# The Colonist

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#### A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

The business depression which has been so severely felt in almost all parts of this continent is evidently gradually passing away. The improvement is so slow in some places as to be almost imperceptible. In others it is easily seen by the observant. The change for the better is felt by many who are almost afraid to hope that it will be permanent. In this city we are glad to be able to say that in the opinion of many who are in a good position to notice any sign of improvement, the beginning of better times has come. Business is brisker than it has been for some time. Collections are more easily made. Merchants, both wholesale and retail, find that their sales are increasing. It is noticed that the visit of the members of the Board of Trade to the Kootenay country is already producing encouraging results. Since Victoria has been placed in a position as regards freight to do business with points the other cities of the coast, business has been looking up, and there is a good prothe trade with the prosperous and growing mining community inhabiting that rich district. It is pleasant to have to record these encouraging indications, and to have reason

## BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

The jingoes on the other side of the national boundary line sympathize deeply his Imperial Majesty to the Government of Great Britain, which has likewise been ac-They are loud in their demand to recognize the rebels as belligerents. These fiery friendly proceeding, of manifesting the spirits if they had their way would set the great value they have invariably attached United States at variance with all their neighbors. They would pick a quarrel with ing with his Government. In the discussion Spain by prematurely recognizing the Cuban sions to which this interest has given rise, rebels as belligerents and they would go to and the arrangements by which they may war with Great Britain because that nation terminate, the occasion has been judged insists upon it that the old boundary line proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United between British Guiana and Venezuela is States are involved that the American con-

idea of what belligerency means or idea of what belligerency means or power. . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and the amicable relations existing Venezuela and Great Britain. But trifles between the United States and those powers such as these give them no concern. They to declare that we should consider any attempt such as these give them no concern. They on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as danger venient addition to the United States, and ous to our peace and safety WITH THE EXtake the part of the men whe, in Cubs, have taken up arms against Spain, the owner of with the Governments who have declared Cuba; and they are absolutely certain that their independence and maintained it, and the British claim in Guiana is iniquitous and whose independence we have, on great conin contravention of the Monroe Doctrine. sideration and no just principles, acknow. "The Monroe Doctrine" is, with them, a for the purpose of oppressing them, or conphrase to conjure with. Of its real signifificance they, to judge by their writings and their speeches, have not the remotest ides, but it suits them to believe that it gives the United States a right to interfere in every dispute, no matter what it is about or what its merits, between their country and any European power, for it by the jingoes of the United States. want to know whether their belief is well

of the questions they would soon find out upon himself to say that no new European if Mr. Laurier were the patriot Grant in one of his messages told the people pendence and remain a friend of the United of the United States when, according to in- States. Senator Cass did not interpret the ternational law, men in arms against a Monroe Doctrine as it is at present internation are to be accorded belligerent rights.

Monroe Docume as to be accorded belligerent rights.

preted by many of our American neighbors. So late as June 30, 1870, he, in a special He said in his place in the Senate in 1856:

volt, wrote: "The question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent State and the insurgents must amount in fact, to war in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and pretracted does not alone constitute law: there must be military "The question of belligerency is one of

State among nations, capable of discharging the duties of a State, and of meering the national duties.

25 tion of the insurgents sufficient in character parallel of latitude the boundary line. It how nonsensical it may appear to sensible author. and well instructed men, or into what difficulties and quarrels the course they dictate may lead their Government. What they want are the hurrahs of the ignorant and the unthinking, and the votes of oredulous fools.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There is much talk in the United States ust now about the Monroe doctrine in con. from 'An Interested Reader': ection with the dispute between Great the United States Government power to inand to act as arbitrator between them. right. This was the assumption in the can only be conjectural." Nicaraguan difficulty, and this is what is dispute. Enquiry and deliberation are not the Monroe doctrine

In order that our readers may see how little reason there is in the contention of the American fire-eaters we will quote the famous Monroe doctrine in full. It must be remembered that this much cited doctrine is nothing more authoritative than a passage in a President's message. It has never was, to say the least, unfortunate. It leads in their lying about the Turks if their menbeen in any shape confirmed by Congress. It is, as Lord Clarendon said to President gards politics simply as warfare in which thy for their fellow countrymen and obtainon the Mainland on the same terms as a boundary line which was run long before nothing to him. What he is aiming at is to the Monroe Doctrine was pronounced or get the better of the enemy at the least posdreamed of. The words of the famous ut- sible cost to himself and his associates. spect that this city will have a fair share of because are found in President Monroe's Any tactics that are likely to accomplish message of 1823. It is as follows. As the this purpose are evidently is his estimation reader will see it is of peculiar interest to not only justifiable, but something to be

British Columbians : to believe that Victoria will not when the the Emperor residing here full power and the Emperor residing here full power and to the Government made through the minister of cal. The issue between the cominister of the United States at St. Peters portance. If the Manitoba school question burg, toarrange by amicable negotiation, the is not settled amicably, and that, too, before respective rights and interests of the two long, the most serious consequences may nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by ing with his Government. In the discusthe true one.

It is almost certain that at least nine. dition which they have assumed and maintenths of them have not the most remote tain are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European that consequently its Government should ISTING COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF ANY tary illustration means, if it means any. EUROPEAN POWER WE HAVE NOT INTERledged, we would not view any interposition

We have underlined the most significant part of this remarkable passage. As the reader sees, it, even if it were authoritative, is very far from asserting the powers claimed It is to be observed that this protectorate such as it is, was assumed by the United If they desired to be instructed on either to be protected. President Monroe took colonies should be established on the conthey know about matters on which they that no European power should deprive any pronounce so dogmatically. President of the republics then established of its inde-To colonization by purchase, treaty or lawful conquest the Monroe doctrine was

though fierce and pretracted, does not alone constitute law; there must be military forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war—flags of truce, carels, exchange of prisoners, &c.—and to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be, and customs of belligerency there must be majority in belligerency there must be must be induce his French Canadian to countrymen to recode from the position they have taken, and it is out of his power to persons suspected countrymen to recode from the position they have taken, and it is out of his power to people the better it will be for the country. And will be people the better it will be for the country. Mr. Adams. Yet had this interpretation been couched in the most ambiguous complain. Mr. Laurier knows well enough

the insurgents, sufficient in character and understood than it would seem to be at the and this is why he treats the Manitoba pose in this country so long as these notes

Senator Cass would have still stronger reason to protest against the misinterpretajust responsibilities it may incur as such coward other powers in the discharge of its tion of the Monroe Doctrine if he lived in these days. If the American Government No one can say with any approach to had in 1844 misunderstood the Monroe Doctruth that the conditions so clearly set forth trine as it is now interpreted by many have the satisfaction of knowing that he turbed, and more or less loss is entailed upby President Grant exist in Cuba to-day. Americans, the greater part of what is now had done his duty as a good Canadian. He on the people. The insurgents are fighting and fighting British Columbia would be American terridid not do this. He preferred to get behind bravely, but it cannot be affirmed that the tory or there would have been a fight for its the hills and fortifications and cynically fighting is in accordance with the rules and possession, for the cry on the other side of the oustoms of war. Still less can it be said Line was "54 40 or fight." But the Amerithat there "is a de facto political organiza- can Government agreed to make the 49th and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, must not be supposed that all United States a State among nations capable of discharging citizens misinterpret the Monroe Doctrine. the duties of a State." But what do the Sensible men among them know exactly American jingoes care about President what it is and what it means. It is only the Grant's dictum or the law of nations? popularity hunters who give it a meaning stantinople by the Armenians, and the man-They will keep up their jabber no matter that it was never intended to bear by its

#### AN IMPARTIAL WITNESS.

A correspondent writing from Milwaukee sends us a copy of the Evening Wisconsin, in one of the articles of which we find the following paragraphs:

communication, under a Milwaukee date,

"Having noticed articles in your paper on Britain and Venezuela. It is surprising to the British America and Alaska boundary observe how little is known about this line, I send you a British Columbian paper doctrine so often invoked by American containing marked article. Having become journalists and politicians. They seem to interested in this matter, I wrote to the sec- As to the unofficial bloodshed, the Armeway established the United States as pro- ety, No 11 West Twenty-ninth street. New tector of all the republics in North and York, asking for information and a copy of armed and preparing for riots, and acted South America. According to them it gives the treaty of 1825 defining the boundary accordingly when the riot came. Both sides line between Great Britain and Russia, terfere in every dispute which any of these which treaty, of course, governs the official republics may have with a European nation, survey being now made by the United States and British governments. Our pre-They, of course, assume that the foreign sent maps are certainly not in agreement power, particularly if it is Great Britain, with the wording of the treaty. The is in the wrong, that it is bound to boundary line never having been surveyed defraud the weak republic or to rob it out. and determined, the line given in the maps

harrowed and their indignation roused by The "Interested Reader" is our correslies manufactured and published for the exnow taken for granted in the Venezuelan pondent and the "British Columbian paper" press purpose of exciting anger against the alluded to is the WEEKLY COLONIST. He Turks and creating sympathy for the Arneeded in this case. Great Britain is in the says that his interest in the subject of the menians. There is too much reason to bewrong, and it has acted in contravention of Alaska beundary line was excited by the lieve that the great part of the accounts of COLONIST'S articles on the subject, and the what was alleged to have happened not only result of his inquiries has evidently been to in Constantinople but in Armenia, was pure convince him that our view of the question fiction or the truth greatly and maliciously is the right one.

### THE MILITARY ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. Laurier's Torres Vedras illustration proud of. This conclusion is not uncharita-"At the proposal of the Russian Imperial ble; it is both natural and logiand most probably will follow. The country will be torn by religious strife and the confederation may be in imminent daager of Laurier's specious and pretentious way of dissolution, for let the demon of sectarian saying nothing. Here it is: discord once get loose there is no telling what may follow. Mr. Laurier knows this. Ontario speech is a characteristic composi-He knows that before many weeks the people of this Dominion may be divided into two hostile camps and passions may be ties, and must be kept inviolate, and it was roused that cannot be easily allayed. Being the duty of the government either to grant fully aware of this he, the Leader of one or refuse an appeal as the facts of the case of the great political parties, stands by and watches the attempt of the other great political party to effect a settlement of this important question with no other view than to baulk the efforts of his opponents and to take advantage of any mistake that they

ston unar when the constitution accords a right that right is enjoyed by those who enjoy it. Should these need be in the minority they are not in the majority.

On the other hand, if they are in the majormay make in order to further the interests ity they are not in the minority. Where an of his party and to advance his own ambi-tious projects. It is no matter to him how the country may suffer provided the Liber the country may suffer provided the Liber- to grant or refuse it as the facts of the case als win. This is what Mr. Laurier's milithing at all. The country, by Mr. Laurier's own admission, is in danger. The Governnot kept these great principles in mind.
Had it done so it would have known that
the entire issue is a question of fact, and be wisely or it may be unwisely, and the patriotic Leader of the Opposition stands by, not idly, but doing his best to frustrate the

Government's efforts. That Mr. Laurier is alive to the difficulty and the danger of the situation is evident from his own utterances. It was only the other day that he said: "But when they (the Government) have a difficult question to deal with—and it is a difficult question I admit at once, because it tends to give rise to those religious passions which are always gold. The gold reserve is still anxiously dangerous in any land—then they turn watched and every export of gold causes round and say: 'Why does not Mr. do what he could to help the Government without being asked. The reason why he has not dene so he gives in this precions alive to the weakness and the unreliability illustration of his. He looks upon politics as warfare, in which it is the business of all engaged in it to do everything in their power to defeat their opponents, no matter what

the consequences to the country may be. Mr. Laurier, we are convinced, even if he were patriotic enough to help the Government in this matter—which he some time age declared was not a political one—could de very little indeed. He would not be able to induce his French Canadian

above all, a de facto political organization of terms it could have hardly been more mischat he could not act the part of rescuer, their places. There can be no financial rebut he might show his good will and his which it has been placed by no fault watch his countrymen while they are doing what they can to avert the danger which threatens the country : and he is so lost to shame as to boast of his unpatriotic inaction.

### UNRELIABLE ACCOUNTS.

Writing of the disturbance made in Con-

ner in which the rioters were treated by the Turkish Government, Harold Frederic in his | The Republicans say that Mr. Cleveland is weekly letter to the New York Times says : Unfortunately we have passed the stage, does happen to them (the Armenians) can be at all relied on. The correspondents at Constantinople are sending what their papers want for political purposes at home, and it is impossible not to see that the "The Wisconsin has received the following tales of massacre, torture and hideous atrocites held up by Armenian sympathisers are largely made to order. From the fairest observers we get a general impression that the Turkish police have be haved well except in one instance where their violence inside a prison to Armenian captives is explained by the assertion that the latter were armed and resisted forcibly.

have an idea that it has in some mysterious retary of the American Geographical Soci. nians were the original aggressors, and the get. He emphasized his understanding to Moslem population had been told for months represent a civilization not at all ours, and they fight with much natural brutality, but a dozen of the world's great Christian cities could be named which witnessed in one day equally bloody combate, accompanied by infinitely greater disasters to those actually engaged in the row. It is not pleasant to think that the feel-

exaggerated. Truthfulness does not seem to be one of the virtues of Armenian patriots. Many of them seem to think that the end justifies thoughtful people to conclude that he redacity will have the effect of rousing sympa-Buchanan, "merely the dictum of its dis- the combatants are fighting for victory and ing for them some relief. Harold Frederic tinguished author." It must also be remem. spoils, and for nothing more. The peace of the bered that the Venezuelan dispute is about country and the happiness of the people are within his reach the means of finding out what has actually happened in Armenia who regards with incredulity and distrust the accounts of outrage and oppression that are sent by Armenians to Western countries. This is to be regretted for the sake of the Armenians themselves, for when people in the West come to distrust the news from Armenia sant by Armenians they will come

to regard accounts that are undeniably true

as manufactured for the occasion.

The Toronto Mail and Empire of the 16th inst. contains a very good example of Mr.

The Manitoba section of Mr. Laurier's tion. Observe the profundity of this remay warrant." Mr. Laurier might have added that if the appeal is granted it is not refused; whereas, if it is refused it is not granted. It seems that the Government has the entire issue is a question of fact, and

## UNITED STATES OUBERNOY.

The currency question is still a burning one in the United States. The agitation for the free coinage of silver has in some degree abated, but men of business still fear that will not be able to redeem its paper with more or less uneasiness. It is now generally of the best men in the country are considerwill be both sound and stable. The Government of the country are as fully of the currency as are the most enlightened of the business men, but they are powerless in the matter. They could not apply a remedy if they discovered one. Secretary Carlisle in a speech which he made a short time ago pointed out the weak places in the system with great force and clearness. Among other things, he said :

"The Government of the United States ought not to be engaged in the business of issuing notes to circulate as money. It is not a proper function of that Government, and the sooner this truth is really and the sooner this truth is the sooner than the s

question in such a gingerly and elusive way; the fact that they exist compels the Govern but he might show his good will and his ment to provide a large gold reserve, which, in the very nature of things, cannot be perto get the Dominion out of the difficulty in manently maintained at any fixed amount, and whenever it begins to diminish, distrust and apprehension arise in the public

"After the experience of the last three years it seems almost incredible that a proter serious opposition, though there is, of course, room for wide differences of opinion as to the manner in which it shall be accomplished, and as to the character of the currency that shall be substituted for

#### THE THIRD TERM.

People in the United States are beginning to wonder who is to be the next President. manœuvring to get the Democratic nomination. They assert that there are many inhowever, when press statements of what dications that he is desirous of being President for the third time. Those, however, who claim to be in the confidence of the President say that he has no such desire. Secretary Lament is represented in the New York Herald as saying:

" Mr. Cleveland does not believe that any possibility be proper. He has told me, and I believe he has told Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Olney, that he would not take a third term; all of us that he regarded two terms as the limit under the unwritten law of the land. He does not believe that American sentiment would justify or applaud anything beyond a second term. And he earnestly deprecates all discussion of the matter, and particularly that side of the discussion it puts him in a false and embarrassing light; that it not only brings him into an unfortunate attitude, but weakens his official power for good. To know that a President was aiming at a third term would more ings of Christians in the West have been or less discredit his every announcement and act; and persons would regard his move

It is more than likely that the above extract contains Mr. Cleveland's views with respect to a third term. He is an observant coming in constantly. The wind has blown man and he possesses a large share of com- with hurricane force for three days and a mon sense. He is not the kind of man who would allow himself to entertain an ambition which it would be impossible to realize, and he would be as likely as any man in the ing at high water and with the assistance of country to know whether or not the position eteam tugs reached North Sydney, where

The Democrats will, therefore, be obliged boro states that the ship Trejan is on the to look elsewhere for a candidate. As cir. rocks at Craveril and part of cumstances are it does not seem at all likely that they could elect the best man in their ranks, and as President Cleveland is out of Apique and will be a total loss. the running the best man is not available. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Olney are spoken of as possible candidates. Hill is ambitious, and he will leave no stone unturned to secure the nomination. But the Democrats as engineer on Stephenson's first locomotive, has just died in London. This man during uncertainty as to the man that will be selected. It appears settled that he is to be an

The Republicans seem to be in the same The Republicans seem to be in the early position as the Democrats as to the men whom they shall nominate. Reed of Maine whom they shall nominate. Reed of Ohio, but very little is said about the prospects of either of them. As the Republican candi date stands a good chance of being the next President, it may be somewhat difficult for the party to choose a nominee.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Times should study political economy little before attempting to expatiate on that subject. On Monday it showed the beauty of Free Trade by the results of the working of Coates & Co., Paisley. It may astonish the Times to learn that the greater part of Coates' profits are made in the States and that it was the protective tariff of the States, of Canada and of Russia which compelled the Paisley thread men to establish factories in these countries. But for these tariffs the whole of the thread would be made in Paisley.

## SOSHI PLOTTINGS.

Tokyo, Oct. 7.-Toward the end of Sepember the suspicions of the police of Tokyo were aroused by a soshi named Watanake, who made himself conspicuous by publicly reciting passages from newspapers most violently hostile to the government and by ostentatiously visiting the graves of notorious assassins, particularly those who murdered Minister Okubo and Mori and attempted the life of Count Okuma. This man was arrest-ed September 25, and on his person were found a pistol, a photograph of Marquis Ito, and several documents proving conclusively the existence of a widespread plot for the assassination of the prime minister and other officials of high position. It was at first supposed that certain members of the diplomatic corps were included in the scheme, but the ridered in the scheme, but the evidence in support of this theory was too slight to be trusted.

Watanake, who is an ill-educated soshi, 27 years old, unhesitatingly declared his admitted that the currency system of the the supreme court on September 27. In United States is an unsound one and many other alleged conspirators were seized, one of whom, named Schinozaki, is believed to all who feel the pangs of a disease that be the active leader of the combination, although probably inspired by persons of better social grade than his own. He is 30 odd years old, and noted among his fellows for great strength, boldness and skill in the use of weapons. Until recently he was a use of weapons. Until recently he was a devoted follower of the incendiary politician, Oi Kentaro, who left Japan seme months ago for a journey to Siam. Beyond these bare facts, the authorities allow no information to become public.

The Japanese newspapers are not even permitted to state positively the offence of which the prisoners are accused, and they announce simply that the crime is supposed

### RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 21. - Judge Williams, in the Federal court, overruled a motion for a new trial in the celebrated case of Sallie Greenthal vs. the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad and the Pullman Car Company. An appeal was then taken to the U. S. Court of Appeals. The points raised were important not only to common carriers, but the travelling public as well are involved in the case. It will be recalled that the suit grows out of the killing of Mrs. Greenthal's husband by a crazy passenger in a Pullman car on mountain near Bald Knob a few years ago.

The widow sued for damages and was awarded \$11,000 in round numbers by a jury in the Federal court last spring. The feature of the case which interests the public is as to the responsibility of common carriers for injuries inflicted by a deranged passenger upon a fellow passenger, the contention being that when a railroad accepts a passenger of that description it assumes the responsibility for his acts while on the train. On the other hand it was argued with no small vigor by counsel for the railroad that the employment of experts on insanity as conductors and porters would be necessary to distinguish between sane and insane persons. A decision from the highest courts will be awaited with interest.

#### FATAL CAVE-IN.

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150-MILE HOUSE, B.C., Oct. 21.-A big utterances of his on the subject could by any cave in in pit No. 2 at 3 p.m. yesterday at the Cariboo mine, Quesnelle Forks, covered up and killed A. Budden. No one else was did not want a third term; did not believe hurt. The men commenced digging for that a third term was the proper thing for any Budden at once, but have not yet reached President to aim at or possible for him to him; they are now laying a string of pipe to try and sluice him out. The men were expecting the cave in for twenty minutes, and had got their tools all out of the pit : Bud den and McLeod were in the sluice, and all hands were out of danger. Just before the fall, Budden, for some unexplained reason, started back up the sluice, and when it fell he ran whead of it in the sluice and was which favors the third term. He feels that caught and covered up. All the other men escaped without a scratch. The monitor was carried in the dump and the sluices that stood out over the dump were smashed and broken down into the dump. Repairs will be made in a few days.

#### MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 21.—(Special)—Reports of disasters resulting from the recent gale are tremendous sea has been running outside during the time. The American fishing schooner Alice Hawke went ashore on Patridge, C.B, last night, but got off this mornshe went on the marine railway. badly damaged. A despatch from Parrsgone. The school Nora O'Neill of Parra-boro is also a to reck at Craverie. The schooner Ethel was blown on a bank at Fort

A reminder of the rapidity with which some of the most potent conditions of modern life have been developed is found in the announcement that Joseph Bell, who served his working days saw the whole railway system grow up and witnessed bigger changes in the world than were seen by Methuselah in a thousand years.

Variable Autumn Weather Otten Seals the Fate of Rheumatic Sufferers,

# Victims of Rheumatism Find a Cure in Paine's Celery Compound.

Nothing Like it for Banishing the Awful Disease.

# Old and Chronic Sufferers Are Made Hale and Strong.

Mr. William McWilliams, of Bradford, Ont., writes as follows about his

"Unsolicited, I forward this testinonial as to the value of Paine's Celery Compound. I am well up in years, and was sorely afflicted with rheumatism. I purchased and used six bottles of your medicine, and am now perfectly well. I have no rheumatism left.

The above is just an ordinary sample of the proof that cured people furnish every week.

phere, aggravate every condition of rheumatism, and bring many a sufferer to the grave.

Take courage all victims of rheumatism.

If you have failed with doctors and the ordinary medicines of the day, remember, you have not yet given Paine's Celery Compound a trial. This marvellous medicine has made new men and women of thousands who were pronounced incurable by physicians. It can, and will, do the same work for you, if you fairly and honestly use it for a time. Mr. McWilliams' case was one that baffled all other medicines but Paine's Celery Compound, which proved victorious at every point, giving him a new and better life. Go thou and follow his example.

article Gazett says : belitele Ameri