

347 TO 304.

Home Rule Bill Read a Second Time in the House of Commons.

Wind Up of the Great Debate—Gladstone's and Balfour's Speeches.

Arguments and Appeals of the Opposing Orators—Ovation to the Aged Premier.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Commons to-day, Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist M.P. for Bury, addressed the House in opposition to the Home Rule bill. He said that the Premier had spoken of the wrongs of Ireland. What wrongs, asked Sir Henry, could not be remedied by the legislation of a democratic parliament? Surely the Imperial Parliament formed a democracy well able to settle Irish grievances. Apart from the control of the Imperial Parliament, would the government of Ireland go? It would be, in the hands of those now forming a majority in the House of Commons—men drawn from the Land League and proved to be conspirators against law. These men would take place and power in the determination to sweep out of Ireland the landlords, whom they regarded as an English garrison. "Talk of the bill as a final solution," Sir Henry exclaimed, "it is simply a measure to enable a section of the Irish agitators to deal as they may choose with the country. It is practically a repeal of the Union. It is an epitaph on the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Instead of being a message of peace between the two countries, it is a message of war. These might for some time be armed peace, but if it should require the interference of the military to enforce it, where could real law be? The bill surpasses the ingenuity of man in devising proposals to bring the law into contempt. It is not a man in Ireland who could not set its provisions at defiance. Neither could the judges enforce it. Had the bill been explained to the English opposition, the Government's English opposition, the Government's English opposition could never have obtained a limited English minority in support of it, nor would the prime minister, who is trying to pass the measure solely through Irish votes, ever have got it through the House. Sir Henry James was heartily applauded at the close by the Conservative and Liberal Unionist members.

Early this evening the debate was monopolized by minority speakers. Their speeches were colorless and by 9 o'clock the benches were more than half empty. At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone entered hurriedly and amid a storm of applause took his seat on the bench. Members began to return rapidly. At 10:30 Mr. Balfour was received with cheers. All the members had meantime taken their places and the House waited expectantly for the heavy guns of the final debate on the second reading. Mr. Balfour rose shortly before 11 o'clock. A longer period than the previous day had been allowed for the present debate. The subject was of such transcendent importance that the House was not to say that the discussion had been too much prolonged. The Liberals might flatter themselves that they were only laying the first stepping stone to the bill, but the present time, what ground was there for hope that in twenty years more it would succeed? The late Government had done its duty with regard to the bill. Neither the children nor grandchildren of this generation would see such a majority again. Yet the whole fabric of their political life had been based on the assumption that it would not fall again. The present bill sought to close a controversy that had lasted for centuries. Under its terms the Government was to be bound to a new basis with all the recollections of the past effaced. Everything hitherto demanded by Ireland had been refused because she was viewed as a rebel and disloyal, but the acceptance of the present bill should cause distrust and disbelief to vanish. There had been no disaffection of the Irish people since the door of hope had been opened. The persistent distrust of the Irish people, despite all they could do, came simply to this, that they were to be treated below the level of civilized mankind. When the bond of self-government was given to the British colonies, was Ireland alone to be exempted from its blessing? Mr. Gladstone returned to the subject of the bill, and while on the one hand it is not the least of the arduous efforts of the Liberal party, so on the other hand it will have its place in history, as not the least durable, faithful, and blessed among its accomplished acts.

Before the cheering ceased, George Balfour, Conservative for North Lincoln, rose to oppose the bill. Mr. Balfour was one of the Opposition members who signed the manifesto declaring that they would stand on their right to participate in the debate on the second reading. He said the movement of which he was part was quickly suppressed. Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, moved the resolution that it was adopted without division. William Sanderson, Radical, who threatened to vote for the Opposition, changed his mind at the last moment, and went into the lobby with the Ministerialists. As Mr. Gladstone returned from the lobby, the Liberals and Nationalists rose, cheered and waved their hats. John Lubbock shouted: "Three cheers for Balfour," but the only response was a laugh.

The announcement that the bill had passed the second reading by a vote of 347 to 304 was the signal for more cheering and waving. There was another demonstration when Mr. Gladstone left the House. Crowds had gathered outside the building, and as the Prime Minister rode away he was followed by their cheers.

THE ZANTE CALAMITY.

ATHENS, April 21.—The details of the calamity that has befallen the island of Zante show that since the beginning of April, there have been a total of one hundred earthquakes, an average of five every day. The island is well known as peculiarly liable to disturbances of this kind, and but little attention was paid to the shocks, as they were for the most part slight and did no harm. When the terrible shock came on Monday morning last, the city of Zante was practically deserted. There are not in the city fifty houses that are safe for the people to live in. It is known that 150 people lost their lives in the disaster and this list is likely to be added to when the ruins are cleared away, if this is ever done.

M. Drumier, acting minister of the interior, who has made a journey through the villages lying in the vicinity of the Capital, reported that he found scarcely a house standing. The suffering among the homeless people is great. In Zante it is dangerous to pass along the streets in consequence of the condition of many houses that are ready to fall, which threatens to topple over at any moment. In 1828 a radical change took place in the system of stamping tobacco and cigars, and the company then had on hand a large number of the old demountable stamps, which had become worthless. Under the contract of the company they contained that they had a right to keep on hand and be paid for a six months' supply. The department does not concur in the construction of the contract, and disputes the amount sought to be recovered, which is some \$8,000.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Import and Export Returns—Ranching Lands and Settlement in Alberta.

Militia Superannuations—Canada's Mammoth Cheese at Chicago—Arrivals.

Lower Priced Beef for the Indians—Researches in the Parliamentary Library.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 21.—The trade returns for the nine months are very encouraging. The exports of last month increased \$2,500,000; for the nine months \$1,000,000. The imports for the nine months show an increase of \$6,021,000. The duty collected \$1,318,000.

The dispute between the Government and the Northwest ranchers regarding grazing leases has been settled. The Government will accept present leases and give holders the privilege of purchasing ten per cent. of the acreage, covered by leases, at 1/25. The rapid increase of settlement in Alberta necessitates this action.

The tenders for beef supplies to the Indians are considerably lower than last year. A report is current in official circles to the effect that Col. Walker Powell, assistant-general, and Col. Page Paquet, deputy minister of militia, will shortly be superannuated in pursuance of the Government's new scheme of reorganizing the militia service.

E. T. Fletcher, of British Columbia, is here prosecuting his researches in the Parliamentary Library. All the papers have been sent to him. He has been successful in his search for a mammoth cheese had a triumphant progress in Chicago, although the car broke down three times under the enormous weight. Prof. Robertson went to Chicago to-night to install the milk.

The Royal Society meet here on May 23 and 24.

OTTAWA, April 22.—There is considerable speculation in official circles what effect the death of Earl Derby will have on the Governor-General's movements. It is expected he will leave for England at the end of July or beginning of August. No notification has been received of the appointment of his successor. Hon. Mr. Bowell sent him a letter of condolence on the loss to his family and the Empire by the death of the late Earl.

The Royal Society meeting promises to be very successful. Prof. Ramsay Wright, of Queen's University, will present an extensive monograph on Canada.

The Government are not likely to take action for the present on the petition for the release of Armand. All the papers have been sent to Sir John Thompson.

Hon. Mr. Costigan informs me that the royal claims will be paid in two or three days.

Hon. Messrs. Foster, Angers and Oulmet have gone to Montreal to attend the Macdonald memorial banquet.

Hon. Mr. Costigan called his congratulations to Hon. Mr. Gladstone on the second reading of the Home Rule bill.

CANADIAN NOTES.

(Special to the Colonist.)

MOOSEJAW, April 21.—Howard McLeod, aged 22, was drowned here to-day while attempting to cross the river with a horse and cart. The body has not been recovered.

HALIFAX, April 21.—When the item of "Legislative expenses" was before the Legislative Assembly, the leader of the Opposition inquired as to the policy of the Government respecting the Legislative Council. Premier Fielding replied that the policy of the Government was to abolish the Council; that they hoped at an early date to carry that policy to a successful issue; but that in the meantime the Government must be allowed to exercise its discretion for a more opportune time to introduce a measure designed to accomplish that purpose.

BRANTFORD, April 21.—While Miss Woodhouse was engaged in putting out clothes yesterday she swallowed several pins which she had in her mouth at the time. One or more of them stuck in her throat and none of them have been recovered. Her condition is considered pretty serious.

KINGSTON, April 21.—During last night's gale and hail storm Lester McCormick, a sailor on the schooner Fleetwing, was lost overboard. The dredge Hector was sunk at the dock.

BARRIE, April 21.—Yesterday, at Hawkestone, John Williamson, J.P., went out to his mill dam, and while rising the flood gates, the lever struck him, stunning him and knocking him into the flame, where John died. His body was found. He was 73 years of age.

CARLETON PLACE, April 21.—Donald Robertson, of this town, committed suicide this morning. He got up at the usual time, started a fire in the stove, went out to the stable left and on his throat with a razor. When found his wife was frantic, the razor still being in his hand.

CARLETON PLACE, April 21.—Norman Wilkie, of this place, was missing for three months up to a few days ago, when his body was found in the water in Jamaica Skating Park, Boston. His skates were still on his feet, and how he could disappear through the ice without being noticed is a mystery.

COBURN, April 21.—Gervase Holmes is dead, aged 69. He came from England over forty years ago, and assumed the name of Holmes in the County of Hamilton. Subsequently he filled the same position on the Star for eight years. He was afterwards a frequent contributor to the Methodist Magazine.

ROCKVILLE, April 21.—In the Luchey murder trial the evidence in rebuttal was completed this morning, and Mr. J. L. Lavell, the prisoner's counsel, commenced his address to the jury. He dwelt upon the absence of any evidence to prove that a murder had been committed, although the inference was that there was a crime.

OTTAWA, April 22.—In the Eschequer court, on April 22, will come up for hearing the case of the British American Bank Note Co. vs. the Queen, a case which arises out of a dispute between the Department of Indian Revenue and the company in regard to revenue stamps. In 1828 a radical change

THE ARBITRATION.

U. S. Counsel Carter Contends That the British Behring Sea Commissioners is Unreliable.

The Monopoly Sought for is to Encourage Production and Benefit Humanity.

PARIS, April 21.—Mr. J. C. Carter, counsel for the United States, resumed his argument to-day before the Behring Sea court of arbitration. He contended that the report of the British Behring Sea commissioners on the habits of seals was written with the object of defending pelagic sealing and was therefore unreliable. It was founded almost entirely upon the utterances of natives and similar persons of inferior intelligence, and ought to be rejected, therefore, by the tribunal, as it was supported only by inadequate evidence.

Mr. Carter criticized the alleged weak points in the case presented on behalf of Great Britain. He admitted that the United States asked for a monopoly of the seals, but the monopoly he argued could only be in the form of a trust, and would be introduced by it. In the present instance the monopoly asked for by the United States would encourage production and be beneficial to humanity in the same way as the law providing for patents and for copyrights.

He proceeded to refute the British argument that seals devoured by fish in the waters of British Columbia. Mr. Carter said, in those waters, Mr. Carter said, were the property of the whole world. Mr. Carter quoted the joint report of the commissioners of Great Britain and the United States, and pointed to investigate the condition of seal life in the North Pacific Ocean. To sustain his contention that the pelagic sealing was wrong, the United States, Mr. Carter said, would tolerate the immemorial right of the Indians to pursue the seals for their personal use; but not for commercial purposes.

MONTEAL TRAGEDY.

MONTEAL, April 21.—(Special.)—The recently organized Grand Lodge of Quebec, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, has received a serious blow from Archbishop Fabre, who has finally decided not to recognize it. Several months ago a number of Quebec branches of the order seceded from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and asked for a charter from the Provincial Grand Lodge of the United States for the formation of a Grand Provincial Lodge for Quebec. The Grand Lodge of Canada has entered a protest against the action of the seceding branches, and the Supreme Council agreed to have an agent visit the various branches in the province to ascertain the wishes of the majority. The council agent reports to the Archbishop of Montreal that the Provincial Grand Lodge of the United States will not grant a charter to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

A slight fire, but with consequences which were exceedingly bad, occurred at the residence of Patrick Healy last evening. Yesterday Mr. Healy died at the age of 53, and last evening, as he lay in bed, a fire broke out beside the bed, some drapery caught fire, and before aid could be summoned he was suffocated, and the woman's remains completely charred.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, April 21.—The Australian Stock bank has failed with liabilities of £13,000,000. The deposits amount to nearly £11,000,000. The bank has 200 branches in Australia. The failure was due to heavy withdrawals of deposits.

ROME, April 21.—The city is filling up with distinguished visitors who will participate in the festivities incident to the 25th anniversary of the marriage of King Humbert and Queen Margherita. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Victoria and Maud, and the Duke of York, who have been sailing on the royal yacht Osborne in the Levant since their brief visit to Rome a few weeks since, arrived here to-day as special representatives of Queen Victoria. The Emperor William will arrive on Sunday.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—Official cholera statistics issued show that from March 13 to March 27 there were 460 new cases and 120 deaths in the government of Poldia, and from March 27 to April 13, 113 new cases and 350 deaths in the department of Gorky. Elsewhere in the Empire fifteen new cases and seven deaths were reported.

VIENNA, April 21.—Two cases of cholera and one death are reported from Olutz, in Bukovina, Austria. Four cases occurred at Novomestsko.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 22.—(Special.)—A man named Patrick O'Connell, believed to be long to Hamilton, was killed here yesterday.

E. B. Gough, who carried on a large clothing business in the city some years ago, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. After his departure from the city he resided in Kingston, Belleville and Brantford. The latter business, however, he sold out and confined his attention entirely to the Kingston and Belleville branches. His principal creditors are said to amount to between \$25,000 and \$40,000.

U. S. AND RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Nothing is necessary to make the recently ratified Russian extradition treaty operative but the issuance of a proclamation by the President. The Senate adjourned without making the treaty public, and the State Department has declined to publish it. The treaty is a diplomatic secret, and the State Department has refused to disclose its contents. The important points covered by the treaty are:

Article 1. The high contracting parties reciprocally agree to surrender to each other upon mutual requisitions and according to the respective laws, all persons who are persons who being charged with or convicted of the commission in the territory of one of the contracting parties of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article shall seek a asylum or be found within the territory of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such requisitions as are accompanied by a warrant or process of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, which justifies his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offense had been there committed.

Article 2. Persons convicted or charged with any of the following crimes as well as attempts to commit or participate in the same, shall be extraditable: Murder, and same as an accessory before the fact, provided such attempt or participation is punishable by the laws of both countries, and the conviction or the commission of the crime is established by the laws of the country where the crime was committed.

Article 3. An attempt against the life of the head of either Government, or against that of any member of his family, or against that of any member of the cabinet, or against that of any member of the judiciary, or against that of any member of the diplomatic corps, shall be punishable by the laws of both countries, and the conviction or the commission of the crime is established by the laws of the country where the crime was committed.

Article 4. In case the person whose extradition is demanded by the present convention is also claimed by another Government, preference shall be given to the Government which demands his extradition earliest in point of time, provided that the Government not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

Article 5. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, and the ratification shall be made in duplicate. One copy shall be deposited in the archives of the United States, and the other copy shall be deposited in the archives of the Russian Empire. The convention shall be ratified by the Russian Emperor, and the ratification shall be made in duplicate. One copy shall be deposited in the archives of the Russian Empire, and the other copy shall be deposited in the archives of the United States. The convention shall be ratified by the Russian Emperor, and the ratification shall be made in duplicate. One copy shall be deposited in the archives of the Russian Empire, and the other copy shall be deposited in the archives of the United States.

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HOME RULE.

How the Vote Was Made Up—Confidence of Opposition Leaders Called.

Fighting in Armagh—More Trouble Expected—Mr. Gladstone Rooted At.

LONDON, April 22.—In the division on the second reading of the Home Rule bill, last night, every party polled almost its full strength. The Parnellites and anti-Parnellites did what never before has been done in Parliamentary history—they polled their vote to the last man. It was the first time that the two factions of the Nationalists have acted in perfect harmony since the formal disruption of the old party. Of the forty-five Liberal Unionists, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's contingent of forty-three voted against the bill. The other two kept close of the Opposition record of their party by pairing with Parnellites. Nationalists before absenting themselves. Lord Salisbury will call a conference of the Opposition leaders early in May, to decide upon the details of the campaign against the measure in committee.

The general line of opposition which will be endorsed is already apparent. It will consist of amendments proposed to secure an increased representation of the Irish minority both in the Imperial and the Dublin parliaments. T. W. Russell, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Russell as assistant Col. Sandham, will talk for the cause of Ulster, will move, moreover, that before the Bill becomes operative the Imperial Parliament should settle the Irish Land Act, and that the Government should take upon the details of the campaign against the measure in committee.

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THE SALMON SEASON.

SEATTLE, April 22.—The Press-Times says: "With the hanging out of the salmon nets for the season about a week ago, on the Columbia and Sacramento, some interest in the fishing industry always noticed at this time every year. In Puget Sound waters packing of course will not begin for some time yet, but preparations are making for a considerable run expected on account of the heavy mows on the watersheds of the Puget Sound tributaries to these waters which will form freshets sure to attract salmon from their present haunts. On the Columbia some activity prevails. A fight between the packers, however, between twelve canneries and fishermen who have demanded 5 cents a pound or \$1.15 per fish, while canneries only offered 41 cents per pound. There is no doubt that a good year is looked forward to by all. The new Point Roberts cannery will add one large establishment on Sound waters, and others are enlarging their capacity. Mr. George T. Myers is reported as saying that he will adjust his cannery at Seattle for the packing of more cases than in previous years, and that canneries are looking forward to a good market, as the last season's pack has been cleaned up."

ON TO KASLO.

SEATTLE, April 22.—John Hendry and D. J. Mann, railroad men of New Westminster, B.C., are at the Northern. Mr. Hendry is chairman and Mr. Mann secretary of the Kaslo-Slokan Railroad, for which they have a charter from the British Columbia Provincial Parliament. "We are now on our way to Kaslo," said Mr. Hendry, "to make an examination of the ground. We have had a preliminary survey made since early last spring, and his report of the work has been submitted to the Provincial Government. We are getting on the ties and clearing right of way as fast as possible. The road will be about 100 feet deep, and it will require, in yet twenty feet more, to make it a good road. It will follow around the lower levels, and will be a fine road. There is nothing remaining to be done but to push the work as soon as the snow melts."

ALASKA SALMON.

SEATTLE, April 21.—Max Probst, special U. S. agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, lately instructed to utilize the island of Adognak as a salmon reserve, has finished his work in Washington, D. C., where he has been for some time, and will follow around on the coast. He says that the fishery collected by the island of Adognak is a salmon reserve, and that the entire pack of salmon for the district of Alaska for the year just closed consisted of 457,000 cases, 15,252 barrels, 4,254 half barrels of other fish and fish oil. He gives the following list of salmon: Salmon, \$2,000,000; Halibut, \$1,000,000; Dogfish oil, \$500,000.

The total Alaska fleet chartered to date is: Carvels, 1,378; Blainers, 771; Kenry, 1,077 tons; Coryphus, 771 tons; Blainers, 688 tons; Fremo, 1,187 tons; Gem, 121 tons; Gardner City, 451 tons; John W. Weston, 38 tons; 102 tons; L. G. Burgess, 1,536 tons; Louisa, 520 tons; Margaret, 1,161 tons; Martha W. Tull, 140 tons; Merom, 1,168 tons; Nicholas, 1,058 tons; Oregon, 1,02 tons; Premier, 292 tons; Vespa, 273 tons; Will W. Case, 555 tons. Total, 14,595 tons.

THAT HOMICIDE.

SUMAS, April 22.—T. Montgomery, probably one of the best-known characters on the Pacific coast, having been cattle man, private detective, and a great hunter and trapper in Mexico, Texas and the Coast States, when interrogated, said: "I think I could run in the man who committed the deed. Three suspicious characters have been loitering around town and this party that they are connected with the murder. It is evident that more than one was present at the murder, and there was upon the table plates and all the necessary dishes for a party for the purpose of a meal. I think Marshall was also struck with a club from the outside, a position would indicate. Last Sunday, John W. Weston, 38 tons; 102 tons; L. G. Burgess, 1,536 tons; Louisa, 520 tons; Margaret, 1,161 tons; Martha W. Tull, 140 tons; Merom, 1,168 tons; Nicholas, 1,058 tons; Oregon, 1,02 tons; Premier, 292 tons; Vespa, 273 tons; Will W. Case, 555 tons. Total, 14,595 tons.

NEW YORK, April 21.—There was a distinguished gathering of lady representatives of old families at the residence of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt on Lexington avenue this morning, for the purpose of making a selection of revolutionary relics for the historical loan collection at the World's Fair. The thirteen original states have joined in this collection, and the space granted to New York is to be filled with portraits, miniatures, silver, autographs and relics of all kinds which have been preserved by the ancestors of the old settlers prior to 1880. An immense number of these relics have been contributed, and the committee, which includes Mrs. Frederic J. Moss, Mrs. Alexander R. Hamilton, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Bayard Livingston, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. W. B. Van Rensselaer, is busily engaged to-day in the task of making an appropriate selection.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Whether or not Henry Villard is to get out of the Northern Pacific will probably be developed at the special meeting to-day to modify the company's contract with the St. Paul and Northern Pacific companies. The policy of the controlling powers is to offer the stock of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific road to the Northern Pacific stockholders pro rata as a figure somewhat below par. The stockholders' investigating committee, composed of the primary officers, Bayton Ives and Jay Cooke, Jr., have received the preliminary proposals to be voted against the proposition. It is said that the committee is in control of the situation, and a most of the stock is in one contingent on the board will have to make way for new blood.

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