require to be taken care of?"

t, his lordship objecting to having evidence taken down with "garbage," tinning, Mr. Richards pressed with on the matter of the alleged letter in Mr. Helmcken, Mr. Tolmie pering in his denial of having received

—"Did you not tell me you would do thing for him?"

—"No, sir."

"That he had not condescended to

Ir. Richards being granted permission ir. Richards being granted permission red for the purpose of obtaining a gument and subsequently produced a urn of correspondence from which it peared witness wrote Mr. Johns on tober 26th, 1897, though witness d he did not remember having done Further examination went to show the land which Mrs. Tolmie applied as third-clas land, and had the issued to her, a reservation would been made that one-quarter of all plots would revert to the governif it were laid out as a townsite it to the K. and S. railway. the opinion that the land could legally be granted to the K. and

"Have you changed your opinion?" -"They have since issued it." is lordship here complained that Mr. nards was delaying the enquiry and "Did you not tell me on the dock you had a letter from Mr. Hel

en! 'is lordship-"Ask him if he told you .—"Did you not tell me that Mr ns was to receive an interest in thi for assisting rugh and that as far as you were co ed you would not consent to anythin

His lordship (to witness)-"Was Mr. ins to have any such interest as

'Not that I know of." Mr. Richards said he thought it would useless for him to continue the exam-tion as it seemed that witness' replies are received by Tolmie since his arval in the city, one of which his lord-nip perused, but the contents of which ere not divulged. The letters ere returned to Mr. Tolmie. The let-

Mr. Richards then expressed a desir estions looked at the letter and read g a few lines indignantly tossed it back Richards with the remark: "It is ost impertinent thing to show it

Mr. Barnard at a previous stage ha equested permission to put in some let-ers which had passed between Mr.Smith, ineer for Mr. Corbin, and the depart Kains was recalled to prove them Kains detailed the circumstan ading up to the letters and read then om which it appeared that Mr. Smith ting on behalf of his company, applied Mr. Kains to allow the coartment to expedite the Gore, from whom it went to Hor Martin, who wrote on a corner o Martin, who wrote on a column of the letters regarding the offer any the clerks for extra work to extend the business, "this is quite satisfied the business of the column His lordship admitted the letter from

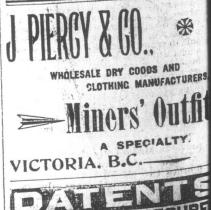
Mr. Smith, and the replies as evidence A RELIABLE OFFER.

Honest Help Free to Men. Graham, Box 133, Hagersvil Ont., that any man who is nervous an debilitated or who is suffering from an of the various troubles resulting fro overwork, excess or abuse, such as ner yous debility, exhausted vitality, lost vig or, unnatural drains and losses, lack of development, etc., can write to him it strict confidence and receive FREE OF CHARGE full instructions how to be

thoroughly cured.

Mr. Graham himself was for a lon time a sufferer from above troubles an after trying in vain many advertised reactions. medies, electric belts, etc., became most entirely discouraged and hopele Finally he confided in an old clergyman whose kind and honest advice enable him to speedily obtain a perfect an permanent cure. Knowing to his ow sorrow that so many poor sufferers a being imposed upon by unscrupulou quacks, Mr. Graham considers it hid duty as an honest man and a firm be liever in Christian sympathy and kindness, to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience and assist them to cure. Having nothing to sell, he ask for no money, the proud satisfaction thaying done a great service to one for no money, the proud satisfaction having done a great service to one ineed, he rightly considers an ample reward for his trouble. If you write Mr. Gruham you can rely upon being cured and apon aboslute secrecy as we Address as above, enclosing a standard refer to the Victoria Times. No and refer to the Victoria Times. No a tention, however, will be given to the writing out of mere curiosity, therefore state that you really need a cure.

—Annie Leroy and Maud Baker, to colored girls arrested by the lice at the Gorge yesterday, came up trial at the provincial police court to morning. Both girls were intoxical and were using filthy and disgusting leguage at the time. While on the way of the support of the suppo and were using fitting while on the wing they were very boisterous and so in they were very boisterous and so in they were very boisterous and so in they were very boisterous in the ceeded, through breakage, etc. in the ceeding to run up their costs to \$21. cell, to run up their costs to \$21.
magistrate determined to make an ample of them and fined them \$4.
each in addition to \$10.50 each cost The Baker girl, who was the more fiant of the two, wept bitterly when sentence was awarded. James Smi who lives with one of the girls, and we who lives with one of the girls, and we interfered with the officers during are pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs, the magistrate taking a length of his case.



THE SPANISH SIDE

United States Declared To Be the Aggressor—Desired Hold Cuba.

What Spain Offered the Island-Connection With the Maine Affair.

Don Juan du Bosc, late first secretary and charge d'affaires of Spain at Washand online ington, in a lecture delivered at Toronto 6th of May, stated Spain's side of the case in connection with the war of the case in connection with the war Cuban affairs have given rise to. He

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen-I am very much gratified to have an oprtunity, in a purely private capacity, placing before this cultured audience noint of view on the Cuban quesfear I cannot be very brief. s of detail and a few statistics mable to avoid, I will endeavor be too violent.

regarding the Cuban question, first sight it would almost apthough the last word had been in the matter, and that any furapitulation of the facts of the must needs prove but a tedi-I venture, however, to think h is not the case, and that furdection will show that hithertopublic, a point of view maniy unfair, which, starting from false rises and based upon the merest is of truth, has yet succeeded in a colossal edifice of calumny misrepresentation, whose overred stories, crumbling beneath roofing of falsehood, require but the push from the hand of truth to complying down to the ground. shing down to the ground.

ome crashing down to the ground.
History, ladies and gentlemen, unformately, can never be, even with the set care, absolutely correct. How such more then do we see this to be ease in the so-called history of the then question as related by the senquestion as related by the senress. And yet it is these unre-sources to which the public has obliged to turn for information upon

Beginning of the Trouble. My purpose to-night is to explain the the actual insurrection in Cuba from its commencement in March, 25, to the moment immediately pre-ceding the beginning of hostilities by the United States; but before entering upon this I would like to make clear to you that the causes of all the troubles we have ever had in the island can be rectly traced to conspiracies formed in the United States, and aided and abetted

citizens of that republic. by the citizens of that republe.

This, I think, can be sufficiently proven by questions from proclamations issued by different presidents of the United States, with the object of re-United States, with the object of reminding American citizens of the duties they owe to foreign nations with whom they are supposed to maintain friendly relations. These proclamations would never have been issued if it had not been clear that they were had by

the authorities of their duty to preupon information that citizens of the United States were conspiring and lerating together to begin and set on foot a military expedition or enter-prise against the dominions of Spain." ese you must remember are the of the President of the United States. Again in 1818, on the 1st September, President Madison found himself obliged to issue a proclamation, on information that certain persons in the state of Louisiana were conspiring in

the same way. 1838, President Van Buren used the fol-lowing words: "Recont events on the couthern and northern boundaries show that our laws are insufficient to prevent invasions from the United States of neighboring powers." This was in reference to the trouble existing at that time between Great Britain and Canada, and with regard to which the United States of the unreserved initiation of the congress, at the urgent solicitation of the English government, passed an act of congress authorizing the government to acreise exceptional powers to maintain

the national neutrality. on the 10th March, 1838, complying for a second time with the request of the British representative to amend the neutrality laws, so as to give more power to the executive, congress passed the act of that date. That act, by its first section, authorized and required all ollectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors of customs, marshals and every other officer who might be specially employed for the purpose by the president to seize and detain any vessel, or any arms and munitions of war, which may e provided or prepared for any military spedition or enterprise against the terory or dominions of any foreign prince state, or of any colony, district or ople conterminous with the United s and with whom they are at peace retain possession of the same until decision of the president be had on or until the same shall be releas-

thereinafter directed. cond section authorized and rethe said officers to seize any ves-vehicle and all arms and munitions about to pass the boundary of ited States for any place within United States, where the charthe vessel or vehicle and the of arms and munitions, or their nstances furnished probable cause ieve that the said vessel or vehicle, munitions, are intended to be d in carrying on any military exor enterprise or operations in the eign territory, and to detain the il the decision of the president for the restoration of the same, the property be discharged by competent court. by its terms was to continue

Many Countries Annoyed. Now I have quoted this in order to

re two things:
rst—That there has always existed wident desire on the part of a large of American citizens to promote ble in neighboring nations; and, that congress has never passed mate laws to suppress these law-depredations. Since then congress, resolutely refused to

composed of negroes, mulattoes and Chinese, that this is not a bad showing, and that an administration under whose rule such results are obtainable cannot be According to the same authority, the

whole trade of the United States with the British and French West Indies, and with Santo Domingo and Hayti, amount-A total trade of......\$35,920,893

A difference in favor of Cuba of \$66,-943,311.

The taxation per capita as compared with other South American countries, was as follwos:

What basis for the cry of overtaxation do these figures afford?

The expenditure subsequent to the Zanguired.

Beginning with the proclamation of minated the former insurrection) has President Jefferson, ref. so far back as stendily diminished from \$46,594,688 in 1878-79 to \$26,037,394 in 1894-95.

The Rebel Personnel

I think now you will understand why I expressed gratification at being permitted to lay these facts before the public. A new factor had, however, to be taken into account, and without which taken into account, and without which no insurrection would have been gossible. As you are doubtless aware, the wealth of Cuba is due primarily to her sugar crop. The price of this commodity had been steadily decreasing under the influence of the competition of beet sugar, until it had reached the lowest point ever touched. As a result of this fall in price when Marti, the emissary of the ever fouched. As a result of this fall in price, when Marti, the emissary of the New York junta, disembarked in Cuba, and, in conjunction with a Santo Dominican adventurer, Maximo Gomez, and the mulatte, Maceo, started to fan into fire the embers of discontent ever existent in a population of mixed races, he found ready to his hand some thirty thousand ready to his hand some thirty thousand unemployed laborers, four-fifths being negroes, a portion of whom was only too rendy to embark in any enterprise which promised booty. This was the commencement of the insurrection, conceived an carried out by the junta of New York. composed largely of American citizens. Later on, a few ambitious and unscrupu-lous white politic ans in Cuba affiliated themselves to the movement, and Spain, being totally unp epared for trouble in that direction, it is insurrection spread inchecked for su it to disturb the should not be to should not be to severely blamed for surfaces; for the rollithis state of unpre aredness; for the political status of the island offered at that time no excuse for revolution. A con-stitutional agitation in favor of home rule had in the last few years made great strides in the Spanish cortes, and would undoubtedly have made still greater progress had it not been for the fact that of the sixteen senators and thirty depu-ties representing Cuba in the imperial parliament, only a minority were in favor of that measure. The Conservative government of Canovas, even whilst the nsurrection was in progress, passed a lecree granting a modified home rule, which was gladly accepted by the home rule party in Cuba, although bitterly opposed by the important Conservative element in the island, as a first and most mportant step in the direction of com-lete home rule. The Liberal party in Spain have now granted the most com-plete scheme of home rule that has been known in history. It is based on your own Canadian constitution, but at the same time, reserves to Cuba the right to representation as before in the impe-rial parliament. rial parliament. The New Constitution.

By this constitution the government of the island is composed of a parliament divided into two chambers, and a goveror-general representing the crown The chamber of deputies and the council of administration, which corresponds to your own senate or upper house, possesses equal facilities for legislation. The council of administration is com-osed of thirty-five members, of whom 18 are elected by universal suffrage and 17 nominated by the crown. The necesary analifications for election are: To be a Spanish citizen, to be not less than 35 years old, to have been born in the island or to have resided there for four years, to have possessed for two years or more an income of \$4,000, and to have

was being made and he feel it his duty with the Darroller of Counterfood the carried for attempts on the State and Agricultural Legacy ideas of the College of Lawyee, the maryor of the College of Lawyee, the three of the College of Lawyee, the thre administration, and so have averted the horrors of an unjust war. But it was not to be. The November elections loomed in sight, the yellow press had gained

and anxiously, as I wish to correct cruelties and dignity she lifts dignity she lifts once middle to the chivalry of Europe cruelties and dignity she lifts of Europe cruelties and the second of bloaded politician lust that is in their souls. Let Europe choose.

I have been too long intimately associated with England and Englishmen not to know that your intense loyalty to that most gracious lady and sovereign, whose dominions entircle the globe, not to know, I repeat, that that loyalty will sympathize with me when I give utterance to the prayer that burns to-day in the heart of every loyal Spaniard: "God save the King."

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

A conservative newspaper, the conservative newspaper, the published Sense bove stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the conservative newspaper, the published Sense bove stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the conservative newspaper, the published Sense bove stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the conservative newspaper, the published Sense bove stated that she was betrayed by an accomplication of the chivalry of Europe countenances reflect the souls. Let Europe the dwith England and Englishmen not to know I repeat that hat loyalty will sympathize with me when I give utterance to the prayer that that loyalty will sympathize with me when I give utterance to the prayer that that loyalty will sympathize with me when I give utterance to the prayer that that loyalty will sympathize with England and Englishmen not to know. I repeat that that loyalty will sympathize with the dwith England and Englishmen not to know. I repeat that that loyalty will sympathize with the chival and the chival accomplishmen when the chival accomplishmen we will be the chival accomplishmen when the chival accomplishmen well of the chival accomplishmen we will be the chival accomplishme a false and stupid impression which has been created by some newspapers. I re-

an audacious scheme of journalistic ad-vertising which took no account of her

Do you imagine the sensational press published this denial? On the contrary they completely ignored it, and proceeded to invent new horrors. The proprietor of one of the most disreputable journals in the world, so personal and even obsecute that it is banished from the reading room of every respectable clib in America, imagined the most extraordinates. America, imagined the most extraordinary advertisement that this age has seen. He chartered a yacht, three United States senators and two Congressmen, and sent them all down to Cuba to report in accordance with the sensational policy of his newspaper. They earned their money well. Upon their return, one after the other rose in Congress and boasting of the generosity of their paytron, made speeches that reeked of sulphur and brimstone. Is there any other country in the world,

ladies and gentlemen, where such a thing would be possible? And yet these paid hirelings of a disreputable newspaper are the statesmen—save the united States. Another of these amiable legislators, one William Mason, annoyed, I imagine, at not having been included in the invitation to visit Cuba free of cost, and determined to prove at any rate he was as good an American orator as the rest of the gang, made a speech so lurid and in words so coarse that one of his own colleagues had to call that one of his own colleagues had to call him to order, and ask him "in what purlieus and slume" he had plated with the had p

But let me pass, ladies and gentlemen, from the contemplation of these border ruffians, whose illiterate boorishness is only resolutely refused to pass any simpler act, either permanent of temporary, ler issuel a new proclamation and latty President Taylor was forced to empt to check more disgraceful atalos on the part of American citizens invade Cuba and some of the pro-

A Look Into the Future.

on its steps a widowed queen, holding by the hand a boy upon whose youthful brow pressed all the weight of a once mighty empire. With noble dignity she lifts her hands in appeal to the chivalry of Europe. On my left a crowd of bloated politicians, whose evil countenances reflect the sordid lust that is in their souls. Let Europe choose.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

"That she was implicated in the insurerction on the Isle of Pines there can be no question. She herself, in a note to me, acknowledged the fact, and stated that she was betrayed by an accomplice named Arias."

A concert in aid of exchang a telephone line to Furford Harbor from Central stated that she was betrayed by an accomplice named Arias."

A conservative newspaper, the Commercial Advertiser, in an editorial article published September 9, referring to the above statement and to other information bearing on the case, says:

"This disposes effectually of one of the most persistently exploited sensations with regard to the character of Spanish, rule. At least nine-tenths of the statements about, Miss Cisneros printed in this country seem to have been sherely and was loudly cheered, and was loudly cheered, and was loudly cheered. A splendid ance kept the most of those present busy of those present in a representation of the statements about, Miss Cisneros printed in this country seem to have been sherely and was loudly cheered. A splendid ance kept the most of those present busy sill late the next morning (3 o'clock), when it began to get dight enough to go here. The chairmain was predered which took no account of here.

A concert in aid of execting a telephone line to Furford Harbor from Central proportion of the Harbor from Central in the tendency of popular sentiment, and the United States Britian, and the United States are striating that the present time. To Liberals it is gets because they may be a state that the present time. To Liberals it is gets briting the present time. To Liberals it is gets briting the tendency of popular sentiment, and the United States gratial time tendency of popular sentiment, and the United States gratial time tendency of popular sentiment, and the United States gratial time tendency of popular sentiment. The present time. To Liberals it is, set Baker, who has lately pome here from England. The committee getting up the concert were Messrs. A. L. Wilson, treasurer; J. A. Brodwell, secretary; T. Mc-Martin, B.A., president; G. A. Horel, P. Walker. About 175 people were present and clear of all expenses about \$30 was raised.

NICARAGUA CANAL NEEDED. Congress Will Soon Be Called Upon To

New York, May 24.—A dispatch from Washington says Congress will soon be called upon to decide the question of building a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Chairman Davis, of the senate foreign relations committee said.

tee, said:

"The need for connection between the Atlantic and Pacific cannot be questioned. Our interests demand it. With the control of the two oceans we a canal between the two oceans we would have nothing to fear from an at

"This company succeeded in getting certain concessions which it still retains, and it is but right that the government of the United States should buy these Wells & Richardson Co., concessions and pay the canal company Dear Sirs,—I desire to say that had it for the work it has already done. I do not been for your Paine's Celery Com-

SAXON ALLIANCE

Favorably Viewed by Canadian States-

moment at least one-half of the finman race are centred in China and India, and the policy of Great Britain is to have perfect free trade and open markets with the whole east, and especially with these two countries. This policy would really favor the United States as much as the citizens of Great Britain, whereas it is morally certain that if both or either of these countries fell inder the control of other European powers they could exclude all foreign competitors. It is very probable that the results of the present war with Spain will be te develop the United States into a very great naval power, possibly only second to Great Britain, and, moreover, it is now very evident that the beople of the United States need expect no symbols that the United States need expect no symbols that all reasonable and honorable means be taken to promote friendly feeling between Canada and the United States, and I believe that Canada and the United States, and I believe that Canada and the United States and I believe that Canada and the United States into a very great naval power, possibly only second to Great Britain, and moreover, it is now very evident that the beople of the United States into a very great naval power, possibly only second to Great Britain, and moreover, it is now very evident that the beople of the United States into a very great naval power, possibly only second to Great Britain. I advise now, as always, that all reasonable and honorable means be taken to promote friendly feeling between Canada and the United States into a very confidence in the Toylity of his French-Canadian fellow-citizens, believes that Canada and the United States into a very confidence in the Toylity of his French-Canadian fellow-citizens, believes that the united States into a very confidence in the Toylity of his French-Canadian fellow-citizens, believes that the united States into a very confidence in the Toylity of his French-Canadian fellow-citizens, believes that Canada and the United States into the United States into the unite race are centred in China and India, and the policy of Great Britain is to have perfect free trade and open markets with the whole east, and especially case might have gained the ear of the administration, and so have averted the horors of an unjust war. But it was not to be. The November elections loomed in sight, the yellow press had gained too many adherents amongst the uncutured classes, to allow congressmen and senators, whose personal interests were in peril, to stand up for truth and justice. Time and again have these lying reports of the yellow press been retuted; but, on fortunately, only the respectable newspapers in the States have published these dennits, and ficies papers have fittle infinence with the credinous manifectium.

A Case in Point.

Let me give you one example to prove the truth of what I say. One of the worst of the manifection of the more truth of what I say. One of the more truth of what I say. One of the special way and proved the truth of what I say. One of the special way to the string in the state of the more of the manifection of the special way to be the worst of the manifection of the specially dependent of the special way to be the worst of the many attroctives recounted and gloated over by the sensational press, was the case of Evangelina Cossio y Cisal conditions and the rights which content in the same of Europe, Must we submit to see the special way to be the worst of the many attroctives recounted and sloated over by the sensational press, was the case of Evangelina Cossio y Cisal conditions and the rights which content in the same of Europe, Must we submit to see the special way to be the worst of the manifest with the best way to be to develop the united States and indicated the service of the worst of the manifest with the whole called and distinguished ladies from all parts sent telegrams and petitions to the Queen Regent on behalf of this supposed personal content of the proper of the worst of the support of the worst of the manifest with the whole the proper of the worst of the manifest with the worst of the manifest with the whole the constitutional government is only to the senting the proper of the worst of the

Certain it is that the Angol-Saxons could easily invotect their hearths and homes successfully from the attack of any power or of the rest of the world combined. The alliance based on the principle of international arbitration would defeat the schemes and diplomacy so long in vogue for the express purpose of keeping England and America apart. Witness the motives of Russia in 1866-67, as suggested by Mr. Sumner himself, in selling Alaska at a nominal price to the United States of America." Mr. Fielding.

"I am sure," said Mr. Fielding, "that Canadians must feel gratified at observ-

that legitimately lies in our power to bring the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race closer together. The public men of Great Britain have long entertained the most friendly attiture towards the United States and the appreciation of that feeling by the Americans, which is evidenced at the present time, gives hope for a better understanding with the two countries which if arrived at two countries which if arrived at must prove mutually beneficia

Favorably Viewed by Canadian States.

Men Bileve It Would Be
Invincible.

Interviews W.th Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Fielding, Senator Templeman and Others.

Templeman and Others.

Ottawa, May 17.—Hepresentative Canadian opinion favors the idea of an Anjoe American alliance such as Mr. Chamberlain evinciated in the "Birmingham foreign policy" speech last week, and the hope he frankly avowed that the United States were in accord, and that while it the hearts of the public men of Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright.

To the question, "Have you seen Mr. Chamberlains' a remarks." Sir Richard Cartwright replied: "I have seen them and they are entirely in accord with the policy and sentiments which I have advocated both public); and privately for the last thirty years, in fact ever since the date of the Geneva award. It has long been clear to me that the substantial interests of the British Empire, and especially of Canada and the United States were in accord, and that while it was utterly impossible for these countries ever to be united under one Government there was every ground in the riterests of the British Empire, and especially of Canada and the United States were in accord, and that while it was utterly impossible for these countries ever to be united under one Government there was every ground in the riterests of humanity at large why a friendly alliance should subsist between the two great English-speaking ations."

"What I mean by substantial interests; is this: England and the United States are the two great English-speaking and the policy of Great Britain is to have perfect free trade and open markets with the valoele east and representative the state of the denomination of fair terms-between the cooled to the search and the

John Fraser, M.P.

Mr. John Fraser, M.P., Lambton, speaking both from the imperial and Canadian points of view, agreed with the suggest on that the time is ripe for a serious effort to bring about a better understanding between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. He expressed the belief that an alliance, such as has been proposed, would prove mutually helpful in times of peace an wdar. peace an wdar.

mr. Lister and Mr. McMillan.

Mr. Lister said that Canada would have reason to congratulate herself on the formation of an Anglo-American alliance. It would be a good thing for this country. "An alliance between Great Britain and the United States," said Mr. McMillan, of Huron, "would undoubtedly be advantageous to both countries, and I consider the present an opportune time for bringing it about. The relations between the two countries are becoming more satisfactory; in tries are becoming more satisfactory; in fact, they are on a more friendly footing now than they have been during the 54 years that I have lived in Canada. An offensive and defensive alliance would enable them to face the world, and, I believe, one of the most salutory effects of such an arrangement would be a better commercial understanding, particularly between Canada, and the United States. The tendency of the Americans is to break away from stern protection, and, I believe, there is growing feeling on the other side of the line in favor of reciprocity. I have long been of the opinion that the welfare of both countries would be promoted, not only by an alliance for mutual protection, but by the establishment of a reciprocal trade arrangement, and, I believe, the day is not far distant when both of these ideas shall have assumed practical shape."

Wonderful Work After Doctors and Ordinary Medicine Failed.

Raised from Helplessness to Vigor and True Life.

Health and Long Years the Portion of All Who Use Paine's Celery Compound.

him to order, and ask him "in what purlieus and slume" he had picked up his
liteas.

U. S. Government Action.

U. S. Government Action.

High to self its interests to the government, started the canal some years ago
t people of St. Hyacinthe, and is another

We commend the following letter to the attention of every sufferer in Canada:

Dear Sirs,-I desire to say that had it not know just how much it has accomplished. but am told that considerable excavation has been done on the Pacific side of the canal. The company has some dredges and scows which we could lose consciousness several times a day. lose consciousness several times a day

The almost miraculous cure of Mr. A. I was tired of life, and could realize suffering.

me to use Paine's Celery Compound. As all other medicines had failed, I tried your Compound merely to please my friends. The first bottle truly did produce good results, and I got strong enough to walk a little. After using one bottle with such benefit I bought six bottles more, and from regular use of the medicine I am as well as ever be-

fore in my life, can do a fullday'swork, and my appetite is fully restored.

My friends say my cure is a miracle, as I was surely condemned to die. I cannot thank you sufficiently for your wonderful life-giving medicine. I send this testimonial for the benefit of all who are sick and suffering, and can aswho are sick and surering, and can assure them that Paine's Celery Compound will cure.

Yours truly,

ALBERT DAIGNAULT,

St. Hyacinthe, Ont.