

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain Discusses
the Subject Before the
Canada Club.

Propositions of the Intercolonial
Convention Held at Ottawa—
The Counter Proposals.

The following is the text of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Canada Club dinner in London on March 25, from the Times:

Mr. Chamberlain, who, on rising to respond to the toast, was received with prolonged cheers, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I feel honored in being associated in this toast with Dr. Montague, a member of the ministry and of the parliament of Canada, and I feel a great pleasure in meeting so many representatives of that great Dominion, which, whether we have regard to the area of its territory, to its population, to its natural resources, or to any other test by which we gauge the greatness of a people, stands to-day first among the group of kindred nations which, together with the United Kingdom, form the British Empire. (Cheers.) I have on two occasions had the pleasure of visiting Canada, and I have had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of many of her leading statesmen, and notably of the late Sir John Macdonald, that most imperially-minded man, whose long political life was to maintain intact the local independence of Canada in close alliance with the mother country. (Cheers.) I think that at times he had no easy task. (Hear, hear.) There were prominent men on both sides of the Atlantic, who at one time assumed that the manifest destiny of Canada was to be absorbed into the great Republic on its southern frontier. "No, no," "Never." That was the opinion. (Hear, hear.) It is an ancient controversy, and I do not think it necessary to refer to it now except to mark the contrast between the doubt and hesitation of those days, and the determination now of every son of Canada to maintain his local institutions, his special identity, and at the same time to draw closer the bonds which unite him to the great parent State. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

CANADIAN LOYALTY.
The recent isolation of the United Kingdom, the dangers which seemed to threaten us, have evoked from all our colonies, and especially from Canada, an outburst of loyalty and affection which have reverberated throughout the world, which has had a great effect, and which testifies to a sentiment that is deeper than words can express (cheers); and it answers a question that we have sometimes asked ourselves. We have been told by cynics that the expressions of loyalty and affection are superfluous—that they are the ornaments of after-dinner oratory. ("No, no,") but that they would not bear the test and trial of serious conflict, that they were shown by the mother country would be left to her fate. ("No, no,") and that the colonies would take care of themselves. That idea, at any rate, must have been dispelled by what has recently happened. (Hear, hear.) The shadow of war did darken the horizon, and to none of Her Majesty's subjects was that shadow more ominous than it was to our fellow-citizens in Canada; but there was no hesitation, although it did not directly affect their interests, yet affected the honor of the British Empire, and they made common cause with us. (Cheers.) They were prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder, and to meet the danger of the evils that might come upon us. Well, their decision was emphasized in the debate to which you, Mr. President, have referred, which took place recently in the Dominion Parliament, and the moral of which was summed up in the conclusion of the eloquent speech of Mr. McNeill, the mover of a loyal and patriotic resolution, when he said: "The British people are one people, animated by one spirit, and determined to stand together as one man in defence of their common rights and in the maintenance of their common interests." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) "We desire peace before all, we regard war with horror, but we are prepared to accept it with all its consequences, come from what quarter it may. It is necessary to do so in order to defend the honor and the integrity of our own Empire." ("Hear, hear.") He called attention to the last words of the orator. He speaks of "our own Empire," and he struck the right chord for the Empire of Great Britain is the common heritage of all her sons, and is not an appendage of the United Kingdom alone. (Cheers.) Now, in the course of that debate many speeches were made, all to the same effect, and the resolution was unanimously passed with acclamation.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.
But again and again allusion was made to the opportunity, to the occasion which every well-wisher to the unity of the Empire was bound to seize, and a hope was expressed that something might be done to bring us closer together. Sir, we share that hope. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I ask you now, gentlemen, is this the position which, in almost universal expression of loyalty from all our colonies to pass away without a serious effort upon the part both of Colonial and Imperial statesmen, to transform these high sentiments into practical results? (Cheers.) I have, at any rate, thought that it was my duty the first time I had the opportunity of speaking at least to call attention to the position of this great question, which has been before us now a good number of years, which has attracted intensely the sentiments of the people, but which has not up to the present time resulted in anything like a practical scheme. In the year 1884, a league was formed—the Imperial Federation League—under the most favorable auspices. The late Mr. Forster was its president, and it afterwards enjoyed the assistance of a long series of distinguished statesmen and prominent personages; but two years ago it was dissolved without hav-

ing accomplished its object, unless, indeed, the object was the education of public opinion to the importance of the subject. But during its career it was again and again challenged to produce a plan, and it was unwilling or unable to answer the challenge. Sir, I think that we may, at events, learn from its experience that the realization of our hopes, if they are in the direction of a federation of the Empire—their final magnitude—is a matter of such vast magnitude and such great complication that it cannot be undertaken at the present time. But it does not follow that on that account we should give up our aspirations. (Hear, hear.) It is only a proof that we must approach the goal in a different way, that we must not try to do everything all at once, that we must seek the line of least resistance. To create a new government for the British Empire—a new government, with large powers of taxation and legislation over countries separated by thousands of miles of sea, in conditions as various as those which prevail in our several dependencies and colonies—that, indeed, would be a duty from which the boldest statesman might shrink appalled. We may, however, approach this desirable consummation by a process of gradual development. (Hear, hear.) We may bear in mind, in the first place, the words of Shakespeare, that "No vast design was everatched in haste: 'Tis patience heaves it on."

(Cheers.) We may endeavor to establish common interests and common obligations. When we have done that, it will be natural that some sort of representative authority should grow up to deal with the interests and the obligations we have created. What is the greatest of our common obligations? It is Imperial defence. What is the greatest of our common interests? It is Imperial trade. (Hear, hear.) And those two are very closely connected. It is very difficult to see how you can pretend to deal with the great question of Imperial defence without having first dealt with the question of Imperial trade. Imperial defence is largely a matter of ways and means, and ways and means are dependent upon the fiscal and other commercial arrangements you may make; and, therefore, the conclusion to which I arrive is this—that if the people of this country and the people of the colonies mean what they have been saying, and if they intend to approach this question of Imperial unity in a practical spirit, they must approach it on its commercial side.

THE EXAMPLE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
We have a great example before us in the creation of the German Empire. How was that brought about? You will recollect that, in the first instance, it commenced with the union of two of the states which now form that great empire in a commercial Zollverein. They attracted the other states gradually—were joined by them for commercial purposes. A council, a Reichsrath, was formed to deal with those commercial questions. Gradually, by those discussions, national objects and political interests were introduced, and so, from starting as it did on a purely commercial point and for commercial interests, it developed until it became a bond of unity and the basis of the German empire. We have another reason why we should approach this subject from its commercial side, and that is that in regard to this the colonies, which we feel are most favorable to us, have been most ready to take the initiative in any movement, have clearly pointed by their action to commercial union as the policy upon which, as they consider, the whole subject is most ripe. Why, what happened at the great conference at Ottawa, which was held in 1884? The principal resolution—principal, at all events, in regard to its importance—was the following: "That this conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies, by which trade within the Empire may be placed upon a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries." (Cheers.) It is quite true that that was the declaration of a general principle, and that no definite plan was submitted to or adopted by the conference, but we have other means of information. We are acquainted with the speeches that were made there, and we know what was in the minds of the delegates. I observed in the Times this morning a telegram from Canada which tells us that Mr. McNeill, the gentleman who moved the patriotic resolution to which I have already referred, has moved another resolution in the House of Commons of Canada, by which he proposes to declare that it is desirable in the interests of Great Britain and of the colonies that a moderate ad valorem duty, independent of any existing duty, should be imposed by the colonies and by the mother country upon all imports from foreign countries. (Cheers.) That, therefore, is the suggestion for I will call it no more, it is not a proposal, but it is the suggestion that has been made to us by our colonies for carrying out a system of commercial union. At any rate, a proposition of that kind is entitled to respectful consideration, and if we object to it, ought, I think, to propose an alternative, and we ought—and this is the other opportunity for us—to say at once that all that we have said that we have done, all that we have thought about in the past, has been thrown away and that idea must be abandoned as an empty dream. Now, sir, do not let us minimize the proposition we are asked to consider. It would involve in the case of the United Kingdom a most serious disturbance of our trade; it would be a great change in the principle which for many years past has guided our commercial policy. It involves the imposition of a duty upon food and upon raw material, and whatever may be the result of imposing such a duty, as to which, if I had time, I could discourse for many minutes—whatever may be the result—the tendency is to increase the cost of living, which would, of course, increase the pressure upon the working classes of this country. (No, no, to increase the cost of living, and to increase the pressure upon the working classes of this country. (Hear, hear.) That cannot be denied, and it would have a tendency to increase the cost of production, which would put us, of course, in a worse position than now in commerce with foreign countries in neutral markets.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSAL.
I see no use in shutting my eyes to the consequences of the proposition (cheers), which I desire to consider with

an impartial mind. The first thing is to establish the facts, and the facts are, we have stated, in return, under this proposal, we should get a small, and a very small, consideration in the shape of a preference of it may be 2 per cent., it might even be 5 per cent., in our competition advantage over other countries in the colonial market. Now what, then, is this proposal we are asked to consider? It is a very startling proposal for a free trade country (hear, hear), and I say that in its present form it is a proposal which it is impossible for us to adopt. (Cheers.) I do not say that merely because a proposal of this kind is contrary to free trade principles; because I think I am myself convinced free trade in the sense of believing that the theory is undoubtedly the theory on which the world would become most prosperous, yet I have not such a pedantic admiration for it that, if sufficient evidence were offered to show that we should not consider a deviation from the strict doctrine. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cobden himself took this view, and compromised his principles in making the suggestion which has been expected that we, his disciples, should be more orthodox than the apostle of free trade himself. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But my point is that in the proposal which is suggested, which has hitherto been made there is no sufficient quid pro quo; the advantage offered is not enough to induce this country to take the certain loss and the possible risk which could be involved in the proposed alteration of its commercial policy. Having regard to the amount of the colonial duties which are at the present time levied upon British produce, it is evident that a fixed addition of 2 per cent. to the duties on the smaller preference in the case of goods going to the colonies than it would be in the case of goods coming from the colonies to this country. In the case of this country the preference is given on the present cost price of the goods, but in the colonies the preference is only added to the cost of the goods plus the heavy duties now imposed. The percentage, therefore, would be much more in favor of the colonies than it would be in favor of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) But the second point, which is much more important, is that our foreign trade is so gigantic in proportion to the foreign trade of the colonies that the burden of an arrangement of this kind would fall with much greater weight on the United Kingdom than upon our fellow-subjects in the colonies. I, therefore, think we may very fairly ask our fellow-subjects in the colonies to better and their offer, if, as I believe, they desire to proceed upon those lines, and if those lines do really offer the best direction in which we can proceed.

LORD RIPON'S DISPATCH.
The arguments I have used, and a good number of others which I should not think of wearying you with, have been very ably stated in an important despatch which was addressed by my predecessor, Lord Ripon, in 1895 to the dispatch of all the colonies, and that dispatch has been generally assumed to be an absolute negative to the proposals of the colonies. That is a mistake. That dispatch is conclusive, in my opinion, as to the particular proposal which has up to the present time been suggested for our consideration, but it does not bar the door to other proposals, which, being more favorable to the colonies, might be more favorably considered. There is one passage in Lord Ripon's dispatch, most important in my eyes, which somehow or other escaped the notice of the colonies, and that is a paragraph to this effect: "The resolution (that is, the resolution of the Ottawa Conference) does not advocate the establishment of a customs union comprising the whole Empire, but it does advocate the removal of the various members would be removed, and the aggregate customs revenue equitably apportioned among the different communities. Such an arrangement," says Lord Ripon, "would be free in principle from objection, and, if it were practicable, would certainly prove effective in cementing the unity of the Empire and promoting its progress and stability." Now that is another suggestion. That is a suggestion of an alternative to the proposition which I have been considering; and I would like to be allowed, in order to make the course of my argument perfectly clear, to discuss that suggestion. That is another suggestion. That is a suggestion of an alternative to the proposition which I have been considering; and I would like to be allowed, in order to make the course of my argument perfectly clear, to discuss that suggestion. That is another suggestion. That is a suggestion of an alternative to the proposition which I have been considering; and I would like to be allowed, in order to make the course of my argument perfectly clear, to discuss that suggestion.

FOUR PROPOSITIONS.
I have laid down four propositions, which I think cannot be controverted. The first is that there is a universal desire among the members of the Empire for a closer union between the several branches, and that, in our opinion, as in the opinion of the colonies, it is essential for the existence of the Empire as such. My second proposition is that experience has taught us that this closer union can be most helpfully approached by the first instance of any existing duty. My third proposition is that the suggestions which have hitherto been made to us, although we know them to have been made in good part, are, when considered in the light of the view of British interests, not sufficiently favorable to be considered by this country. My fourth proposition is that a free trade establishment throughout the Empire, although it would involve the imposition of duties against foreign countries, and would be in that respect a derogation from the high principles of free trade, and from the practice of the United Kingdom up to the present time, would still be a proper subject for discussion, and might probably lead to a satisfactory arrangement if the colonies, on their part, were willing to consider it. (Hear, hear and cheers.) It has been assumed, in Lord Ripon's despatch, and in many other documents, that the colonies must necessarily refuse to consider a proposition of this kind, because it would involve with us the necessity of the revenue, that they are obliged to rely upon indirect taxation for the funds by which their administration is carried on, and that they could not enter on such an agreement as this without increasing the result—their means by methods which, at present at any rate, are altogether unpopular in many of our colonies. I am not convinced of the truth of that statement, and I want especially to point out that the pressure upon the colonies is so enormous to the colonies, as they would undoubtedly lead to the earliest possible development of their great natural resources, would bring to them the advantages which they now derive from their products, their food, their timber, their sugar—the advantages, I say, are so enormous that it appears to me that the colonies them-

selves would be bound to give to any suggestion of this kind and at all events, a careful reconsideration.

AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION.
My second point is that we are dealing with an entirely exceptional state of things, and that we cannot, even if we wished, imitate exactly the German Zollverein. We are not contenting ourselves with a small number of countries; we are countries, as I have said, separated by thousands of miles in some cases, and the circumstances of our different countries vary so considerably that it is evident that, in any arrangement as to general free trade with in the Empire, exceptions must be made in the case of articles that are chiefly taxed for revenue purposes. For instance, we cannot admit free trade in spirits or in tobacco, or to any gentleman who has had any experience of other articles will suggest themselves, which in one part of the Empire or another are the subject of strictly revenue duties, and might, by strict agreement, be excluded from any such arrangement. But the principle which I claim must be accepted if we are to make any, even the slightest, progress is that within the different parts of the Empire, protection must disappear, and that the duties must be revenue duties, and not protective duties in the sense of protecting the products of one part of the Empire against those of another part. It seems to me that that principle, if adopted, there would be reason for calling a council of the Empire, calling representatives from the different States forming the Empire; and although the subject would be one of enormous difficulty and the greatest complication, with the greatest will that exists and the ultimate goal in view, I cannot but think that something like a satisfactory and workable arrangement might be arrived at. (Cheers.) And although in such a case the principles of free trade would lose something in their application to the dealings between ourselves and foreign countries, advocates of free trade must remember how much they would gain by its extension to all the States which are after all, whatever may be said, more likely to develop and increase in prosperity and population and wealth and power of commerce and enterprise than any of the foreign States with which we have relations.

OUR ULTIMATE OBJECT.
Mr. President, I feel that I owe you some apology for dealing at such length with a subject which might be thought to be too serious for after-dinner oratory, but I am in no doubt that we all feel that it is a subject of enormous importance, and I desired very much to call attention to it. I speak on this occasion for myself only. I want, not to lay down a course of policy which must be followed, but I want to provoke discussion—to provoke discussion in this country and to provoke discussion, above all, in the colonies; and if the details of such a subject as this are prosaic, at all events the ultimate aim that I have in view appears to me to be one of the noblest sentiments of patriotism. To organize an empire—one may almost say to create an empire—greater and more potent for peace and the civilization of the world than any that history has ever known (cheers)—that is a dream if you like, but a dream of which no man need be ashamed. (Lord cheers.) We appreciate and we cordially respond to the notes, the stirring notes, of loyalty and affection that have been evoked from our colonies when the great mother country has appeared to be in danger. We look forward with hope and with confidence to the development of those colonies which are populated by our children and by our kinsmen, but those sentiments alone will never make an empire unless they are confirmed by bonds of material interest, and we can only found Imperial unity upon common wealth. (Cheers.) And so, if you will permit me, I will conclude in the words of a Canadian poet, who, addressing the statesmen of the Dominion, said:—

"Use the Empire—make it stand compact.
'Shoulder to shoulder let its members be.
'The touch of British brotherhood; and act as one,
'The touch of British brotherhood; and act as one."
(Lord cheers.)

"HIGH WAGES BUT NO WORK."
(From The Saturday Review.)

Our "workmen's leaders," when they are tired of bringing libel actions and getting a farthing damages, would do well to study the remarkable statement made by Lord Londonderry to his miners at Rainton on Saturday last. He proposes to shut Rainton Colliery, and the unfortunate men who will be thrown out of work came to ask the reason. The owner produced a complete and detailed balance sheet, showing that the last year's working cost £78,000, while the receipts were only £53,000, and even Lord Londonderry cannot go on indefinitely losing £25,000 a year. But the analysis of the figures is even more instructive than the totals. The net loss is 11d per ton of coal raised. The total cost per ton of the pit's mouth is 10s 10d, the selling price only 9s 11½d. Of the cost, 6s 6d is for wages. Now, in 1887, just nine years ago, the pit was paying, the "wages cost" being 5s 6½d. The result to the men has been a gain of 2s 3½d per ton in wages—and the closing of the mine.

The reporter adds that the statements of Lord Londonderry caused a "profound sensation," and well they might. We fancy that the sensation will be less, however, when the men, higher wages, heaven-sent labor leaders with snug seats in parliament, Hyde Park demonstrations, and all the rest of it, are no doubt, very fine things; but if the men all over the country who, like the 1,500 at Rainton, have been thrown out of work could be got to speak we fancy they would cry out for lower wages and regular work rather than higher wages and no work.

The Victoria Bar Association, at their annual meeting yesterday, elected the following committee for the ensuing term: Messrs. P. E. Irving, A. L. Bell, G. O. Jay, J. A. Aitken, G. H. H. Barnard, Gordon Hunter and A. P. Lutton. The committee at a subsequent meeting elected Mr. P. E. Irving president and Mr. G. H. Barnard, secretary-treasurer.

Sale of Manitoba Lands.
TORONTO, April 11.—Seven thousand acres of Manitoba land, part of the insolvent estate of Sampson, Kennedy & Co., were purchased by Henry Barber, the local assignee, at auction to-day, at 15½ cents per acre. There were only two bidders for the property.

"THE INLAND SENTINEL."

TO THE EDITOR:—In your issue of yesterday there appears a letter of Mr. Frank S. Barnard referring to a letter in the Kamloops Inland Sentinel (with editor's comments) which was reprinted in the Victoria Times of the 9th inst., and which drew attention to the so-called "dirty method" in which Mr. Barnard realized on a certain security.

It appears from Mr. Barnard's letter, however, that the security was not the former proprietors of the Inland Sentinel had given him a second mortgage on their newspaper and plant to secure an advance on \$4,300. That it was a risky security we learn from Mr. Barnard, for he says "fortunately for me the Inland Sentinel was lately purchased by Mr. Hewitt Bostock."

The three proprietors lately sold out to Mr. Bostock, Mr. Barnard states to Mr. Bostock, possibly, I venture to think they were tired of a journalistic serfdom. Mr. Barnard says that Mr. Bostock "had been in possession of the property some time without offering to pay even interest on the mortgage." These, together with some small outstanding ones for law stamps and minor adjustments between the collectors, and the treasury department fully accounted for the difference in the cash. These matters to those who are acquainted with the transactions might appear somewhat irregular, but after all are only such as may occur in the routine of office requirements, but did not in any way indicate that at the time of the audit there was any discovery made of an actual shortage. Mr. Peirson's qualifications as an accountant are so well known that the refutation of the remark made in the Warwick case by the presiding judge in reference to the audit is no necessary. Nor do we think that the judge's "hit" added any dignity to the court.—EDITOR COLONIST.

Mr. Barnard was entitled to his money, and he got it; as to whether he got it in the manner which the Sentinel calls "dirty," I don't know; it was at least summary. But I do know that when he states that if he waited to foreclose till after the general elections he could then "have sung for his money," he is as far from facts as he is from any delicacy of feeling. I happen to know that the purchase of the Sentinel property entered into an express covenant with the three original proprietors to indemnify them from all claims at the hands of Mr. Barnard as regards the payment of his second mortgage. This I know because the document itself was submitted to me and I had advised my client as to its effect. So far then from there being the slightest fear of Mr. Barnard losing anything on account of the sale, or there being any such conspiracy as he suggests to leave him with a worthless security after the election, the fact is that the same second mortgage security, which was undoubtedly risky before the sale, became perfectly sound after it, so sound, in fact, that he got his principal and interest on twenty-four hours' notice. I shall be happy to procure the document in question for anyone who wishes to see it.

I wish to say, in regard to his whole letter, that it is not often that slanders can be so promptly and effectually refuted by documentary evidence as can this present one of Mr. Barnard.

ARCHER MARTIN.
Victoria, April 13, 1896.

MR. MARTIN (ARCHER) AND THE
"INLAND SENTINEL."

TO THE EDITOR:—In the language of Artemus Ward "Gratitudo displayed by a young man to his benefactor is a noble trait in his character." It is, indeed, pleasing to witness the alacrity with which this young man rushes to the defence of his valuable and lucrative client.

Mr. Martin in his haste, however, omits to tell the whole story. Gratitude tells only half of the truth. Your readers are left to suppose that Mr. Bostock in purchasing the Inland Sentinel plant assumed the liabilities, guaranteed the vendors against any action on the part of Mr. Barnard, and practically assured Mr. Barnard against loss. Let Mr. Martin answer if the facts are not just the contrary, and if Mr. Bostock did not use the name of one Bailey in the transaction, who is the nominal purchaser, and who entered into all the contracts referred to by Mr. Martin in his letter of this morning.

Mr. Martin was called upon to-day and asked to produce the documents to which he referred, and which he said could be seen by anyone who would say that the document in question was not at hand. The public may rest assured that Mr. Martin's letter was a misleading one, and that when he produces his documentary evidence he will find that his statements it will be found that, although Mr. Bostock advanced all the money, he in no way assumed any debt of the old proprietors, as Mr. Martin would wish to convey to your readers.

Mr. Barnard is probably quite justified in saying that if he had not taken the steps which he did to recover the amount of his loan he would have been "left."

Mr. A. Martin and others in this city and throughout Yale may of course be in a better position to judge of the length of Mr. Bostock's purse than I am, but surely there is some limit to his means, particularly when he has assumed no liability there might be some difficulty in working upon those generous feelings which Mr. Martin for some reason best known to himself thinks are extremely susceptible.

It will now be in order for the editor of the weekly, published in the old kirk, to also show his gratitude by yielding his trenchant pen in the interests of both Mr. Martin, their mutual benefactor, and the leg pulling society in general.

CONSERVATIVE.

department to the effect that there was a difference between the balance shown in the cash book and the actual cash on hand. This, however, was explained by certain sums due to the office, represented by receipts in the form of I. O. U's for temporary advances made to district collectors, constables, and to the road superintendent for travelling disbursements, which although not actual cash, were equally as good. These advances the government agent had discretionary power to make, in fact they were unavoidable, as these officers of the service had to pay their way whilst travelling on government duty. These advances were subsequently correctly accounted for by proper vouchers. Other sums were made up of amounts due for which tax receipts, etc., had been issued and brought to account in the cash book but not at the time paid in. Of these there was one of \$168, due for revenue tax receipts issued by the proprietor of a saw mill to his employees, another of \$42 for a log contractor, another of \$111 for a cannery proprietor. These, together with some small outstanding ones for law stamps and minor adjustments between the collectors, and the treasury department fully accounted for the difference in the cash. These matters to those who are acquainted with the transactions might appear somewhat irregular, but after all are only such as may occur in the routine of office requirements, but did not in any way indicate that at the time of the audit there was any discovery made of an actual shortage. Mr. Peirson's qualifications as an accountant are so well known that the refutation of the remark made in the Warwick case by the presiding judge in reference to the audit is no necessary. Nor do we think that the judge's "hit" added any dignity to the court.—EDITOR COLONIST.

MUST BELIEVE HER.

Thousands of Others
Have Made Similar
Declarations.

A LADY COMPLETELY
CURED.

She Used Paine's Celery Compound.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN
WEIGHT.

The Great Spring Medicine
for Building up Weak
and Sickly People.

The surest and most positive cure in the world for disease is Paine's Celery Compound. It strengthens and invigorates the system, and builds up quickly the flesh, tissue, bone and muscle. No other medicine can so fully and quickly meet the desires of the sick and despondent. It should be borne in mind that the seat of disease is in the blood and nerves. The peculiar composition of Paine's Celery Compound enables it to reach all the centres where disease is working, and it soon banishes all pain and trouble.

At this season Paine's Celery Compound is a heaven-sent blessing to every nervous, weak, debilitated and sleepless mortal. The diseases that have held men and women in bondage during the winter, can now be effectually removed by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

If you are truly and earnestly seeking for renewed health and long life, take the example of Mrs. Lloyd, let you give Paine's Celery Compound a fair trial. You are certain to reap the same happy results that she and thousands of others have experienced. Mrs. Joseph Lloyd, of Gananoque, Ont., says:

"I feel it my duty to tell you what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was always a sufferer from nervous debility and very bad headaches, and found it impossible to obtain regular rest and sleep. Two years ago I read of your Paine's Celery Compound, and bought a bottle of it. After I had used it I found I could get rest and quiet. I have used altogether seven bottles and find myself completely cured. Your medicine purifies the blood and regulates the system; and I would not be without it in my house if it took my last dollar."

Before using Paine's Celery Compound my weight was only 100 pounds; now I weigh 141 pounds. Is this not sufficient reason for me to praise the compound highly?

Before I knew of your valuable medicine I was treated by the doctors, but never received any good. Five of my friends are now using your great medicine since they have seen what it has done for me. I wish you to use my statements, as they may be of encouragement to others."

The following mining shares were sold in this and other cities last week through H. Cuthbert & Co., brokers: 5,000 O.K.s. at 21½; 1,000 Josies, 46; 500 Josies, 47; 1,000 St. Elmo, 15; 150 Poorman, 14; 250 Poorman, 14; 100 Poorman, 14; 2,000 St. Elmo, 14; 100 Josies, 47½; 500 Josie, 47; 200 Poorman, 14; 150 Josies, 50; 300 Poorman, 14; 150 Josies, 50; 1,500 Homestakes, 7; 200 War Eagles, 70; 500 Poorman, 15; and 500 Josies, 47½. In some cases this is the net price to other brokers. These sales can be verified, all being paid for and most desired. O.K.s. advanced from 21¼ to 21½; the beginning of the week to 30 cents yesterday, while at one Josies reached 55. St. Elmos have advanced to 17 and War Eagles to 1.80 and 2.00. This latter advance was due to a declared dividend of 5 cts. per share.