop the inflow; that might have embarrassed his friends. However, it is profitless to rake these things up again. We are agreed in British Columbia that the Chinese are a menace to the welfare of this province and that something must be done to minimise the evil effects of their presence. Let us all join in laying before the commission which the government will send out all the facts in our possession; let its members be conducted through the Chinese haunts of Victoria and shown the conditions which prevail there and the sanitary and moral state of the denizens of that quarter, and we are convinced that all scruples will be removed and all will be of one mind as to the seriousness of the yellow scourge and the necessity for stringent restriction laws.

THE EX-GOVERNOR'S DEFENCE.

After reading the summary sent from Vancouver by the Times correspondent of the ten-column defence of his position printed by Mr. McInnes in the Vancouver World, the only conclusion we can come to is that he accuses the government of inducing him to take a certain line of action and afterwards dismissing him for acting on their advice; and that the "metallic" influence of the "great corporations" was responsible for his undoing. We confess we are somewhat mystified by the arguments of Mr. McInnes. He says himself that he urged the government to accept his resignation, while we have the statement of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P.P., that his father was at one time "negotiating" with the Dominion government to allow him to retire. Now if the ex-Governor were anxious to resign his office what were the obstacles that stood in the way of his doing so? We are perfectly sure that if the resignation had been unconditionally tendered it would not have been refused. Again, if Mr. McInnes were desirous of being relieved of the cares of state what object could the government have in leading him into a trap which would give them an excuse for dismissing him?

Mr. McInnes says all his acts can be justified by precedents established by Liberals themselves from the time of Pitt, the great commoner, to the present day. We do not know that precedent is everything; at any rate we should like to be informed of a case in modern times of a man being called upon to form a government who had not a follower in the representative chamber; of his being allowed practically his own time to select his colleagues and to go through the country trying to induce the people to support his cause; of his calling in one minister and giving him charge of a department for one month and discharging him at the end of that time because he had found some one more suitable to fill the position; of the calling into the cabinet of four ministers who had never sat in any parliament or legislature, one of whom was dismissed by the Premier after he had "worked" for him one month and two were defeated at the polls. We should like to be informed of a precedent in the history of Canada for such a "government" as we have described above holding power for three months and administering the departments and spending the money of the people. Until we are furnished with precedents in support of the foregoing we shall remain in the belief that for three months British Columbia was under personal rather than responsible government and that during that time every principle for which Liberals have been fighting in Canada since the days of George Brown has been violated and the constitution of the country defiantly ignored.

The latest case, we believe, of a government being dismissed in any of the Canadian provinces occurred in 1877, when the Deboucherville Conservative ministry in Quebec were dismissed by Lieut.-Governor Letellier de St. Just, who called upon the present Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia to form an administration. The new Premier accepted the responsibility, appealed to the people and was sustained, but Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of the Dominion, thought the Governor had exceeded his authority, and with the approval of the Canadian House of Commons he was dismissed from office. Mr. Laurier at that time defended the action of Letellier, and we think he did right, for the course of the Governor was endorsed by the electors. The present Premier then said that the representative of Her Majesty should only be removed for cause, and that such cause might well be for offences connected with duties of an official character. The calling of Mr. Martin to form a government was one of the official acts of the late Governor, and in doing so he brought the province of British Columbia into contempt before the English-speaking world. He made us a laughing-stock and a by-word in Canada by this act and the results which followed it, and the government of the gentleman whom he called in as his chief adviser was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. On the resignation of Mr. Martin and the acceptance of office and the taking of the oath by Messrs. Dunsmuir, Turner and Eberts it was the universal belief that they had accepted responsibility for His Honor's acts and would defend his course in the House and that the Dominion government would not be called upon to take any action in the matter. But the unexpected again happened and a memorial was sent to Ottawa asking for the removal of Mr. McInnes. The course of the three ministers has been generally condemned as utterly inconsistent with the oath they had taken, and as they and the Governor could not continue in office together and the memorial presented to the Dominion government was indisputable evidence of what would occur when the House met, we think it is perfectly clear that the Dominion government were compelled to remove Mr. McInnes to prevent another era of chaos and confusion in the affairs of British Columbia.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The letters read in the House of Commons on Friday by the Premier prove how unsubstantial is the foundation for all the charges brought against the management of the Department of the Interior by Sir Hibbert Tupper. It is no doubt a remarkable thing in the experience of the members of the late Conservative government to have it laid down as an axiom by cabinet ministers that there shall be no respect of persons when the property of the public is to be sold or leased; we do not wonder that they cannot understand it at all. Their methods when they were in office were such as to engender the belief that they considered the public lands, timber and natural wealth of every description as specially provided by Providence for ministers, their friends and their descendants for all time. We are told that it is impossible to convince a rogue that an honest man ever existed, and it is to be presumed that these attacks on the Minister of the Interior will be continued by the member for Pictou and that he will also remain a target for the shafts of such men as Davin and Montague while they occupy seats in the House. The absent minister is not without champions, however. Mr. Davis, the member for Saskatchewan, knows one or two things about the doings of the Conservatives while in power, and his reply to the attacks which it was evidently thought could be conducted with impunity in the absence of the one most concerned is set down as one of the most effective retorts that has been heard in the House this session. Mr. Davis had obtained a return brought down to the House during the Conservative regime giving a list of those who had secured timber limits from the government, and from a perusal of it it is clear that the former Minister of the Interior, Mr. T. M. Daly, could not be charged with refusing to give his friends all the advantages in his power. According to Hansard the member for Saskatchewan spoke as follows, dealing in the first instance with the garrulous Mr. Davin:

"There is hardly a leading Conservative in Ottawa, or in other parts of the Dominion, who is not represented here as having gobbled up fifty or sixty miles of timber limits in the Northwest Territories. My hon. friend from Western Assiniboia had fifty miles secured before anybody else was able to get in. Fifty miles! He did not go to the breezy plains of Western Assiniboia to get timber, because there is no timber to be had there larger than would make a walking stick for him, but he came to the district of Saskatchewan and gobbled up fifty miles. Did he ever pay a cent for it? No. He never paid a cent of bonus or rent or anything, and it has not been shown that he ever owned a sawmill. I do not think it has been shown that the hon. gentleman ever owned a bucksaw. Now, what does 26,000 square miles of timber represent? It represents, and I wish hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House to pay attention to this, 16,000,000 acres of timber lands of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories granted to the political friends and heelers of hon. gentlemen opposite without one cent being paid for it, without any competition or anything else."

Mr. Davis then read from the return a list of the names of prominent Conservatives who had been granted fifty square miles of timber, chief amongst whom were Haggart, ex-Minister of Railways, and one of the Nest of Traitors; Dr. Montague, ex-Minister of Agriculture, also one of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's vipers; Col. Tisdale, M.P., C. C. Colby, who was at one time President of the Privy Council; T. Kenny, M.P. for Halifax; R. C. McCuaig, M.P., H. A. Ward, M.P., and a great many others of minor note. Mr. Bergeron, a prominent man in the opposition ranks at the present time, and who is understood to have aspirations for a seat in some future cabinet, was also mentoned by Mr. Davis as one of the favored ones, but he strenuously combatted the allegation, whereupon Mr. Davis, with the record in his hand, proceeded to deal in this vigorous manner not only with the protesting member, but with the whole gang of grabbers:

"Then hon. gentleman from Beauharnois has seen fit to challenge my statement. I find here is the number of the file—'File 22,662, number of timber berth, 169, J. H. G. Bergeron, 50 miles on Lake Winnipegosis.' Given without competition. I am sorry the hon. member for Beauharnois did not get 100 miles, because he is a very good fellow, and he might have been a seignor up at Lake Winnipegosis. It is a great country for fish. The hon. gentleman on the other side of the House, when they were in power, made a great many lords, a great many earls, by giving them public lands in the Northwest Territories, and now we might make a few more out of timber. Now, the hon. member for Beauharnois, we might call him the Count of Lake Winnipegosis. The hon. member for Western Assiniboia would shine as the Duke of Pile o' Bones. The hon. member the ex-Minister of Agriculture (Dr. Montague), we might call him the Earl of Medicine Hat. Then we have the hon. member for Pictou (Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper), the ex-Minister of Justice, he might be called the Earl of Yukon. That would be a very good name for that hon. gentleman. We have lots of nice names in the Northwest Territories that we can furnish to all the lords and dukes and earls hon. gentlemen opposite wish to make.

"But I was going to say that this is a very serious consideration for the people of the Eastern provinces. What are they going to think of the fact that 16,000,000 acres of timber land, the finest timber lands in that country, have been given away to political friends and supporters of hon. gentlemen opposite, without one cent being paid into the public treasury? Why, Mr. Speaker, 16,000,000 acres is an immense extent of territory. If we had a belt of timber two miles wide and a railroad running through the centre of it, that road would run for 13,000 miles through solid timber or half way round the globe. Or, if you take a belt of timber 100 miles wide, it would extend all the way from here to the city of Toronto. When the people of the Eastern provinces think over this enormous amount of timber that hon. gentlemen opposite gave away to their political friends, they will come to the conclusion that it is no wonder we had a rebellon in the Northwest Territories in 1885. But that is not all that hon. gentlemen opposite did. They gave away 66,000,000 acres of the choicest and most fertile land in the Northwest Territories to railway corporations, out of which public rumor says that a great many hon. gentlemen who occupied seats in this House made a great deal of money."

The Hamilton Herald, independent, says: "British Columbia people should be proud to have such a distinguished Canadian as Sir Henri Joly appointed as Lieut.-Governor of the province. There is no man in public life in the Dominion who is more distinguished than he for personal probity and chivalry and a high sense of public duty."

* * *

A contemporary says and proves by figures that war is growing less deadly in spite of the increased killing power of modern weapons. But the diseases which follow in the train of armies are not relaxing their grip upon their victims to any perceptible extent.

* * *

Over $360,000 has been set down in the supplementary estimates for expenditure in British Columbia by the Dominion government. Surely some one must have told the Ministers that their friend Mr. T. B. Hall was not satisfied.

* * *

Those optimistic people who flattered themselves into the belief that peace would reign in the political world for a time have been very hasty. If Mr. McInnes accepts the nomination in opposition to Mr. Turner the storm through which we have lately passed was a mere zephyr in comparison with the political typhoon which will soon be upon us.

HER GRACIOUS CONSENT.

Toronto Star.

A Buffalo woman recently instituted divorce proceedings, and applied to the court for alimony and counsel fees. In opposing the motion for alimony her husband submitted in evidence the following remarkable letter, which he claimed to have received through the mail from his wife:

This is to certify that I, Louise Markle, the legally wedded wife of John G. Markle, do hereby permit my husband to go where he pleases, drink what he pleases and when he pleases; and I furthermore permit him to keep and enjoy the company of any lady or ladies he sees fit, as I know he is a good judge. I want him to enjoy life, as he will be a long time dead.

TO PUT IT MILDLY.

San Francisco Wave.

At the conclusion of a sermon by a well known San Francisco divine a reporter there in pursuit of duty came forward and asked for the text. The minister quoted the book, chapter and verse from which it was taken. "But can't you give me the wording?" asked the scribe. "You can look it up in the Bible." "But I'm afraid we haven't any Bible at the Examiner office." "Are you heathens at the Examiner?" thundered the good man. "Well," said the reporter, "we ain't the Topeka Capital by a darned sight!"

THE PARTY CONCERT.

Ottawa Journal.

With the Conservative and ultramontane La Verite, of Quebec, wailing over Laurier's "British enthusiasm," and the Conservative Trifluvien, of Three Rivers, denouncing his support of the "abominable war" against the Boers, it becomes doubly necessary for Ontario Conservative organs to pound the loud pedal in dwelling on Laurier's omission to accept Dr. Montague's sudden invitation to murder the National Anthem.

HOW TO COOL SIR HIBBERT.

Hamilton Times.

Sir Hibbert Tupper talked the House to death last night, with another of his long-winded Yukon speeches. Somebody ought to put that young fellow in cold storage for a couple of weeks, so that the business of the session could be finished and the members allowed to get away to their homes.

Canadians Engaged

Outpost of Mounted Rifles Cut Off by Men of Dewet's Commando.

Two Killed and Five Wounded--Unsuccessful Attack on a Camp.

London, June 26.—Roberts's six columns are converging, apparently so as to close in upon the Free Staters, although decisive results cannot be expected for several days.

A number of Boers, who were supposed to be within the wide flung net, have broken, or rather stolen through Gen. Rundle's Ficksburg-Senekal lines.

The Canadians were engaged in the Honing Spruit fight last Friday. Gen. Dewet's men first cut off a Canadian outpost of mounted rifles at Dawson, two being killed, Lieut. Triglis (?) and four others being wounded and three captured. The Free Staters then attacked the camp where were 50 Canadians and two companies of Shropshires, though without effect, as the men were well entrenched.

The foreign military attaches who were with Lord Roberts are now in Capetown, en route for Europe. United States Consul Hay, of Pretoria, is going to Manchadodorp, in the interest of the British prisoners, and to see President Kruger.

Eighty Hollanders have been lodged in jail at Standerton, for destroying property prior to the British occupation. The wives and children of Boers are surprised that the British do not loot, but pay for what they get.

The Boers derailed a construction train near Standerton on June 24th. Two trainmen were klled and four badly wounded.

A party of Brabant's Horse, near Ficksburg, saw a camp of khaki-clad men, and walked in, only to find themselves among the Boers. The visitors surrendered.

The Times Lorenzo Marquez correspondent telegraphing yesterday, says: "The Boers are losing a large number of horses from the cold and from the lack of food, and the survivors are in a miserable condition. The inadequacy of the Boer commissariat is telling on the burghers."

The Times editorially adopts the suggestion of a correspondent that Johannesburg should be the capital of Transvaal Colony, "because the traditions of Pretoria are corrupt."

Canadian Casualties.

Montreal, June 25.—The Star has the following special from Kroonstad, June 20th (delayed in transmission):

"Canadian artillery forces were engaged in sharp outpost fight yesterday. Morden Kerr was killed; Lieut. Triegis, Aspinwall and Barney T. Miles were wounded. Bell was taken prisoner. There are two Bells in D battalion, I. and P. A.; they both belong to Hamilton."

London, June 26.—Lord Roberts is apparently carrying out important combined operations, and the slackness of news from South Africa will probably continue until they shall have been completed.

The fact that the foreign military attaches are homeward bound indicates that in their opinion the war is over, but the reported refusal of Lord Roberts to spare troops for service in China seems to show the field marshal considers that much work remains to be done.

Large quantities of bar gold received by merchants in the western part of the Transvaal from President Kruger, ostensibly in payment of requisitioned goods, have been seized by the British. If the genuineness of the accounts can be proved the gold will be probably repaid.

The Boers sharply attacked Gen. Rundle's transport near Senekel on June 23rd, but were repulsed.

The official report of the capture of a convoy of 50 wagons, escorted by Highlanders, between Rhenoster and Helibron on June 24th, was only received to-day.

Lord Roberts reports that the convoy was surrounded and sent a messenger to the nearest points asking for assistance. But the reinforcements were unable to reach the convoy, and 150 Highlanders, in reply to a flag of truce from Gen. Christian Dewet, surrendered during the morning of June 24th.

Another Canadian Dead.

Ottawa, June 26.—A cable to the militia department says Pte. Larue, who was an officer in the 87th Battalion, Quebec, and who resigned to go to South Africa, died at Wynberg from enteric fever. He was wounded at Paardeberg.

London, June 27.—Boer commandoes in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony appear to have been broken up by their leaders for the time into small parties, that harass large columns of the British incessantly, cutting off scouts, sniping pickets, and making a show of force here and there.

Commandant Christian Dewet, Gen. Steyn's commander, is the genius of these guerilla operations. He is the hero of Boers in these last days of hostilities.

Lord Roberts's columns are steadily contracting the area of their advance.

Transvaal officials who were interviewed yesterday at Machadodorp by a correspondent of the Daily Express assert an intention to hold out to the last. President Kruger will probably retire to Watervalender or Nelspruit. His physician thinks his condition of health will not allow him to go to the high veldt.

The British prisoners at Nooitgedacht are now more comfortable. Large quantities of food and blankets have been forwarded to them, and the enclosure is lighted by electricity.

Pretoria telegrams say that supplies of warm clothing are reaching Lord Roberts's infantry, who had been ragged and had suffered from the cold weather.

Commandant-General Botha is uncommonly active east of Pretoria.

The Canadians are doing excellent outpost work.

Dispatch From Roberts.

London, June 26.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria Presidency, June 26.—Sir Charles Warren reports that the rebellion in Cape Colony north of the Orange river is now over. The last formidable body under Commandant de Villiers surrendered on June 20, consisting of about 220 men, 280 horses, 18 wagons, 200 rifles, and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

"Gen. Baden-Powell reports that pacification is going on satisfactorily in the Rustenberg district."

CHICAGO STRIKE OVER.

About 50,000 Men Have Been Idle for Nearly Nine Months.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, June 27.—The backbone of the great building trades strikes in this city is broken. It is now only a question of hours when the 50,000 workmen, who have been idle for many months, will be arranging agreements for their return to work. The initial move for ending the lockout was taken at 2.15 o'clock this morning by the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union, the strongest labor organizations in the building trades which voted, after an all night meeting, to withdraw from the Building Trades' Council. This afternoon the arbitration committee of the bricklayers will meet the arbitration committee of the Chicago Masons' and Builders' Association and sign a working agreement to extend to April, 1902, and the bricklayers will immediately be given work.

The action of the Bricklayers' Union was the result of the report of the conference committee in which a recommendation was made that the union sever its connection with the central body because the organization had been unable to bring about a settlement of the troubles. As the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Gas Fitters, Plumbers, Plasterers and Hod Carriers' Unions have been on the verge of quitting the Trades Council for over a week, they will in all probability follow the course of the bricklayers. The bricklayers have a membership of over 3,000.

Strike at an End.

One of the greatest industrial strikes perhaps in the history of the world has just been brought to an end. It lasted from October, 1899, until June, 1900, involving a loss in wages to laborers, in and within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago, of over $150,000 a day. About 50,000 men are said to have been idle most of the time. Not since the great railroad strike of 1894 has there been a strike in this country which approached the proportions of that among the building trades in Chicago. It began practically October 1st, 1899, but for more than a year prior, buildings had been constructed under unsatisfactory conditions, and at a cost vastly higher than was warranted.

SUCCESSFUL CADETS.

Kingston, June 25.—The closing exercise at the Military College took place to-day. Col. Foster, quartermaster-general, presented prizes to the successful cadets. The Governor-General's medal was won by Cadet McConkey, Toronto; the silver medal was won by Cadet Baker, Ottawa, and the bronze medal by Cadet Johnston, Belleville.

EXODUS FROM HULL.

(Associated Press.)

Ottawa, June 27.—Since the fire in Hull, it is stated that the population of that place has decreased at least ten per cent. Whole families are reported as leaving every day for many parts of Canada and the United States. The exodus is said to be confined largely to the poorer classes who have become discouraged over their misfortune.

A private cable received by G. N. Armstrong, the well known railway contractor, from his son, Lieut. Armstrong, with the first contingent in South Africa, states that the latter has been appointed to the staff of railway construction under Major Girouard.

COURT MARTIAL AT HALIFAX.

(Associated Press.)

Halifax, June 27.—Forty men belonging to "D" and "C" Companies, R. C. R., are undergoing court martial for refusing to comply with orders in performing their musketry drill practice at MacNab's Island. Sergt. Priest, of army service corps, is under orders to proceed to China.

THE SILENT ARMY.

Bloemfontein Friend.

The Silent Army 's its work,
Duties that it cannot shirk,
Six days a week, then there's kirk
For us in the Silent Army.
There's guards ter mount, fatigues ter do,
Bread ter make and meat ter stew.
If yer think there's time ter write ter you.
Well! strite! yer must be barmy.

Yer says, yer owns as we can fight,
Able to read, but not to write;
We tries to fly our own kite,
Us chaps in the Silent Army.
We're glad enough ter get yer print,
Glad enough when bount with lint,
Ye're dull if yer can't take the 'int,
Indeed! yer must be barmy.

It isn't always that us men,
Finds the time ter use a pen,
For we've work to do, sir, when
We are in the Silent Army.
We 'as our duties to attend,
Food to cook and clothes to mend,
Arsk Kiplin', 'e's the sojers' friend,
The friend of the Silent Army.

—A. E. C.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction. we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.