PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
BEST REMEDY FOR
AINS, BRUISES,
LDS, BURNS
& CUTS.

KNORTH GOES FREE.

e Not Substantiated to the Judge's Satisfaction.

Sticknorth was acquitted this the charge of arson by Jus- n. The court opened at 10 l the accused gave his evi- e denied setting fire to the also denied confessing to ie—in fact, he contradicted al- Dutch Annie's evidence. As rance, he said that he did not the policy was to be for so 500. hip, at the close of the de- d that he did not think he ear either counsel. He then say that in serious charges rson—where if a conviction ed the sentence would in all be five years or more—the cceed must prove the accus- beyond a doubt. Here the ial evidence was strong, and e people as a rule considered ce as weak such was by no case. He did not wholly Dutch Annie, but then all her as contradicted. She was jealous, and it was the old again where one concubine out and another taken in. d discredits the evidence of and her character, but he bad, and she and her friends sociates. He had nothing to ; nothing creditable, but ev- creditable. He has cast im- the woman, but he is not er. For him there were on- s to weigh the matter: he be perfectly satisfied that is innocent or perfectly sat- e is guilty, and here he was ther the one way nor the n that ground he would ac- soner. As to the evidence d Villeman, he had no rea- elieve it. In conclusion he d Chief Deasy, who, he said, promptly and asked the ac- ent questions at the fire. In he had given an intelligent the contents of the house He had shown no animus necessary zeal to convict, most creditable. He had ty and done it well.

prisoner was discharged the occasion to refer to the con- agent who solicited the in- who had not gone upstairs contents—by thus putting on er value of course the com- ld be greater, but it was of- mium to people to burn their o get insurance.

well for the prosecution and ea for the defence.

MARDI-GRAS.

s en Fete for the Annual Demonstration.

ns, Feb. 25.—The city is fill- itors from all parts of the have come to enjoy the fes- here are more strangers here previous occasion. The ine and everything gives the carnival this year will t success. The Cleveland eveland, Ohio, arrived here ternoon. The Greys have d as a body guard of His and were received with all d ceremony due a command such a distinction has been

AK-MAN
in fifteen days. I will send the prescription and full par- new and positive remedy for in young or old men. Cures nervous weakness, impoten- I will also furnish remedies close stamp and address P.O. nto, Ont. e-o-d

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BUTTER AND BOWELL.

The Proposal of the Minister of Agriculture to Buy Butter at 20 Cents per lb

Subjects Him to General Ridicule What Fools These Ministers Be.

The proposal of the minister of agriculture for the government to become a great butter-merchant, cannot be discussed seriously. At a conference of Quebec dairymen at Montreal, on the 12th instant, Mr. Angers thus unfolded his remarkable scheme

"The federal government offered to take all winter butter made from January to April, at 20 cents per pound delivered in Montreal, and send it to England and boom it as cheese has been boomed. The government wanted to boom the industry. This offer had been made by Professor Robertson in Toronto last week. There are now one hundred winter creameries, and butter, if properly shipped there, would increase the Canadian trade. This would increase our reputation in England. Regarding the summer season, the government had ascertained from the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk that they are willing to place a number of refrigerating cars on the line to Montreal, and cold storage can be had here and on the other side. Cold storage could be obtained at a nominal rate, but it would be increased to prevent speculation. The minister of commerce was going to ascertain how refrigerators could be obtained on the steamers. This might be expensive for the government, but after a year the demand might be such for butter that the trade will be able to look after itself"

The Montreal Star refers to the proposal as follows:

"Butter and Bowell:—This is not the first time the electorate has been buttered on the eve of an election, but the government metnt has never before gone into the butter business on such an extensive scale. * * * Quebec was saved once upon a time by a vigorous beet root policy, and everybody knows how rich the province has been getting on beet sugar ever since. But 'Butter and Bowell' beats 'Beets and Beaubien' as an election cry all hollow."

And the Winnipeg Free Press says:

"The government has undertaken to buy all the butter offered at 20 cents a pound. Will the proper minister say how much he is prepared to pay for eggs, what kind of eggs he can use most of—general elections coming on shortly and eggs are eggs—whether there is an increase in price for the up to date production, and whether those picked before they are ripe will be subject to a discount or vice versa, if well advanced towards completion. We have in Manitoba a very fine brand of fencing poles which we can cordially recommend to the purchasing minister—is this a new post created for Dr. Montague—cheap at the price (not Dr. Montague, but the fence poles). But the government's real opening is in hay. That is one of Quebec's strong points, and we can do a little ourselves. Manitoba can supply the government with excellent hay—our hay is of a very superior quality—at say from three to five dollars a ton, f.o.b., according to distance. There are so many calves sucking the public cow at Ottawa that hay should be a consideration. As produce dealers the government cannot do without it. Hogs are becoming a specialty—we don't mean the kind of hog the government usually has to appease, but the father of bacon. We cannot at the moment make a price for these, but would be glad to hear from the government as to a deal. Manitoba's terms are cash, C. O. D., so to speak. The government must not feel offended at this stipulation. Manitoba is a business place. We are out a large sum on so-called Hudson Bay railway bonds by trusting to the government's honesty, a quality which did not materialize."

THEIR SINCERITY DOUBTFUL.

How Much Conservative Leaders Believe in Protection.

The touring ministers in their addresses made much of the fact that men, who have since achieved leading positions in the Liberal party, were twenty years ago inclined to look with a not unfavorable eye upon protection. Their hallucination was brief for in 1878 they opposed the National Policy, and have been since that date unswerving advocates of a tariff, designed only to bring in revenue. While dealing in ancient history the ministers might have told us how Conservative leaders regarded protection at a time when there was an impression, quite unfounded as it turned out, that the Liberal government was likely to adopt this principle in its tariff legislation. Sir C. Tupper, who in the leadership of the Conservative opposition was second only to Sir John Macdonald, was very much alarmed when, for revenue purposes, Mackenzie increased the tariff from 15 to 17 1-2. "I fear," he said in parliament "that the hon. finance minister is seeking to enter the thin edge of the wedge of protection which will eventually work ruin and desolation." Sir Charles knew, as this expression shows, that for the Maritime provinces a low tariff was necessary; but twelve months later he metamorphosed himself in less than two hours time from a free trader on principle to a protectionist (for party purposes). Sir Charles Tupper did not believe in protection twenty years ago, and does not now in all probability; but he has found it a serviceable bait with which to catch gudgeons. And Sir Charles is a great fisher not only for his own larder but for all his relatives unto the fourth and fifth degree as well.

Another man of prominence in the Conservative party of twenty years ago was the late Thomas White. In 1878, in an address to the Dominion board of trade, he combatted the proposition that there should be an increase in tariff. "A 15 per cent. tariff," he said, "means more than 15 per cent. protection to the manufacturers. There is the cost of transportation of goods from the other side of the water, which amounts on an average to at least 5 per cent. more, so that now there is a protection equal to 20 per cent. That ought to be sufficient to any industry suitable to the country; and as to others it would be unwise to attempt to sustain them by fiscal props." Mr. White, two or three years later, followed the example set by Sir Charles Tupper and became a protectionist for party purposes; but the arguments he advanced in 1873 are still unanswered.

Another thing to be noted, in connection with Canada's fiscal history, is that prior to 1879 the Conservative tariff was a nebulous one. It was all things to all men. It gave the real protectionist in the party a chance to preach the unadulterated doctrine of protection while the free traders were cajoled into believing that it meant nothing serious. Sir John Macdonald, in all his campaign speeches was not unequivocally protectionist, and he was able, on the eve of election, to wire Senator Boyd, of St. John, for the pacification of free trade Conservatives who threatened to bolt, that no increase, but only a readjustment of duties was intended. Sir John Macdonald was probably sincere in this telegram; for the evidence that, at least, until some time after his election in 1878, he had no intention of drafting any such monstrosity as the National Policy is conclusive.

The Conservative leaders of twenty years ago were not protectionists. Sir Charles Tupper knew that increased duties would "eventually work ruin and desolation" to his own section of the Dominion. They took up the cry for vote catching purposes and it worked so well that they kept it up. Sir John Macdonald excused himself for having allowed the National Policy tariff to become law by saying that protection had done so much for him that he felt bound to do something for it in return. It is not probable that at heart he ever had any faith in the nostrum he recommended, nor anything but good-natured contempt for the masses who were humbugged into taking it. Protection had been exploited in Canada by plutocrats for capital wrecking designs which have succeeded so well that a few dozen men have grown rich at the expense of unfortunates who were lured into investing money under false hopes; and by selfish politicians to maintain themselves in rat offices. That the conspiracy should have been successful so long is not creditable to the nation: but this reflection on its intelligence will be wiped away at the first opportunity.—Montreal Herald.

DESERTING THE PARTY.

New Westminster Conservative Association Officers Resign.

The Mainlander says:—The New Westminster City Conservative Association, I see, has had a second election of officers. This was necessitated by the resignation of those who had been formerly elected. Mr. John Hendry, who had been elected president without being consulted in the matter, resigned, I am told, because he found himself out of harmony with the party of which he had hitherto been a member, chiefly on the trade question. Mr. N. C. Schou, reeve of Burnaby, who had been elected to the office of vice-president, resigned for simillar reasons, and Mr. Fox, second vice-president, resigned because he had never been a Conservative, but always a faithful Grit. This should have been a sufficient warning to the association not to elect to office a man whose consent to the proceedings had not been obtained. But evidently the warning had not been heeded, for I see it reported in the daily papers that Mr. W. Myers Gray has been elected to the presidency. Mr. Gray is revising barrister for the riding of Westminster, and as such occupies a judicial position between the two parties. It is his duty to hear and adjudicate upon appeals brought before him in the court of revision as to names properly entitled to appear on the voters' list, and he would naturally hold himself in a position entirely non-partizan. It may be urged that his duties as revising barrister are now concluded so far as the forthcoming election is concerned. That is quite true, probably, but it is not less important on that account that he should studiously avoid doing anything that would lead people to believe or suspect that party advantage was in view when he compiled the lists which went through the court of revision practically without revising. Mr. Gray is an honorable man and as such careful of his reputation, so that I can hardly imagine him accepting the position to which he is reported to have been elected. But aside from all this, it was surely bad tactics on the part of the Conservative association to leave itself open to the taunt of its opponents that after all other efforts had failed to secure a suitable presiding officer, it was compelled to put into office an official of the government which it supports.

Winter Feeding.

When horses and cattle are kept in stables most of the winter and are fed on dry food they are apt to get out of condition, and the spring finds animals that are not thriving. Many have actually lost during the winter and have to do all their "picking up" when turned out to grass. All this can be prevented and animals made to gain all winter long by using Dick's Blood Purifier. Note the name—Dick's, not Richard's.

Pain-Killer.

The testimonials borne to the efficacy of this valuable medicine are sufficient to warrant its introduction to every house Our own opinion is that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, etc., it is the most effectual remedy we know of. A 25c. bottle will last for a long time, and its low price places it within the reach of all.—News, St. John, Que.

A CONSERVATIVE'S VIEWS

E. E. Sheppard, a Prominent Conservative Politician, Speaks His Mind Freely.

Appreciation for Mr. Joly and Confidence in the Liberal Leaders.

Mr. E. E. Sheppard, of Toronto Saturday Night, who toured Ontario in behalf of Mr. Meredith, and who is very well known personally to many in Victoria, thus writes in the last issue of his paper:

Every Canadian will hail with pleasure the return of Hon. Mr. Joly to public life. Speaking as a Conservative I know it gives me a thrill of pleasure to hear that this distinguished French-Canadian is likely to cast in his lot with Mr. Laurier, for should the eloquent leader of the opposition succeed he will be in urgent need of the counsel of some such wise and patriotic gentleman as Hon. Mr. Joly. To Canada it is a matter of small importance what be the name of the party which evolves the successful cabinet that shall have charge of the country's interests, but it is a matter of infinite interest to know that the men who compose that cabinet have been selected from the best classes of the mixed breeds and creeds which constitute Canadian citizenship. It may be as well to freely confess that the Conservative party has not been recruiting its forces in any such way. I am not alone in believing that the government is not composed of either the cleverest or the most patriotic members of the Conservative party. Its tendency has been to attract to itself the fluent and the cunning politician rather than the patriotic and the large minded gentlemen who might exercise general confidence. Had the Conservatives taken the same pairs to invite Mr. Meredith in Ontario and Mr. Weldon in New Brunswick, for instance, the party would have had a strength and body which it lacks to-day. I confess I do not believe in Mr. Laurier's capacity to head a government, yet he has been fortunate enough to make it evident that he is selecting from his own race and from the best men in the country lieutenants who will remove from him and his coterie the reproach that they are incapable of obtaining colleagues to man the ship of state.

I am glad in having anticipated the remarks of Hon. Mr. Joly in the matter of schools in Manitoba. I have so long been an advocate of national schools that when the sage of the Liberal party declares himself on the same lines it adds some weight and dignity to what would otherwise be considered as a merely journalistic opinion. After reading the books and studying the curriculum laid down by the Greenway government of Manitoba, Mr. Joly declares that the schools are Protestant and arrives at the same conclusion that I made manifest last week, that there are only two courses to pursue—the making of the schools absolutely secular or the granting of remedial legislation.

HON. JOS. MARTIN'S VIEWS.

The Weakness of the Government and the Liberal Strength.

Hon. Joseph Martin, M. P. for Winnipeg, was interviewed regarding political matters by a Tribune reporter recently, the conversation being reported as follows:

"When do you think the election will take place?"

"For the past month I have been satisfied that the elections would be brought on as soon as the voters' lists could be got ready, and I have no doubt that this is the case. No preparations whatever are apparently being made for a session."

"Why, in your opinion, do the government not announce their intention to appeal to the country?"

"This arises, it seems to me, from indecision. Although, apparently, they have practically decided not to have a session, still they do not appear to have the nerve to make the plunge, and are simply letting matters drift. It appears to me there never was a government so absolutely devoid of courage as our present Dominion rulers. Although they have a majority in the house of 61 they do not appear to be able to make up their minds upon any matter of importance. The collectorship of Montreal has been vacant for over two years, the governorship of Manitoba for about the same time, their are 11 vacancies in the senate, some of which have been open for nearly two years, the chief justiceship of British Columbia has been vacant for nearly a year, and many other minor posts are in the same position. Departmental questions of all kinds are absolutely at a standstill. It is impossible to get a decision one way or the other from them. The fact is the government is moribund. They know that an appeal to the country at the present time means overwhelming defeat. They have been so advised by their friends from all points of Canada, including Manitoba and the territories. The only argument for an immediate dissolution, that weighs with them, is that a year from now, when election is imperative, their prospects are likely to be much worse. They feel that if they cannot carry the country now they are not likely to do so later on, and in the meantime they will have to come to a decision upon a number of matters of first class importance. To decide anything seems to be quite beyond them."

"Would the Liberal party prefer an election now or at the regular time?"

"The Liberals contend that the government have no right to force a dissolution simply to suit their own party purposes. If, however, the writs are issued we shall not be found unprepared for the fray. The Liberal party will go into the impending campaign with every prospect of success. While we would prefer to have the election at the regular time, still we believe the people of Canada are only waiting for an opportunity to displace their present rulers."

"In case of an election when would a session be held?"

"The action of the government in dillydalling with this matter, and attempting to get a partizan advantage from their power of fixing the date of elections, will cause great inconvenience in administering the affairs of the country for the next six months; especially if I am right in prophesying that the Liberals will return to power. Elections cannot take place much before the seventh of April. By the time a new government are installed in power it will be along in June, and as a new government would require some time to prepare for a session, the house could scarcely meet before the middle of July; except, perhaps, to make temporary provisions for the estimates."

"Are the Liberals well organized in Manitoba and the Territories?"

"I believe the party has never been in such good shape for an election. I believe it possible, and even probable, that every constituency in Manitoba and the Territories, will return a supporter of Mr. Laurier at the coming election. The people are practically unanimous in believing the protective policy to be opposed to their interests, and they intend, at the first opportunity, to enter a protest against it. If then we are to protest, let us protest in the most vigorous manner possible. When the new tariff comes to be made the stronger the west is in the councils of the Liberal party, the more weight it will have in determining what the tariff shall be."

"What about Winnipeg?"

"It is not likely that any move will take place in Winnipeg until the election dates are fixed. So far as I can judge, public opinion is stronger against the Conservative government to-day in Winnipeg than it was in November, 1893.

A CAVALIER ANSWER.

Farmers Get Little Satisfaction in Regard to Cattle Destruction.

The following correspondence has been handed to the Times for publication, and does not call for any explanation. Somebody will be tempted in connection therewith to quote the text: "Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask for bread, will he give him a stone?"

Lake District, near Victoria.
February 9th, 1895.

The Department of Agriculture, Govt. Buildings, Victoria; T. R. Anderson, Esq., Secretary.

Dear Sir,—At a large assemblage of farmers, dairymen and others held in the new Colquitz Hall, Carey Road, this evening, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Moved by Mr. Holmes and seconded by Mr. Cavin:

That this meeting although fully recognizing that the Dominion government should assume all responsibility in connection with the tuberculosis question, still insists that the provincial government having taken upon itself the appointment of an inspector to act in the matter of destroying cattle said to be affected with tuberculosis and to quarantine others, it is clearly the duty of the provincial government to pay fair compensation for all cattle already killed or quarantined, and to see that no further injustice whatever is done by such killing or quarantining by order of the provincial government unless it is the intention of the provincial government to pay all damages connected therewith."

Would you be so kind as to promptly place this matter before the provincial government and oblige, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN F. CHANDLER,
Chairman of meeting held in Colquitz Hall as above.

Lake District, near Victoria.
February 13th, 1895.

The Department of Agriculture, Govt. Buildings, Victoria; T. R. Anderson, Esq., Secretary.

Dear Sir,—At a large and representative meeting of farmers, dairymen and others, held in Cedar Hill School House this evening, the question of tuberculosis having been very vigorously discussed, the following resolution was moved by Mr. James Tod, Jr., and seconded by Mr. A. C. Howe, and unanimously passed:

"That this meeting having heard read the resolution that was passed at Colquitz Hall in Lake District on Saturday evening, 9th inst; after a full discussion of the tuberculosis question hereby fully endorse the said resolution."

It is only necessary that I should refer you to another communication from myself, hereto attached, informing you fully of the resolution passed at Colquitz Hall, to which reference is made in the resolution passed at Cedar Hill. I do trust that the provincial government will see its way clear to conceding what these large and influential meetings have with one voice demanded as a measure of justice.

I am requested to ask that you lay the matter before the government for consideration. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. CHANDLER,
Chairman of Cedar Hill meeting.

Department of Agriculture, British Columbia.
Victoria, February 20th, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your two communications of the 9th and 13th instant, containing the resolutions passed by the meetings of farmers, dairymen and others, held at Colquitz and Cedar Hill, relating to the question of tuberculosis in cattle and the expression of opinion as to the responsibility of the government in connection therewith.

These communications have been laid before the executive and I am directed by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture to say that an amendment to the Contagious Diseases Act has been introduced, under which cattle will be inspected and if found free of disease a clean bill of health will be given and advertised, and those having diseased cattle will be required to keep such diseased cattle away from all other cattle.

I am directed to say that the object of the present amendments and also of the original act is to protect the public against the spread of contagion. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. R. ANDERSON,
Statistican.

John F. Chandler, Esq., Lake District, near Victoria.

IT IS LOCATED.

La Grippe is now Said to be an African Fever.

Up two flights of stairs, under the roof of a tenement house on Catharine street, lies S. John Kuno, African pioneer and missionary, sick with African fever. After a four years' experience of missionary work under the tropics, he has returned with the usual missionary reward—a consciousness of duty well performed a troublesome and incradicable disease and a large wad of photographs.

The African fever is really a cross between malaria and influenza. Your head splits, you shiver and roast by turns, and when it is through with you you are so weak that you generally die as a matter of preference. The doctors claim you can't have it in a temperature less than 52 degrees but Mr. Kuno says he knows better. He has had it this week Moreover, he goes further, and advances a new theory for scientific consideration.

The grippe, he says, as far as he can learn, is nothing more than the African fever in a mild form. What is more, the disease started a few years ago, just after a lot of African missionaries returned home, and he is personally convinced that Africa fever was among their baggage The African disease, he says, the doctors know nothing about, and he thinks we treat the grippe too mildly, being too much afraid of quinine. The dose for African fever in the medical books is two grains at a time, but in Africa the old hands take as much as 120 grains at a crisis, putting it down literally in handfuls. He himself has taken so much that it has permanently affected his hearing, a continuous buzzing going on in his head like a spluttering telephone.—Springfield Republican.

TO HIS PEOPLE.

Bishop Perrin Pens a Pastoral Letter to the Members of His Church.

The following pastoral letter from His Lordship Bishop Perrin was read in the Anglican churches throughout the diocese on Sunday:

"In obedience to medical authority I have refrained from attempting to undertake any public duty in the church before starting for the rest which has been ordered in England. I therefore take the opportunity of addressing a few words in the way of a short pastoral which I have asked the clergy to read from their pulpits.

"I have already publicly offered my humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for His mercy in sparing my life, and have asked for the prayers of the faithful that He may enable me to dedicate myself, body, soul and spirit, to His service. I wish that I could individually have thanked all those who from different parts of the diocese have expressed their kindly feelings tome during the past three months. All I can do is to assure them that during my whole life I shall never forget their goodness, nor did I think it possible that I could have found so many new friends in so short a time.

"It goes without saying that it will be a great pleasure to see again (if all is well) my old friends in England, but there is a certain feeling of regret in being debarred from taking my share in the Lenten services in the diocese. The need of spiritual revival amongst us all is evident, and before my illness I had hoped to make arrangements during this coming Lent to organize some special efforts to deepen the spiritual life, as well as to arouse the careless and indifferent, but the season itself appointed by the church will speak, and I hope I have long ago learnt how God's work in no way depends upon spasmodic effeorts.

"So I do in His name charge both clergy and people to use the opportunities which will be afforded them during these coming forty days of drawing near to God with prayer and fasting, that it may be a time of distinct spiritual awakening and growth. Let us not judge one another nor content ourselves with a merely nominal profession of Christianity, but honestly and really ask the 'Kingdom of God and His Righteousness.'

"I carry with me also the anxiety of the financial condition of the diocese, no slight part of the burden of every colonial bishop, but I am not going to England to plead poverty. Indeed, there are some earnest men amongst my advisers and fellow helpers in this diocese who think that we have no right to claim anything further from our mother church. In the early days in planting the church in what was then the vast diocese of the whole province of British Columbia, our fellow churchmen responded well and liberally, but since the division of the diocese in 1879 the amount received has been very small, and has nearly all been spent upon the building of churches and inauguration of new missions.

"Meanwhile the duty rests clearly upon us to give far more liberally than we have in the past, not only to carry on the existing work, but to develop it in places which are crying out for the ministration of the church in this island, and I would specially lay upon the various congregations in the diocese, one and all, that they should make a real effort during this coming Lent to meet the demands of church work amongst us. A carefully drawn up scheme has lately been prepared which I earnestly recommend to the clergy and laity, and which, if faithfully carried out, would, I am convinced, remove all our difficulties.

"In each parish, in accordance with the canons of the diocese, I trust that an organization will be formed of those who are willing so far to sacrifice themselves as to give not only of their own substance but of their time in working for this object. It is no easy matter, and naturally every one shrinks from asking others, yet it must be done, and even if they be only a few I am sure that they will be forthcoming. These workers must be provided with envelopes for circulation asking for a special Lenten offering, which may be either handed to the parish clergymen or placed in the Alms dish on Easter day. A small denial of some luxury every week would ensure the success of the scheme to remove all pressing needs and to provide the means of opening new work. With confidence and hope I look forward to substantial results.

"At the first I fully explained that I had no funds out of which deficiencies could be privately supplied. At that time I fully intended to trust to the hearty co-operation of clergy and laity. During the eighteen months of my ministry the response has not been what some hoped it would be. Once again I appeal not to a few, but to all, to help in the work, and it would be by far the best thing for my own spiritual life if during these five or six months when I am away from the diocese the response would be far greater than ever it has been in the past. God knows I have nothing whereof to boast, but only to cast all my shortcomings into the ocean of His everlasting love, and to return, if it be His will, to the diocese committed to my charge with renewed strength of body and with a fuller determination than ever to strive to serve Him faithfully. In the meantime I commend you to His merciful keeping, who is faithful, and who alone can give the increase, and to whom we ascribe all honor and glory now and for evermore. Amen."

WANTED—To lease for a term of years a small ranch suitable for chicken raising or vegetables. Address "Hayseed," Times office. 1tw

Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.