ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Opening of the Annual Session of This Important Church Body.

His Lordship the Bishop Reviews the Work and Needs of the Diocese.

The annual meeting of the Diocesan Synod of British Columbia opened yesterday morning with special services at the cathedral, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet preaching an able and eloquent sermon. Luncheon was then served to the delegates in attendance, a numerous and thoroughly representative body, by the ladies of all the city churches, and of St. Paul's, Esquimalt, the business session of the synod occupying the afternoon. Rev. J. B. Haslam was elected as clerical, and Mr. E. Baynes Reed as lay secretary, and the executive committee having also been chosen, His Lordship the Bishop addressed the assembled delegates as follows:

My Reverend Brethren and Brethren of the Laity:

Since last we were assembled in synod it has pleased our heavenly Father to call to his rest the first bishop of this diocese. There still remain two or three members who can recall the time when

BISHOP HILLS

entered upon the work in 1859. He was confronted with no ordinary difficulties, the vast size of the province, the unsettled state of the Indians, the inrush of miners to the Cariboo gold fields; but on the other hand he was well supported by fellow workers, including such men as the present Bishop of Norwich; and there was no lack of money, which was poured in ungrudgingly from the mother church. Such was the commencement, and after that it is only those who have been behind the scenes who have known of the troubles and anxieties which my predecessor had to face, for those who only read his reports or listened to his addresses when he visited the Old Country could never have formed the least idea of what he had to bear. To my own mind this seems the distinguishing feature of his character, his indomitable courage amidst perplexities which would have fairly daunted most men.

In 1879 he saw the division of the diocese and the appointment of his brother bishops of New Westminster and Caledonia, reserving to himself the jurisdiction of Vancouver island and the adjacent islands. The closing years of his long episcopate witnessed a considerable increase in the population of Victoria, and in 1891 the Bishop added five to the number of the clergy of the diocese, and in the last synod that he held in 1892 added two more, making a total of 22 actively engaged in ministerial work.

His resignation of the see took place in November, 1892, and on his arrival in England it seemed as though his departure was at hand. But gradually he recovered his bodily strength, and was able to undertake the work of a small country parish in the diocese of Norwich, where I had the pleasure of visiting him a year ago, and there he passed to his eternal rest on December 10, 1895.

In February of this year, a public meeting was called in Victoria to consider how best to perpetuate his memory, and it was decided to place a memorial brass in Christ Church cathedral and to endeavor to raise the sum of $5,000 for the

MISSION FUND OF THE DIOCESE.

It was well known that this was a wish near the heart of the late Bishop, as the S.P.C.K. had promised a grant of $1,250 if this amount could be raised. Mr. T. R. Smith was appointed treasurer, and although the response has so far come from a very few, the substantial sum of $1,000 has been promised, and it is hoped that one effect of our thus being gathered in synod will be a considerable increase in the interest taken in the scheme.

The present amount of the capital of the mission fund is $30,500, and if this additional sum is collected and the grant from S.P.C.K. claimed it will reach $38,000, and will always be connected with the name of the first bishop of the diocese, or the "Bishop Hills Memorial Clergy Endowment Fund."

I have to record the resignation of the Rev. J. B. Hewetson, and within the last month the Rev. G. W. Taylor has resigned the charge of St. Alban's, Nanaimo. I find, however, that there will be no diminution in the number of our clergy, as the Rev. S. Asquith has been appointed assistant curate to the Rev. C. E. Cooper in charge of the district of Wellington, Northfield and French Creek, and I hope shortly to welcome the arrival of the Rev. R. A. Bosanquet, who will be the first-fruit in this diocese of what I trust may one day become a great movement, for with the full consent of the Bishop of Norwich Mr. Bosanquet has resigned his living in England to offer himself for work in the colonial church. We are very thankful to have amongst us to-day Canon Paddon after his wonderful preservation in the terrible accident at Point Ellice bridge, while we deplore the death of the late Mr. J. B. Gordon, one of the auditors of this synod, whose life was sacrificed in that awful catastrophe.

A wish also to add a single word of our full appreciation of the kind and valuable help of the Rev. G. H. Marwood, chaplain of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, and of his many acts of generosity in helping the funds of the diocese.

Since last we met in synod I have been allowed to minister in all the churches of the diocese and to hold an

OFFICIAL VISITATION

in all except one; and I have administered the rite of confirmation to 103 candidates in the following parishes: Christ church, St. Saviour's and St. Barnabas, Victoria; St. Alban's, Nanaimo; St. Matthew's, Wellington; St. Luke's, Northfield; St. Peter's, Quamichan; St. Mary's and St. Mark's, Salt Spring Island; St. Philip's, Cedar; All Saints and St. Michael's, Chemainus. This list does not include any confirmations after March 31, 1896.

I have also consecrated a new cemetery at St. Michael's, Chemainus.

I was unable to be present at the opening of the new church at Union Mines, but I have since visited the district, and the Rev. J. X. Willemar is for the present able to undertake the services at Union in addition to his work at Comox, but in the near future the need of a resident clergyman is sure to make itself felt. Services have been held regularly by Canon Paddon at Mayne Island, which forms a convenient centre for the neighboring islands, and there is an immediate prospect of a new church being built in Plumper's Pass upon a beautiful site which has been kindly offered by Mr. Warburton Pike. A lady in England who had collected $500 for a steam launch is willing that this sum should form a nucleus for the new church, as communication amongst the islands is well provided by steamboats, and with additional sums that have been promised there is a good hope that the church will be built without debt.

I am also thankful to be able to give a hopeful report of my first visit to the Indian mission at Alert Bay. The Rev. A. J. Hall, whose absence from the synod we all regret to-day, is supported by an efficient body of missionaries, and the work at the Industrial school, under the charge of Mr. Corker, is producing excellent results. The attendance at the services of the church and the extreme reverence of behavior were most satisfactory. I was able to visit several tribes of neighboring Indians, and should indeed be thankful if it were possible to enlarge the work by obtaining another missionary for the northern part of the island. Our profound thanks are due to the Church Missionary Society, which for the past 18 years has supplied t funds for this mission.

During the past six months, on account of the absence of Rev. Canon Good through ill-health in the early part of the year, and of the Rev. C. E. Cooper since March, the time of the Archdeacon has been occupied in taking charge of St. Paul's, Nanaimo, and St. Matthew's, Wellington, so that he has been prevented from doing any itinerating work in the diocese, but very shortly it is hoped that Alberni may be visited, and services commenced.

The voters' lists show a considerable increase in the number of settlers in Gabriola and Denman islands, which will demand our attention, and the reopening of the sawmill at Chemainus and the several small settlements scattered in the neighborhood of Duncan at too great a strain for the clergy engaged in these districts.

A small beginning has been made by the Rev. C. E. Sharp at Esquimalt, of a club room for the sailors belonging to the royal navy, and as there is a prospect of H.M. ships visiting Comox more frequently for firing practice, a need will arise there for some "Sailors' Rest."

BOYS' BRIGADES

are now established in Christ church, Victoria; St. Paul's, Nanaimo; and St. Matthew's, Wellington. The need of such methods is evident if the church is to keep her hold of lads after leaving Sunday school.

During this coming winter I hope that steps may be taken to organize work amongst men either by means of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood or the Men's Help Society.

There have been no additions to the existing temperance societies in the diocese, but the need remains. Externally the signs of drunkenness are not so apparent as in many other places, but there is a large amount of secret drinking, and the system of 'treating,' in itself an insult to common sense, still abounds. If men do not see their way to take the line of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors which some of us most firmly believe to be the right course as a matter of example, a society which protested against 'treating' would be a good boon to many.

We shall be very thankful to hear of any other suggestion for the improvement of parochial work which may be made during the meetings of the synod.

It has been suggested that the diocese should be divided into two rural deaneries, a course which would have my warm approval.

We have again to express our thanks to the S.P.C.K., who have granted a magic lantern for the use of the diocese and who have never refused a single application for help. It was a great pleasure to welcome the organising secretary of the society as he passed through Victoria, and although the notice was extremely short, a fair gathering assembled in the cathedral schoolroom to hear from him an interesting account of the work of this venerable society.

All our appeals to the S. P. G. have, alas! been in vain, and in spite of the clear claim that this diocese has upon its funds no grant has been made to help us in our time of

FINANCIAL ANXIETY.

On May 13 a circular was issued to the standing committee of the S. P. G. to the Canadian bishops to the effect that after the year 1900 the society will look to the Canadian church to relieve it of all its pecuniary responsibility in the Dominion. It is impossible to think that this threat will be carried out, for it would mean the closing of much of the missionary work of the church. But the very fact that the threat has been made may help forward the movement for a board of missions of the whole church, so that the distribution of funds may be arranged by some other method than that now adopted by the society.

It again becomes my duty to appeal more earnestly to the diocese for a more generous support of the mission fund. The deficit of $769 in March, 1895, has indeed been reduced to $634, but the receipts include a donation of $500 collected in England. The parishes in Victoria are all now self supporting, with the exception of a small grant to St. Barnabas—and this means that a considerable sum is raised in the parishes of St. James and St. Saviour's for their own work which a few years ago was not forthcoming, while there certainly has been no increase in the population. But making every allowance for this and the scarcity of money, there are still many parishes where no real effort is made to collect for the mission fund.

It remains to be seen whether the adoption of the "Quebec system," by which concentration of funds will be effected, will produce better results; but it is clear that the fault lies in the failure to grasp the needs of the diocese as a whole. Individual efforts in the several parishes are good, but we still sadly lack the true spirit of all church life, and will not see that "if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." Only let there be an increase of true piety and devotion amongst us, and the support of the weak would follow as a matter of course. Until this foundation is well and deeply laid, systematic almsgiving may be talked about but will not be practised, and we cannot expect to receive the full blessing of the Lord upon our work.

In connection with this subject I have to report contributions towards the fund for the distressed Armenians from Christ church, Victoria, $27.10; St. Paul's, Esquimalt, $6.50; and St. Andrew's, Comox, $15.

The anxiety which at the last synod made itself felt with regard to

THE CHURCH PROPERTY

has been temporarily removed. In accordance with the scheme then suggested, a loan of $10,000 has been borrowed at 6 per cent. from the Christ Church trust fund upon the security of Angela college and the Mountain district lot. The mortgages which were held against these two properties have been paid, and, with the assistance of the promises that were made and the rent of Angela college, there is no fear of our being unable to meet the $600 a year interest upon our consolidated loan.

The question of the

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG

in our day schools will again occupy our attention, as it must that of all earnest Christian people. Gradually the evidence is accumulating of the sad results in countries which have eliminated all religious instruction, and contented themselves with mere secular teaching. In the East of Canada, the Anglican church is raising its voice in no uncertain tone. The synods of the dioceses of Toronto, Huron, Ontario, Niagara, and Fredericton have all resolved to act if possible in concert with other religious bodies upon this question. The synod of Rupert's Land has passed a similar resolution. Let us not be behindhand in the West. It will require patience and perseverance. Prejudices will have to be overcome and even if we see no immediate result, and the difficulties seem insuperable, let us not dream of attempting to escape from our responsibility, but firmly hold fast to that which we know must be right in the sight of God.

A subject like this leads our thoughts naturally to the meeting of the general synod of the church in Canada which is to be held (D.V.) at Winnipeg on September 2. At Toronto in 1893 little was done beyond the adoption of a constitution in which the utmost care was taken to safeguard our relation with the mother Church of England and to protect the rights of each individual diocese. No decision of the general synod is binding upon any diocese until that diocese has signified its acceptance. At present there is no posibility of the three dioceses in British Columbia being formed into a province, nor is it practicable to join the province of Rupert's Land. The Archbishop of Canterbury still remains our metropolitan, but few in number as we are and in our position as the Western outpost of the church, we sincerely hope for fresh strength and vitality, as we realize more clearly our union with our brethren in the East of this great Dominion. If at the coming session of the general synod, some scheme for

CONSOLIDATING THE MISSIONARY EFFORTS

of the church, and such funds as the clergy, widows and orphans fund and the superannuation of clergy can be placed upon a good foundation, the feeling of isolation from which at present we cannot escape may be removed, and a distinct advance in church life amongst us may ensue with a new feeling of unity of purpose and power.

From our diocesan synod and the general synod of Canada, we pass naturally to the conference of all the bishops in communion with the Anglican church throughout the world, which is to be held (D. V.) at Lambeth in July, next year. The last meeting was in 1888, when 145 bishops attended, including my revered predecessor. The conference has been summoned a year earlier than usual, as 1897 will be the thrteen hundredth anniversary of the landing of St. Augustine at Canterbury. Although it is quite evident from history that the church was planted in Britain in the earlier ages of Christianity, and that British bishops were present at the Council of Arles in France in 321, yet it is only fitting that we should thus commemorate the great work of St. Augustine in 597. The total number of

BISHOPS IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

to-day is 274, viz.: In England (including suffragans) 51; Ireland, 15; Scotland, 7; in the colonies and missionary dioceses, 92; in the United States, 79; and on the retired list, 32.

Would to God that there were a near prospect of a gathering of all the Bishops in the Roman and Eastern and Anglican communions, a true Ecumenical Council, to which Martin Luther three centuries ago appealed, and by which God might restore the visible unity of the Church. For that we have still to pray.

Meanwhile "the time is short." I am forcibly reminded of it myself by the fact that my brother Bishop of Qu'Appelle, by whose side I knelt in Westminster Abbey three years ago to receive my commission as a Bishop in the Church of God, has been called to his great account. May I feel more and more clearly my responsibility and my need of a whole-hearted devotion to my Master's service. May you, my brethren of the clergy, both by life and doctrine set forth His true and lively Word, and rightly and duly administer His holy sacraments; and may you, my brethren of the laity, realize the duty and privilege of taking your full share in the work of the Church.

It is in this spirit that we should enter upon our deliberations to-day, and may all that we say and do be for the honor and glory of His holy name.

Reports of committees, mission boards, etc., were afterwards presented, and discussion arose on various matters of detail in connection with diocesan work. The report of the executive committee was the last subject disposed of prior to the 6 o'clock adjournment. In the evening the delegates and friends were entertained at a very pleasant conversazione in the A. O. U. W. hall, the attendance being large and the programme a varied, interesting and thoroughly informal one.

This morning the business session of the synod will be resumed, interesting debates being expected to arise on the subjects of education and of the payment of stipends.

TORONTO, July 21.—There was a big break in the local stock market here yesterday, especially in Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Company.

MONTREAL, July 21.—The local stock market was very much depressed yesterday owing to the silver scare in New York. Street Railway and Commercial Cable shares both fell several points.

IT IS A GREAT COUNTRY

Marvellous Growth of Rossland—Advantages of Incorporation—Health Regulations.

The Hills Swarming With People From the Coast—Development Continues to Progress.

Correspondence of the COLONIST.

ROSSLAND, B.C., July 14.—I have now passed three weeks very pleasantly, if not profitably, in this mining camp. I have visited all the principal mining claims, and some of the lesser ones, have descended the Le Roi shaft and seen with my own eyes the glories of that remarkable mass of glittering metal; have gone into other claims less noted, but fully as promising; have examined, so far as my limited knowledge of such matters would admit into the resources of the district, and at length feel that I am justified in exclaiming with an American prospector, whom I met yesterday toiling up a steep, "This is a great country." The iron capping which is said to betoken the presence of a quartz vein is found over a very large area and the man from the coast who should confine his remarks solely to Rossland and vicinity would find that, wonderfully rich as this district has been shown to be, there are other and just as promising localities elsewhere.

The marvelous growth of Rossland has been often described in your journal. From a collection of half-a-dozen buildings in 1895, it has grown to be a town of 3,500 inhabitants, with handsome shops, two banks, many good hotels and restaurants, and an electric light and water supply. Like all new towns the very first requirement for health—sewerage—has been the last thought of; and to-day the back premises and closets reek with nastiness. A few feeble attempts have been made to rectify their condition, but where one person tried to reform the sanitary condition, half-a dozen others paid no attention at all to the simplest rules that insure good health; and so all have fallen into the rut and nothing is done. The government has acted wisely in sending Dr. Watt, of Victoria, to investigate the sanitary condition of Rossland and to suggest a means for reformation. It seems to me that the only security of Rossland lies in incorporation. Then the people can control not only sanitary affairs, but provide fire and police protection, establish grades and make streets and sidewalks.

At present the street grades are in a hopeless state of confusion. Every man makes a grade unto himself and builds upon lines which he thinks are right. The consequence is irregularity and disputes and pitfalls in the centre of the most travelled walks and streets.

Another matter which a municipality would regulate is the storage of dynamite. Within half a mile of the Allan, the principal hotel, two log cabins for the storage of the deadly explosive were built a short time ago within a few feet of each other. Two were bad enough, but yesterday on my way in from Trail Creek I found workmen building a third magazine very near the other two. It is well known that the explosion of one of these establishments would mean the explosion of all. There is an experience born of death and calamity by which some men profit, and learn to be careful. But the persons who have stored the powder near Rossland seem to have profitted not at all by recent tragic events at Butte and Johannesburg. In the absence of a municipality the provincial government, now that its attention is called to the existance of this grave danger, should insist that the explosives shall be stored in places remote from towns, and that instead of wooden magazines brick or concrete shall be substituted.

I am told that no watch is kept over the magazines, so that evil-disposed or insane person might fire one of the structures and involve the whole community in a common ruin.

The recent lamentable case of homocide may be distinctly traced to the law which allows saloons to remain open all night. It was at 5 o'clock in the morning that the murder occurred. The young men had been drinking since early in the evening and were mad with whiskey when the dispute occurred. Had the police power given them to close all bars at midnight, where the public safety was believed to be in jeopardy, one young men would not now fill a bloody grave and another would not await trial for murder.

In spite of the recent discoveries, the general confidence that is felt in the permanency of most of the mines and the excellent assays obtained, there is a dullness in the stock market which surprises all, and which to some is inexplicable. To my inexperienced mind it would seem that there are too many promising mines too heavily stocked in the market. The market is loaded to the collar and money is scarce. While great things may naturally be expected of many properties the public are fully alive to the fact that all are not Le Rois. There are many mines and millions of shares of stock offering here with but few takers.

The country has not yet passed beyond the prospecting stage. While a few mines are enormously rich the remainder require development before an estimate as to their richness can be made. An expert may say a mine looks well on the surface; that the indications are excellent, he may advise sinking on the vein; and furnish an intelligent idea for the prosecution of development work; but there his usefulness ends and when you shall have gone down one or two hundred feet you will be able to form a pretty good idea for yourself of the value of the property.

In spite of the high water and the remoteness of Trail and Rossland from a market the excellence of the hotel tables would surprise you. There are many hotels on the coast that do not come anywhere near the cuisine of the hotels here. The cost of living is very cheap. Board at the Allan and Butte is only $8 per week, and with a room $2.50 per day. Plans are out for a four-storey brick hotel, with elevators and every modern convenience.

I run across Coast people at every turn, the hills swarm with them. It is strange how quickly a man who goes into a mining locality changes in appearance. Many who belong to the class in society whom Punch used to dub "curled darlings" in the days when gentlemen's hair was worn long, are among the hardiest and best prospectors here. There is nothing like hard work in the open air to change a man's appearance and his nature too. Speaking of Coast people, I met to-day a former real estate speculator of Seattle during the boom days. He was then worth anywhere between $500,000 and $1,000,000. Now he is very poor. Having exchanged greetings, I asked his business here. "Well," said he, "everything got so bad on the Sound that I just let go everything and have fallen back for a fresh holt" (hold). I could not help thinking of Micawber, who was accustomed to fall back for a spring. But there is sound reasoning in the quaint remark of the Seattle man.

At present most of the ore mined here goes to the Trail smelter. It is taken down by means of the tramway, which winds like a serpent through the hills, and climbs the steepest grades with little difficulty. The smelter is a very complete establishment, with a capacity of 125 tons daily, soon to be increased to 400 tons. Trail is growing fast; but not as fast as Rossland, where the hammer and saw seem never idle. The receipts at the recorder's office continue to grow and will probably nearly double those of last year.

THE OMINECA COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your remarks in a recent issue of the COLONIST, noticing the omission of the board of trade to refer to the Omineca or Peace River country, is timely and to the point. This El Dorado of the old timers is rapidly coming to the front again, and under the operation of hydraulic appliances promises to show some substantial results. There are at present three companies interested in the district, besides a number of miners and Chinamen who have been working the ground for some years with highly satisfactory results. The Forty-third Mining and Milling Co., Limited, of Ottawa, are already at work on Slate creek and Kildare gulch. This company is composed of Ottawa capitalists and they will spend $50,000 this year in putting the ground in shape. Local enterprise is also engaged in securing a share of the profits which are sure to be a feature of the near future. The Omineca Prospecting and Development Co., Limited, of Victoria this spring secured fifteen of the most valuable leases in the district. Eight of these leases have been bonded, while the balance have been sold for $36,000, and another company has been organized under the name of the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, with a capital of $100,000 to commence operations at once.

The old-timers in this city are enthusiastic over the prospects. Mr. John Giscombe, who was among the first to locate the ground in the early sixties, speaks highly of the property; while Mr. Jere Griffin, Mr. Clearihue, Mr. Page and others have every confidence in the district when the water-power is put on the property. Last year Recorder Ezra Evans took out $3,000 in five weeks by ordinary hand-sluicing. Kenton has averaged $2,000 for the last twenty years, while other miners have made equally good work. The Evans and Kenton leases have been secured, together with other valuable leases, by the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Company, of Victoria, whose properties are located on Manson creek, Lost creek and Black Jack gulch. In speaking of this section of the country Dr. Dawson, of the Canadian geological survey, part R, page 136, says:

"Lost Creek, tributary to Manson Creek—The Irwin company of five men took out 192 ounces in a week in 1871. Another company sank 50 to 70 feet in the deep channel and got large pay ore, while a company managed by Mr. J. Griffiths of Victoria took $105,000 out of 400 square feet. This property is now owned by the Consolidated Hydraulic Company.

"Manson Creek.—Gold discovered in 1871; yielded $20 per day to the man; in some places nuggets worth $80 to $100 have been found.

"Black Jack Gulch, tributary to Manson Creek—Five men made $200 a day continuously in 1871." This creek is also held by the Consolidated Company. All the work was done by hand sluicing, so it may be reasonably estimated that a large yield will follow hydraulic sluicing. The Omineca Prospecting and Development Company, Ltd., and the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Ltd., are controlled and managed by Victoria capital, and it is pleasing to see that our people are alive to the riches which only require the water power to uncover. The claims, rights and water concessions held by these two companies are among the richest and best known sections in the district, and the manager of the Consolidated company will leave with a large force of men on the next Danube and operations will commence at once. The capital of this company has been placed at a moderate figure, but at an ample amount to cover the full expense of getting on the water, so there are excellent prospect of substantial returns to investors almost at the start.

J. T. BETHUNE.

HOT WEATHER BLUES

And Paine's Celery Compound.

The hot, fiery weather of midsummer is extremely trying to those who are weak, nervous, sleepless and used up. Just at this time, half-well people suffer from what is termed "hot weather blues." This means tired, weary feelings, and an oppression that makes daily life a burden. When the "hot weather blues" overcome a person, there is always a great lack of nerve force and power, and bodily strength is at a low ebb.

Many will ask, "what can we do that we may be enabled to attend to business and enjoy life like others around us? Why, do just as thousands of others have done, banish the cause of the "blues" by using Paine's Celery Compound for a few weeks. This marvellous tonic medicine will restore your vitality; it will strengthen the nervous system; it will cleanse the blood and give you new feelings and aspirations.

Thousands have found Paine's Celery Compound to be an invaluable agent in the hot weather for keeping up activity, appetite, perfect digestion, and for promoting sweet and refreshing sleep. Paine's Celery Compound will banish the "blues," and put every weary used up man and woman in such a condition, that work will be a pleasure, and life will be worth living.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PYNY-PECTORAL

The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

MRS. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 68 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

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HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally.

"I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Ball, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism. Bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a sample case:

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wills, of Chesley, Ont. "He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 25 c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpontine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25c. jy10-dy&wy

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early error or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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SUPERFINE FLOUR,

WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession.

GRAHAM FLOUR,

SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. No Baking Powder, Yeast or Salt required.

GROUND FEED,

BRAN, SHORTS, ETC.

RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill. 125-d&sw

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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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