COL. PRIOR'S LITTLE REGIMENT OF ROWDIES

Disgraceful Conduct, Last Night, of the Colonel's Ubiquitous Bodyguard.

After a Distinctly Liberal Meeting Had Given Him and Others a Fair Hearing

They Refuse to Listen to the Truth—Conservative Rowdyism Runs Rampant.

A Little Band of Government Employes and Contractors Made Much Noise.

But the Liberals Had Lots of Fun Too, and Stayed With it to the Very Last

Till the Young Boys Got Sleepy and the Older Rowdies Became Ashamed.

Col. Prior and his supporters, who have so far been skirmishing in the country districts, got so far into town as Johns Bros.' hall last night, and had a warm reception.

The meeting at the beginning was about equally divided between Liberals and Conservatives, so that there was just enough snap on both sides to make things interesting. Col. Prior admitted that this was the first really full meeting he had had, but if the Liberals had not been there, the hall would have been half empty.

Hon. Mr. Martin, who had been speaking at a meeting at Tolmie avenue school, had heard that Mr. Luxton was going to speak at the Conservative meeting, and he therefore came over after his own meeting, to listen to that gentleman. Mr. Martin was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and he took his seat quietly, and refused to respond to the repeated calls for a speech till the meeting had been formally adjourned, and not then even till Col. Prior had given him permission. But as the proceedings went on the audience grew larger, and it was soon apparent that the Liberal element comprised two-thirds of the gathering.

Any interruptions that were made during the carrying out of the programme were those only legitimately incidental to any political meeting where there is a large sprinkling of opposition to the speakers' views.

Mr. James Baker was unanimously elected to the position of chairman, and in accepting the office expressed himself in favor of the Conservative party. He thought it was in the interest of Victoria to be in the interest of the same party. Victoria had been offered a seat in the cabinet, and it was to her interest to accept it.

Col. Prior was the first speaker, and he was received with applause. Some one proposed three cheers for him, which were given with a will by the Conservatives, followed, however, by a "tiger for Templeman." He commenced his speech by stigmatizing as unauthentic the dispatches in last night's Times. The government, he said, was as strong as ever, with as many followers as ever (laughter), and the talk about the resignation of the premier was all rot. A great deal of the Colonel's speech was directed at the Times, whose utterances on every question he said were distorted and twisted to suit a certain purpose, while he claimed absolute fairness on the part of the Conservatives and the Colonist throughout the contest. (Laughter.) He next took up the question of the cabinet ministership, basing his belief still on the statement of the premier. It was unmanly, he said, to doubt the word of the premier and this doubt he attributed to the small mindedness of the opposition. Probably there was not another instance where a cabinet minister had to stand up and prove that he was not a cabinet minister. (Laughter) But the Times, he promised, would have to take back water on that, as well as other statements. Coming to Ald. Macmillan's statements at the Spring Ridge meeting the evening before Col. Prior considered them libellous. The Colonel admitted that he was a member of the railway company referred to, having invested his money in it, and therefore he felt justified in making what he could out of his investment. As to the result of the election, he had every confidence that it would be the same as last election. He thought this election should be run on the trade question and cabinet ministership, but the opposition, he said, did not dare to fight the election on the trade question (no applause); if they did they would be beaten out of their boots. (No applause.) Let him once get into that council, if only for a week, and British Columbia would forever have a cabinet minister. No matter if it is late now, the fact is we have the chance, and are we going to let it go? (A faint and scattered "no.") On the school question, which he thought had wrongly been made the issue, he supposed he would lose some friends. Referring to the school act, Col. Prior said that Mr. Bodwell, although a clever lawyer and good speaker (great applause), yet had steered clear of the real issue. That was the right of the minority. The Colonel proceeded to review the situation incidentally with which he mentioned an objection made to him by Mr. George Jeeves.

Mr. Jeeves and the Colonel had a little discussion over the wording of the decision of the privy council, the Colonel finally sending down the blue book containing the decision, for Mr. Jeeves' perusal.

Mr. Jeeves admitted having said that he would vote for the Colonel if the latter could show him that the privy council had ordered any grievance to be redressed. The Colonel read a few words from the bluebook to show that the word "grievance" was used, but this, of course, was not the necessary evidence.

Col. Prior considered he was taking the only manly stand that could be taken on this question. The government, he considered, was acting as much in the interest of the minority in Quebec as in Manitoba, and the government was strong enough and courageous enough to take hold of this question and dispose of it this very session. No one, he repeated, knows what the government is going to do.

A voice—Why did Clarke Wallace resign?

Col. Prior—Because I think he was a fool; that's why. (Hisses and laughter.)

Therefore, continued the Colonel, until this measure is brought down no one could say what it was. He had enough confidence in the government, however, to know that they would not bring down an unjust measure. He next quoted Mr. Laurier's remarks at Saanich about the school question, but he stopped short when it suited his purpose. Col. Prior said the opposition brought in this question to create discussion, when they saw they had no other chance. ("No.") Yes it was ("No.") In short, Col. Prior held that the law and the constitution had to be upheld.

There were cries for Mr. McPhillips at the close of Col. Prior's speech, but the chairman insisted upon the programme being carried out, and Mr. T. Earle, M. P., took the floor. He fully endorsed the Colonel's stand upon every point, and held that the main, in fact the only issue was the cabinet ministership. Mr. Earle's speech was very short, being confined almost altogether to a request to the electors to vote for Col Prior.

Mr. McPhillips followed. He regretted very much that Mr. Bodwell had construed anything in his, Mr. McPhillips' pamphlet as meant to be a reflection on him personally. Mr. McPhillips placed a professional meaning on the word "fallacies," as applied to Mr. Bodwell's arguments. He said it was a common expression in the legal profession, and he quoted a statement of Lord Herschell in the judgment of the privy council where the word is used. Mr. McPhillips resented as too personal Mr. Bodwell's contrast between D'Alton McCarthy and Mr. McPhillips. The speaker then went into the history of the question, which he considered closed by the judgment of the privy council, and which he still maintained Mr. Bodwell, in his theatre speech, had not quoted. The Conservative party had proved in this case that the Roman Catholics had a legal right, given them by the constitution of Britain, who dealt fairly with the conquered French at Quebec. (Applause.)

Mr. Jeeves at this point asked:—Did the privy council of England tell the Dominion government to re-establish separate schools in Manitoba?

Mr. McPhillips—I submit not, as they previously existed.

Mr. Jeeves—But that is what they are going to do.

Mr. McPhillips proceeded to read the remedial order, but some one asked for the decision of the privy council, and he read the formal part after the order, following it up with the statement that one hundred years ago any one who said that that judgment should not be carried out would have been guilty of an infringement of the criminal law of the country.

A Voice—Isn't that part in every order?

Mr. McPhillips did not hear the question, as there was some applause following, and he next addressed himself to the question of the efficiency of the schools, quoting the letter of Mr. Clarke with reference to his daughter's education at St. Boniface, and also the letter of the high commissioner with reference to the educational exhibits at London.

Hon. Mr. Martin here entered the hall, and it seemed, from the reception extended to him, as though all present were Liberals. It was some time before the enthusiasm subsided.

Mr. McPhillips was glad to see Mr. Martin receive such a grand reception. Continuing, Mr. McPhillips paid a tribute to the authorities of the Presbyterian College in Winnipeg, where he received his education, and where he went because it was the most convenient to attend. The illiteracy of the people in the early times was due, he said, to the nomadic habits and pursuits of the first people, the half-breed hunters. Therefore this proved nothing against the schools, because those people never submitted themselves to school discipline. Mr. McPhillips, amid much derisive laughter, defended the action of Col. Ouimet, who, he said, had been compelled, according to a pamphlet from which he read, to return to Ottawa through illness, but the audience were not in a humor to listen to excuses for a man who deserted his regiment, and Mr. McPhillips could not consequently make himself clear.

Coming back to the school question, he said that if we were going to give Manitoba a constitution to-day, he would, for the sake of argument, give her everything the Liberals say ("You bet."), but such is not the case. Manitoba got a constitution twenty years ago and it has to be lived up to.

There were cries for Mr. Martin, but the chairman again insisted on the list being followed, and.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken proceeded to speak. He denied emphatically that he had ever been an annexationist or ever favored annexation. An anti-confederationist he was, he was proud to say, and the result of the efforts of those anti-confederationists, he claimed, was the building of the Canadain Pacific railway. The Doctor entered a strong plea for the return of Col. Prior in view of his being a cabinet minister and he protested against the introduction of "this rubbishy school question," which he considered was only a cloak for something else. The opponents of the Conservative party, he said, were virtual free traders, whose return would bring absolute ruin to the country. The Doctor insisted that British Columbia was not interested in the school question, and in the course of his portrayal of the ruin that would follow the election of the Liberals, he was listened to with much good humor.

Mr. E. Crow Baker expressed his adherence to his party. He considered that the school question should not have been brought into this contest; but the real issue was whether or not the people of this constituency wanted a cabinet minister. (Laughter.) Although not a lawyer, he had reached a conclusion on this school question, but he first gave a history of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, for which, he claimed, the Conservative party deserved the entire credit. Coming back to the conclusion he had arrived at, Mr. Baker said it was his opinion that there was a right of appeal by the minority to the Dominion government. Mr. Baker closed with the usual request to vote for Col. Prior.

Mr. Cassidy, who was given a mixed reception, defended the position of Col. Prior as a cabinet minister on the ground that there was nothing in the act to prevent a minister accepting a controllership, and he instanced the case of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who was given "an inspectorship of buildings" with only £2000 a year and a seat in the cabinet. Mr. Cassidy dealt at some length with the school question, making the important admission that the Canadian parliament is not bound to act in one way or the other by the finding of the privy council. All that had so far occurred only opened the doors of parliament, so that the question might be taken up. Mr. Cassidy contended that if the government were defeated on this question they would come back to office again.

THE EVENING'S PICNIC.

There were two or three other speakers on the list, but as it was apparent that the audience, which had been growing restive for some time, was now beyond control of the chairman, some one presented a motion to adjourn, and the meeting was formally closed by the chairman amid a storm of uproar.

Hon. Mr. Martin was loudly called upon by the Liberals to address the meeting and that gentleman, who had come only to hear Mr. Luxton, who was advertised to speak, was prevailed upon to go up to the platform. Here, however, the picnic commenced. The respectable element among the Conservatives present were anxious to hear Mr. Martin, but here were a few individuals who collected about as many more boys around them and entered on a determined effort to carry out to the full their instructions to howl Mr. Martin down. The ringleaders in this small but noisy band were: A government contractor, a servant in the government employment; an ttche of Col. Prior, with a very loud voice (which was no doubt a factor in his engagement for the occasion) and without a vote; a road boss of the local government, accompanied by a boisterous and loud-mouthed son; together with a couple of local government employes. This little band were for a while supported by the excitable element of the Conservatives, and as the Liberals retaliated in kind, pandemonium reigned supreme for a while. There were cheers for Templeman and counter cheers for Prior, with the weight of voice greatly in favor of the former.

Col. Prior eventually came forward and asked that, as the meeting had been closed, Mr. Martin be given a hearing, but it was afterwards stated that the Colonel had said the Conservatives did not want to hear Mr. Martin, hence the organized opposition on their part. This was afterwards denied by Mr. Earle and others of the leaders. Mr. Martin, however, was not to be cowed by half a dozen government employes and contractors, backed up by some young boys, and he held his post amid all the uproar, never once losing his temper.

The Liberals, seeing how things were going, also decided to see the programme through, and the affair developed into a thorough party contest, although not at any time did it get beyond the point of cheering and counter cheering with sharp shots from either side.

It developed afterwards that the Conservatives had been advised by one of their numerous spies that the Liberals had organized an attempt to capture the meeting, and that a set of resolutions had been drawn up which it was intended to pass. The spy, however, had worked upon his imagintion, for not only was there no such intention, but when the Liberals heard that such a story was in circulation a number of them made inquiries as to the truth of the story and gave out that they would not be parties to any such movement if it had been intended. Of course it was found to be absolutely without foundation, but that did not have any effect on the little band of rowdies, who kept up an inane groan every time Mr. Martin attempted to speak.

This was kept up till midnight, when Mr. Templeman and Mr. Bodwell, having got through their meeting in another section of the city, came upon the scene. This was the signal for renewed enthusiasm on the part of the Liberals. Mr. Earle tried to bring the half dozen with their youthful and voteless following to reason, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Bodwell was called for and amid deafening cheers, ascended the platform. The little band renewed their howling, but but were deserted by the most self-respecting of their party, who had sat around and behind their hats had howled with the mob. They had reckoned without their host in their attempt to subdue Mr. Bodwell, who took all the fun possible out of the affair, and stayed with his men until he got a hearing, which was along about 3 o'clock. He wanted to read the following opinion of Christopher Robinson. The crowd would not let him. He asked that Mr. McPhillips read it, but that gentleman refused. Mr. Bodwell said he did not want to make a speech, or to reply to Mr. McPhillips, and he was greeted with a perfect storm of applause when he dared Mr. McPhillips to read the opinion, as it was an unanswerable argument against all that the latter had said on this school question.

Finally the little band, being deserted by all the leaders, dwindled into a small knot of boys, the older heads having become ashamed of their company, or tired of their effort, and things subsided into semi-quiet, and Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Martin and Mr. Bodwell explained things. Mr. McPhillips referred to the reported organized attempt by the Liberals to capture the meeting, which was officially denied by the Liberal leaders. In the course of the turmoil Mr. D. R. Ker called Mr. Martin a liar, but he afterwards withdrew the expression. Other personalities and hot words were apologized for and the leader of the Junior Conservative rowdies disowned connection with the followers and proposed peace. This was accomplished by a motion to adjourn by the Conservatives, seconded by the Liberals, and the gathering dispersed at half-past three o'clock.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Christopher Robinson which Mr. Bodwell read:

The restoration of the privileges of Roman Catholics in Manitoba is undoubtedly left open by the judgment, in the sense that it is entirely in the discretion, both of the Governor General in council, and of the Dominion parliament, to what extent, if at all, they will act upon the appeal or upon the order in council, respectively, in affording a remedy.

It cannot, I think, be said that the mere fact of right of the Roman Catholic or Protestant minority in relation to education having been affected by provincial legislation, entitles them, in every case and under all circumstances, to the restoration of such right, or to any relief. Their right is to appeal, but the result of such appeal must depend as I have said, upon the judgment of the Governor General in council and of the Dominion parliament, whose course would no doubt be determined by a sense of justice and right, and by a due regard to the letter and spirit of the constitution, in view of all the surrounding facts and circumstances in each particular case.

The expressions of opinion of the Judicial Committee in this matter are in no legal sense binding upon the members of the Dominion Government, or of the Parliament of Canada, so far as any action to be taken by either is concerned.

Both are at liberty to exercise their own discretion, and not the less because it is declared that a grievance exists. As I understand the judgment, it cannot be said, strictly speaking, to decide more than that the appeal will lie.

You Can Believe

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

HOOD'S PILLS for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

INOCULATED BY SNAKE POISON.

Explanation of the Peculiar Immunity From Harm by Charmers.

As a result of recent investigation, it would seem that science had at last unearthed the strange secret of the snake charmer, says the New York World. For years it has been a mystery how certain individuals could handle the most venomous serpents with impunity, suffering not the slightest harmful effects, even if bitten repeatedly. Some time since it was suggested that this immunity from the evil effects of the poison might be due to the fact that the charmers have frequently been accidently bitten by cobras and karits, and having survived the first attack, experienced no evil effect from subsequent bites. Much attention has been directed in India to the experiments which have lately been made with a view of determining the value of this theory, and it has been clearly shown that when the venom is introduced into the system in gradually increasing doses the subject need not fear the vicious fangs of the reptile.

Cases of immunity from scorpion stings are also well known. A gentleman in India, hearing of a Mahometan fakir, who had established a reputation for himself in this respect, determined to investigate the case and banish, if possible, all chance of trickery. He therefore dug up the scorpions himself, and these formidable creatures he describes as being from five to seven inches long, with claws like those of lobsters.

These scorpions the fakir was told to irritate, but to avoid adopting the course usually pursued by fakirs for this purpose, namely, by pinching the end of the tail. This is almost a sure way of preventing the scorpion from stinging. By touching them on the part of the body indicated, each one of them stung him strongly enough to draw blood, but the man was apparently none the worse. There could be no doubt as to the genuineness of the exhibition, and the fakir was believed when he said that he had frequently been the victim of a scorpion's sting.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

He—That was a queer freak of Price's—marrying a woman twice his age. I wonder how it came about?

She—Naturally enough. He was without money and she was without price.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Dr. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE **CURES ASTHMA** so that you need NOT SIT UP all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. Send your name and address, we will mail trial bottle **FREE** DR. TAFT BROS., 186 ADELAIDE ST., W. TORONTO, ONT.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

A BROAD-MINDED DOCTOR.

RELATES SOME EXPERIENCES IN HIS OWN PRACTICE.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients—Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery.

Akron, Pa., April 24th, '95.

Dr. Williams' Medical Co.

Gentlemen: While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary prepartions, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your prepartion, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners do not as a rule recognize, much less use preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to me, for the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained.

J. D. Albright, M. D.

I was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather he contracted what was thought to be sciatica, he having first noticed it one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease he failed to improve, but on the contrary, grew rapidly worse, the case developing into hemiplegia, or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics, massage, etc., were all given a trial, but nothing gave any benefit and the paralysis continued. In despair he had to hear has physician announce that his case was hopeless. About that time his wife noticed on or your advertisements and concluded to try your Pink Pills.

"He had given up hope and it required a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

"He, however, did as she desired, and if appearances indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis.

"'Why,' says he, 'I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well and at work.'

Having seen these results I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician, and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palpitation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was the picture of health, rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed, as well as ever, and she has continued so until to-day, more than a year since she took any medicine. I have found these pills a specific for chorea, or as more commonly known, St. Vitus' dance, as beneficial results have in all cases marked their use. As a spring tonic any one who, from overwork or nervous strain during a long winter, has become pale and languid, the Pink Pills will do wonders in brightening the countenances and in buoying the spirits, bringing roses to the pallid lips and renewing the fountain of youth.

yours respectfully,

J. D. ALBRIGHT, M.D."

During all his extended theatrical career Joe Cawthorn never had a part in which he appeared to better advantage than he does in "A Fool For Luck." He assumes the role of Schmitz Geyser, a hard-working drygoods clerk who becomes suddenly rich. The part was written expressly for him, and it is useless to state that he is making the biggest kind of a hit in it. It is booked to appear at the Victoria Theatre on Monday evening next.

—Thin or grey hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by Hall's Hair Renewer.

Cigarmakers of San Francisco are going to establish a strike shop. When a strike is ordered in any factory in the city the workmen will be put at work in the strike shop, at regular wages, instead of remaining idle and in receipt of the strike allowance from the union.

Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Freeto any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MR. WALLACE'S ADVICE.

His Answer to a Query From Mr. Hugh Macdonald.

The Times has been informed that on December 23, Mr. Clarke Wallace, Grand Sovereign, received a dispatch signed "Hugh Macdonald, Victoria," asking whether an Orangeman and a Conservative should vote for Prior, who defended the government's school policy, or for Templeman, "a free trader, but one who condemns the government's school policy." Mr. Wallace replied: "No Orangeman and Conservative can vote for any one who endorses the government's school policy."

Mr. Hugh Macdonald, the well known contractor, was asked to-day whether he was the person who sent the dispatch to Mr. Wallace. He said he did not send it, and that there was another person of the same name in the city who might have done so. Inquiries show that there is no other Hugh Macdonald in the city or the province who is an Orangeman and a Conservative.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:—Mr. Edward Lambert. P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

Her ayes consent,
And must her noes,
When I try to kiss her,
Interpose?

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

Don't Worry!! Try SUNLIGHT SOAP

THE TWIN BAR SELLS FOR 6c.

ALL GROCERS

For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 23 Scott street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book, 160 pages.

C. R. KING, Victoria, agent for B. C.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco,

Tuckett's T & B Mahogany

is the latest and best.

See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each plug.

Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

The Improved Family KNITTER

WILL Knit 15 pairs of sox a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.

This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT.

(Mention this paper.)

Land Registry Act.

The South half of Section Ten (10) and Sections Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) Comox District, excepting that portion of Section Twelve conveyed to Alexander Urquhart by indenture dated the 30th day of December, 1878.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of George McFarlane to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1885, and numbered 817A, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate thereof:

Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 31st December, 1895.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.