WOMEN.

Compound the
dy.

em, and a life-giver at this time of the ear. It quickly furnishes nutriment for be innumerable nerve fibres; it arouses the rgans of digestion and assimilation to risker action; it enables the wasted body build up flesh and muscle, and dissipates very fearful and apprehensive feeling.

Paine's Celery Compound is truly the edicine for women when weakened and urdened by work and home cares. It ives them fresh new blood, vim, energy nd activity, and a new lease of life. Try aine's Celery Compound, see that you get ; no other medicine can take its place ccessfully.

hey should be compelled to leave at ast half the number of shares in the easury.

Personally, I do not approve the system at present in force of suing $1 shares at 5 or 10 cents and I ould strongly recommend all company romoters and directors of companies to lopt the more correct system of issuing e stock at par and forming companies ith say 1,000,000 shares at a par value ten cents each, and issue the shares ten cents, thus making a capital of 00,000 instead of the present $1,000,000 pital, which appears to be the fashionle figure. There would be no question en as to any liability. Or, on the her hand, the legislature ought do something to make the esent system legal, or, at y rate, to define the liability those who purchase shares in these mpanies who issue $1 shares and say o 50 cents paid on the certificates to be lly paid up and non-assessable. I am ry much disappointed that there is thing in the act to cover these cases. ere appears to be a great diversity of inion whether these stocks are assesle or non-assessable, and as this ques n has never been finally decided, I nsider that it is the duty of the legis re to insert some clauses in the act present before the house, in order to ally settle all doubts on this subject. must apologise for trespassing thus on your valuable space.

A. W. MORE.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

No greater mark of respect and honor uld have been paid to the memory of late Hon. A. N. Richards than was own in the presence of the large repreatative gathering at the funeral Monyesterday afternoon. His Honor the Lieut.-vernor, the Hon. J. H. Turner, preer, the Speaker, and the members of cabinet and legislature, and the mbers of the Dominion house were esent with many others who had been ociated with the deceased in his blic and private life. The British umbia Law Society and the Victoria Association met at the family resiice, and also accompanied the cortege Christ church cathedral.

Many floral offerings, too, were sent by se who were unable to be present, who wished to express their regret the loss sustained by the community large, as well as to the sorrowing ilies. Noticeable among these were offerings of the benchers, a beautiwreath, an anchor from the Victoria Association, a cross from the Nanai-Bar Association and a wreath from Victoria law students. At a meetof the benchers and members of the toria Bar Association it was decided send letters of condolence to the ilies.

he service yesterday at Christ church edral was very impressive, the proision being met by Bishop Perrin and . Canon Beanlands, the latter read the solemn sentences which open beautiful service for the burial of dead used in the English church. lesson was read by Bishop Perrin. hymns, "Now the laborer's task is ," and "Rock of Ages," were rened by a full choir. The procession the church to the solemn Dead March aul. The cathedral was crowded.

he legislature and the courts adjournas a mark of respect to the deceased. he following gentlemen acted as pall ers: Sir H. P. P. Crease, Hon. C. E. ey, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Hon. Mr. ice McCreight, Hon. Senator Macld, Captain McCallum, Major Duand Forrest Angus.

HEARD IN THE HOTELS.

Williams, senior member for Vaner, arrived from the East on Sunevening, and, for the first time this on, took his seat in the house yesay. While away, Mr. Williams has busily engaged in settling some ness with the Massey-Harris, and Pope Manufacturing Co., for the sole to manufacture a patent bicycle e in Canada and the United States hich he is interested. Mr. "Jack" r, a well known mining engineer inventor of a gold dredging apparais the inventor of the brake, which netted a sum of about $40,000 to elf and his partner.

ac Whitworth, a marine engineer vers Inlet came down by the Bosz yesterday to take the Edith north she shall have been accepted by wners. At a recent trial she only oped a speed of eight knots and as ontract speed is ten knots alterawill have to be made in order that ay attain that speed, a larger pro among other things being pro. Mr. Whitworth is at the Occil.

k Hepburn, manager of the Golden nine near Kamloops, is to pay Vica visit this week, the object of his to the coast being, according to ar report in the "Inland Capital," gage white miners to replace the se at the Golden Cup property, a trong antipathy to the Celestials g recently developed at the camp.

LET CRETE DECIDE.

The Government of King George of Greece Replies to the Powers.

Pathetic History of the Troubles of Crete Reviewed in Detail.

ATHENS, March 8.—The reply of Greece to the powers was finally drafted this morning, and sent to the foreign legations this afternoon. The cabinet sat all night in council, the ministers not returning to their homes until after daybreak to-day. The reply after acknowledging the receipt of the identical notes of the powers, and recognizing the extreme gravity of the possible results bound up in the situation, proceeds as follows:

"The government of his majesty King George, having examined with the closest attention the points whereon the great powers are agreed, believes it adequate to submit to the powers its own opinion on the measures proposed by them, an opinion which is the outcome of long experience and profound knowledge of the Cretan situation.

"Moved profoundly by the sentiments animating the powers and their solicitude for the general peace, the Greek government will not fail in its duty, because Greece also has an ardent desire to contribute to the maintenance of peace and to preserve from complete ruin the Islanders so long and sorely tried and so often decimated.

"We believe that the proposals will unfortunately fail to respond to the nobler intentions which inspired it and will suffer the same fate as many previous unsuccessful experiments in Crete."

The report then refers to six previous insurrections in Crete and argues the unlikelihood that the present proposals of powers will terminate a state of revolution. It continues:

"Anarchy will ravage the country, fire and sword in the hands of blind fanatism will decimate a people who do not deserve such a fate. In the face of such a prospect our responsibility would be enormous if we failed earnestly to urge the powers to restore to Crete what she already had at the time of the enfranchisement of the other Greek provinces and to hand her back to Greece, to whom she has properly belonged since Capo Istrias was president.

"In the presence of the recent scenes of massacre and pillage, the burning of Canea and the frightful anguish of the Cretans exposed to and menaced by the boundless fury of the Mussulmans, our whole country was torn with remorse for its own responsibility. It assumed last year to persuade the Cretans to lay down their arms, but the misfortunes which followed forbids us again to undertake such a task. Even had we attempted our voice would been only a feeble echo and would not have reached the Cretan people.

"As autonomy would fulfil the noble aim of the powers it is obvious what must be the situation of the unhappy island from to-day until the establishment of autonomy. If the powers persevere in their decisions in the face of the foregoing views, then in the name of humanity, as well as in the interest of Crete, the pacifying of which is the unique object of solicitude of the powers, we do not hesitate to appeal to them on the subject of another measure proposed by them, namely the recall of our troops.

"Indeed, if the presence of the foreign squadrons, and the conviction that they prevent the landing of Turkish troops are deemed to render unnecessary the presence of the Greek fleet in Cretan waters, the presence of the Greek army in Crete is nevertheless shown to be desirable alike from sentiments of humanity and in the interests of a definite restoration of order.

"Duty forbids us to abandon the Cretans to the mercy of Mussulman fanaticism and to the Turkish army, which always deliberately and intentionally has shared in the aggressive acts of the populace against the Christians. Moreover, if our own troops, which are worthy the fullest confidence of the powers, had received a mandate to pacify the island their desires and intentions would have been promptly received with the most perfect satisfaction.

"Then, order being restored, it would be possible to ascertain the freely expressed desire of the Cretans for a decision as to their fate. The sorrows which have regularly recurred in Crete for many decades not only profoundly agitate the Hellenic people, but interrupt also all social activity and gravely disturb our domestic economy and the finances of state.

"Even if we admit the possibility of forgetting for a single instant our community with the Cretans in religion, race and blood, we could not in silence allow the great powers to assume that the Greek state is able longer to resist such shocks.

"Therefore, we appeal to the generous sentiments animating the powers, and we beg them to permit the Cretan people themselves to declare how they desire to be governed."

ON THE SAME MISSION.

LONDON, March 6.—The appointment of the British mission to Abyssinia, now about to start for Zeilan, was announced in January last. Its objects were mentioned as aiming at counteracting those of the French mission under M. Legarde. The latter mission has the start of the English by four months. Before the English envoy can meet the Emperor, Menelik, Legarde, who has already concluded a commercial convention, will have obtained a political treaty with the Negus, which was the main design of France.

SIGNELLED TO LEAVE.

CANEA, March 6.—The military governor of Crete in an interview declared that troops would be sent in force sufficient to compel Col. Vassos to evacuate in case Greece rejects the ultimatum of the powers. This statement, however, is discredited.

The Greek ironclad Hydra having entered Suda bay the admirals aboard the war vessels of the powers signalled her to leave. Commodore Sachtouris at first did not comply with the demands but was finally obliged to yield, when the Hydra went to the Bay of Annurida, from whence, however, the Commodore has as yet been unable to communicate with Col. Vassos, owing to unfavorable weather. Two Greek gunboats have returned here with men to enter the gendarmerie which disbanded some time ago, many of its members joining the Turkish gendarmerie.

IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

LONDON, March 8.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question from Mr. James Bryce, Liberal member for the south division of Aberdeen, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, said the powers had not decided whether the Governor of Crete, under the autonomy regime, would be a Christian, irremovable by the Sultan or not.

PARIS, March 8.—M. Gobelet, the former cabinet minister, raised the Cretan question to-day in the chamber of deputies, but M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, asked that the debate be adjourned, promising that the government would not take any further important step without consulting the chamber. He further promised to make a statement on this question on Wednesday or Thursday.

M. Goblet and M. Millerand (socialists), insisted upon the discussion taking place to-day, and the matter was finally put to a vote, with a result that the chamber refussed to discuss the Cretan question any further to-day by a vote of 325 to 194.

CANEA, March 8.—(5:40 p.m.)—This evening the foreign admirals notified the Greek consul that he must leave Crete. They also wired their respective governments for the immediate dispatch of six hundred men to maintain order in the large towns. It is reported that the siege of Candaimo has been raised and that the Mussulmans have gone to Palikora, where they are safe.

There was a general feeling of alarm last night lest the insurgents might attack Halepa, but the men-of-war flashed their searchlights continually and kept all quiet. It is rumored to-night the insurgents have attacked Candia and that fighting is in progress outside the town.

THE CROW'S NEST ROAD.

TORONTO, March 8.— (Special) —The council of the Toronto Board of Trade today reported in re the Crow's Nest Pass railway, recommending construction subject to the following conditions:

1. British Columbia being benefitted should help equitably.

2. Construction should be dependent on the retention of the coal deposits from monopoly.

3. No exclusive control of the pass should be given—where possible the line should be laid so that another could be laid if desired at some future date.

4. Connection with other through lines to be secured.

5. The Governor-General-in-Council or a railway commission to exercise control and insure local and through transportation rates which shall be fair to the people and the railways for similar distances under similar conditions.

Traffic from the British Columbia mines as far as consistent with the above to be through Canadian channels.

SITUATION IN CRETE.

CANEA, March 6.—The Greek consul has returned here with the reply to the admirals of Col. Vassos, the commissioner of Greek occupation. The colonel agrees to permit the departure of the Mussulman captives at Salino and elsewhere on the conditions that they lay down their arms and agree not to fight any further against the Greeks during present hostilities. It is thought possible, in view of this reply, that the landing of foreign marines at Salino will be abandoned. Hostilities, which were suspended for several days, have been renewed at Candamo, where it is authoritatively asserted the besieged number 9,000. The Turks have thrown up earthworks to enable them to withstand the fire of the insurgents, but the latter rapidly destroyed the fortifications despite the brave defense made by the Mussulmans. Many were killed on both sides.

THE MACHINE SLIPS A COG.

OTTAWA, March 8.—(Special)—Charley Devlin addressing a meeting of electors of Wright, at Hull to-night, said he was going to Ireland, the land of his ancestors, to people the North West with an Irish-Catholic population. He endeavored to carry out the policy which has been cut and dried some days and secure the Liberal candidature for ex-Mayor Champagne, but the meeting rose in rebellion against the machine, and after wrangling some hours adjourned to seek the premier's arbitrament.

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The most pronounced symptoms of heart disease are palpitation, or fluttering of the heart, shortness of breath, weak or irregular pulse, smothering spells, swelling of feet or ankles, nightmare, spells of hunger or exhaustion. The brain may be congested, causing headaches, dizziness or vertigo. In short, whenever the heart flutters, or tires out easily, aches or palpitates, it is diseased and treatment is imperative. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure has saved thousands of lives. It absolutely never fails to give perfect relief in 30 minutes, and to cure radically.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

DELEGATE TO CANADA.

Mgr. Merrydelval, Pope Leo's Secretary, to Represent His Holiness.

The Bishops of Quebec to Refrain From Interference in Politics.

OTTAWA, March 8.—(Special) — The government has been officially apprised of the appointment of Mgr. Merrydelval, private secretary to Pope Leo XIII., as ablegate to Canada. It came in the following message received last Saturday night: "The apostolic delegate, Mgr. Merrydelval, starts soon for Canada. The Pope desires it to be known that in despatching one so closely attached to his person, he gives exceptional assurance of his special personal interest in the religious welfare of Canada. "(Signed) C. RUSSELL."

Mr. Russell is the legal agent in Great Britain for the present government, and son of the Lord Chief Justice. On the 24th of February the following dispatch was received by the Dominion government from Mr. Russell, Q. C., who accompanied the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick to Rome on his recent visit:

"Cardinal Rampolla desires me to inform you officially that a request has been forwarded to the bishops to suspend all action.

"(Signed) C. RUSSELL."

On the fourth of March the following cable dispatch was sent Mr. Russell from the Dominion government:

"Are we authorized to publish the message informing us that the bishops are instructed to suspend all action?"

To this the following answer was received:

"You are authorized to say that the bishops have been instructed to suspend all action pending consideration of the issue.

"(Signed) C. RUSSELL."

Then followed La Patrie's announcement last week.

Monsignor Merrydelva is private secretary to His Holiness, and although a young man—but 30 years old—stands high in the Vatican council. He is by birth a Spaniard, but his mother was an English woman. The coming delegate is said to be a man of great scholastic attainments and diplomatic ability.

TORONTO, March 8.—(Specia)—A Montreal correspondent says there is a well authenticated report in circulation there in political and ecclesiastical circles that Senator Landry will introduce a fully equipped remedial bill during the approaching session of parliament, and that the Quebec bishops will ask every Roman Catholic member of both branches to support the measure.

The correspondent says he is informed the bill will be very similar to the former ministerial measure introduced by Mr. Dickey.

OTTAWA, March 8.—Notwithstanding the instructions from Rome to suspend all agitation in connection with the school question in Quebec, the bishops are continuing to pursue the Liberal party, and especially Mr. Laurier, with a stubbornness and even hatred which can scarcely be credited outside the province.

Despite the fact that His Holiness has instructed the Canadian bishops to stop action, the bishop of Rimouski has sent an agent into the county of Bonaventure with instructions to demand the signature of the Liberal candidate to a declaration pledging himself to vote in the chamber without any restriction if elected against any school settlement which is not accepted by religious authority.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Samuel St. Onge Chapleau, clerk of the court of chancery, is to be appointed assistant clerk of the Dominion House of Commons in place of Mr. Rinleau, superannuated, combining his new duties with those of his present office.

At the Conservative convention for the Territories, held at Regina yesterday to form a Conservative Association, Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., was elected president of the association.

Hon. George E. Foster returned to Ottawa from Kootenay yesterday. He is jubilant about the prospects of British Columbia's mining country, but warns persons without capital from coming here with the rush this spring.

Major McGillivray, of Toronto, publishes a denial of the story that he had advocated annexation in Chicago.

Senator Reesor, of York county, Ont., is in a very precarious condition. He is the oldest of the Canadian senators.

Baron de Coursel, French ambassador to Great Britain, went to Windsor yesterday and presented to the Queen his letters of recall.

Marie Vanzandt, the American opera singer, has been nominated by the government as an officer of the French Academy. Marie Vanzandt was born in Texas in 1861.

IN DARKEST ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 8.—In Mexborough, Yorkshire, last week, John Tart, a miner, went to a tavern with his wife and offered her for sale for a quart of beer. Her lodger, Enoch Childs, gave him half a gallon of beer for her, and signed an agreement to make her his wife; Tart and his wife also signed the document.

Childs and the woman then took Mr. Tart for a lodger, but after five days he went away and she sued for desertion, denying that she signed the agreement.

It will be remembered that exactly such a sale of a wife is the most sensational feature of one of Thomas Hardy's novels, for which apparent improbability he has been severely criticized.

DELIVERED TO JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, March 8. — Secretary Sherman this afternoon signed the extradition papers authorizing the delivery to the Australian officers now in San Francisco of Frank Butler alias Lee Weller, who is wanted in Australia on the charge of murder.

WILL BE NO WAR.

Powers Determined That Greece Must Not Break the Peace of Europe.

Coercive Measures Will Be Resorted to To-Morrow Unless the Greeks Yield.

LONDON, March 6.—The midnight dispatch of yesterday from Henry Norman, the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens has created an excellent impression here. He said that there are grounds to believe that the Cretan situation is improving, and that more than one power has intimated unofficially that an amicable exit from the difficulty is still possible if Greece is willing to consent to temporary Turkish suzerainty over Crete, if the powers will allow the inhabitants of that island when order is restored to decide their own fate by a plebiscite and will appoint a Greek Governor for the present. The good impression caused by this message is due to the fact that the latter part of it believed, rightly or wrongly, to have emanated from the Greek government, and is looked upon as giving promise that the matter may yet be compromised without bloodshed.

The stock exchange here to-day opened with a better tone. The upward tendency was not very pronounced, however, owing to flatness of the continental bourses. The advice from Athens and Constantinople indicate that when the powers are agreed as to their general policy, they are divided as to the character of the coercion to be applied to Greece. Two currents of feeling prevail. Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria on one side are sympathetic to Greece, and favor mild methods, while Germany and Russia insist upon vigorous measures. This divergence is manifested in the negotiations preliminary to drawing up the note to Greece. Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria insisted upon the inserting in the provision declaring that Crete would not be annexed to Greece, the words "at the present juncture."

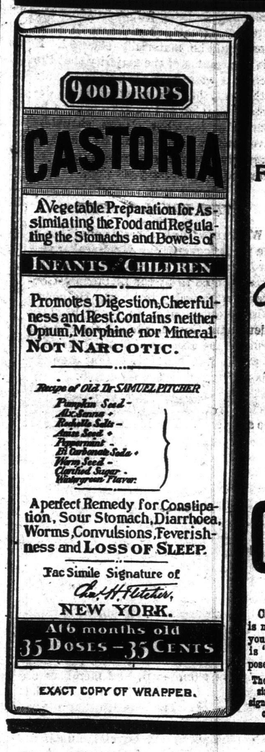
This implies that the four powers are disposed to acquiesce in the annexation of the islands to Greece, when the warlike feeling has subsided. Russia and Germany only agreed to this insertion on obtaining the counter insertion of the words "Will not hesitate to take any coercive steps," in the identical notes presented to the Greek government on Monday last.

Thus the last clause of the note was made to read: "Therefore Greece is solemnly warned that unless the aforesaid withdrawal (of the Greek troops from the Island of Crete, and of Greek ships from Cretan waters or from points where the powers are in occupation), occurs within six days, the powers will not hesitate to take any coercive steps necessary to enforce it in their decision is irrevocable." This separation of Russia and France may have considerable influence on future developments in the situation. The English Liberal newspapers are working the plucky Greece vein for all it is worth, and are indulging in hysterical praise of her attitude.

A big mass meeting has been called to take place in Hyde Park to-morrow to protest against the coercion of Greece, and the Liberal papers are publishing pages of letters from unknown people cheering for Greece. The Greek charge d'affaires in London says he is receiving every day offers of volunteers to go to Greece, and adds that he has already received subscriptions for the Greek cause amounting to £12,000. It is further stated that some of the English volunteers have already started for Athens. Sent at retired officers of the British army have offered their services, and a body of one hundred volunteers commanded by English officers will start for Greece next week. The Greek consul at Liverpool has also received offers from volunteers. The feeling on the continent appears to be that war between Greece and Turkey is inevitable. According to the Gaulois, of Paris, if Greece does not withdraw her troops from Crete in obeyance to the mandate of the powers, Turkey will immediately declare war. The feeling in political circles in England, however, is that the powers will succeed in warding off war. This sentiment is voiced with the Saturday Review, which says: "The powers are resolved that there shall be no war. Rumor reaches us from Athens that the King of Greece asserts he has an agreement with Bulgaria as to the future partition of Macedonia, and it is known that the Bulgarians have an agreement with the Servians. If this is true, these three powers might go ahead and divide Macedonia, and the powers would have more than enough to do to keep out of the fray. But, we repeat, the powers are determined there shall be no war. Neither Russia nor Austria are ready for war and Germany has nothing to gain thereby. Consequently, in spite of the Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians and hysterical English radicals we believe the peace of Europe will be preserved."

At the same time a large number of Unionists are dissatisfied with the position in which Great Britain has been placed. They say that the Marquis of Salisbury, in his dread of war, is yielding too much to the powers, who are anxious that the integrity of the Turkish empire should be maintained regardless of what may happen to all the Eastern Christians, and they blame the Marquis of Salisbury for not insisting that both the Turks and the Greeks quit Crete together.

The ultimatum of the powers to Greece does not expire till 4 p.m. on Monday, instead of at noon on that day as generally supposed. At four o'clock on Monday, if Greece is still obdurate, the ministers of the six powers will leave Athens. It was further stated that no hostilities or coercive measures are possible until Wednesday, as the foreign admirals must first be advised of the departure of the ministers from Athens. The admirals themselves will devise a concerted plan to coerce Greece, and were engaged to-day in drawing up a general scheme to blockade that country. Plans will be forwarded to the cabinets of the powers for approval.



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Appleton, Tracy & Co., 15 fine gold mounted ruby jewels: adjusted same as above....$16.50
P S. Bartlett, 15 ruby jewels.....$12.50
Waltham Watch Co., in 3 oz. solid silver cases; jewelled in 7 actions; dust tight and water tight.....$8.50
Ditto in 2 oz. solid silver cases; jewelled in 7 actions.....$6.75
Elgin Watches in solid silver coin cases. B. W. Raymond, 17 jewels; adjusted to heat, cold and position; fine nickel damaskined movement.....$25.00
Ditto in gilt.....$20.00
Elgin 15 Jewelled watches.....$12.50
Elgin 17 jewelled " $17.50
Elgin 11 jewelled " $10.00
Elgin 7 jewelled " .....$ 8.50
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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of pasture land, situated at St. Peters Springs, about 7 miles north of Alkali Lake, Lillooet District, described as follows: Commencing at the N.W. corner, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

HENRY BOWE
Alkali Lake, B.C., Jan. 8th, 1897. ja16.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, of land situated on Clio Bay, Douglas Channel, Northwest Coast, and commencing at a stake marked S.E. Corner Post, thence due north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence in an easterly direction along the Coast line to point of commencement.

I. M. L. ALEXANDER.
GEO. RUDGE.
Victoria, 23rd February, 1897. fe29-sw

NOTICE—Sixty days after date we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, of land situated on Clio Bay, Douglas Channel, Northwest Coast, commencing at a post marked S.E. Corner, adjoining the S.W. Corner of I. M. L. Alexander and George Rudge's land, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence along the Coast line to point of commencement.

JOHN FLEWIN.
GORDON LOCKERBY.
P. CALLAN.
Victoria, B.C., February 28, 1897. fe29-sw

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend applying to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situate on the south side of Browning Passage, Clayoquot Sound, viz:—Commencing at a stake marked "N. W. Corner, C. F. & T. Co." thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, more or less, thence following the shore line back to point of commencement for 80 chains more or less.

Clayoquot, B.C., Feb. 13, 1897.
CLAYOQUOT FISHING & TRADING CO. LTD.
e18-sw Alfred Magnesen, President.

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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, &c.

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