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TWICE-A-WEEK.

VOL. 12.

FROM HER MAJESTY.

The Queen's Speech Read at the Opening of the Imperial Parliament To-day.

Afghanistan Boundary Line Settled—That of Venezuela Touch- ed Upon.

The Sultan's Acceptance of the Principal Reforms Recommended for Armenia.

A Searching Enquiry to be Made Into the Recent Incursion Into the Transvaal.

Her Majesty Acknowledges the Sympathy Shown by the Empire in Her Trouble.

London, Feb. 11.—The Queen's speech, which was read previous to the opening of parliament to-day, with the customary ceremonies, was as follows: My Lords and Gentlemen, I continue to receive from other powers assurances of their friendly sentiments. An agreement has been concluded between my government and the government of the French republic, having for its principal object the more secure establishment of the independence of the Kingdom of Siam. A copy of this agreement will be laid before you. Commissioners for the delimitation of the frontier which separates my Indian empire and the dominions of Afghanistan from the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, have agreed upon a line which has been accepted by myself and the Emperor. The government of the United States has expressed a wish to cooperate in terminating the differences which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela upon the boundary of that country and my colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire of the American people to reach an agreement which will lead to a satisfactory settlement. The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian provinces which, in conjunction with the Emperor of Russia and the president of the French republic, I felt it my duty to press. I deeply regret that a fanatical outbreak upon the part of a section of the Turkish population has resulted in the loss of numerous lives and the deepest indignation in this country. The papers on the transactions carried on will be laid before you.

A sudden incursion into the Transvaal by the South Africa Company resulted in a deplorable collision with the Boer republic. My minister, at the earliest possible moment, intervened to prohibit, through the high commissioner, all my subjects throughout South Africa from taking part in this hostile action or aiding it. The origin of and the circumstances attending these proceedings were the subject of a searching enquiry. The president of the South African republic, who has acted in this matter with moderation and wisdom, has agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my high commissioner, and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition. The conduct of the president upon this occasion, and the assurance which he has voluntarily given, lead me to believe that he recognizes the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of the persons now inhabiting the Transvaal.

The speech has a reference to the Ashanti expeditions, regarding which it says: "While I rejoice to be able to announce that the objects of the Ashanti expedition have been achieved without bloodshed, I have to deplore the loss, from the severities of the climate of some valuable lives, including that of my beloved son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, who voluntarily placed his services at the disposal of myself and his adopted country. My dear daughter and myself have been greatly touched and comforted in this heavy bereavement by the widespread sympathy shown by my subjects throughout the empire, at home and abroad."

In the second message, or the portion of the Queen's address to the house of commons her Majesty says: The estimates have been prepared with the utmost regard for economy, but the exigencies of the times require an increase in the expenditures.

In the third message the Queen remarks: "My Lords and Gentlemen, the extension and improvement of the naval defence of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts can be directed, and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention. I regret to say that the condition of the navy is disastrous beyond any recent experience. Measures will be laid before you with the object of mitigating the distress prevailing in that industry."

The speech then announces the approaching introduction of bills for the assistance of voluntary schools, providing compensation for injuries to workmen, to amend defects in the various

Irish land acts, for the avoidance and settlement of trade disputes, to facilitate building light railways in the United Kingdom, for checking the immigration of destitute aliens, to institute a board of husbandry in Ireland, and other minor bills.

An unusual amount of interest was manifested in the opening of parliament to-day owing to the many important questions which will come before the present session. The usual ceremony of inspecting the building, which has prevailed since the days of Guy Fawkes, was carried out yesterday. The room of the guard, held in the quiet attire, bearing their old-fashioned lanterns, and accompanied by an official of the house and representatives of the police, passed through each room in the various buildings from basement to roof and carefully inspected each apartment. Both houses assembled at 2 o'clock. The house was crowded.

IRISING AGAINST THE FRENCH.

The Conquered Hovas of Madagascar Reported in Rebellion.

Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, Feb. 11.—A French newspaper published on the island of Reunion, publishes a message from its correspondent at Antananarivo, dated Jan. 24th, declaring that a great conspiracy has been discovered there. The correspondent asserts that 4,000 Hovas attacked the French, but were repulsed with a loss of 300 killed. Continuing, the correspondent says that a report has reached him that a number of French officers and soldiers have been murdered, and that fourteen Hovas chiefs have been condemned to death. He adds that the French resident governor ordered them to be shot immediately, and several other chiefs were sentenced to transportation. This news has not been officially confirmed.

Monks at Oka Made and Sold Much Whiskey Till Revenue Officers Called.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—It is said by some prominent Conservative members and Orangemen that the remedial bill as proposed will pass flying because Mr. Greenway's government failed to put Catholics and Protestants on equal footing by refusing to secularize the schools. Under the government's remedial bill separate schools would soon starve to death if ignored by the provincial authorities and the public grant withheld. This is the view Ontario M. P.'s are now taking, and many of them who would have opposed a more drastic measure are disposed to accept the one outlined in the remedial bill. The hierarchy accepted the bill in the hope that Manitoba will extend to them a large share of parental charity.

The proceedings in parliament yesterday were not of general interest. The petitions were presented from Ontario children sent to this country were physically and mentally incapable of becoming useful and intelligent citizens, a considerable proportion eventually being absorbed into the vicious and criminal classes of the community. The petitions urge the abolition of bonuses for bringing in this class of immigrants.

At the Conservative caucus held this morning Dr. Roome presided. Sir MacKenzie and Mr. Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper were both present. Premier Bowell asserted his right to the leadership, but for all that Sir Charles did most of the talking. The whole subject discussed was the remedial bill. Mr. Dickson explained its provisions. He also said the government was going to stand by the remedial bill or be defeated. Sir Charles Tupper read a letter from Sir William Dawson, stating that he was a supporter of remedial legislation, and that Presbyterians were all in favor of it. Mr. Haggart also spoke strongly for remedial legislation, asking the Ontario kickers to stand by it. There were lots of kickers against it, and the outlook for carrying the measure is poor. Prior also spoke in favor of the bill.

The remedial bill will be introduced to-morrow.

Sir Chas. Tupper was to-day introduced to the house by Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. McDougall. Mr. Dickson was introduced by Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Choquette, amidst great applause.

The remedial bill, which was introduced to-day, is about the same as that ready published. Mr. Dickson could not say when the bill would be printed, but probably in a day or two, and he could not arrange for a day for second reading. The bill was read a first time.

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Montreal excitements have seized an illicit still at the Trappist monastery in Oka. For 18 months past the officials of the inland revenue department were aware that quite a lot of whiskey was coming into town from the little settlement of Oka, but the source could only be guessed at. Officer Brabant at last suspected the monastery. The first search revealed nothing, but a second and more successful raid resulted in discovering a successful still with a capacity of 25 gallons per day. The superiors claim that the whiskey was distilled without their knowledge. The machinery was seized. On Saturday two monks from Oka called at the revenue office and offered to pay the fine for illicit distillation of whiskey. They were referred to Ottawa.

CHICAGO WILL BE THERE.

The Great Hub Will Have Its Own Day at Montreal.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—The Victoria Club has appointed a committee to support the movement looking to the holding of "Chicago Day" at Montreal exposition, which opens on May 24th and closes on October 12th. It was urged that as trade between the United States and Canada now amounts to \$50,000,000 a year, and is yearly increasing, it would be wise, from a commercial point of view, to encourage and aid this Canada's first great international exposition, to the fullest extent.

A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled for years with a constant succession of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion with increased avoirdupois.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Geo. R. Raymond, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

JUST A FEW SURMISES.

Some Prominent Conservatives think the Remedial Bill Will Pass Flying.

The Reason Why the Hierarchy Accepted the Terms of the Measure.

Petitions Against Bonussing Immigration of Pauper Children Into Canada.

Monks at Oka Made and Sold Much Whiskey Till Revenue Officers Called.

WATCHING WEYLER.

The New Captain-General an Object of Interested Speculation in Cuba.

He Issues a Proclamation That His Mission is to Close the War.

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Havana, Feb. 11.—General Weyler is the subject of much interested speculation and as to his plans in his new office of captain-general. The subject reveals the real military character, and shows him to be endowed with very superior intelligence. He knows the character of the Cubans well, his knowledge having been gained by his former residence among them. He has clear ideas on the necessities of the situation. The new captain-general allows it to be announced that he will devote all his energies, before everything else, to the pursuit of warfare against the insurgents, hoping by this to establish early peace. He counts himself an adherent to the energetic policy endorsed by the Conservatives both of Cuba and Spain. He will not, however, be guided by party considerations while the rebellion lasts, as he understands that his whole mission is to make an end of the war. The press in general will have all suitable liberty, publication being prohibited only of that which refers to the movements of the troops and which directly favors the rebels. It is obvious that General Weyler's presence has produced a great effect, due not only to his presence but his talks and proclamations. It is the general opinion that the spirits of Spanish sympathizers have been greatly raised. Until long after midnight last night crowds of people remained at the Plaza de Armas, shouting acclamations for Weyler, in whom hopes are centered for seeing the rebellion soon ended.

In his proclamation to the people, General Weyler says he is determined that Cuba will never be given up by him; that he will keep it in the possession of Spain. He relies upon the gallantry and discipline of the army and navy, upon the patriotism, never to be subdued, of the volunteer troops, and more especially upon the support of the loyal inhabitants born of Cuba. He promises to be generous with the conquered, and to all those doing any service to the Spanish cause, but will not lack the decision and energy of his character to punish, with all rigor, as the law enacts those who in any way shall help the enemy or shall calumniate the prestige of the nation. Putting aside at present any idea of politics, he says his mission is the honorable one of finishing the war.

The Proper Time.

When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather, and in fact delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Geo. R. Raymond, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

HE SNEERED AT AMERICA.

So Mr. Astor Was Constrained to Get a More Liberal Editor.

London, Feb. 11.—The Times this morning prints Henry T. Cuxes's explanation of his dismissal from the position of editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, in the form of correspondence between him and W. W. Astor, the proprietor of the paper. Mr. Astor gives as his reasons for asking him to resign the constant sneers and disparaging comments on America printed in the Pall Mall Gazette and his disregard for Mr. Astor's instructions. Mr. Astor wrote to Mr. Cuxes on February 3 as follows: "We are suddenly confronted with a dangerous controversy between England and the United States, in which I am deeply interested. I cannot longer be responsible for the utterances of a paper over which I have only a nominal control. I therefore regret that I am constrained to ask you to resign. I sincerely regret the precipitancy of this action, which is due to the political situation."

The Chronicle understands that Douglas Strait, who has been made editor of the Gazette, is only a temporary appointment, as Mr. Astor intends to secure an American editor for the paper.

WEYLER'S ORDERS.

Cuba's New Commander-in-Chief Issues Instructions to the Soldiers.

Rebels Who Fall Into His Hands May Expect But Very Little Mercy.

Havana, Feb. 12.—Gen. Weyler has sent addresses to the volunteers and firemen, sailors and soldiers. The desire of Spain, and with the decided aim of her majesty's government, is to crush this rebellion. Knowing that, and also knowing my character, I perhaps need say no more to make you understand what the line of conduct that I am to follow, but, with the idea of avoiding all kinds of doubt, I deem it necessary to make some remarks. It is not known to you that the state to which this rebellion has come and the aids made by the principal leaders recently which could not be stopped even by active pursuit, is due to the indifference, fear or the discouraged state of the inhabitants, since it cannot be doubted that some of the people witnessed the burning of their property without opposition, and that others, born in Spain, should sympathize with the insurgents.

"It is necessary, at all hazards, to better this state of things and brighten the spirit of the inhabitants making them aware that I am determined to lead all my assistance to the royalist inhabitants. I am determined to have the law fall with all its weight upon all those in any way helping the insurgents, or even praising them, or in any way detracting from the prestige of Spain or its army of volunteers. It is necessary for those on our side to show their intentions with deeds, and their behavior should leave no doubt and should prove they are Spanish, since the defence of the country demands sacrifice of her children.

"It is necessary that the towns should look to their defence and no pretensions in the way of scouts should be lacking; give news concerning the enemy and see that it may not happen that the enemy should be better informed than we. The energy and vigor of the enemy will be strained to trace the course of the army. In all cases you will arrest and place at my disposal to deliver to the courts those who in any way shall show sympathy or support for the rebels. The public spirit being raised, you must not forget to enlist the volunteers and guerrillas in your districts. This is not preventing, at the same time, the organization, as opportunity offers, of a guerrilla band of 25 citizens for each battalion of the army.

"I propose you shall make what disposition you think most proper for the carrying out of the plan I wish, but this shall not authorize you to determine anything not foreseen in instructions unless the urgency of some circumstances should demand it. I expect that in conforming yourself to these instructions you will lend me your worthy support towards the carrying out of my plan for the good of the Spanish cause."

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

"What," asked the neophyte, "is the difference between wit and humor?" "The wit," replied the philosopher, "does the question, 'I'll exemplify,' said he, 'A wit is a humorist with dyspepsia.'"

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Report That He is Likely to Buckle on Political Harness for the Armenians.

Who, He Thinks, Have Been Betrayed by Both Political Parties of Great Britain.

Venezuela Showing Herself Open to Reason in the Boundary Dispute.

Mr. Chamberlain Was Remarkably Prompt in Handling Transvaal Trouble.

Glasgow, Feb. 12.—The Herald, of this city, says it learns that Mr. Gladstone is greatly inclined to stand again for parliament at the first available opportunity in order to support the Armenians. The Herald adds that Mr. Gladstone does not conceal his conviction that both political parties in Great Britain have betrayed Armenia.

London, Feb. 12.—It is announced upon good authority that, following the advice of the United States, Venezuela has practically decided to send a representative to London with power to open direct negotiations with the government of Great Britain for the settlement of the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela.

The blue book upon the Transvaal troubles, issued to-day, shows the promptness with which the secretary of state for the colonies, Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, acted. He telegraphed to the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, to neglect no measures to prevent trouble. The British agent at Pretoria, the blue book demonstrates, telegraphed on December 31st, in consequence of the Jameson expedition, with the British flag flying, President Kruger had asked for the intervention of Gorman and France. On the same day Mr. Chamberlain called Governor Robinson on December 31st, in consequence of the Jameson expedition, with the British flag flying, President Kruger had asked for the intervention of Gorman and France. On the same day Mr. Chamberlain called Governor Robinson on December 31st, in consequence of the Jameson expedition, with the British flag flying, President Kruger had asked for the intervention of Gorman and France.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad Mr. Rhodes discountenanced Dr. Jameson, who, the secretary of state for the colonies added, must be mad. Mr. Chamberlain also said he could see no reason why Mr. Rhodes should resign the premiership of Cape Colony. On January 1st, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed Governor Robinson, in reply to an inquiry from President Kruger, as to the destination of the Flying Squadron, that the government had no present intention of sending the squadron to South Africa, as three British warships had already been ordered to the Cape bay. Mr. Chamberlain on January 3rd telegraphed Governor Robinson that there was a possibility of President Kruger being induced to rely upon the support of a foreign power in resisting the granting of reforms to the Transvaal population. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain says:

"In view of this, I beg to inform you that Great Britain will resist at all costs the interference of any foreign power in the determination of the Transvaal. The suggestion that Germany meditated to interfere has been met in Great Britain by an unprecedented and unanimous outburst of public feeling. The government has no reason to anticipate a conflict of interests with foreign powers, but Great Britain will not tolerate any change in her relations with the Transvaal. While she will loyally respect its independence on the subject of conventions, she will maintain her position as a paramount power."

Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed on Jan. 13th that the government of the United States had been informed that Mr. John Flays Hammond, a citizen of the United States, was a prisoner charged with treason. Mr. Chamberlain said: "I will ask you to take on his behalf the same measures as extend to any other British subjects and extend to any other United States citizens involved similar protection."

In later dispatches Mr. Chamberlain repeated the foregoing instructions regarding the protection of the interests of Americans. Finally the blue book contains a letter from Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, United States ambassador, dated January 17th, expressing the appreciation of the United States government at the comity and courtesy of the British government toward it and its citizens.

THE AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Resolution in Relation to Cuban Independence—German Minister.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In the senate to-day Mr. Cameron (Rep. Penn.) offered the joint resolution concluding as follows: "It appears there are no means of securing permanent peace in Cuba except by the recognition of its rights to self-government, therefore resolved, that the good offices of the United States be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The President has nominated Erwin Uly, of Michigan, to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

Threw Away His Cane.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly affected with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He said this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 75 cents a bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

American.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The arrival of Bat Shea's coffin this morning attracted thousands of people to the railway station, and as the box was lifted from the baggage car the air was rent with a salute from hundreds of throats. The remains were conveyed to the home of Shea's mother.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 12.—At one o'clock this morning a bad smash-up occurred on Macedon Swamps, a place about four miles east of Fairport, in which three persons were killed.

MR. WALLER WILL GO FREE.

But He Must Make No Claim on France for Compensation.

Washington City, Feb. 12.—Ambassador Bayard telegraphed to the secretary of state of the French government to release ex-United States Consul Waller from further imprisonment and pardon his offense on condition that the affair shall be thereby terminated as between France and the United States, and that the latter will make no claim in behalf of the prisoner against the French government, or imprisonment. Waller, my however, in the French courts sue for damages for ill-treatment.

P. Callan, San Francisco, is at the Ontario.

TWICE-A-WEEK.

NO 49.

THE SEALERS' CLAIMS.

First Formalities Towards Arbitration of the Claims Complied With.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 12.—The conventions between the governments of the United States and Great Britain for the arbitration of the claim for damages made on account of Behring Sea sealing vessel seizures, was received by the senate in executive session yesterday and considered by the committee on foreign relations. The treaty is a brief document signed by Secretary Olney on behalf of the United States and by Sir Julian Pauncefote for Great Britain. It provides for the reference of the claims to two commissioners, one to be appointed by the United States and the other by Great Britain, who, in case of failure to agree, are authorized to select a third commissioner. If not able to agree the matter will be referred to the president of the Swiss Republic to name the third man, which he has consented to do. The agreement is made in conformity with the Paris arbitration, and its findings are made obligatory upon both governments. As submitted the treaty only provides for payment of damages by the United States for vessels engaged in seal catching belonging to the subjects of Great Britain, but a disposition has already been manifested in committee to amend it, so as to provide also for the arbitration of any claims that may arise on the part of citizens of the United States for the seizure of American vessels made by Great Britain, and the probabilities are that such an amendment will be made in committee.

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A LIFE SAVED.

BY TAKING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I believe it saved my life."—W. B. WARD, 8 Quincy Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fairs.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Pharmacy.

The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

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