

AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

It seems only the other day that a line of steamers between British Columbia and Australia was spoken of as a possibility. Some looked upon the scheme as a wild dream that could not be realized in this generation at any rate, and others regarding it with more favor, pronounced it practicable, and hoped that they might live to see such a line established. Quiet people have been allowed hardly time enough to think over the matter and to become familiar with the proposition, when, lo, the first steamer has arrived at Victoria, and direct communication with the Australian colonies is an accomplished fact. The enterprise and the pluck of the business men of our day are truly marvellous.

Mr. James Huddart has gone into this great enterprise with a promptitude and an energy which appear to be truly Napoleonic. After the project of establishing a line of ocean steamships between Canada and Australia had been presented to him, he does not appear to have hesitated a moment. He became convinced that it was feasible and he immediately acted upon his conviction. In a shorter time than most men would consider possible, he arranged all the preliminaries which he considered necessary, had his company organized, and the first steamer of the line on her way to Victoria. He did not, we see by an Australian paper, even wait to have contracts signed or to procure the parliamentary sanction for promised subsidies.

It is quite probable that Mr. Huddart took the wisest course that he could possibly have pursued. In no way could he convince those interested in the establishment of the line, more quickly and more completely than by showing them that what was represented as possible has been actually accomplished. A thirty days' route from Australia to London by way of Canada, would seem to most Englishmen and most Australians an impossibility. But the voyage of the Miowera has proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that it can be easily established—that, in point of fact, it has been virtually established. This accomplished fact will, we believe, do more towards ensuring the success of the enterprise than months of negotiating with Governments and dickerings with capitalists. The confidence which Mr. Huddart has shown that he possesses in the scheme, will be certain to begot confidence in others. Even the timid and the cautious will see that after what has been done, there is no cause for fear and no room for distrust.

For our part, we believe in the Australian, Sandwich Island and Canadian Steamship Line. We are satisfied that it is established on a solid basis, and that it will be the interest of Governments and men of business to give it every reasonable aid and encouragement. It will be seen, or we are very greatly mistaken, that the calculations of its founder are correct, and the expectations of success well grounded. The new line will be certain to increase and stimulate the trade of both continents, and it may, with the ocean cable which is its necessary complement, be of incalculable value to the Empire of Great Britain.

CARDWELL VISITED.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy in more than one of his speeches defied the Government to open the constituency of Cardwell. He seemed very eager to try his strength against the Government in that constituency. His terms have not been without their effect. Mr. Robert White, the representative of that constituency in the House of Commons, has not yet been appointed Collector of Customs for Montreal, but there have been meetings in that constituency at the Finance Minister, the Controller of Customs, Mr. Wallace; Mr. Wood, controller of excise, and other prominent Conservatives made speeches. Mr. McCarthy was not there, but the speeches he had made were discussed in a very lively manner. Mr. Wallace spoke pluckily in his own defence, and, carrying the war into Africa, attacked Mr. McCarthy's position. Dr. Henry, who appears to be a warm partisan of Mr. McCarthy, undertook to take the part of his leader by interjecting remarks while Mr. Wallace was speaking. That gentleman did not appear the least discouraged by the interruptions. He replied promptly and good-humoredly to Dr. Henry's criticisms and questions, and it appears that the sympathies of the audience were with him. The electors seemed to enjoy the cross-firing, and had certainly the effect of giving more prominence to Mr. McCarthy's inconsistencies than if Mr. Wallace had been allowed to go on with his speech without interruption.

Mr. Foster delivered an excellent off-hand speech. He exposed the impracticability of Mr. McCarthy's fiscal policy very effectively. After having made a few good-humored remarks respecting a question that had been asked by some one in the audience, he went on to say: "All the logical conclusions he had in his mind had been dispelled by the play that had been going on between Dr. Henry and Mr. Wallace. (Much laughter.) He did not regret it in the least, because it gave them a clue to what the doctor's policy would be when in the time to come he would represent the great country of Cardwell. He happy time had been reached they knew exactly what the doctor would do. He would take off the 20 per cent. upon everything imported from Great Britain to give ease and comfort to the people of Canada, and raise the necessary revenues that were to be raised. Well, what would happen then? By laws which were innumerable, and could not be changed, being sacred treaties, the

doctor would have to remove every cent of duty upon goods that Germany, Belgium and other large countries might send to Canada in trade. The result would be almost insupportable. The goods that were imported into Canada would come in duty free, and then where would the doctor obtain the \$36,000,000 of revenue that was required for carrying on the affairs of the country? (Cheers and laughter.) That was a nut for the doctor to crack.

With regard to the proposed revision of the tariff, Mr. Foster said: "Mr. McCarthy came up last session to the House, and said, 'I want this tariff revised just as it is.' He was to take out his watch and set the hour when that tariff should be revised, and if it were not done so, that he would throw in his weight against the Government in the House and in the country. The Government came to another conclusion. They said, 'The revision of the tariff is not a thing which can be undertaken in a moment. This Government has but recently been formed. If there is to be any revision of the tariff, it should be an intelligent one; it must be made after the closest investigation into the business affairs of the country; and what the Government propose is to take advantage of the interim to go through the tariff to certain sum of money to allow changes in the tariff consequent upon that information. That he (Mr. Foster) considered was a reasonable position to take. Mr. McCarthy next week with the statement often argued that the rates of the country were being continually increased. Since 1887 every revision of the tariff had been to strike off duties rather than put them on. (Cheers.) The duties had been reduced one-half on common window glass, molasses, and salt one-half, and the duty on raw sugar had been struck off altogether, relieving the people of a tax of \$5,200,000. (Cheers.) The finances of the country were to-day in such a condition that if when Parliament meets next year the rates of the present investigation went to show that changes in the tariff should be made, even to the involving of the sacred sum of money to allow a still further reduction of taxation.

The Hon. Mr. Foster and the other ministers were very cordially received at Orangeville, Bolton, Mono Mills and elsewhere in the country. The indications are that Mr. McCarthy will be favored with the trial of strength in Cardwell which he longed for, sooner, perhaps, than he expected.

MORE TESTIMONY.

The Canadian Gazette of the 25th May very pertinently says, in one of its editorial paragraphs, that in playing a hard game with the United States case in the Behring Sea arbitration. The hand of the forger scattered to the winds what was left of Mr. Blaine's elaborate *mare clausum* argument after Lord Salisbury had sent the daylight of history and reason through it. Then the principles laid down by the greatest of United States experts on fish life, Professor Baird, reduced to an absurdity the United States claim to property in the seals in the high seas because they may have been born within the United States territory. It is now the greatest of United States experts on seal life, Professor Elliot, sweeps away, in his long-secreted report, the last hope of the United States case. The professor is as inhuman as to place seal life in imminent danger of extermination. The danger, says Professor Elliot, arises from the seal's dependence on the rookeries, and it is there, and not on the high seas, that the demands of humanity and prudence must first be met.

THE INCONVENIENT REPORT.

The report on the seal rookeries of the Pribilof Islands made by Professor R. W. Elliot, has caused the American Government a great deal of annoyance. Professor Elliot was sent to Behring Sea to find out whether or not the seals were diminishing in numbers, and if they were, what were the causes of the threatened extermination. He did his work thoroughly and conscientiously, but his report was evidently very different from what his employers expected it would be. Very little was said about it after it was sent in, and Mr. Secretary Blaine tried very hard to prevent it being seen by the British Minister at Washington. He, however, did not succeed. Sir Julian Pauncefote procured a copy of Professor Elliot's report, and he had the pleasure of handing it to Mr. Blaine just after he had been making excuses for its non-appearance.

The report was produced in the Arbitration case with evident reluctance on the part of the representatives of the United States. It is not surprising that they were unwilling that the arbitrators should have the opportunity of studying that report, for Mr. Elliot had come to the conclusion that the principal cause of the destruction of seal life was the practices of the Commercial Company, to whom the United States Government had leased the seal fishery. In a letter to Mr. Windom, secretary of the Treasury at Washington, Professor Elliot wrote: "I may as well frankly confess at the outset that what I wholly unaware of the extraordinary state of affairs which stared me in the face at the moment of my first landing in May last on the seal islands of Alaska. I embarked upon this mission with only a faint apprehension of viewing anything more than a decided diminution in the rookeries caused by pelagic poaching during the last five years. But, from the moment of my landing on St. Paul Island, on May 21 last, until the close breeding season, those famous rookeries and the hauling grounds of the fur seal there, and on St. George's Island, too, began to declare, and have declared to my astonished senses, the fact that their utter ruin and extermination is only a question of a few short years. From the present date, unless prompt and effective measures of relief and protection are at once ordered, both on sea and land by the Treasury Department, and enforced by it.

In his report, Professor Elliot describes the way in which the seals were protected on what are called "the hauling grounds." He showed that instead of their being tenderly cared for, the seals were treated in a barbarously cruel manner, and that the valuable animals were wantonly destroyed by their protectors and preservers. His description is almost sickening, and proves conclusively that if the seals had dim-

inished, as he believed they had, the "poachers," as the pelagic sealers are called by American politicians, had very little, indeed, to do with the diminution.

An attempt is now being made to discredit Professor Elliot and his report, but it is somewhat singular that previous to his visit to the rookeries in 1890, he was regarded as "a distinguished naturalist," and the best authority on seal life in the United States or anywhere else; but since the publication of his report of what he saw at the rookeries, he has fallen immensely in the esteem of United States officials, and it is more than hinted that his report is not to be relied on. Whether he was right or not in his estimate of the number of seals frequenting the Pribilof Islands, it is certain that his account of the treatment which the seals received at the hands of the company is true to the letter. He could not be mistaken with respect to that.

ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press of the 5th inst. contains an excellent article on "A Great Convention." The convention thus announced in the Reciprocity Convention. The article is eminently sensible, and it is written in the best taste. It is neighborly in its tone, and does not contain a single expression or allusion to which the most loyalist on this side of the line could take exception.

The Pioneer Press, as most Canadians do, believes that a scheme of reciprocity in trade between the United States and Canada can be devised which will be beneficial to both countries. It therefore wishes well to the convention, and extends its members, both Canadian and American, a cordial welcome. It says: "Here will be gathered intelligence and enthusiasm and determination from all the border states and from their neighbors on the Canadian side of the line, to determine upon a policy that shall no longer devote so much of the best efforts of both people to neutralizing and defeating each other. Here will assemble, in one great hall, a body more imposing in many respects, than the convention of a political party. For these men, who exceed in numbers the conventions that are the centre of attraction for a nation, may do as much as they to fix the future course of legislation and determine the policy of parties, to mark out the lines of commercial development along which must proceed the most progressive portion of the most progressive people of the world."

The Pioneer Press thinks it fortunate that the convention is to be free from politics in the ordinary sense of the term. It is an assemblage of business men of both nations, and all parties, whose object it is to see if some plan of reciprocal trade can be devised, which will advance the interests and increase the prosperity of the dwellers on both sides of the national boundary line. It does not as much as hint that the men of either nation will be required to do anything by way either of sacrifice or concession that is unworthy of loyal men, who desire to maintain their self-respect and their independence. There is no one in Canada, let his politics be what they may, who does not take exception to the following passage from our judicious contemporary's article: "The convention meets under the most favorable auspices. It is not committed in advance, as too many local gatherings have, to some policy which benefits a few, and the rest of the people are left to be expected to defray. It asks no appropriations, except in as far as it may concede to consider the desirability of the terms on which the trade is to be opened. But the main purpose of the meeting is a strictly national one, although we are more immediately interested than any others in the terms on which the trade is to be opened. It is a matter of national importance, and it is there, and not on the high seas, that the demands of humanity and prudence must first be met."

AN AMERICAN CRITIC.

The absurdity of the claim of the United States to the ownership of the seals that swim in this North Pacific Ocean, is seen quite as clearly by American citizens as by British subjects. The New York Times does not hesitate to characterize Mr. Conder's argument as it deserves. That paper says: "It is doubtless not fair to judge of the merits of the case before the Behring Sea Arbitration Commission by the summary transmitted by cable, but it seems strange to see Mr. Conder's argument as presented by the United States in the Pribilof Islands, in 'the nurture and culture of the seal,' and has an absolute ownership in the herds. They are not the property of the United States, but of the islands as the property of the United States, and for foraging in the sea for food *animæ reservata*. This gives us the right to hunt and kill them when they are wandering, and apparently to assume that all seals wandering in Behring Sea belong to our herd. The extreme to which this claim is pushed, is a grotesque and has been greatly urged by Mr. Conder."

But Mr. Conder's argument, notwithstanding the "grotesque" consequences to which it leads, was seriously presented, and what is more, he evidently believed that it would make an impression favorable to the American claim on the Arbitrators. And there are other American citizens not so clear-sighted and so honest as the editor of the Times who believe, or affect to believe, that the claim is a valid one, and that the argument used to enforce it is sound. It cannot be confessed that grotesque as it is, it is the only one on which the Americans depend. They have given up the claim to exclusive jurisdiction over any part of the high seas in Behring Sea or any other part of the ocean, and the Russians have themselves shown by their acts that they do not claim the sovereignty over Behring Sea which they were represented some time ago as having sold to the United States with the territory of Alaska.

GRACIOUS AND AFFABLE.

It has been found that the fears of those who apprehended that the Princess Eulalie could not be properly entertained in a democratic country like the United States were altogether groundless. The Spanish Princess is as plain and unpretentious in her bearing, and as kind and gracious in her manner as any true lady would be, whether Spanish or English, or American. Immediately upon her arrival in the United States, she gave people to understand that nothing would please her better than to be treated exactly as though she were an American citizen. This was not what the Four Hundred of New York society wished or expected. They consequently undertook to treat her as they thought she ought to be treated, and we have it on the authority of the great *Madellier* himself, that they made fools of themselves. New York's oracle in all that pertains to form and fashion met the Princess Eulalie at the house of Mr.

Whiteley Reid, who has been the only private person in the United States that has been permitted to entertain her, and this only because he had been ambassador to France and had become acquainted with her. *Madellier* says: "The Princess is a most charming woman. She is exceedingly bright, and it would repay any one to listen to her conversation. She talks English perfectly and says she is fond of the language. She has been greatly impressed with the attention she has received hitherto, and expects to have a glorious time in Chicago."

CANADA AT THE INSTITUTE.

In its article on "Canada at the Imperial Institute," the *Canadian Gazette* (London) says: "Do the Canadians mean business at the Imperial Institute? If they do, they cannot too soon put their intentions into practice. As it is, only two provinces—Manitoba and British Columbia—are at all creditably, or even passably, represented, and their courts need not a few additions before they can be said to give a faithful picture of the vast resources of the continent of Canada, which are most in the public mind just now."

We are glad to see that British Columbia does not make a worse show at the Imperial Institute than the other provinces of Canada, as some of its finest exhibits, intended ultimately for the Imperial Institute, are now doing duty at the Chicago Exhibition. When that Exhibition is closed, we do not think that the well-remembered complaint that its courts at the Institute do not give a fair representation of the resources and capabilities of the Province. The exhibits from the Pacific Coast Province at Chicago have been judiciously selected and are admitted to be very fine indeed. They arrived late at Chicago and that is the reason why some of the early visitors to the Exhibition were disappointed at the show made by British Columbia.

It is more than likely that the inadequate representation of Canada at the Institute, of which the *Gazette* complains, is owing to the same cause that made British Columbia's exhibit not so satisfactory as was expected. The best of the exhibits intended for the Imperial Institute have been first sent to the Chicago Exhibition. When the World's Fair is over they will be shipped to London, and when they are in the hands of the Institute, there will, we believe, be no reason to be dissatisfied with the way in which the Dominion is represented. It is unfortunate that the opening of the Imperial Institute and the opening of the Chicago Exhibition took place almost at the same time. To have a quality represented at both would require two sets of exhibits of precisely the same kind. This would require a large expenditure of money unnecessarily. In order to save expense it was most likely decided to display the Canadian exhibits first at Chicago and afterwards send them to the Imperial Institute, there to remain permanently. This is, we understand, what was done by the Government of this Province, and it is more than likely that the Governments of the other Provinces pursued the same course.

PLAYING CIRCUS.

George Takes the Part of the Three-headed Boy. "dear gurgle—the best lads plays ov men & boys'—he'll jump in a 24 soop, & he'll jump on frida r barn, pa sed we cood hait it, we had out bills wat bil jinson maid, this is ov them:

comin comin  
bill & gorgie enters a columbus findin  
hollo! hollo! hollo!  
walkin, trained gote.  
haind rindin.  
trapeze.  
scin.  
stependous, magnificent, allegory, ork-  
out, ork out.  
in gorgie barn, and oh—3 cents  
—3 cents

now, gorgie, sed bil, we hait got 3 mark the elations like we sed to barnins an waster mind sed we mald with lukin gorgie.  
we kin we get the glasses, i sed.  
ho, sed bil, u hait got a lot of them in your honce wat can u get sum ov them.  
sed bil, jinson, a boy wat we call cropsey house an got the lukin glasses out ov the parlor and bed rooms, we put them 2 gether and tride to malk a elation like a man sed, but we coodent do it. It jest loked like a boy with 3 heads.  
we got redy 3 give the circus an opened the door a lot ov peple cum in wat sed bil, jinson, a boy wat we call cropsey wasing man he toll the peple 3 keep still a wile coss they mite wake up the 3-headed boy. I was the 3-headed boy, evri sed we great, but we coodent do it. A platform wat we maid an we fixed up the wale is it. he had on a piece ov curly hair an glued long pieces ov skin glass 3 his face, an he sed, 'I mite malk a elation like a wild man an he had his faid pulled red and big wite rings round his eyes he had his hair shaved off an had sum long fetters stook up on the top of his head, he had jest one leg. (The ring man gived a lecture on bill and sed he was cought in barn near guttenburg jest after the battle ov bull run in wose supposed 3 be 87 years old, wose never known 3 eat a wood oill speke fire. I wose the 3 headed boy ov an, i cood hardly help laffin rite out wos i herd wat cropsey had sayin.  
sed bil, jinson, 2 wos i wos an, i cood cropsey comend 3 talk abote ma, i wos standin b hind a curtain with oml mied up with the lukin glasses around it, m i gill gote, wat was to talk part in the circus, wos rite b hind me, but the peple coodent see him coss the curtain was thair.  
"this, said cropsey, pointin 3 me, and i sed all the peple lukin at me 3 kindin smilin, in the great 3 headed boy, the great sthing abote him is that he wos borned with nothin but 3 heads. he wosent even thair with a foot or a hand, so he cant walk or spin a top. I loked over at the wale is it and smilled, but sed cropsey, he kin sing three songs at a time.  
just then m i bill gote his rook al, tanquid, in the great 3 headed boy, he pullin down the curtain an brakin all the glasses.  
"darn chump, yelled the wale is it, told u if i lott that gote standin thair i wood hait trouble, the peple comend 3 i laff, coss now they node that the wale is it wat oml bill an that i wos the 3 headed boy.  
then they comend 3 say they had been swindled an wanted their money bak, but we told em it wos all fun and that they wood get thair mout worth out ov the circus part, so they sed they wood stay, an we went on with the hare bak ridin an things.  
p. a.—malk b leve i didnt get most kill ed 4 kin the lukin glasses, an malk b leve i didnt get most kill ed 4 havin his hare shaved off.  
—New York Mercury.

What Was Done.

During Stonewall Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah valley it became necessary that a bridge over a small creek should be built in great haste. One evening Jackson sent for his old pioneer captain, Myers by name, and pointed out to him the urgency of the occasion, saying that he would assist him in the plan of his colonel of engineers as soon as he was done. Next morning Jackson rode down to Captain Myers' quarters, and saluting the veteran said, "Captain, did you get the plan of the bridge from Colonel?" "Well," said the captain, "the bridge, general, is built, but I don't know whether the picture is done or not?"—Argonaut.

A Fat Wager.

"I'll bet yer, Jimmy, dat I'll run him six times times in a minit wile he's a-walkin an never touch his stummick wakin."—Life.

A WEEK'S ADJOURNMENT.

The Eloping Pastor of Merced Methodist Church Arraigned Before Mr. Justice Drake.

A Lawyer's Opinion of the Case—Particulars of the Departure From California.

Rev. Alfred R. Reams alias A. W. Farlong was arraigned for extradition before Mr. Justice Drake, in the Supreme court, yesterday morning, the crime charged being the abduction of Lucy Rucker from her home in Merced, California. Mr. Lindley Crease presided, while Mr. J. Stuart Yates, of Yates, Jay & Russell, appeared for the defence, and offered no objection to the remand asked for. The case was accordingly laid over until Friday next, June 16, by which date it is expected that Sheriff Wardwell will have arrived with the requisition from Governor Markham, of California. Although the case has not yet been gone into, members of the Bar seem of the opinion that Mr. Reams has a good defence in law. The chief point rests in the difference between the forms and the Canadian definition of abduction. According to the State law, Lucy Rucker was abducted, she not having reached her eighteenth year, but, according to the Canadian law, she was not abducted, as being the age of consent—this is the argument in the defendant's behalf.

The case in which Mr. Reams and his companion have played so conspicuous a part has occasioned more than an uncommon sensation in Merced and the surrounding country, and the circumstances of the abjournment certainly are uncommon. On Sunday morning last Rev. Mr. Reams preached as usual in the North Methodist church at Merced, and about one in the afternoon started with a horse and buggy to fill an engagement at Atwater. Before leaving, he drove to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Rucker and asked permission to take Lucy with him to play the organ, remarking that Mrs. Reams was going, too. Mrs. Rucker gave her consent, and the couple started toward Atwater, though without Mrs. Reams, her place being taken by Willie Reams, the pastor's fourteen-year-old son. Arriving at Atwater, Rev. Mr. Reams informed the congregation assembled that he had just received a dispatch from Modesto, asking him to take charge of a funeral there. The matter was urgent, he explained, and the congregation excused him. With Miss Rucker and his son, he then started north by train, leaving the horse and buggy at Atwater.

Mrs. Reams, who is described as a handsome and popular woman of twenty-one, says that her suspicions were aroused in regard to her husband's actions, when she saw, when she accused him of wrong-doing. He became very angry and, she declares, told her that if she dared to whisper her suspicions to anyone he would kill her. In an interview with an Examiner correspondent, Mrs. Reams announced that the present is not the first escapade of the kind in which her husband has been engaged. She stated that during his first year, he had a experience of a similar nature, which, while it did not do quite so far, served to disgrace him in the eyes of all who were aware of the facts. At Modesto, where he preached, once, he also passed under a cloud.

In planning his abjournment with Miss Rucker, Mr. Reams appears to have played considerable caution. A few days before the departure from Merced he called at the law office of James F. Peck and secured the loan of a certain red velvet marriage, divorce, etc.—ostensibly to assist him in the preparation of a sermon on "Marriage and Divorce," but with which it was supposed he wished to familiarize himself in order to keep within the law.

Miss Rucker is still in the hands of friends found for her by the police. She has got over her fit of the blues, and is bearing up well under the present state of unpleasantness of the situation, though she feels keenly the restraint put upon her. She, with Willie Reams, the clergyman's son, continues to direct his actions, or rather palliate his conduct. "The Methodist church at Merced is struggling along under difficulties just now," she said last evening. "Only last week the church was nearly deserted, and the pastor skipped and took the organist with him—I'm sure I don't know what they'll do."

"There is no truth whatever in Mr. Reams' story that he abused her," she continued. "he is as kind a man as ever lived. She married him for his money, simply and solely, and she told me that she never loved him and never could. I did not know anything of his affairs before he came to Merced, though my people knew of him. The trouble with him was that he was a drunkard when they came to Merced and before I knew either of them. She was the sort of woman for a minister's wife—never at home, and the worst part of the time out walking with some of the young men. I don't think she can be right in her head—two of her brothers were in the asylum, and she almost drove her mother crazy."

"She speaks of his threatening to kill her. It was just the other way, for I heard her say she'd kill him. I was in the church and she was in the parsonage next door, scolding at him about it, and then the pastor skipped and took the organist with him—I'm sure I don't know what they'll do."

STAMINA.

A FOOD AND A TONIC. THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF BEEF AND WHEAT, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Dislodge Bile, Stir up the Liver, Cure Sick-Headache, Female Ailments, Remove Disease and Promote Good Health. Famous the world over. Ask for Beecham's and take no others. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Co., 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

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