The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 8, 1893.

ANOTHER VOLTE-FACE.

An advertisement in the Vernon paper, bearing the signature of L. Norris, assistant commissioner of lands and works, informs the public that "the Commonage lands near Vernon are now open for pre-emption." In view of all that has been said in regard to these Commonage lands the public may well be puzzled over this announcement, for it was only a short time ago that the government was offering these lands in lots at auction, and the government organs were arguing strenuously in support of this method of disposing of them. From every point of view of right and justice and expediency the government's course was held to be the best. Even the Vernon News was persuaded that it was wrong on a previous occasion when it had expressed the fear that the auction sale plan was not the best to pursue, and the News was cited by the World and the Colonist as a worthy exemplar for the opposition papers. Those who remember all these things and now witness this sudden change of plan whereby the Commonage lands are to be withdrawn from sale and opened from pre-emption might naturally feel mystified. Speculation as to the government's reasons for so going back on itself would of course crop up in many minds, and it is probably for this reason that the Vancouver organ of the government kindly hastens forward with the following explanation:

Mr. L. Morris, assistant commissioner lands and works department, at Vernon, gives notice that the lands known as the Commonage near Vernon are now open for pre-emption. a few weeks ago the government held an auction sale of lands in this vicinity, some of which brought high prices. This course was adopted in consequence of the applications that had been sent in for choice selections by many who were pressing hard to secure a holding in the Commonage. The government put the land up to the highest bidder, and with a result that was highly satisfactory to all concerned. The unoccupied or unsold sections are now open for pre-emptors who, however, will have to comply with the amended Land Act of 1892 before any claim will be recognized. Those in this neighborhood who were anxious to pre-empt on the Okanagan common can now do so by applying to the lands and works office at Vernon, where particulars can be learned. It will be well however, for parties intending to pre-empt to make a personal inspection of the property.

The public has now become accustomed to look on the World as the special spokesman for the government, and therefore will be apt to receive the above utterance as coming indirectly from the James Bay worthies. The richness of the explanation we hardly need point out. Certain parties, we are told, were anxious to purchase certain parts of the Commonage, and the government to oblige them put these parts up at auction. Certain other parties are anxious to pre-empt other portions; therefore the government most kindly opens all that is left of the tract for pre-emption. Was there ever a more accommodating government? And is it not charming to think that in all these precipitate changes the public interest never once suffers? At least that is what the organs say, and of course they must be believed.

In the last number of the Vernon News appears Mr. Megraw's description of Boundary City, in his series of "By the Camp Fire" letters. This place is on the Kettle river, and the description winds up with the following reflections, which the government will no doubt enjoy:

"Here, as elsewhere, the crowning grievance is the delay in putting through the wagon road, and the government comes in for a very liberal amount of denunciation and execration in consequence. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, but here it is not only sick but angry. Very little stock from British Columbia ever reaches here, for the trade goes to Marcus and Spokane instead, and here too the treatment accorded the settlers by the Canadian government is harsh and illiberal compared with what is given by the American government. American goods brought in by the settlers are subject to a duty of 35 per cent., and in addition to this $5 convoyage is charged by the customs officer for the short distance of ten miles which it is teamed through Canadian territory in Grand Prairie, while about four times that distance on American soil is traversed between Grand Prairie and Boundary City for which no convoyage is charged. All are anxious to do their trading with British Columbia merchants and avoid the high duties and harassing delays of the Customs, if the wagon road were completed they would endeavor to do so, though some of them complain too, that Vernon merchants are too high in their charges and that they can buy in Spokane and pay the duty of 35 per cent. and still be on the same footing with those who buy in British Columbia. This shows the great mistake made by the government in not having this road built before these business connections were established with houses across the line, for it is always difficult to turn the tide of traffic in a different direction and British Columbia merchants of the interior will have a hard task now to do so in view of the high transportation rates which they are compelled to pay on their goods from the east."

Conservative papers tell their readers that the renewed pledges of tariff reform offered by Sir John Thompson in his speech at Picton, N. S., are sufficient evidences of the government's good intentions in this direction. Perhaps the people will accept them as such, but we should like to see a fair test of public opinion on this point, as, for instance, an election in Cardwell. It can hardly be forgotten that time and again before the Winnipeg election Sir John Thompson and his colleages spoke in much the same strain as that of the Pictou speech, but there was so evident a want of sincerity that the people of the prairie city expressed in a very decided way their want of confidence in the ministerial professions. Mayhap the Winnipeg verdict has caused a greater degree of solicitude in the premier's mind, and a corresponding determination that will commend itself to the public, but there will almost certainly be a demand for tangible evidence in support of his protestation. When one remembers how completely dependent on the Red Parlor the government is, there is some difficulty in believing that any radical measure of reform will be undertaken against the Red Parlor's wishes; and it is yet harder to believe that the manufacturers will give their assent to any such measure.

A CLERICAL MAGISTRATE.

To the Editor:—In a recent issue of your paper we notice you reprint from the Gazette a long list of names, among which are those who have been appointed to be justices of the peace in various parts of this province.

Among the latter appears the name of Rev. J. B. McCulloch, though the prefix is left off and the address is not given. The reverend gentleman aforesaid lives at Aiyans on the Naas river, and is a clergyman in full orders of the Episcopal church, engaged in missionary work, under the missionary authorities of the Anglican church.

We do not wish to insinuate that Rev. Mr. McCulloch is either more or less qualified to discharge the important office of a justice of the peace, because he happens to be an accredited minister of the said church. But we do very seriously question the wisdom and the fairness of that appointment of our government, by which the civil and ecclesiastical functions are combined in the one man. It looks altogether too much like a studied union of church and state.

Many of the residents of this province will remember that a few years ago there was so much dissatisfaction at the appointment of the clergy to civil offices and there were so many rumors of partiality growing out of the loyalty of these men to their various sects, that the government very wisely revoked all clerical appointments.

Now in the face of this, the fact of sandwiching in this name and thus surreptitiously gazetting this appointment looks like an attempt to restore the old order of things. And if so, why? Our government may feel assured that this appointment will provoke a good deal of hard feeling among both the clergy and laity of other churches doing missionary work among the Indians, and it does seem but fair that either no clergyman hold a civil office or that ministers of all sects be put on the same footing. We want no government patronage of any church in the province of British Columbia.

IMPARTIALITY.

Canadian News.

Ellis & Keighley, spice manufacturers, Bay street, Toronto, have stopped payment.

The two-year-old daughter of W. J McAdoo, of Maitland street, London, fell into a pot of boiling water and was scalded to death.

The rumor is current that Hon. Mr. Hall, provincial treasurer of Quebec, intends to resign, and that he will be succeeded by Villenueve, member for Hochelaga in the Quebec legislature.

A seat on the Montreal stock exchange brought $2,000 at auction last week. The last one sold went for $1,800. The highest price ever paid was $6,000 some years ago.

The Canada Life Assurance Company will erect a fine new block on the corner of Bleury avenue and St. James street, Montreal, to cost $200,000. The Bank of Commerce will occupy the ground floor.

Dr. William Cox Allen, collector of customs at Macleod, died there on Thursday, aged 74. His illness only lasted a few days, and commenced with a severe cold. The remains will be sent to Cornwall, Ont., for interment.

It is understood that the Grand Trunk railway will shortly extend the Victoria branch to the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound railway, to reach the large areas of birch and maple forests, which have been comparatively little worked in that district.

Notwithstanding the revenue cutters Constance and Curlew, which are both cruising in the St. Lawrence below Quebec, smuggling is said to be in active operation, and a quantity of whiskey has lately been run ashore in different localities.

An attempt was made to burn the residence of John Burnham at Cobourg, one end of the sheds connected with the building having been literally soaked with coal oil and then set on fire. Fortunately the flames were discovered before much damage had been done.

Mayor Taylor informed a Free Press reporter this morning that there was more suffering from actual want in Winnipeg at the present time than there has been for years. Churches and different charitable societies are doing their share of the work of relieving distress.

The crop of potatoes in the province of Prince Edward Island this year is enormous, and the potatoes are of splendid quality. The result has been that the market has been flooded with them. Potatoes are retailing in Halifax, N.S., at 25 cents per bushel from vessel.

The Ottawa city council has refused to accept the conditions submitted by H. J. Beemer in reference to the construction of a new railway bridge across the Ottawa river, and the by-law proposing to grant $150,000 in aid of the project will not be submitted to the ratepayers.

A telegram from Osceola, Minn., states that Robert Theodore Sutton has been killed in a railroad accident. The deceased belonged to Brantford.

At Bellwoods village, near Fergus, the wife of David Johnstone gave birth to triplets, two girls and a boy. At the latest accounts the mother and children were all doing well.

When the C. P. R. steamship Manitoba arrived at Owen Sound last Friday from Fort William she was covered with a sheeting of ice, in many places over a foot thick. The trip was one of the wildest on record. A terrific hurricane blew all the way from Fort William to the "Soo," and the vessel was swept from stem to stern by the sheets of green water of Arctic temperature.

FIRST ON RECORD.

Election of the Westminster Aldermanic Board by Acclamation.

New Westminster, Dec. 4.—Henry Hoy, James Johnson and Marshall Sinclair were nominated for mayor to-day and the fight is expected to be a hot one between them. For the first time on record all the aldermen were elected by acclamation as follows: Ward 1, Joseph Jagger and James Cunningham. Ward 2, A. M. Herring and Thomas Owens. Ward 3, Thomas R. Pearson and W. A. Duncan. Ward 4, Thomas Gifford and James Lord. Ward 5, W. H. Keary and George McKenzie. For school trustees, Dr. Boggs, John McKenzie and D. S. Curtis by acclamation.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Dec. 2.—The steamer Comox arrived from the north yesterday, and reports that Hugh Lynn, the man who mysteriously disappeared after the Savory island murder, is alive and camped near the tribe of Indians which his klootchman belongs to.

Montgomery, the man on whom suspicion was thrown in the Stroebel murder trial, under the name of "Old Sleuth," arrived by the Comox, having come from the north with the avowed intention of clearing his good name.

Ald. Fowler is to run for mayor as the workingmen's candidate. The support of the labor unions has been promised him.

Vancouver, Dec. 4.—City Clerk McGuigan passed the crisis to-day, and is improving.

Sneak thieves on Sunday evening stole the overcoats hanging in the lobby of St. James's church.

The Pacific express is ten hours late.

Ald. Franklin will move this evening to dismiss the city engineer. Ald. Salsbury will move to put the waterworks in charge of three commissioners. A hot debate is expected.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Dec. 1.—W. Jones, agent of the Coast Seamen's Union in this city, says the story told by "Billy" Ives to the Port Townsend police is false. Mr. Jones explains that the $200, which Ives alleges was given him as an inducement to burn down a Tacoma boarding house, was advanced him by Benedicton to deposit as security for the shipment of a deep water crew. Ives afterwards fled with "Brick" Stanford, and landed at Vancouver. Failing to ship in a vessel there he left for Victoria. Jones in the meantime has telegraphed Benedicton as to Ives' whereabouts, so that the two came together at Victoria. Benedicton succeeded in persuading Ives to return to Port Townsend where he was arrested. Mr. Jones says the story Ives tells about placing dynamite on board the Bawnmore when at Nanaimo, was invented to help him out of the other difficulty.

The output from the New Vancouver Coal Company's mines was greatly reduced last month by the unsatisfactory state of business in San Francisco. The figures were 20,937. Wellington sent 22,735 while it is estimated Union has sent 10,000 tons.

The report that the visit to this city of H. P. Dwight, F. Nicholls and H Pim was to construct an electric railway is groundless. Their business was partly with Mr. Robins and partly to see the province.

D. Jones, school teacher, has been appointed telegraph operator at Union. He left by the Quadra with Mr. Gamble yesterday for Union.

Mrs. Davis has the management of a novel amateur entertainment to be given at St. Paul's Institute on Monday night. Her previous efforts nave met with success.

T. O'Connell, late chief of police, took possession of the Commercial hotel this morning. He ably discharged the duties of his late office for many years and is highly respected here. Sergeant Gibbs will fill the chief's position until the board makes other arrangements.

Nanaimo, Dec. 4.—A petition is being circulated and signed by many in behalf of Ald. Quennell for the civic chair. Ald. Quennell is well know as a zealous official. Ex-Mayor Hilbert has declined the honor, but it is not unlikely that ex-Mayor Bate will run again. If the latter should decide to do so he would have excellent chances as he has faithfully served the city for many years and is highly esteemed. It is believed the aldermen now elected will stand for the next lection. One thing of great importance has been accomplished this year, viz: the re-survey of the city, which will materially help the next council in the general improvement of the streets.

The Wellington Advocate has died a natural death and will appear no more. The "Major," it is said, has few sympathizers, especially in the town of Wellington. It is claimed that there were too many to please. Dr. Walkem will shortly issue another weekly to be called the Weekly Mail. It is not yet known what political part the Mail will take although the doctor professes to be a "rank" Liberal.

It is generally believed here that the Northfield mine will be closed at the end of the present month, as the company claim to have been working it at a loss. The miners on the other hand claim they cannot make wages on any further reduction so how the matter will end is anxiously awaited. Many believe the men would be better off if they accepted a wage hire that would give them constant employment, than as at present only a few days a month.

On Saturday a lady entered one of the local stores to make certain purchases, and while examining some articles laid her purse on the counter. It was not long before the purse was purloined and suspicion fell on the shop boy, who on being pressed hard admitted the theft. For the sake of the boy's parents the matter was kept quiet although it is the second purse he has taken during the week.

The exposure of the proceedings of the conference by the Free Press between the government and the delegates has aroused public indignation against the government. Premier Davie has intimated his intention of being present at the opening of the poultry show. His reception is likely to be below zero.

General News.

Dublin, Nov. 30.—An election was held in the south division of Wexford to-day to fill the vacancy in the house of commons caused by the acceptance of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds by Mr. John Barry. Mr. Barry withdrew from parliament because he was opposed to the policy of his party. The anti-Parnellites nominated Mr. Peter French for the seat, and he was returned to-day without opposition.

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

The Opinion of the Capital on the Winnipeg Election.

MR MARTIN'S POSITION IN POLITICS

The Tariff, Not the School Question, Was Responsible—Thomas McGreevy and His Outside Partners.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—It is significant that the first election to the federal parliament since the Liberal convention held here last June should result in such a sweeping victory for Mr. Laurier. When Hon. Joseph Martin took the field in Winnipeg, announcing himself as a candidate, he said that his programme was to be the platform of the Ottawa convention and his leader was to be Wilfrid Laurier. There can be no misunderstanding on that point. There never was any doubt as to what political party Mr. Martin belonged. I have known him for twenty years, and he has always been a staunch Liberal. He has been over ten years in Manitoba, and during part of that time was a member of the Greenway government. Nor did he attempt in any way to conceal his Liberalism during the recent contest with a view of catching Conservative votes. That is a plan which has been tried already, and I never saw it succeed. Sailing under false colors never pays. Mr. Martin declared himself a Laurier man to start with, and he reaped the benefit of the courage he had in the righteousness of his own convictions. It has been said that the school question had much to do with his election. That, however, seems impossible. It was mentioned at the outset of the campaign, but when the fight had really commenced no more was heard of it. Both candidates were of the same opinions as far as national schools were concerned. Indeed, Mr. Campbell, the Conservative, was willing to go further than Mr. Martin. The latter said at the beginning of the fight that the school question was a dead issue. Mr. Campbell sought the votes of the electors on the ground that he was in favor of the Hudson Bay railway, while Mr. Martin, during the time he was attorney-general, had not treated the projected road as he ought to have done. This is still a popular cry in Winnipeg. It is likely that Mr. Martin lost some votes by his attitude in regard to the road. Mr. Hugh Sutherland, who was defeated in Winnipeg in 1887 by a few votes, and who is the prime mover of this railway, went from Ottawa to do all that he could to oppose Mr. Martin, although he (Sutherland) is professedly a Liberal in politics. Mr. Luxton, who was recently deposed from the editorship of the Winnipeg Free Press, and who also professes to be a Liberal, led another small section of malcontents against Martin. But the great issue of tariff reform was too much for all these parties, and the voice of the people was sufficient to snow under all opposition.

Turning a majority of 500 votes into a minority of 430, out of a total vote of about 4,000 is something any party ought to be proud of. It need not therefore be wondered that Mr. Laurier congratulated Mr. Martin as being the first candidate to be returned as a sound tariff Reformer. Some of our eastern Tories were fondly cherishing the idea that Mr. Laurier would not be over anxious for Mr. Martin's election. They are aware of the position which Sir John Thompson fills from having Mr. Clarke Wallace on his hands. It is, indeed, the latter who runs the government in many respects. Mr. Martin is not a religious fanatic. He is a believer in national schools, and so is Bishop Ireland. Mr. Martin does not come to Ottawa to deal with the school question, for, as he says, the province has done that already. He comes here as an uncompromising foe to the national policy and high taxation. He wants a tariff for revenue only, and so does his leader. That was the ground on which he was elected.

There is another thing which is noticeable in connection with the election of Mr. Martin. He has been a very aggressive fighter. He is not only bold and courageous, but he is a steadfast and persevering fighter in whatever course he has mapped out for himself. His election shows that when the body politic is suffering, the people are not only desirous of a remedy, but they want a strong one and a steady and determined hand to administer the cure. Mr. Campbell was willing to give a measure of tariff reform, but that was not acceptable. Mr. Martin will vote to see the last vestige of protection done away with, and Winnipeggers, amid the huzzas of the people of the province of Manitoba, sent him to parliament to do so. "Fighting Joe Martin," as he has been called, will be heard from in parliament, not as a mere sycophant asking some public favor for the city of Winnipeg, or the province from which he comes. It was used against him that he could secure no such grants. He did not pretend that he could. But he will see that the rights of the province are not bartered away for any such concessions. Already he has had experience in fighting the Dominion government's policy of disallowance, which he has seen stopped, as well as the monopoly clauses of the C. P. R. bargain rescinded. The school bill which he passed through the legislature has helped to keep the Greenway government in power, and make them popular even in Ontario. Should the Dominion government ever attempt to enact remedial legislation, Joe Martin would be once more seen with his shirt sleeves tucked up asking Sir John Thompson to "keep his hands off." "You cannot check Manitoba" is an old cry, but it is a true one.

It is very significant, too, that Winnipeg should have declared so decisively just on the return of the members from their trip to the Pacific coast. When Mr. Foster came back he told the interviewers, in his usual boasting style, that there were no free traders in the west. The people out west, he added, were quite willing to pay a fair share of the burdens imposed on them by taxation. Well, there is no doubt about that, but Manitoba has spoken in an unmistakable way, declaring that she, at any rate, does not desire to continue paying tribute to the Red Parlor. Mr. Foster told the people of Manitoba who complained of the N. P. that if they did not like it then they could go to Dakota. Now, at the very first opportunity these people vote that they will do nothing of the kind. Mr. Foster will probably before long be looking for a situation in Dakota or elsewhere in the United States with the other noisy loyalists who have in the past talked for revenue purposes in Canada. As an old Ottawa boy Mr. Martin will get a big welcome here.

The probability is that Lisgar, Cardwell and Soulanges will not now be disturbed. The members who represent these constituencies will have to stick to them until the general elections come round. If they were opened now they would be all lost to the government. And not to open them, especially Cardwell, where the challenge of Mr. McCarthy is still posted up, savors of the worst kind of cowardice. As to the Manitoba governorship, if it is going to be filled it will have to be given to some one who is not in parliament. Mr. Scarth, therefore, stands a fair chance of getting it.

Hon. Thomas McGreevy is still in jail. Sir Adolphe Caron is still postmaster-general. The treasurer of the Quebec district Tory fund, who was instrumental in getting money to secure the return of the government has been jailed for doing so, but the members of the cabinet, including Sir John Thompson, still hold their seats. Mr. McGreevy was properly called the milch cow of the Conservative party for Quebec, but treachery has succeeded in putting him in jail, making a scapegoat of him so that the Tory members might pose as having brought some one to justice. No one can be fooled in that way. The real criminals have to be tried and the people will pronounce the verdict. Hon. Thomas McGreevy holds the receipts of Sir Adolphe Caron for thousands of dollars, which the latter used for election purposes. Mr. McGreevy to-day is permitted to look through the small panes in the bolted and heavily barred windows of the jail at the postmaster-general driving around daily behind a span of high steppers. Such is life. N. K. Connolly, who contributed heavily to this Tory fund, is Mr. McGreevy's partner in jail. It has been said that there is honor among thieves. That saying does not hold good any longer. There is nothing in all this that Liberals need cry about, but let each one ask himself what would have become of the Tory party in 1887 and 1891 had it not been for the boodle they dispensed. That is a problem which is well worth contemplation.

SLABTOWN.

Expulsion of German Jesuits.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The vote in the Reichstag in favor of repealing the law expelling the Jesuits, was 173 to 137. Several notable speeches were made. Dr. Lieber, leader of the Clericals, spoke at great length. The Roman Catholic church in Germany, he said, needed the services of the Jesuits to enable it to fulfil its divine mission. The assertion had been made that the Vatican followed a policy antagonistic to Germany's interests. This was false. It was only a short time since Cardinal Rampolla had denied that the Vatican was studiously meddling with the political affairs of the Triple Alliance or its opponents. If the Vatican ever should display a policy friendly to the Franco-Russian alliance, German Roman Catholics would not then interpret the doctrine of papal infallibility in such a manner as to interfere with their duties toward the German empire. Many reflections had been cast from time to time upon the loyalty of the German Roman Catholics. The assurance could be truthfully given, however, that the German Roman Catholics would remain faithful to the Emperor and empire in the future as they had in the past, and would be ever ready to show their loyal devotion to the Fatherland. Dr. Lieber's declaration that his party would not support the pope in an active pro-French policy was received with loud cheers.

London, Dec. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News thinks the Bundesrath will refuse to endorse the motion for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law. Prussia, he says, is regarded as most likely to oppose the motion, and thus rob to-day's vote in the Reichstag of its practical value.

General News.

London, Dec. 2.—The Earl of Warwick died to-day at his seat, Warwick castle.

London, Dec. 2.—Lord Churchill is suffering from influenza, and is confined to the house.

Powderly's Successor.

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—James Sovereign, the new General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, who was elected on Monday last to fill out T. V. Powderly's unexpired term, spent several hours in Baltimore before proceeding to Philadelphia to take charge of the affairs of the order. Mr. Sovereign is only thirty-nine years of age. He was given a large part of the credit of electing Governor Boies in Iowa in his two candidatures, and was appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics in that state by Governor Boies, after he had prepared the bill creating that bureau and pushed it through the legislature. The new General Master Workman has always been an independent in politics, and firmly believes in the system of taxation known as the single tax. Speaking of the future policy in the work of the order, he said: "My first efforts after getting acquainted with the details of my office will be directed to getting around among the people and thoroughly organizing them. Every energy I possess will be devoted to the building up of the organization. I have always been a firm friend of Powderly, and will be largely guided by his advice. Having never been in antagonism to the trades unions and belonging to no factions, in the labor movement, I expect the hearty co-operation of my fellow Knights and the workers generally. Anything that I can do to bring about closer affiliation of and more harmony between the different labor organizations, will certainly be done, and when the General Assembly meets in New Orleans next year, I believe we shall have twice the number of members we have now. I shall, as soon as possible, carry out the instructions of the General Assembly and endeavor to sell the property in Philadelphia and move the headquarters to Washington or Baltimore." Mr. Sovereign was formally inducted into office to-day, the oath being administered by General Worthy Foreman Bishop. No ceremony was attached to the rite other than the taking of a solemn obligation and the turning over of the office to the new General Master Workman.

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Has been attained by

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The Public have a positive guarantee that they are getting the best possible form of concentrated nourishment.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Severe Pain in Shoulder 2 Years

Cured by "The D.&L." Menthol Plaster.

My wife was afflicted for two years with a severe pain under the left shoulder and through to the heart; after using many remedies without relief, she tried a "D. & L." Menthol Plaster, it did its work, and owing to this cure hundreds of these plasters have been sold by me here, giving equal satisfaction.

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"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

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Dick's Liniment cures All Lameness and Sprains