FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Vancouver on Thursday. Although the News-Advertiser warned the electors of the interpretation that would be sure to be put upon any considerable abstention from voting a good many less than a fourth of those who were entitled to vote went to the polls.

Our Vancouver contemporary on the morning of the election said : "In view of the fact that a deliberate attempt is being made to deprive a large proportion of those who enjoy it of the civic franchise, it is to be hoped that the municipal electors will go to the poll in large numbers to-day as a protest against the retrograde step proposed by the Attorney General. While this circumstance makes it especially desirable that a large vote should be polled to-day, the possession of the franchise, the electors should remember, imposes upon them a responsibility and a duty while it confers a

Being thus solemnly adjured by the News-

Advertiser to go to the polls in large numbers, the electors of Vancouver were so little inclined practically to protest against the Government of Cities Bill and to exercise what they have been told is a privilege of incalculable value, they were so insensible to the impending danger and placed so light a value on the privilege of electing a Mayor and Aldermen that but a small fraction of them thought it worth while to cast their ballots. So little interest was taken in the election that a shower of rain, or it may be some mere trifle, prevented hundreds from exercising the privilege of voting for the men who are to shape the destiny of the city for the next twelve months. What do the Victoria agitators think of the practical comment of their neighbors in Vancouver on the fuss they are making? If the privilege of voting for Aldermen is anything like so valuable as some of the "resoluters" of Wednesday evening's meeting would have us believe the Vancouver electors would have gone in crowd to the polls, and care would have been taken by the leading men to drum up every vote that could be found in or near the city.

The truth is that not only in Victoria and Vancouver, but in very many cities on this continent, intelligent people have begun to despair of having their city affairs decently managed under the present system. Everywhere are there mismanagement and waste, and almost everywhere is there corruption. Men get elected to city councils, not for make. We are very far from saying thta this is universally the case. There are, we have no doubt, some good men in every city council, but the proportion of boodlers and obstructors is so great that the honest men and the intelligent men find that they can do but little good. They get discouraged and the citizens become disgusted, and are looking about them for some better way of managing the affairs of cities than by men elected as the Vancouver Mayor and Aldermen were on Thursday, by a minority of those qualified to vote. This is a bad state of things, but how is it to be remedied? Is it not time that the manage. of cities cannot be too careful in the choice ment of cities were made, like the management of banks, insurance companies and great manufacturing and mercantile concerns, a matter of business pure and simple?

TORONTO BOODLING.

The full text of Judge McDougall's report of his investigation into civic corruption in Teronto, is published in the newspapers of that city of the 4th inst. It is clear, calm and dispassionate. The story which the Judge tells is most damaging. He shows that many of the servants of the citizens of Toronto were steeped in corruption. These men were ready to betray their trust to anyone, at any time for a price. In their chairs in the Council Chamber they appeared honest and faithful representatives of the citizens, most zealous their interests and to administer the public money carefully and to the best advantage. In the saloons and in the private offices of contractors they were greedy and impudent blackmailers, ready to squeeze contractors who would not grease their palms and to sell their votes to the highest bidder. Before they were found out. if any citizen was bold enough to tax one of these men with being corrupt and unfaithful, the denial of those he accused would be virtuously indignant. They would put on an air of injured innocence and would most likely abuse him roundly for being suspicious of men who were sacrificing their time and their money for the benefit of their fellow citizens. And there gratefully suspicious. But Judge Mobe gulled. Professions of honesty and demned by universal experience. . . testimony. He was most astute in interpre- legislation, but pretty nearly all the executing evidence, and when once he had a clue tive powers of city government." to an act of corruption he followed it up un. til the guilt of the accused was made as clear

as day. The case of Otto C. E. Guelich, of Detroit.

had been accepted by the Council, and he had put in his security for the performance of the work to the natisfaction of the City Treasurer. The surprise of the contractor by City Council, which is prized so highly Those who are raising such an outcry in approached by one of the innocent-looking of Victoria are already beginning to resp this city about the inestimable value of the aldermen and told that unless he paid him some of the bad harvest it has produced in civic franchise and the fearful wickedness of and several other aldermen the nice little sum St. Paul and other cities in the United those who would permit civic electors to of \$15,000, the resolution declaring his to States. forego the exercise of it in the case of be the lowest tender and granting him the aldermen for a short time, would do well to work would be rescinded at the next meetponder the result of the election held in ing of the Council. Guelich consulted his friend, John Shields, who happened to be in the saloon at the time, and after some deliberation he refused to be victimized The names of the aldermen who approached the unfortunate contractor are Edward Hewitt and J. E. Verral. The upshot of the matter was that the disappointed alder men went back on the centractor who refused to be bled, and the City Council reversed its action as far as Guelich was concerned, and gave 75 per cent of the work to higher tenderers, offering Guelich 25 per ceat. of it, which he refused. By this act of treachery and bad faith the city lost some \$15,000. "I have care- election? fully considered the testimony given upon the matter," says the Judge, "the de-

meanor of the witnesses and the surround-

ing circumstances, and I have no hesitation

in accepting the statement made by Guelich

tially confirmed by Hewitt that unless \$15.

taken from him (Guelich)." and unscrupulous lobbyist named Cole- exercising the franchise. man figured largely. Coleman was There can be no good city government

the performance of their contracts."

ing pithy paragraph:

but for what they can the testimony adduced in this investigation. It has been proven clearly that improper relations have existed between members of the Council of the city of Toronto and contractors and persons and corporations holding contracts and franchises with and from the city; it has been equally well established that contracts and franchises have been obtained by illegal, improper, and corrupt means; and I think that it is a necessary orollary of these two facts that the public ousiness of the said city and the good government thereof have been seriously affected by the existence of these practices.

in civic affairs. It shows that the electors that they should be men of tried integrity and also men who are not likely to be tempted by bribes to betray the interests of whom it does business.

FAITHFUL OFFICIALS.

We are glad to see that Messrs. Hayward Saunders and Lovell have consented to serve again as School Trustees. They have during the last two years done their duty faithfully and efficiently. The schools have prospered under their care, and if they are retained in office will continue to prosper. The citizens of Victoria are under a debt of obligation to Mr. Charles Hayward. He has been now for a long time Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He devotes a good deal of his time to the duties of the position. and we are quite sure that the great majority of those who have had the opportunity of seeing how he does his work are convinced that he does it faithfully and well. The public spirit which Mr. Hayward displays in looking after the schools deserves public acknowledgement. His work is, as our readers know, a labor of love, yet if he had been paid a high salary he could not have been more diligent or more careful in its performance. We hope to see the three trustees we have named returned without opposition.

"THE WORST ONE POSSIBLE."

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press, one of the would, no doubt, be many ready to take ablest and most respectable newspapers in their part and rebuke the man who dis- the Western States, commenting upon a bill trusted them for being unjustly and un- now before the Senate of Minnesota, says: "It is sufficient to say of it that the scheme Dougall unmasks the hypocrites. They of city government which it adopts is the tried very hard to throw him off his guard very worst one possible—that is governand to evade his enquiry, but he could not ment by city council-which has been confidelity had no weight with him, and We have tried this at St. Paul once, and he paid little attention to denials know how it works. To this single body of unless they were corroborated by credible ward politicians is entrusted not only all the

The Pioneer-Press goes on to say the kind of city council government it is proposed to establish in Minneapelis : "It may suit some of the political funcwho had tendered for paving, shows how the tionaries there who do not seem to have boodle aldermen did their bad business. learned from the sad experience of other Gnelich had, as he believed, secured the contract. His was the lowest tender and it government of ward politicians they are

sowing the seeds for a frightful harvest of corruption and extravagano It will be seen from this that govern

may be imagined when, while spending an by some persons in this city, has fallen into idle hour in the Headquarters saloon, he was disrepute in the United States. The people

VANCOUVER'S ELECTION.

The fact that 636 voters out of 4.300. somewhat less than one-sixth of the constituency, elected a Mayor for the city of Vancouver, is significant. Can a Mayor who is elected by less than one-sixth of the qualified voters be said with any degree of propriety to represent the whole constituency? The number of persons who voted for Mayor on that day were only 983. What were the remaining 3,317 voters Why did they disfranchise themabout. selves? Can civic electors be said to value the franchise very highly when more than three-fourths of them voluntarily abstain from voting on the day of a most important

If the Government had proposed to disfranchise, for any purpose whatever, threefourths of the electors of Vancouver or any other city of the Province, the proposal would be greeted by a burst of furious inand Tully, and I find that on the 17th of dignation, and the people would have good July Guelich was corruptly approached by reason to be indignant. Yet we see that on Ald. Hewitt and Ald. J. E. Verral, and it Thursday that proportion of the electors of was plainly stated by Verral and substan- Vancouver city voluntarily disfranchised themselves. We see very nearly the same 000 was forthcoming the contracts would be state of things in this city when important by-laws are to be voted upon. Only a frac-Other instances of corruption are given in tion, and that not a very large fraction, of were more than mere rumors, emanating detail by the Judge, in which a clever those entitled to vote go to the trouble of

practical and succeeded in buying when the majority of the electors are carethe votes of several aldermen to advance less or apathetic. The representatives of the the projects in which his principals were people in the City Councils need looking interested. He lent this alderman a few after. If the bulk of the electors show lithundred dollars and promised another an tle or no interest in the city's affairs the order for supplies. One alderman, a Mr. Councillors will get it into their heads that Maloney, declared that he saw no harm in they can do exactly as they like without beselling supplies of material to contractors. ing called to account, and then the city's He said he was confirmed in his conviction business gets into a pretty mess. Rings are of the innocence of such transactions by the formed in the Council for very different purlate City Solicitor. Judge McDougall takes poses than furthering the advancement of a very different view of the practice, and is the city, and the citizens are punished for careful to place his opinion of it on record. their drowsiness by being robbed right and

But, say some of the citizens : "What is nethod of securing aldermanic votes and in- the good of bothering our heads about city fluence can be devised than for contractors matters, one city council is as bad as anwho tender for work to promise various other. It seems to us that they are all the the Empire hastens to say : aldermen in the Council the sub-contracts time getting worse. It is impossible to get for the supply of material needed by them in enough good men who understand business to run the Council to offer as Councillors. The conclusions at which the learned and the good men who are persuaded to tenjudge arrived are summed up in the follow- der their services are often rejected. The city's affairs are in a muddle, and the city The truth of most of the statements in is kept in a backward condition no matter ecitals in the resolutions of the 13th No- what we and a few others may say and do. drift, and when they get so bad that they can be tolerated no longer an effort will perhans be made to mend them."

This is what a good many say, and what good many more, to judge by their practice, think. This is, no doubt, a very bad state of things, and one that makes, anything like permanent reform difficult if not impossible. Yet when it is proposed to establish a system under which cities can be improved and properly governed in spite Judge McDougall's report is edifying of the apathy of electors, the very men who eading to everyone who takes an interest care so little about their privileges and powers as citizens as to disfranchise themselves whenever an election of any kind is of City Councillors. It makes it very clear held, get into a dreadful state of mind and declare it is an outrage to save them the trouble of exercising the franchise for three years which they do not value highly enough

the city to contractors and others with to use when their duty requires them to do so. They are so badly in want of a grievance that they make one of being asked voluntarily to refrain from exercising a privilege that they very seldom use. We would very much like to know how many electors there are in this city and in Vancouver who have not voted for either City Councillor or a by-law for the last three years. If the number were known it would, we venture to say, surprise most

THE POLICY OF DECEIT.

Another illustration of the weakness the Times for suiting allegations of fact to argument, in preference to basing argument apon facts, appears in its issue of yesterday, in which the following untruthful but characteristic paragraph appears :

government in this city are trying to make the people believe that all the claims of the post office clarks The friends and organ of the Dominion of the post office clerks have conceded by the government. But the government were not going to adand so decided to remit \$40 of the back al owance, leaving the fine at \$10.

The announcement by the Colonist. which our unreliable contemporary has deliberately misrepresented, appeared on Friday morning, in these words :

Messrs. Earle and Prior, M's P., been zealously at work in their behalf, and yesterday they learned that their labors had not been in vain, a telegram from Hon. Mr. Daly conveying to them the information that the four months' withheld pay of both clerks and carriers would be paid as they had desired.

Having on Thursday afternoon altogether withheld the news, which came early in the morning, that the Government had yielded to the earnest representations of the Members for Victoria, the Times on Friday copied in its local columns the bare fact that the men would receive " the arrears of four months' allowance," (it being as everybody knows \$10 per month), but opened its editorial criticism with the incorrect statement that :

The Ottawa government has decided to pay the post office clerks and letter carriers the \$50 provisional allowance they had

tempted to mislead the public it was the ditorial writer of the Times, who having represented that the Government had made a complete backdown foolishly claimed for the Opposition agitators all the credit for on which the city's representatives had taken so much trouble to secure. It is quite true that "the government were not going to admit that they were entirely wrong," They were not asked to make any such unreasonable admission. They were, however, asked to admit that the post office clerks acted under great provocation, and that taking the circumstances into consideration the interest of the public service would be fully served by withholding the provisional extra allowance simply for the one month during which the serious interruption to the postal operations occurred. This reasonable view was met in a spirit of concession which resulted in the intimation that the other four months' allowance would be paid to the employes, We repeat that Messrs. Earle and Prior deserve congratulation upon the success of their

THE TORONTO CITY COUNCIL.

untiring efforts to bring about this settle-

The Toronto Empire, in a very temperate and cautious article on Judge McDougall's report, speaking of the estimation in which the Council of that city was held before the recent unpleasant revelations were made.

Though we had not been free from the asual rumors of boodle in connection with the letting of contracts and other transactions, which seem to be indigenous to city government everywhere, there were few of our citizens who had any idea that they from unsuccessful tenderers or other disappointed people, and the revelation that some of our aldermen had actually been guilty of soliciting and receiving bribes came with a shock to the people which shows that, though here and there a prominent man has given way to temptation, the public sentiment of Toronto is sound as to the standard of municipal morality which should be maintained. And now that there can be little doubt of venality on the part of aldermen and others, the public will heartily applaud the action of the authorities in bllowing up the investigation with charges which admit of adequate punishment being meted out to the guilty ones.

Fearing that those who read the report will come to the conclusion that the Toronto City Council as a whole is a corrupt body. and that the councillers whose doings are commented upon by the learned judge are morally and intellectually on a level with their associates in the city government,

While all must deplore the corruption and want of principle which have been revealed, it is only fair to point out that the men who have been found guilty by the judge were minor members of the Council, and never could be considered in any sense leaders of the people. In the continual talk of boodle there has been since this investigation commenced, there is the danger of giving the impression outside that our whole civic sysdoing injury to the reputation of the city. It must not be lost sight of that while a few a very few-of those the people trusted have betrayed their trust and proved themselves unworthy, the great bulk of our representatives in the Council have been men f honor and probity, of whom any city might be proud; and that, notwithstanding the plague spot which has been laid bare, our civic politics have been, on the whole, pure, and our representatives worthy of con-

This is most likely the simple truth, but it s too much to hope that the citizens of Toronto will in future have the same faith in the City Council and the same respect for it visit of His Excellency the Governor-Genas they had before it was discovered that it eral. On the committee appointed to carry contained a number of boodlers. There can out the arrangements for the reception and other entertainments were His Worship be no doubt but that the confidence of Tocontonians in their City Council—and perhaps and some fifteen other gentlemen well known in city councils generally-has been undermined. After this they can never be sure that their Council does not contain a proportion. more or less large, of men who are ready, when the opportunity offers, to betray the trust seen circumstances the estimates of receipts which the citizens have confided to them. This is part, and not the least part, of the mischief which the Toronto boodlers have

THE NEW YORK SUN'S "FRIENDS.

The New York Sun patronises the Liber als of Canada. But it is a very injudicious patron. If it knew how Canadians generally feel towards annexationists it would not so loudly and so confidently as it does assert take advantage of any accident or any domestic calamity that in their opinion will advance the cause they both have at heart. For instance, passages like the following are that we had tendered the Govnot likely to raise Liberals and Liberalism in the estimation of the people of the Dominion :

Our friends, the Liberals of the Dominion of Canada, are justly encouraged by the patent fact that the death of Sir John Thompson has left the Conservatives without eader competent to reconcile the conflicting demands and preoccupations of the various provinces. We trust that events may justify Mr. Laurier in predicting that should the present Canadian Government venture to appeal to the country, the Liberals would sweep Quebec and make so strong a demon-stration in Ontario as to make sure of a maority in the Ottawa House of Commons. We should feel more certain of this success if the Canadian general election were post poned until after our Congress had repealed those clauses of the new tariff, which have gratuitously relieved Canadian products from a large part of the customs duties which formerly weighed upon them.

The use which the Liberals are to make of this victory is, according to the Sun, first to some alderman to that effect. try to get reciprocity and then to throw cans demand for reciprocity in trade is political union. If the people of the Dominlon are not prepared to sell themselves at who takes an interest in this matter to the Mayor and all the aldermen who were present this price, it is vain for Mr. Laurier to hope

OBSERVATIONS AT AGASSIZ.

Summary of Meteorological Notes Taken at the Dominion Experimental Farm.

The subjoined table, furnished by Professor Sharpe, gives a summary of the weather observations taken at the Dominion government farm at Agassiz during 1894, together with the totals for 1893. It was unavoidably held over from the last two issues of the

	MONTH.	Highest Tempera ture.		Lowest Tempera- ture.		No. of days on which it raised.	Total Rainfal .		No of days on which sunshine was recorded	sunshine	No. of Snow- storms.	Depth of Snowfall
١	1894—	date.		date.	deg.		Inches			b nı		Inches.
	January	14	64	5	17	- 11	4 63-1		16	62.18	14	581
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. 1	March	27	64	4	28	15	5 81-1		19	51.44	8	91
	April	95	77	4	32	25	8 28-1		17	63.57	0	0
1	May	23	90	1	32	18	4 89-1		21	124.27	0	
	June	1 2	89	22	40	. 15	3 70-1		20	144.12	0	0
1	July	13	93	9	42	4	1 28 1		29	303.36	0	1 0
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à		7,7,7			172	68 49 1	100	237	1299.25	36	864	

Highest temperature for 1894, July 13, 93 deg.; lowest for 1894, February 19, 10 deg. For 1893 the figures were: Highest temperature, August 31, 97 deg.; lowest temperature, February 2, 12 deg; number of days on which it rained, 178; total rainfall, 66 58 100 in; days on which sunshine was recorded, 217; total amount of sunshine, 1,182 hours and 59 minutes; number of snowstorms, 34; detph of snowfall, 91; inches.

prohibitory duties of the McKinley tariff. it is a fact nevertheless, and the reason is Its theory is that if the Canadians are driven by American prohibition out of the markets of the United States they will get manly and honest in your views of other upon their knees and beg Mr. Laurier or people's actions, and don't be everlastingly grubbing for filth where none exists. anyone else to negotiate terms of annexation without any loss of time. For fear the Liberals on this side of the line would make the mistake of calculating on Brother Jonathan's good nature it says : .

We would warn, moreover, the Canadian advocates of close relations with this country, that while the plank of unrestricted reciprocity may be a good lever for impelling their countrymen part of the way toward the longed-for goal, it should be regarded strictly as a means, and not an end; for the American people, now thoroughly alive to their own interests, will never give Canadian commodities free access to American markets, until the Canadian provinces are ready to accept, with the commercial privi-leges, the political responsibilities of mem-

Fortunately there are others in Canada esides The Sun's "friends" who can read, and its warning may act in a very different way from what it intends and expects. It will show all loyal Canadians, Liberals as well as Conservatives, that American annexationists have so low an opinion of them as to calculate upon their selling their allegiance to Great Britain for a few trade advantages, and it will cause these loyal Canadians to suspect everyone who offers them reciprocity with the United States as an inducement to vote for him and his party, that he is prepared to accept the Sun's disloyal and disgraceful terms.

COL. PRIOR REPLIES.

To THE EDITOR :- The Victoria Daily Times is evidently anxious to do me a good turn, for the old saying is very true which runs, "Being talked about is the worst thing that can happen to a public man, except one thing, and that is not being talked advertising, for which I beg hope it will be continued, as it has proved most beneficial to me in my public life dur-ing the last eight years. So long as it only makes its childish and petty attacks against me alone I make it a rule never to take the trouble to answer them, as I shall have an opportunity, sooner or later, of showing the falsity of them on the public platform. when others are concerned with me I fee it is not right to remain silent.

This evening's issue contains a very in complete account of an interview that I. in company with several gentlemen, had with the Mayor and aldermen yesterday in regard to the finances connected with the late Mayor, three or four aldermen. in town. All shades of politics and creeds were represented on that committee. Although the arrangements were carried out in the most economical manner it was found, after it was all over, that owing to usforemade by the committee had been far too high, and the consequence was that there was a deficit of some \$600. The committee very naturally thought it was not right that they personally should be expected to pay this sum, as they had done their best for the public in this matter, and it was through no fault of theirs that the liabilities exceeded

Every cent expended was vouched for and all bills were regularly audited and therefore waited on the Mayor and aldermen to ask them if they would not assume the liabilities still remaining unpaid. As that Canadian Liberals are its co-workers in spokesman of the deputation I was asked the interest of annexation, and are ready to by them to request the Mayor not to have the reporters take down what was said, as we considered it was bound to do harm to the fair name of the city if it was published all over Canada and elsewhere erpor-General a reception and then were not able to pay the bills for the same I therefore asked His Worship to speak to the reporters to that effect and he did so. Not one word did I say to the reporters my

the receipts.

self. Both His Worship and every alder man present evidently thought we were right, as some of them said so and not one of them objected to the same being done The Times reporter distinctly stated he would not report it, but the result shows he is not truthful, to say the least of it. As t the charge that I, or any of the committee wished the citizens of Victoria to be kept in the dark as to our application I can only say that it is too silly to be entertained by anyone except the Times.

The committee made no secret of their intention to apply to the council for aid, and talked the matter over with dezens of citizens before going to the meeting. No request was made to the Mayor and aldermen to keep the matter secret; and besides this everybody except the Times must know that pefore a cent could be given a proper "notice of motion" must be publicly made by

The Times is always so tremulously

til Congress has had time to re-impose the | have the interests of this town at/heart, but simply this, viz, that everything I own in the world is in this little city of Victoria. Come, Times, try and be a little more

SCROFULA **CURED BY**

 $\mathsf{B}.\mathsf{B}.\mathsf{B}$



Worst Kind of Scrofula. DEAR SIRS.—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofule of the very worst kind, the doctors said. I got so weak that I could not walk around the house without taking hold of chairs to support me. The doctors treated me for three years, and at last said there was no hope for years, and at last said there was no hope for ne. I asked if I might take B.B.B. and they so me. I asked II I mignutake 5.B.B. and ney saud twould de me no harm, so I began to take it, and before three bottles were used I felt great benefit. I have now taken six bottles and am nearly well. I find Burdock Blood Bitters a grand blood purifier and very good for children s a spring medicine

MRS. JAMES CHASE. Frankford, Ont.

FRUIT GROWERS.

The annual meeting of the Horticultural So The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association will be held in the Board of Trade Building, Victoria, on Tuesday, January 29th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m. An interesting programme is being prepared. Papers will be read and discussed. Questions will be presented and answered. The special committee on Spraying Experiments will report. All interested are requested to attend. Special passage rates are being second. A. H. B. MACGOWAN,

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 28, 1894. ja8 d&w-ti

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

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IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN
REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH
MA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA
RHEUMATISM, &co.
J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE every little miserable straw which it thinks it can twist into a lash for my back.

I still think it was a great mistake to allow the matter to get into the papers at all, and I can with confidence refer anyone who takes an internal in the straight of th is a certain cure for Cho Diarrhosa, Colics &c. Diarrhosa, Colios &co.

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