The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1899.

THE WAR.

The readiness of the young men of Victoria and Vancouver to respond to the call of the Empire is only what might have been expected. The hearts of the people of British Columbia are animated by staunch loyalty to Queen and country, and they will always be prompt to do their duty when the occasion arises. The reported decision of the War Office to allow the Canadian contingent to remain a corps by itself, instead of dividing it between several regiments, meets with universal approval.

Interest attaches to the means of communication with the interior of South Africa. Under normal conditions the telegraphic communication is ample, but as the Boers will cut the wires on every possible occasion, it becomes desirable to know something about alternative routes. Mafeking is on the western border of the Transvaal, and there is a telegraph line down the railway to the Cape. This is the line which we have been told has been cut, so that direct communication between Mafeking and Kimberly on the one side and the Cape on the other is temporarily broken. From Mafeking to the nearest point where telegraphic communication is likely to remain intact is nearly, if not quite, three hundred miles, that is in the direction of the Cape. Northward towards Bulawayo the line so far as is known is not interrupted but this is purely guess work. If it should be, the distance to the uncut line would probably be less than in the other direction, so that there would never be any very great delay in getting word through to Salisbury, from which point it could be telegraphed out to Beira, this line being far to the north of the Transvaal and free from any danger. Beira is unfortunately not touched by the cable, which extends up the eastern coast of Africa, and messages would have to be sent by steamer to Mozambique, a distance of about 300 miles. Word was received yesterday from Mafeking via Lorenzo Marquez, the latter being situated on Delagoa Bay. To reach this point from Mafeking, it was necessary for the refugees, who brought the intelligence, to cross the whole of the Transvaal. There is a railway for about half the distance.

The news of Baden-Powell's successful sortie from Mafeking, if confirmed, will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction. So far as the fighting qualities of the Boers is concerned, not a little depends upon the result of the first engagement in the field. They have been exceedingly lucky in previous wars, so much so that Kruger has been able to encourage them to face the British troops by pointing out to them that the smallness of their casualties was proof that the Almighty was on their side. They will have their doubts, if it is true that their dead are numbered by hundreds as the result of one engagement. Some people who ought to know the character of these people very well say that they are not "stayers," to borrow a word from the race track, and easily become a prey to superstitious fears. If this is the case, anything like a severe reverse will take the heart out of them. In any event, it will have a salutary effect upon the minds of the Boer farmers in the British settlements.

When a telegraph despatch says that a certain point is isolated, all that is meant by it probably is that telegraph communication has been cut.

The reference to the situation in South Africa contained in the Queen's speech at the opening of parliament is very peculiar. Not a word is said about there being any war, but the statement is made that the condition of things is such that it is necessary to strengthen the forces in that country. This must be taken as meaning that the Imperial government regards the conditional independence of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal at an end. The operations are simply to restore British authority. Of course Mr. Labouchere can not allow the occasion to pass without making one of his peculiar exhibitions. He will propose that there shall be arbitration. It will be interesting to see how many members will follow him into the lobby in the event of a division. If Great Britain were to consent to arbitration after the insolent ultimatum from the Transvaal and the perfectly gratuitous acts of hostility on the part of the Free State, it would be time to ring down the curtain on British influence in Africa or anywhere else.

The speeches on the address are the kind that one expects to hear from a loyal British parliament. There was not a note of weakness or dissension as to the necessity of asserting the honor and dignity of the Empire under the unfortunate circumstances which have arisen. The tone of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's remarks is especially gratifying and shows better than anything else how great a mistake President Kruger made when he threw down the gauntlet. If he had sought specially for a line of action that would consolidate the whole of the Empire, he could not have discovered a better one. When the report of these speeches reaches Pretoria, Kruger will have had a bad quarter of an hour. He has allowed himself to be deceived all along by the notion that in the end the people of Great Britain would be found disunited and that pressure would be brought to bear to induce the government to adopt a conciliatory policy even to the point of surrendering to Boer insolence. He will learn his error, and will find it the most costly one ever made by the responsible head of a people. It will cost the Transvaal its independence.

THE NORTH OF THE ISLAND.

The Colonist's campaign for a railway to the North End of the Island is creating profound interest all over the city. People feel that at last a note has been struck that means more than anything else for Victoria. They realize that with rail to the north, steamer connection to Alaska, and connection of the best kind available with the United States railway system, will make Victoria a city of great importance and give her an impetus such as she has never had in all her history.

In this connection some facts brought under the attention of the Colonist by Mr. A. W. Houston are worthy of special reference. Mr. Houston knows the north end of the Island from long experience, and he pronounces it a district of great resources. The portion to which reference is now made is that lying north of Karmutsen Lake, which is a little south of Port McNeil. If a line were drawn across the Island along the northern shore of this lake to Kyuquot Sound, it would in a general way mark the northern limit of the Douglas fir. North of this the forests are composed of spruce, hemlock and cedar, with yellow cedar on the higher levels. The spruce would be of the greatest value for the manufacture of wood pulp, and the amount available is very large. Near Hardy Bay the growth has been estimated at 150 cords to the acre over a very large area. The following from the Montreal Star will give some idea of the value of such a growth of pulp wood:

In the manufacture of newspaper wood pulp, according to present methods, a cord of spruce wood is estimated to equal 615 feet of board measure, and this quantitu of raw material will make half a ton of sulphite pulp, or one ton of ground wood pulp. Newspaper stock is made up with 20 per cent. of the sulphite pulp and 80 per cent. of the ground wood pulp. Now, as figured by experts, the best of spruce land, virgin growth possesses a stand of about 7,000 feet to the acre; on 22 acres, therefore, of this best spruce land there will stand 150,000 feet of timber, which an average company of loggers will cut in about eight days; but this entire quantity of wood, turned in at any one of the large mills, will in a single day be converted into about 250 tons of such pulp as goes to make up newspaper stock, and this amount of pulp will make about an equal amount of paper.

The greater part of the timbered land, when cleared of forest, will be admirably adapted for settlement. Not only is there much wood for this class on the main Island, but on Galiano and Malcolm Islands the growth is very abundant. The latter island is especially valuable because it lies low and is all or nearly all suited for settlement. It is of very considerable magnitude. Malcolm Island lies opposite Port McNeil. There are great coal deposits all over this part of Vancouver Island, and copper is known to occur at several points. All of the streams carry gold and the black sand on the beach is quite rich in many places. While it is not claimed that there are any rich placers here, for this is undetermined, it may be fairly said that good indications exist of mineral in the highlands of the interior. A country like this will certainly contribute to the commercial importance of Victoria, when once the railway connection with it has been established.

PALLISER'S INJUSTICE.

The fondness of Admiral Palliser for fighting newspaper battles from an ambuscade is well known to Victorians, and they will not be surprised to learn that the Portsmouth Times and Hampshire County Journal contains an exhibition of it.

The Portsmouth paper makes a reference to the Admiral's refusal to permit Capt. Finnis to carry out his wishes in regard to the last Queen's Birthday celebration. So far as the Colonist is concerned it proposed to consider this incident as closed, but the great injustice done to Capt. Finnis compels us to state the facts exactly as they occurred. They are as follow:

When the preliminary arrangements were being made for the Queen's Birthday celebration, Capt. Finnis, of the Amphion, was asked what he could do to make the day a success, and he replied, as every one who knew his friendly, public-spirited and loyal nature knew he would, by promising to do anything that could be expected of him. He was then requested to lay the vessels under his command off Beacon Hill and land a party there from boats. He stated to the general committee having the matter in charge that, while he appreciated the advantage it would be to the public to have the landing made at that point, he felt there would be more or less risk attending it owing to the nature of the shore, but he added that a landing could be effected with perfect safety at Macaulay Point and he would be very glad to arrange for this, the men afterwards to take part in a shamfight, of which, indeed the landing would be the beginning. This was quite satisfactory to every one and the programme was arranged accordingly. Later came the order from Admiral Palliser directing that the ships should not take part in the celebration.

The Portsmouth paper says that Admiral Palliser would be risking valuable lives in permitting such an undertaking. This is a direct reflection upon Capt. Finnis, and it would not be difficult to convince the people of Victoria that it was so intended, as it is quite supposable that Admiral Palliser did not view with entire satisfaction the popularity, which the captain of the Amphion won by those qualities of a sailor and a gentleman, which he always displayed. Speaking of Macaulay Point, where the proposed landing was to have been made, we may add that it is free from rocks, shoals or reefs, is protected from every sea, and on a fine spring day men could be landed from a ship as readily as if she were lying in a dock. As the alleged reason for countermanding the decision of Capt. Finnis is utterly without foundation, and every person in Victoria knew that it was without foundation, while the attitude of the Admiral towards this city was well understood, it is not a matter of surprise that only one interpretation was put upon the act.

We pass over without special comment the sneer of the Portsmouth paper at the colonists of Victoria, whom it speaks of as a lot of inferior creatures, with the remark that such references are no more calculated to foster Imperial unity than was the studied effort of Admiral Palliser to demonstrate his dislike for this city.

QUEBEC LOYALTY.

La Presse repels with indignation the intimation that the people of Quebec are not thoroughly loyal to the British flag. Among other things it says: "Allegiance to the British crown is as natural to us as the air we breathe, since we have been born within that atmosphere. We know of nothing wherein we differ in that respect from our English compatriots." After speaking of the relations of the people of Quebec towards Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which it says are not racial but political, and are likely to be severed at any time, La Presse concludes with these words: "Certainly we love France, our old Mother Country; but we have there only friends. We know no ties of kindred with her; and even while she leaves us to be unwillingly dazzled by her pre-eminence in letters, arts and science, things of which we use at need, we only take of her what suits us. All that does not hinder our undisputed loyalty to England."

These words have a good ring about them, and the best of it is that there is every reason why they should be true. No people have ever fared better at the hands of conquerors than the inhabitants of Quebec. So well indeed have they been treated, that they have come to deny that they ever were conquered, and to claim that they united their destiny with that of British Canada by their own free will. There is some historical basis for this claim; but without venturing upon what may be debateable ground, it may be claimed that ever since the day when Wolfe fell victorious on the Plains of Abraham, the British government has been to the people of Quebec the symbol of protection, freedom and self-government. No people could ask more than they have received. No conquered race were ever treated half so well. Therefore if Quebec were not loyal to the Union Jack, her people would be utterly ungrateful. We are glad to be able to think that La Presse voices the sentiments of all its compatriots.

In the interview, which we print this morning Mrs. Hitchcock speaks of a matter that calls for attention at the hands of the government. It is the alleged decision of Magistrate Woods that where a mine-owner allows a man to work his claim "on a lay," he thereby renders himself liable for all debts contracted by the latter in working the claim. If this is held to be the law, there will be much less working on lays than there has been. It may be that an authoritative decision of the Supreme court will have to be obtained as to what the expression "a lay" means. Most people understand by it that the person who works on a lay takes all chances, and that the only risk run by the claim-owner is of the other's doing honestly by him in the distribution of the clean-up. It has not hitherto been supposed that such an arrangement made the parties to it partners.

LICENCE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 166.

This is to certify that the "Dewdney Canadian Syndicate, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at 271 and 272 High Holborn, County of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £50,050, divided into 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 50 deferred shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Victoria, and the Honorable Edgar Dewdney, civil engineer, whose adress is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(1.) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights and metalliferous land, and land generally in British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada and elsewhehere, and any interests therein, or options to acquire the same, and to explore, work, exercise, develop, and turn to account the same, and to enter into and carry into effect, with or without modification, the agreement referred to in clause 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company:

(2.) To search for, crush, win, get, quarry, smelt, calcine, refine, dress, amalgamate, manipulate, and prepare for market ore, metal, and mineral substances of all kinds, whether auriferous or not, and precious stones, and generally to carry on any metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the Company's objects, and to buy, sell, refine, and deal in bullion, specie, coin and precious metals:

(3.) To develop the resources and turn to account any lands and any rights over or connected with lands belonging to, or in which this Company is interested, and in particular by clearing, draining, levelling, fencing, mining, planting, cultivating, building, improving, farming, grazing, and irrigating, and by promoting immmigration and emigration, and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements:

(4.) To buy, sell, manufacture and own minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions, and things capable of being used in connection with metallurgical operations, or required by workmen and others employed by the Company:

(5.) To acquire from any colonial, governmental, local or any other states or authorities any concessions grants, orders, decrees, rights, powers and privileges whatsoever, which may seem to the Company capable of being turned to account, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise, dispose of or otherwise turn to account the same:

(6.) To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control, and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, bridges, reservoirs, harbors, watercourses, aqueducts, wharves, embankments, fortifications, furnaces, sawmills, crushing works, electric works, factories, warehouses, hotels, viaducts, exchanges, mints, transports, and postal arrangements, stores, shops, churches, chapels, stations, ships and other works and conveniences, and to contribute to or assist in the carrying out, establishment, construction, maintenance, improvement, management, working, control, or superintendence of the same:

(7.) To carry on all or any of the trades or businesses of ironmasters, metal founders, workers and converters, steel makers, colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, miners, smelters, engineers, tin-plate makers, saw-mill proprietors, timber merchants, farmers, graziers, meat and fruit preservers, planters, growers, stockmen, horse and cattle dealers and breeders, proprietors of fisheries, quarry owners, brickmakers, builders, contractors for the construction of works, both public and private, ship-owners, ship-builders, charterers of vessels, carriers by sea and land, wharfingers, dock-owners, printers and publishers and general merchants:

(8.) To form, constitute, promote, subsidise, or control companies, syndicates, associations, and undertakings of all kinds:

(9.) To lend money and other property, and to guarantee the performance of contracts and obligations of all kinds, and to act as agents in the management, sale and purchase of the property, and generally to transact business as capitalists, bankers and financiers:

10.) To carry on and transact any other businesses and operations, manufacturing, commercial or otherwise, except the issuing of policies on human life, which the Company may think, directly or indirectly conducive to any of its objects, or capable of being conveniently carried on in connection therewith:

(11.) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions, and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, and information so acquired:

12.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business property or liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the Company:

(13.) To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest joint adventure, reciprocal concession or combination with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in, or securities of, and to subsidise or otherwise assist any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares, stocks, or securities:

(14.) Generally to purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient with reference to any of these objects, or capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of the Company's property or rights for the time being, and in particular, any land, buildings, easements, licences, patents, machinery, ships, barges, rolling stock, plant and stock-in-trade:

(15.) To sell the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares or debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company:

(16.) To obtain any Provisional order or Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly to prejudice the Company:

(17.) To raise or borrow, or secure the payment of money in such manner and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, whether perpetual or otherwise, and charged or not charged upon the whole or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital, and to redeem, purchase, or pay off any such securities:

(18.) To draw, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, debentures, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities:

(19.) To remunerate any parties for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing, or assisting to place any shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business:

(20.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and either as principals, agents, trustees, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise:

(21.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, enfranchise, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company:

(22.) To establish and maintain local registers, branch places of business and agencies and to procure the Company to be registered or recognized in any parts of the world:

(23.) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and so that the word "Company" in this clause shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and so that the objects specified in each paragraph of the clause shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 3rd day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

BORN.

CHROW—At 18 Scoresby street, on Thursday, October 14, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Chrow, a daughter.

REYNARD—At South Saanich, on the 8th instant, the wife of Arthur T. C. Reynard, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HAYNES - HEAL—In this city, on the 11th instant, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Arthur Edward Haynes, to Matilda Amil Heal, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

WEEKS—At the family residence, Vining street, Spring Ridge, on the 11th inst., Annie, the beloved wife of Mr. George Weeks, a native of Cumberland, England, aged 52 years.

BAKER—In this city, on the 11th instant, Christina, relict of the late Thomas Baker, a native of Yorkshire, England; aged 79 years.

CRAMPTON—At the family residence, corner of Douglas street and Speed avenue on the 12th inst., William H. Crampton, aged 62 years, a native of Dublin, Ireland.

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MONTREAL.

Machinery and Brewery Fittings

DEALER IN Malt, Hops And all... Brewers' Supplies.

Crown Brand Pressed Hops for Bakers' and Grocers' Use.

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VANCOUVER.

This Hotel is NOT closed, but running on EXACTLY the same lines as hitherto.

The Orchestra plays as usual.

W. H. Mawdsley,

PROPRIETOR.

For Sale by Tender.

By order of the Mortgagee, tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of one Stamp Mill, Concentrator, Boiler and Engine, complete as now standing on the Alberni Consolidated Mining Company's property at Mineral Hill, Alberni, and also of mining tools and implements used in connection with the foregoing, on or before the 20th day of November, 1899.

The highest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further particulars can be had on application.

BODWELL & DUFF,
Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.
Dated October 17, 1899.

Victoria College

Beacon Hill Park.

Principal, - J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

Autumn Term, Monday, Sept. 11th

For BOARDING or DAY Prospectus apply

Principal Church

SALE BY AUCTION

ON

Saturday, Oct. 28th,

by direction of Wm. Drinkwater, will be offered for sale without reserve the whole of the Farming Stock and Implements, Furniture, Household Effects, etc., of the late Joseph Drinkwater, among which are Four valuable Milch Cows in calf, Yearlings, and Calves, a flock of Graded Ewes and Ram, about 30 tons of good Hay, also Oats and Peas. Applications to view and for catalogues should be made to the vendor Somenos.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

W. W. W. No. 1, W. W. W. No. 2, W. W. W. No. 3, and W. W. W. No 4, mineral claims, situate in the Alberni mining division of Barclay district.

Where located—On south fork of Granite Creek.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for the English-Canadian Company, Ltd., free miner's certificate No. B. 13347, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1899.

A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Princess, Duchess, Countess.

Yankee Blade, American Wonder, B. C. Wonder and Hope mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located—On east side Tranquil Creek, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for J. M. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19910, and M. F. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19912, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1899.

A. S. GOING.

WANTED—$200 per day sure, gentlemen or ladies; special work; position permanent; reliable firm, with best references; experience unnecessary. Address S. M. Fryfield manager, Winnipeg, Man. s30

WANTED—Agents, general and local, in every unrepresented county, for a quick-selling family medicine; exclusive territory; no competition with druggists; write at once for special terms. Herbaroot Medical Co., Montreal. se26

Thanksgiving Dinner....

Will not be complete unless you let us help you provide for it.

Some of the extras you will need.

Plum Pudding in 1 and 2 lb. tins,
Mince Meat in 1 lb. Packages.
Cape Cod Cranberries.
Watson's Scotch Whiskey, $1.00
Carling's Amber Ale, 2 for 25c.

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You can occupy one of our....

Fit-Reform Tailor-made Suits or Overcoats.....

For only a trifle more than the price of an ordinary clothing house garment. Write for samples and self-measurement

PRICES, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25. Suit or Overcoat.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

73 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA.

For Hard Use

It'll pay to paint things that have to stand hard out-of-door use—things like wagons, mowing machines, plows, all farm tools, big and little—*But not with common paint.* The one proper paint for the purpose—made to stand hard wear and the effects of hard weather—is

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS WAGON and IMPLEMENT PAINT

Made for nothing but wagons, farm machines, and tools. The makers guarantee it, time and thousands of users have proved its great qualities.

For buggies and vehicles where fine color and varnish gloss are wanted, get The Sherwin-Williams Buggy Paint. Write for "Paint Points"—a book for every one who uses paint—and color card of the special paint you want to use. Both free.

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Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.