The Colonist.

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THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Three School Trustees are to be elected in the course of a few days. As a rule not very much consideration is given to this subject by the people, not nearly as much as its importance demands. Nevertheless fairly representative school boards have usually been chosen. It seems desirable at this time, however, to point out the very large powers of the School Trustees. They have absolute control of the current expenditure for schools, and the City Council has no power to interfere except in the case of extraordinary expenditures such as the building of school houses. Last year the disbursements on account of schools within the city was about $57,000, a very large sum. There is every likelihood of its being greater this year. There is no use in discussing whether or not it is a wise provision of the law which vests the Trustees with power to decide what shall be the school expenditure for the year. That is the law, and all the City Council has to do is to be governed by it. There is, of course, no reasonable ground why the Trustees may not be as well vested with this power as any one else. They are chosen by the people, and hence may be said to be equally representative of the people with the Aldermen. It is, however, an excellent reason why the utmost care should be exercised in the choice of Trustees. Especially is care needed this year, for the reason that new school houses are called for. There is a very general demand that something shall be done to curtail in some measure the cost of the school system, or, if this cannot be done, to avoid needless expense in future. We do not say that extravagance has been practised. We are inclined to think reasonable economy has prevailed. What we have in mind is the constant pressure from well-meaning, but, we think, ill-advised quarters, for expenditures which do not seem to have been contemplated by the public school system as originally established. Progress in educational matters, as in everything else, must be expected, but every additional expenditure does not indicate progress. Some of the expenditures indulged in in some cities are really excrescences upon the system, and Victoria ought to avoid them. It is not necessary in a public school to try to cover everything. Let us be liberal, but not prodigal.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

The people of the United States congratulate themselves that the population of that country has increased nearly fifteen-fold since the beginning of the last century. It is certainly very remarkable, and to many people it may be news to learn that the population of Canada has gained even more rapidly. The progress in territorial expansion in the United States has been a little over ten-fold; that of Canada must have been fifteen-fold. The United States had a commerce at the beginning of the Century. Canada had none; yet the commerce of Canada has reached the magnificent total of over $320,000,000. Canada, and in using that term we mean the British North American provinces, had no mercantile marine; now our place is well up in the list of nations. We think we have the fifth rank as a ship-owning country. Then we were only a much-divided collection of isolated settlements, none of them caring anything about the other. Now we are a nation extending from ocean to ocean, and looking forward to still more wonderful development. Our neighbors may justly feel proud of their progress, but Canadians on their part have no reason to feel ashamed. The provinces had no public credit in 1801, and their people individually were for the most part poor. Now our standing as a country is among that of the greatest nations, and our private financial institutions and our commercial communities rank among the best. That we have accomplished so much, although situated side by side with such a progressive and aggressive country as the United States, speaks volumes for Canada and its people. By very much the greater part of our progress, in everything else except population, and proportionately the greater part of that, has taken place since 1867, when the confederation of the original provinces of Canada was consummated. We think that if any people in the world may look forward to the future with confidence engendered by the events of the past, Canadians have a right to do so.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

We print a report by Dr. Fagan, the provincial health officer, on the health of the city. The facts brought out are by no means alarming, but they are at the same time worthy of immediate attention. As Dr. Fagan says, the number of typhoid cases is not large in proportion to the population, but the facts stated by him seem to show that we ought not to have any such cases at all. It is not very agreeable reading, but as the first step towards effecting a cure is to know the nature of the malady, so the first step to improve the sanitation of the city is to discover the cause of any prevalent disease. As Dr. Fagan points out, he has been unable to assign any one cause for the unusual number of typhoid cases now in Victoria, but he points out what may account for them. The disposal of sewage and offensive material is a serious question, and the sanitary officers will have to do the best they can under existing circumstances. In regard to the milk supply, it seems as if it ought to be possible to do a great deal in a very short time.

City By-Law No. 253 declares that all milk vendors shall be licensed. The number of the license must be displayed in a conspicuous place upon every vehicle used in the sale or delivery of milk, and every milk can must bear the name of the person who supplied the milk to the licensee. Dairymen are to give notice to the health officer of the existence of contagious diseases among their cattle or neighboring cattle. No adulterated or diluted milk shall be sold in the city. Skim milk may be sold, but the cans containing it must be marked accordingly, and no skim milk shall be sold to any one unless the purchaser asks for it. Adulterated milk shall be forfeited and shall be destroyed. The Market Superintendent, the Health Officer, the Health Inspector or any Police Officer may seize adulterated milk. The by-laws seem defective because they do not provide for the inspection of milk. They make it illegal to sell adulterated milk, but there is no provision requiring any vendor of milk to submit it for inspection or requiring any one to make inspection. What seems to be needed is an officer who will inspect milk without notice to the vendors. The by-law does not directly deal with the owners of the cows supplying the milk, but if properly enforced it will meet their case. The vendor must get a license, and he can only sell milk supplied by a named owner, farmer or dairyman. It is possible, therefore, for the city officer to insist that he shall be satisfied that the source of supply is clean before granting a license, which ought to be revocable whenever it is discovered that sanitary conditions are being violated where the milk is produced. The owners of cows in the city should be compelled to conform to proper sanitary regulations. If these things were done, all danger of infection from milk would be removed. Possibly the by-laws need to be enlarged in order to secure the best results, but much good would result if they were enforced as they stand.

The Chinese gardens present a condition of things which is not agreeable to contemplate. From what Dr. Fagan says, it seems that they will have to receive attention from the health authorities. If the gardens were closed, it is not easy to see where the people of Victoria would get their fresh vegetables. We would all very much prefer to buy vegetables from white gardeners, but there are not enough of the latter to supply the demand. The matter ought not to be beyond the reach of proper regulation, and now that attention has been directed to it, we are hopeful that something may be done to remove so grave a menace to the public health.

THE POLICE FORCE.

One of the questions that will engage the attention of "the powers that be" during the next few weeks will be the improvement of the city police force. The force must be kept up to date if the city is to be kept free from crime and disorder, as has been done up to the present. Everybody has been looking for good times in Victoria this year, and with good times comes more work for the police. During last year, as a perusal of the statistics published a few days ago will show, the work of the police was almost doubled. In the police court the fines and fees collected totalled more than $3,000 in excess of those of the year before; there was a large increase in the number of arrests, and the reports and complaints that received attention were far more numerous than ever before. Then there are a thousand and one other things that a policeman is called upon to do. The public are in the habit of looking upon a policeman's job as an easy one. The newspaperman knows better than this, his work bringing him in touch with the men upon whose watchfulness depends the safety of the citizens. The officer not only covers his beat during certain hours, but is ever on the watch for evil-doers. During the recent influx of vagrants from across the Sound, there was not an officer on the force who did not put in five or six hours' overtime in the twenty-four, and this, too, without extra remuneration, despite the fact that their salaries are lower than those of the police of any of the near-by cities. It was this work that so soon rid the city of an undesirable class, the vigilance of the officers and the way in which each case brought before the magistrate was presented striking terror to the heart of the petty thief.

The members of the police force deserve some recognition from the city for the good work they have accomplished, and the best way it can be recognized is by an increase in their salaries. They are entitled to this increase, not only on account of the good work which they have done, but because it was promised them. Some years ago, when the spirit of retrenchment had possession of the council, the salary of the chief was reduced from $150 to $100 per month, but was last year raised to $125; the first sergeant's salary was reduced from $100 to $75, and the other two sergeants from $90 to $75, while the constables suffered a reduction of from $75 to $62.50. They were promised when the reduction was made that the salaries would be restored with a revival of good times. Like everybody else in the city, they believe the good times have returned, and are asking for an increase. On their record they deserve it. There is not a better body of men to be found than that which composes the city police force of Victoria, from the chief down, yet they are receiving smaller salaries than the officers of any city of an equal size on the Coast.

While we believe the first duty of the authorities is to grant the request of the men for the restoration of their old salaries, there are a few other things which require attention. At present Chief Langley's time is taken up altogether too much in the police court, preventing him from giving that attention to the working of the force which it deserves. Day after day the best part of his time is spent in the court room, prosecuting cases, when he could be much better occupied somewhere else. This could very easily be remedied by the engagement of a prosecuting attorney, or perhaps, for a slight increase in his retainer, the city solicitor would have one of his clerks attend to the minor cases, while he himself would appear to prosecute the more serious ones. This would be more satisfactory in every way, and would greatly expedite the work of the court. The police have often much difficulty in getting merchants to appear against petty thieves, they complaining that the time they are forced to waste in the court is often more valuable than the goods stolen. This is not altogether the fault of the Chief, who is a good prosecutor; but with a lawyer in charge of a case, we believe much time could be saved.

There is one other improvement which Chief Langley asked for last year, and which should be granted. This is a one-horse patrol wagon. The day has passed when criminals were dragged through the streets, with a howling crowd of small boys following and hooting the arresting officers. Some years ago it was the habit to have the chain-gang marched through the streets to work in the school and Government House grounds. Public opinion compelled a discontinuance of this. True, a man under arrest has not the prison uniform, but in nine cases out of ten he is handcuffed, which is just as bad—and worse, too, because often men arrested are able to prove their innocence. But, beyond all this, it is time Victoria had a patrol wagon. The only expense would be the first cost, for we are given to understand that there is now paid out for express and hack hire more than it would cost to maintain the patrol wagon. There is lots of room for it in the old fire hall adjoining the police station. Besides being used for prisoners, it would be very handy as an emergency ambulance in case of accident, and on the occasion of fires the police would be enabled to reach the scene early and assist the firemen in roping off the street and otherwise.

The city has a chief of police who has the confidence of the people, and a force of men whom they can depend upon to do their duty and a little more when called upon. The past year witnessed many little improvements brought about, with little additional cost to the city. Given the comparatively insignificant requests made this year, and Victoria's force will be second to none.

MR. DUNSMUIR'S MISSION.

Referring to the observations of the Colonist in regard to Mr. Dunsmuir's mission to Ottawa, the Vancouver World says that the Colonist is Mr. Dunsmuir's personal organ. We think we ought to correct our contemporary in this. If it will read the article from which it quotes, it will see that the Colonist expressly disclaimed that it was speaking in any other way than as an observer of current events. This is absolutely accurate. Mr. Dunsmuir was not consulted as to what should be said on the subject of his visit to Ottawa, and if the Colonist has hit the mark as to his objects, and it fancies it has, it is only because it has kept very closely in touch with what is going on, not as any one's organ, but as a public newspaper. It may, perhaps, be well to add, what is absolutely quite true, namely, that except on such occasions as it has said so in express terms, the Colonist has not spoken for Mr. Dunsmuir on public questions. Mr. Dunsmuir is president of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, but he gives the paper a free hand in the discussion of public questions. "Do what you think is right," is his usual reply when asked how he thinks a public question should be approached. There could be no public man less self-seeking or less desirous to dictate to others than he.

The World says it is not very clear what we meant by saying that Mr. Dunsmuir ought to ascertain the policy of the government in regard to railways having termini in territory in the possession of the United States. The reference was to proposed railways from points in territory belonging to Canada to the sea at points in territory claimed by the United States and in the possession of that country, that is to the projected railways from Atlin, Bennett and the Chilkat, to points on what is called the Alaskan Coast. At the last session of the local house, two bills of this nature were thrown out by the railway committee, because the government declared itself opposed to the construction of such railways pending the construction of an all-Canadian line. Previous to that the Minister of Railways had informed the railway committee of the House of Commons that it was not the policy of the federal government to permit such construction pending the determination of the boundary question. Since the elections, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has spoken on the same subject, and conveyed the impression that the same policy would prevail in future. Under these circumstances, the Colonist thought it desirable that Mr. Dunsmuir should ascertain whether, if the British Columbia legislature passed such charters, they would be disallowed at Ottawa. If he should find that they will be, it is clearly desirable that the fact shall be made known at the earliest possible day. If they will not be disallowed, it will be necessary for the provincial government to decide what its policy shall be, for if it is to remain the same as last session, the promoters of such charters will know that it is not worth their while to expend time and money in bringing them under the notice of the legislature.

AUTOMATIC VOTING.

The complete success Monday at the Oshawa, Ont., municipal election of the Imperial Automatic Voting Machine seems likely to inaugurate a new era in voting. This machine is a British Columbia invention and is owned by a British Columbia company. Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia have provided by law for the use of voting machines, and Oshawa is the first city in Canada to try the experiment. The machine worked perfectly, and though the vote was taken in four places, the total vote was known in seven minutes after the poll closed. No votes were lost through spoiled ballots or otherwise, and the voting was absolutely secret. It is probable that the result in Oshawa will lead to the adoption of the Victoria invention in other places, and that in a short time voting by machinery will become the rule instead of the exception. The principle is simplicity itself, and it is impossible to see how a man can make a mistake unless he takes a club and smashes the machine to pieces.

MR. J. H. TURNER.

The Times has a relapse to its old disease of Turnerphobia, and, like many other cases of illness, there is no apparent cause for it. One day last week it said: "But it may be opportune to point out at this time that the old spirit, which ruled in the days, when Turnerism was supreme in the government and discredited in the country, seems to be dominant." It then proceeds to call this spirit a "demon of unreason," which is quite Dantesque if not exactly accurate. The Colonist has on several occasions asked what Turnerism is, but has never been favored with an answer. We will therefore apply the philosophical principle of analysis to the facts and see what are the reasonable deductions.

About fourteen years have passed since Mr. J. H. Turner entered the government of this province, and for all that period, except from the fall of 1898 to the summer of 1900, he has held office. Turnerism must, therefore, be something that was developed during those twelve official years. It is a fact, which we are sure the Times will not hesitate to admit, that this province enjoys good laws, and that these laws have been well administered. It is a fact, which our contemporary will at once concede, that it has never been alleged against any man in our public life, that he has illegitimately profited by his public position. Neither will the Times deny that many excellent laws have been placed on the statute books during the twelve years mentioned, or that the percentage of alterations in those laws has been low. It will also join with us in claiming that during the last decade, British Columbia has witnessed notable and highly satisfactory development, that the school system has been greatly improved, that roads, trails and bridges have been built in all parts of the province, that the mining laws were carried out during the critical period of initial development of metalliferous mining in a manner which gained the province an excellent name all the world over for fair play and honest dealing, that the credit of the province was established in the money market on a solid basis, that railway construction was encouraged, that a great deal was done to stimulate agriculture, and that hospitals, charitable institutions and sanitary regulations have kept pace with the growing population. We say the Times will admit all these things, because, like the Colonist, it is a sincere believer in the past progress, the future advance and the present generally satisfactory conditions existing in British Columbia. It is as proud as the Colonist is that life and property have been, and are, as safe here as in any part of the world. It is as gratified as the Colonist can be that, notwithstanding the very large expenditures necessitated by the development of the province, including the construction of the Parliament Buildings, not a single financial scandal has occurred, although all over the Western portion of the United States, where similar progress has taken place, defalcation has followed defalcation, and gross scandals of every nature possible in connection with public expenditures have been disgracefully frequent. The Times has on more than one occasion pointed out the superiority of British Columbia in these essential features, and we are glad to be able to testify that its political hostility to ministers has never led it to decry the province or represent that the conditions existing in public life and in the administration of affairs were at all detrimental to the good name of British Columbia.

The above are the things which are associated with Mr. Turner's record as a public man. The whole credit for bringing into force the system which led to the admirable financial standing of the province in London belongs to Mr. Turner, although he has always freely admitted that he was guided largely by the advice of leading financiers in London. The effect of his financial arrangements was such that the credit of the province went almost to the very front rank of the Colonies, and this enabled the government to procure money on extremely favorable terms to carry out an extensive programme of improvements. To Mr. Turner also belongs the credit for having urged the passage of measures calculated to encourage and assist agriculture, and although the Times will have to concede that it did not favor such legislation at the time, and was inclined to make light of it, it will not deny that very excellent results have followed it. Indeed when the various organizations dealing with different departments of husbandry assemble, the Times is always active in reporting their proceedings and commenting favorably upon them. The opening of the province by railways was a difficult subject for the government to approach, and no one claims that the absolutely best course was always adopted, but it can be fairly said that the various expedients resorted to in order to secure railway construction were the best that seemed possible at the time. Mr. Turner must take his responsibility for any mistakes that may have been made, but, like the rest of the people, he had to deal with things as he found them, and to profit by experience, and that he was willing to learn was shown by his railway policy in 1898, which we claim, and the Times will admit, was conceived on admirable lines, and, if carried out, would have given the province a remarkable impetus. No one will now deny that if Mr. Turner has been allowed to give effect to his railway programme there would be now approaching completion a railway from the Coast direct to Kootenay, a railway from the Coast to Cariboo, and a railway from the Coast to Klondike, through Canadian territory, and that all these lines would have contributed to the growth and welfare of Victoria and Vancouver. Our contemporary will also admit that Mr. Turner showed his readiness in meeting changed conditions when assisting railways by inserting in the contract for the line to the Yukon a proviso that the province should receive some direct return in cash for its subsidy. But if Mr. Turner must bear the responsibility of any errors of judgment in the railway policy with which he is associated, he surely can claim some measure of credit for the results accomplished. That policy led to the development of Kootenay, and the province has received in revenue over and over again all that the improved facilities of transportation have cost.

All these things are facts relating to the public life of Mr. Turner, and we claim that they are the facts which, in the opinion of unprejudiced observers, will be regarded as characterizing his public career. If there is such a thing as Turnerism, these must constitute it. Mr. Turner has a right to ask that he may be judged by these things, and that if he is entitled to any place among the public men of British Columbia, it may be accorded him in the light of these facts. We are not so absurd as to say that every public act of Mr. Turner's public career is above criticism, or that nothing done by those who from time to time have been his colleagues can be called into question. But we do say of Mr. Turner that in his public life he has been an honorable gentleman, one who has had faith in the province where he has spent the greater part of a long and busy life, who has been actuated by patriotic motives in his dealing with public questions, and who can look the whole world in the face as one upon whose long record as premier and finance minister there is not a stain. It may suit the Times in its desire to bring about changes in the personnel of Mr. Dunsmuir's ministry, to employ expressions which are calculated to create an impression contrary to what has just been said, but we feel sure that it will not desire to detract in the slightest degree from what we have said of Mr. J. H. Turner as a public man and a citizen of British Columbia.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The situation in China does not improve. The two features at present exciting most attention are the refusal of the imperial court to assent to the terms imposed by the powers, and the German expeditions which are moving about the country. The former is said to be due to the hostility of the southern viceroys; the latter look very much like an effort on the part of the Germans to get a little practice in fighting. The impression produced on an alleged barbarous nation by an alleged civilized nation sending its soldiers upon what appear to be pointless expeditions, resulting in nothing but slaughter and the destruction of property, is not calculated to promote a peaceful settlement of affairs. A despatch of yesterday winds up with the statement that "the Germans, after destroying all the dwellings in Sze Hai Kong, retired to Yon Kong." Suppose we change this a little and have it read that the Chinese, after destroying all the dwellings in Victoria, retreated to Saanich, what would we think of an invading army of which it could be said? We suppose that the wives and children of Chinese are entitled to some consideration, that they are human, even if they are not Christians, that as we would think a commanding officer, who would turn all the families of a city out into the streets and destroy their dwellings in mid-winter, a barbarous brute, so the Chinese may be excused if they decline to see any evidence of a higher civilization or a more merciful religion in such a performance. We have no hope, of course, that anything which the Colonist can say on this subject will influence matters in even an infinitesimal degree; nevertheless we may give warning that if the European powers continue to sow the wind in China, they need not expect to escape reaping the whirlwind.

THE IMMIGRATION LAW.

The arrest of an in-coming Chinaman for violation of the provincial law, which came into force on January 1, will undoubtedly lead to a determination of the legal question involved in the Act. The court will, we suppose, be immediately called upon to determine whether or not such an enactment is within the powers of the local legislature. This renders it inadvisable for the papers to debate the question, and to confine themselves simply to chronicling the facts.

The proper way to dispose of the Immigration Act, which came into force on Tuesday in this province, is not by disallowance, but by the judgment of the courts. If the act is constitutional it should stand—that is, the federal government ought not to think of interfering. If it is not constitutional, then let the fact be known, and the legislature will dismiss the subject from its consideration. So long as an enactment is made the subject of disallowance, so long will it be an open question, and legislature after legislature will be called upon to deal with it.

It is certainly undesirable that a law of doubtful constitutionality should be carried into effect except pro forma. The intention of the legislature, as expressed by the mover of the bill cuts no figure. The courts can only judge of this intent by reading the language of the act, and this is very comprehensive.

We repeat, that we should not like to see a question of this nature dealt with by disallowance. Let it be ascertained where the province stands in regard to legislation of this nature. If we must rely upon the federal parliament alone for any remedy against undesirable immigration, let the fact be made known at the earliest possible day. If the province has the right to deal with the question, it cannot be known too soon. We are not so much concerned as to what the Dominion government for the time being may permit the province to do, as with what it has an unquestioned right to do under the constitution.

Seattle is rejoicing over the fact that one of the new United States battleships is to be built there at a cost of $3,600,000. We congratulate our neighbors. They have heaps of pluck, and deserve all they get.

Andrew Carnegie has given Seattle $200,000 with which to erect a new public library to take the place of that recently destroyed by fire. As the old building was only rented by the city, this is a clear windfall.

Is there only ten times as much personal property in Victoria as in Vancouver, as the assessment rolls allege? Will our Vancouver contemporaries kindly grapple with this question?

English has been made a compulsory subject in the schools of Germany by imperial decree. By the end of the present century the German people will be speaking English.

Will the Times take the first convenient day and explain its editorial paragraph about the annual report of the Chief of Police and the detectives? We are unable to make out its meaning.

To be discovered is the fate of all lands; but to become undiscovered falls to the lot of few. Interior Labrador is the region to have this unique history. According to maps printed by the New York Herald, interior Labrador had been discovered and made known to the world in 1801, but by some mysterious process had relapsed into an undiscovered and unknown condition.

There is some talk of establishing a daily paper in Nanaimo in the interests of the Labor Party. The effort is something new, and experienced newspaper men will watch it with a great deal of interest. As a general proposition, papers started with any other object than commercial ones are not likely to prove a success. A venture in such a field as Nanaimo may prove an exception.

There will be universal regret because of the distress that has come upon the Marquis of Dufferin, by reason of the failure of the London & Globe Finance Corporation. It seems a great pity that his declining years should be clouded with such a misfortune. Whittaker Wright announces that the company will soon be on its feet again. All things are possible in finance, and so this may be.

It is stated that the Emperor of China is to return to Pekin and set up the reform government. It is also alleged that the Dowager Empress offers no objection to this course. The reform party has increased very greatly in strength of late, and doubtless it is able to support the Emperor in any stand he may take. He must think so, and so must the Empress Dowager, or he would not be returning to the capital.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thinks there are too few lawyers in parliament. If he could be persuaded to run an election on that issue, he would be turned down in short order. Nevertheless, there is much in what he says. In all countries where representative government obtains, the legal fraternity has played a part of vast importance. The services of lawyers in parliament cannot be dispensed with, and it is easy to have too few of them. The trouble about the matter is that few of the best lawyers can afford to go to parliament, and no one wants the poor ones there.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to consolidate certain mining leases of ground situate in and around Trond Gulch, Atlin District of British Columbia and more particularly known as the "Gem," "Lampman," "Will o' the Wisp," "Englehardt," "Gordon," "CousinJack," "LancashireLad," "Louise," "Pure Gold," "Ida," "Clifford," and "Only Chance," together with other adjoining or adjacent properties that may hereafter be acquired by the applicants into one holding with a demise thereof from the Crown for a period of twenty-five years from the final passage of the act with a right of renewal for a further period of twenty-five years and that the water privileges and easements now held or acquired hereafter by the applicants and in particular the right of diverting and using 2,500 miners' inches from 4th July creek, 5,000 miners' inches from Surprise lake and 900 miners' inches from Moose and Elk lakes be held, employed and enjoyed as appurtenant to the whole or any part of the said holdings; and to confirm to the applicants and their assigns the said consolidated leaseholds and water rights with power to carry any water that they may divert from Surprise lake through the said Moose and Elk lakes for the use of the applicants and their assigns solely, and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

HUNTER & OLIVER,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

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Speculators and imitators may for a brief time create a demand for their deceptive pills and liquid preparations by freely using newspaper space, but unerring human experience soon pronounces judgment—"tried and found wanting." The year just closed has marked the death of many worthless and deceptive medicines which, for a time, robbed the sick and afflicted ones of money and aggravated their burden of misery.

Paine's Celery Compound has in the past year added thousands of victories to its established record as a disease banisher and health giver.

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If disease is wasting your system, if you are weak or nerve tired, unfitted for business of the daily work of life, be assured Paine's Celery Compound will bestow nerve energy, strength and health—the blessings you are longing for. Test the virtues of one bottle and be convinced.