SEVES OF THE PENVINCE.

SEVEN

The state of the property of t

MISCELLANEOUS

One or more Surgeons of Surgical Institute NO. 319 BUSHST., SAN FRANCISCO, WILL BE AT Oriental Hotel, Victoria

MAY 14 & 16,
To examine cases for treatment by this Institute, which is devoted to treating Deformities of Children, Diseases of the Spine, Hip and Knee Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic

Diseases. REFERENCES-GOVERNOR E. P. Ferry, Olym-pia; John P. Hoyt, Associate Justice of Supreme Court, 602 Fourth St., Scattle; Wm. McKeon, Oriental Hotel, Victoria; Ben. E. Snipes, Banker, Scattle.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENU NE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Brown 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, 1364.

that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1834.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS. ASTH. MA. CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

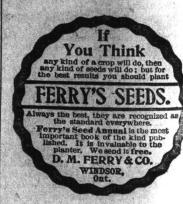
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1884.

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 Primes, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhosa, Colics, &c.
CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testurer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. au12

IN USE 100 YEARS. POOR MAN'S FRIEND Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINT MENT (as originally pre



HOME

Expected Meas the Irish Q

Interest, Eloo

Importa

Mr. Gladstone Intr

A Speech of Far Mor

How It Is Proposed t ancial and Oth

LONDON, Feb. 13.-Fr ing the scene in Westn was of the most ani groups of people assem

member for Connemara, make his appearance,

David Sheehey, secretary tional Federation and I

nown Rev. Father Shee

mber for South Galy magistrate who refused by wife was dangerously ill.
Roche, Nationalist M.P. f was also among the first Dr. Charles Tanner, M.F. the most fiery and popula ist leaders. By ten o'cloc were waiting for admissi ner lobby was packed SHOUTING AND ST like a mob of excursionists several being thrown to veteran Caleb Wright, L Southwest Lancashire, 82 y

able to hold his own in the in the doorway; others wer him by the eager, heedless was trampled upon more the Labor Representative John for Battersea, came to his while the struggle for entra exciting, and cries could be back!" "don't kick!" and tions of a recervations of a recervation. tions of a more emphatic of yells of pain left no doubt npression had been made f some usually dignified Briton. Reporters watched winterest, and one or two of se that the kicking an not altogether accidental, an monstrations were rather mo conspicuous when some dign servative British squire ha servative British squire ha caught in a group of Irish However, the melee settled and all got safely in their sea their aches, in waiting for a stonian eloquence. Every House, except the Govern was occupied. Mr. Gladstor House at helf was occupied. Mr. Gladston House at half past three of Liberal and Irish Nationalis Liberal and Irish Nationalist stood up and greeted him wand enthusiastic cheering. Gladstone arose at forty-three to introduce the Homewas another demonstration, anthusiastic and irrepressible. Mr. Gladstone, who was in spoke as follows in a

I may, without improp the House that the voices the cause of Irish self-govern land's affairs have within the land's affairs have within the the last seven years been a mute. I return, therefore, to 1886, when a proposition of submitted on the part of the of the day, and I beg to rem of the position then taken promoters of these measures, we had arrived at a point in tions with Ireland where the parted. 'You have,' we choose one or the other,' way of Irish autonomy, the conceptions which I have to; the other is the way of was our contention. It will be lection of the House how the was most stoutly and large was said over and over again I bers opposite, 'We are not ode not adopt that alternative, can we adopt it.' (Minist That assertion of theirs was sustained by the proposals, a from dissentient Liberals, of 'for dealing with Irish affairs, though they fell entirely short and scope of Irish self-governm of no

TRIVIAL OR MEAN IMPO iey went far beyond what

CLEAR, STRONG, RESON

fore been usually propose local self-government for what has been the what has been the result dilemma as it was then put for side of the House and repelled Has our contention, that the o tween autonomy and coercion hor not? (Liberal cheers.) Wome of each and all of those schemes for giving Ireland sale schemes for giving Ireland sel in local affairs, and for giving central establishment in I limited powers? All central establishment in D limited powers? All have vi-thin air, but the reality re-reads were still there, autonomy. The choice lay between the choice made was to repeal a embrace exercion. You cannot low coercion in an absolut method. In 1886, for the fir-ercion was imposed on Ireland arcion was imposed on Ireland of a permanent law, added to books. This state of things w ation of the constitution ainst the harmony and TRADITIONS OF SELF-GOV

It was a distinct and violent

romise on the faith of whi btained. The permanent ression inflicted upon the pression inflicted upon the or state of things which could no exist. It was impossible to habitants of the country under sympathy with the coercion Gladstone proceeded to dila upon the circumstances under act of union was passed, the equality in the laws and of equality under which union it was then prophesied con said, that Irishmen would places in the Cabinet of the I dom, but it had been his ait in cabinets with no less the seventy statesmen, of whom or Duke of Wellington, was an Iris Castlereagh was the only oth who had sat in a Cabinet since Pitt promised equal laws when Pitt promised equal laws whe reland were unhappily we ble characters in the his hiry. Coming to 1832, wh