The Colonist.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary

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GOOD FOR

PARTS 1 TO 20 INCLUSIVE

NAME.....

P.O.....

Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World.

With three Coupons and 10 cents each part.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Report of the Commission—Story of Turkish Atrocities Only Too True.

Damning Evidence Discovered—Unsuccessful Attempt to Cover up Official Outrages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—The commission appointed by the powers to investigate the atrocities in Armenia has returned to Moush, which the delegates left on April 5. At first the Turkish delegates declined to accompany them, but subsequently came to a different conclusion. As a result of the investigation and reports the delegation have submitted notes to the Turkish government impressing upon the porte the necessity of promptly inaugurating a scheme for Armenian reforms, which should include the appointment of Christian officials in Armenia, the powers to have the right to vete the appointment of governors. The notes of the delegates of the powers do not base their suggestions on the Sassoun outrages, but on the general unsatisfactory condition in Armenia.

The commission proceeded to the ruined villages and traversed Shenik, which was found in ruins, standing amidst devastated fields. They passed other villages where many houses were burned, and at Jellygoozan they caused two pits, instead of one as first reported, to be opened, and there found the remains of skulls and bones with hair and clothing still adhering. Another pit was searched situated in a ravine in the vicinity, and inside was found a decapitated trunk and other remains, but few bodies were found. The villagers told the delegates that they had removed the bodies from this pit, and it was evident beyond all doubt that three pits had contained bodies. The exhalations were so frightful that the delegates experienced great trouble in prevailing on the laborers to finish their horrible task.

At Jellygoozan one hundred and twenty houses were found to have been burned. The people were sheltered in miserable huts, and ample proof was found of the stories told regarding the massacres. The fact was established that bodies were thrown in large numbers into a pit, when the Turks endeavored to conceal their crime by pouring barrels of petroleum upon the bodies and setting fire to the oil. Failing to consume the mass, a stream was dammed and diverted from its course in order to wash away the half burned bodies. But even this failed to obliterate the terrible evidence against the Turks, and the local authorities were compelled to remove the remains piecemeal. The villagers had removed the bulk of the bodies and interred them in consecrated ground before the arrival of the commission at Jellygoozan. The few left, however, satisfied the commission of the horrible efforts at cremation.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 14.—(Special)—Mgr. Langevin, archbishop of St. Boniface, visited the Novitiate of the Oblates and the Convent of the Sisters of St. Anne at Lachine to-day.

The financial statement of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending April 30, issued to-day, shows a profit of $1,210,435 as compared with $1,313,289 in 1893 4. The profit and loss account for the year amounts to $815,152.

The towns of Brosseau and St. Isidore report a heavy white frost last night. The fruit crop was damaged and will be lost.

Hon. Mrs. Herbert, wife of Major-General Herbert, and family have secured passages for Liverpool by the Parisian on June 22. General Herbert is coming back to Ottawa, but it is stated in military circles that it is merely to settle his business, and that he will return to England with his family.

IS HE SETON-KARR?

An Adventurous English Mountain Climber Makes Too Close Acquaintance With Ruapehu.

Advices by the "Miowera" of the Recent Great Volcanic Eruption in New Zealand.

The Australian steamship Miowera brings the news that an adventurous young Englishman named Carr—who, it is quite possible, may be Lieutenant H. W. Seton-Karr, the most daring mountain climber and one of the pioneers of the Royal Geographical Society—narrowly escaped destruction in the whirlwind of steam, cinders and stones preceding the deluge of lava emitted by old Ruapehu, New Zealand's famous volcano, late in March. Eruptions still continue intermittently, and the sky for many miles around has been fiery red for weeks. Carr is now at Auckland in hospital, recovering from the injuries he received in his strange adventure.

He had started with two guides and ten days' supply of provisions with the intention of exploring the five peaks forming the crest of white crowned Ruapehu and fencing about its famous crater lake of unfathomable depth. He had got half way up the mountain side when further progress was checked by a fresh fall of snow—a most unusual thing for this season. The guides expressed themselves as totally unable to understand the phenomenon and it was decided to camp on the mountain side and await developments.

The party had not very long to wait. From 28° the mercury rose within four hours to 36°; the snow disappeared as though by magic, and earthquakes added their sullen rumblings in the heart of the mountains to swell the uncanny, mysterious chorus of the night. The guides hourly became more and more alarmed and entreated Carr to break camp and descend before the eruption which they anticipated could overwhelm them.

"You think the mountains will give fireworks for our benefit do you?" was Carr's comment. "That is glorious. We must not disappoint him of his audience."

But the guides were not so enthusiastic, and finally announced that they were going whether he would or not.

"Very good," was Carr's only observation, "I shall stay."

"Then he paid the men their wages for the fraction of the time of their engagement during which they had remained faithful. They hastily retraced their footsteps, and the very next day the showers of mud which invariably precede active eruptions commenced. The guides concluded that their late employer must have been overwhelmed, and great was their surprise two days later when they were rejoined by him at the base of the mountain. He was scalded from head to foot; his left arm was broken; and bruises and cuts on every part of his body marked where he had been struck by the stones which rained from the mountain top. Hardly had the party connected when the eruption proper commenced and for hours the sight was a magnificent though an awful one.

Ruapehu first sent up a column of steam like a giant geyser many thousand feet in air. Then there was a pause. The steam ceased and was replaced by smoke and ashes which continued to be belched forth for many hours. Ruapehu is 9,000 odd feet high and one of the most rugged and picturesque peaks in the southern seas. Crowned by feathery columns of smoke and ashes, through which at times midnight rainbows played, its aspect from the sea during eruption was at once terrifying, magnificent and indescribably beautiful.

Since the eruption a party has ascended on the west side, which has been hardly affected at all owing to the continued wind from that quarter, and it has been found that the famous crater lake has entirely disappeared, having been literally blown out and replaced by a bubbling field of lava. The great mountain is now clear of snow for the first time since the memorable eruption of 1886, when Tarawera, too, showed a grand pyrotechnic display. The latter mountain also promises to repeat its performance of a decade ago on the present occasion.

Lieut. H. W. Seton-Karr, whom many believe to be the Mr. Carr referred to above, is one of the most intrepid of modern young explorers, the majority of his expeditions into unknown wilds being, like Mr. Warburton Pike's, made only with the company of native guides. Several years ago Lieut. Seton-Karr made a successful trip to Mount St. Elias, in connection with which an admirable series of letters from his pen appeared in the COLONIST. He was, when his friends here last heard from him, hunting lions in the African interior.

COLD STORAGE.

(Montreal Gazette, May 7.

The cold storage experiment which is likely soon to be inaugurated in Montreal should have considerable good effects, not only on local, but on general trade. The discussion of the needs of the dairying industry, and especially of the butter part of it, has shown the value attached by experts to the right handling of goods intended for British consumption. Proper care in the manufacture of these is hardly more important than the manner of transporting and storing them so far as the market values are concerned. It is not dairy products alone, however, which take advantage of such facilities when they are available on a large scale. In Chicago last year it is stated that some 400,000 cases of eggs were kept for seven months in cold storage. Fruit dealers also avail themselves of the system, and, in properly constructed warehouses, it is possible to keep even the most perishable kinds practically without deterioration for months. Poultry, game, fish, etc., can also be kept in good order for a lengthened time. There is in all these articles a large and growing trade in Montreal. The export egg trade, in spite of some disadvantages which it has to fight in the British markets, has attained a considerable size. The shipment of apples takes up a good deal of the freight space of the fall steamers. With all these, as well as with dairy produce, it often happens that climatic conditions have an injurious effect on the quality, which refrigeration would protect them against. It has been intimated that the railroads are prepared to provide refrigerator cars for the carriage of perishable products, which it is expected will be supplemented by certain of the steamship lines, so that with suitable storage transport under the most favorable conditions will be ensured for the most perishable and generally the most profitable of the country's agricultural productions. Refrigeration warehouses have become an important factor in the commerce of many of the large cities of this continent. In seven years the capacity of those in the United States has grown from five million to forty million cubic feet. Their success elsewhere would indicate that they should also find a field of usefulness here.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS.

The following extract from the budget speech of Hon. G. E. Foster will be read with interest:

The per capita customs collection in 1888-9 was $5 per head, while the per capita customs collection in 1893 4 was $3.82 per head, or a reduction of $1.19 per head of the people on the amount paid by them for this purpose from 1889 to 1893. And yet the imports in 1893 4 were larger than the imports in 1888-9. Taking the per cent. of imports, dutiable and free, for home consumption in 1888-9, it was 21-65 per cent., while in 1893-4 it had been reduced to 17 13 per cent., a decrease of 4½ per cent. on the rate of customs imports in these years. Let them take the actual duties collected on $119,500,000 of imports in 1889, namely $23,726,784, and the duties collected upon the $113,000,000 in 1893-4, which amounted to $19,119,000, and they had a saving upon the larger importation amounting to $4,607,754 in customs imposts. That reduction had been going on in taxation. That had not been coming out of the pockets of the people, and it was due to the fact of the reductions in taxation that the government made when the revenue was buoyant, and it was therefore so much remitted to the people. There was another consideration. If the same percentage of customs, 21.65, which was collected in 1889 90, had been collected every year since then, there would have been paid in in customs $125,000,000. As it was, there was paid in $107,900,000, leaving a saving to the people of $17,100,000, by the reduction in the tax rate from 21.65 to 17.13.

A COMPARISON.

Mr. Foster went on to show that amidst the stress of hard times Canada had held a foremost position. He believed the tide was now turning. Prices were recovering, confidence was coming, trade was increasing, the call of the consumer was strengthening, and Canada was emerging into a brightness and prosperity which would be surpassed by no other period in her history. He next compared the trade of Canada with that of other countries. Taking Great Britain, the exports of domestic manufactures from that country, which in 1890 amounted to £263,000,000, had steadily decreased until in 1894 they were £216,000,000, a reduction of £47,000,000, or $235,000,000. The imports of that country had fallen from £420,000,000 in 1890 to £408,000,000 in 1894, a reduction of £12,000,000 or $60,000,000.

BACK FROM ALBERNI.

Mr. Henry Saunders Tells of the Wonderful Mineral Richness of the District.

An Unpleasant Adventure—The Telegraph Line to be in Operation by June 10.

Mr. Henry Saunders returned from China Creek yesterday afternoon where he had been to look over some mining properties in which he is interested, and also to re-locate the four claims, Alberni, Victoria, Chicago, and Warspite, which were jumped early in 1894. Speaking of his trip Mr. Saunders said:

"I left here last Wednesday by the steamer Thistle; we called at Port San Juan, Carmanah and one or two other places, arriving at Alberni at 6 p. m., twenty-two hours from Victoria. Next morning I left there for the thirteen mile ride to De Beaux's, where the hydraulic claim of Childs and McQuillan is located. They have a rich spot, the assay showing forty cents to a dollar per yard. Great preparations are being made for work there this summer. The next day we started on our climb up the mountain, and here the hard work commenced. The first claim arrived at was the Mountain Rose. They have made a deep cut in the hill side and struck a ledge from one to two feet wide of pinky quartz, free milling, and between good wall rocks, one of slate. The ledge runs east and west, and standing in the excavation looking at it the streaks of gold are plainly visible to the naked eye, and with the aid of a glass can easily be followed along the rock. The assay of this quartz shows from $500 to $1,000 per ton.

"From here we passed on up the mountain until an elevation of 2,000 feet was reached and we arrived at the Alberni claim. This claim was opened after the Mountain Rose and looked as well as or better than the other. The country here is very wild and reminds one much of Cariboo.

"In returning I had a rather disagreeable experience. I stepped on the snow, thinking it would be better walking, but found it very soft, and in my endeavor to get out again the whole mass commenced to slide down the hill and I was soon landed in the icy waters of the creek, bringing up against a boulder with so much force as to almost render me insensible. This added to a hard day's climbing was far from pleasant. I returned to Alberni and took the stage for Nanaimo, sixty miles distant, where I arrived in time to catch the Victoria train.

"On the way down I passed Mr. Conway, superintendent of the telegraph line, near Cameron lake, and he informed me that the line would be in Alberni by June 10. Yesterday at Duncan I met Mr. James Dunsmuir and party, who are now on their way to Mineral creek to look over the country. Mr. Dunsmuir said if they were satisfied with the outlook they should bond some of the claims and immediately start the work of development on a large scale.

"I am more than pleased with the prospects. Alberni is a second Cariboo and at our very doors. The wonder is that more miners are not to be found there. At present there are not more than half a dozen men on the creek, although, of course, there are more claims staked out, but no work is being done on them.

"One can leave here in the morning at 8 o'clock and be at China creek the next night. The hills there are all of slate formdation for four or five miles and the quartz ledges are rich in gold. What is needed is prospectors to find the ledges and then capital to develop them. The country is easy of access and a miner could ride all the way there for $10. China creek surely has a great future before it and this summer will see great advancement in mining operations there."

TORONTO, May 11.—The Presbyterian Home Mission Board has decided that the claims due to the missionaries of the church for work done during the year ending April, of which only 75 per cent. has been paid, shall be paid in full. The generous response made by several of the leading churches has been sufficient to allow of this. The money will be sent forthwith to the several Presbyteries.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

The Best Spring Medicine

Is B.B.B., its powerful, cleansing, purifying, and regulating influence courses through the natural gates and alleys of the body and removes

Bad Blood

and all impure morbid matter. B.B.B. tones the sluggish liver, restores lost appetite, gives regular action of the Bowels, and makes

Rich, Red Blood

Thus giving health and strength to resist the heat of summer and ward off the attacks of disease. For children its use is more than valuable—it is necessary in spring, and pleased parents testify that it gives life, health, strength and a

Bright, Clear Skin

to the little ones. In cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Scrofula, etc., after years of triumphant test and positive proof it is only necessary to say that

B.B.B. Cures

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

International Chess Match, Victoria vs. San Francisco, to Be a Celebration Feature.

The Wheelmen Take Possession of Their New Rooms—Wild Pigeons Plentiful.

The contractor for the Oak Bay recreation grounds has pushed his work so rapidly that they will be finished and seeded during the coming week. The grand stand is being pushed forward with all possible despatch, and every detail will be finished, in readiness to accommodate the public of Victoria and their visitors, on the afternoon of Saturday, May 25, when a strong aggregation of players, the Maple Leafs of New Westminster, will meet the Capitals of Victoria. The supporters of the Leaves do not hesitate to say that their team, bar accident, will win the intermediate championship of the province this coming season. Victorians have, however, a team in the Capitals that it will take more than talking to beat, and if conscientious hard practice and team play count for anything the Capitals will be about in it, in the final match. The grounds when finished and seeded will be very attractive for visitors and patrons of the different sports that will be held there, and they ought to become in time the great recreation grounds of the city—grounds of which the citizens may well feel proud, for they will be almost, if not quite, the finest of their class in Canada. The grand stand alone will have a seating capacity for 3,000 people, and there will be a beautiful promenade round the entire grounds and round the bicycle track, which is also being rapidly pushed to completion. It is believed that when the beauties of the surrounding scenery, the fresh sea breezes, in connection with these spacious grounds, become well known that they will be quite the rage with Victorians generally.

BASEBALL.

HOSPITALITY APPRECIATED.

The Seattle P. I., referring to the recent visit of the S. A. C. baseball team to this city says: "The victory of the Victoria Amities over the S. A. C. ball team will undoubtedly have the effect of making the Victoria baseballists put forth every effort possible to maintain the vantage thus obtained. The victory of the Amities was a well won one, and the local club has no fault to find in any manner. They were treated as gentlemen, both by their rivals on the field and the spectators. When the same club visits this city it only remains for the lovers of amateur sport to be as generous and impartial in their treatment. W. H. Morris, the heavy hitting fielder of the S. A. C. team, is delighted with the way his team was treated in Victoria, and adds that the grounds on which the game took place are among the finest he ever played upon. Elsewhere in the same issue it is noted that the Amity team is composed of fine ball players and gentlemen in every sense of the world. During the game not one unpleasant thing took place and loud coaching was prohibited. King pitched a fine game for Seattle and Burt Nelson did some terrific batting, and Morris made a wonderful catch of a long hit ball in left field, reaching over the fence to get it. The batting of Duck and the fine work done by Gus Gowen in center field was the cause of Seattle losing the game."

SKITTLES.

NYMPHE V DOCKYARD.

The following is the score made in the skittle match at Esquimalt, which resulted in a win for the Dockyard team on a score of seven games to three:

H.M. Dockyard.

J. Porter	1-	5-	2-	2-	1-	2-	2-	3-	2-	2= 24
C. James	3	3-	4-	5-	3-	3-	2-	2-	3-	3= 34
C. Stuart	2	1-	5-	5-	3-	3	2-	3-	4-	2- 33
W. Hall	2-	3	3-	3-	2-	5-	4-	3-	2-	3- 4= 34
J. Bentley	5-	3-	2-	2	2-	2-	1-	4-	4-	2- 2= 29
C. Saunder	4-	2-	4-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	3-	3- 5= 31
H. Hammond	4-	3	2	1-	3-	4-	1-	3-	3-	3- 1= 27
H. Collier	4-	2-	3-	2-	4-	4-	3-	5-	3-	2- 3- 33
Total throws	23-	21	25-	23-	21-	24-	17-	22	25-	21- 23— 245
No. of wins	1-	1-	..	..	1-	..	1-	1-	..	1- 1

H.M.S. Nymphe.

Mr. Robbins	3-	3-	2-	3-	4-	3-	3-	2-	3-	3- 2= 31
Mr. Dow	4-	4-	3-	2-	3-	2-	2-	2-	3-	5- 3= 33
Mr. Privett	3-	3-	1-	3-	3-	3-	4-	2-	2-	2- 4= 30
Mr. Wheeler	4-	2-	2-	1-	3-	3-	3-	3-	2-	2- 3= 28
Mr. Warner	2-	3-	4-	2-	2-	2-	3-	4-	3-	3- 5= 33
Mr. Jarvis	3-	3-	3-	2-	3-	2-	2-	4-	4-	3- 2= 31
Mr. Gallic	3-	4-	3-	2-	2-	3-	4-	3-	3-	5- 3= 35
Mr. Putt	4-	2-	3-	3-	3-	2-	2-	3-	5-	3- 3= 33
Total throws	26-	25-	21-	17-	23-	20-	23-	23-	25-	26- 25= 254
No. of wins	..	..	1-	1-	..	1	..	..	..	.. ..

THE WHEEL.

IN THEIR NEW HOME.

The Victoria Wheelmen's club held their weekly meeting last evening in the new club rooms on Broughton street, premises which when completely furnished will be as cosy and homelike as anyone could desire. The meeting was a long and lively one, in the course of which Mr. S. P. Moody was elected second lieutenant of the club, and Mr. Frank Penwill third lieutenant.

THE GUN.

PIGEONS ARE PLENTIFUL.

Thousands of wild pigeons are reported to be inviting the attention of the sportsman at Sidney. Mr. George Brethour on Saturday last got 21, and Mr. Frank G. Norris 8 for less than two hours.

YACHTING.

COMMODORE KIRK'S "FROU FROU."

When the weather is favorable for a good sail Commodore Kirk, of the Victoria yacht club, proposes to test the Frou Frou, which he recently imported from the old country, and which he intends entering in the races here this month. The Frou Frou belongs to the most modern type of yachts, and her record stands next to that of the Sorceress, the champion of her class on the river Thames. Out of 15 starts the little vessel has captured fourteen races, disqualification being the explanation of the one lost. The Frou Frou is classed as a Gunter sloop, one-rater—small rig, .70. She was built in Greenhithe in the spring of last year, and is 22 feet over all, or 19½ feet below water line. Her breadth of beam is 7 feet and her draught of water when the centreboard is down is 6 feet. The centreboard is worked by means of a lever. That the vessel will acquit herself admirably on the day of the races here is expected by all who have seen her.

TUG OF WAR.

ENTRIES FOR THE TOURNAMENT.

The following teams have already entered for the tug-of-war tournament to be decided at the Caledonia grounds on May 24 and 25 next: The Scots, the Victoria firemen and the longshoremen. Several others are in course of formation and will enter during the week.

CHESS.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Arrangements for the international chess match between Victoria and San Francisco will be completed in the next two days, and the evening of May 26, which has been selected for the contest, will be looked forward to with the keenest interest. The courtesy of the Canadian Pacific and Postal Union telegraph companies in offering the free use of their wires for this important tourney cannot be too highly commended. The handicapping committee of the club rearranged the positions of its members for the coming sectional tournament, and players will rank as below:

Class 1. T. Piper, J. R. Hunnex, P. Schwengers. Class 2 Dr. Hands, B. Williams, J. Rowbotham and C. Schwengers. Class 3. A. Gonnason, P. T. Johnston, F. C. Berridge, B. J. Perry and B. Schwengers. Class 4. Captain Clarke, E. A. Wolff, C. D. Mason and R. H. Johnston. Class 5. J. Scowcroft, B. Goward, T. Lawrie, Gunner Ayton, Sergeant Scanlan and E. C. Bour. Class 6. H. Lawrie and Sergeant Phillips. Any gentlemen wishing to enter the tournament are requested to send their names to the secretary before Saturday evening.

HYAMS MURDER TRIAL.

TORONTO, May 14.—(Special)—The examination of witnesses for the prosecution in the Hyams murder trial goes slowly along. The prisoners were unusually nervous to-day, and looked as if they had passed a sleepless night. The cross-examination of expressman Fox was finished without shaking his testimony. The barber's assistant swore that he shaved Harry Hyams on the morning of the occurrence. This witness had been subpœnaed by the defence, but was called by the crown. His evidence was strongly in favor of the prisoners. The next on the stand, and her appearance caused a sensation, was Miss Mabel Lattimer, the typewriter employed by the Hyams and fiancee of the dead boy. She got rather confused under the severe cross-examination of counsel for the defence. Her evidence did not help the crown much. Mrs. Harry Hyams, who had to be assisted to the witness box, looks very ill. She studiously avoided looking at her husband. Cross examined by Mr. Lount she said she had become engaged to Harry in the United States in 1891. They had worked as book agents for three month in the States, and came to Canada in the fall of 1891. Mrs. Hyams will again be on the stand to-morrow morning, when it is said sensational evidence will be forthcoming.

STARVED TO DEATH.

QUEBEC, May 13.—Official reports from the vicinity of Fort Chimo, a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on Ungava bay, show that two-thirds of the entire tribe of Montagnais Indians trading at that post have perished of starvation this season—over 160. As usual among the Indians, the men die first, so that a number of unfortunate women and orphans were left helpless. The few white people at Fort Chimo, and the officers and crew of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Eric, wintering there, took up a collection to clothe the survivors, who were as destitute of clothes as they were of food. The Canadian government has now taken action which it is thought will prevent another such catastrophe, by placing a sum of money at the disposal of the Hudson Bay Company for the relief of the Indians and Eskimo in the event of another severe winter. The cause of the destitution this winter was the scarcity of reindeer and other game.

EASTMAN, Que., May 13.—Forest fires are raging on the eastern slope of Mount Oxford and a great tract of country is covered with thick smoke. Owing to the many days of hot weather the woods are dry and the fire runs with great rapidity. The extent of the damage done already is very great.

MONTREAL, May 13.—A terrific thunder and lightning storm passed over this section of the country on Saturday night. The disastrous forest fires which have been raging in sections of the Eastern townships were extinguished by the rain.

WOODSTOCK, May 13.—Hugh Donald, of East Zorra, has been offered and has accepted the patron and prohibition nomination for the Commons in North Oxford.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

1128 Acres

In the Heart Of the Famous Delta District, Fraser River,

FOR SALE

The land is the very best in the District, and is situated four miles from Ladner's, on the proposed route of the C. P. R., Great Northern and Delta & Eastern R. R. Good markets and cheap freights are always to be had for produce. The land is specially adapted for dairy farming. At the present time there are 350 acres in grass, 375 acres being under fence, while all can be readily brought under cultivation. There is a never-ceasing flow of water from a spring—the best supply in the District. The land is all dyked, and that under cultivation well drained, and the floods have never overflowed any portion of it. There is a six-roomed house and three barns on the premises.

The whole will be sold at a low price and upon the most reasonable terms. It is a chance seldom offered for a man with the necessary capital to acquire a property which will pay a handsome profit. The land, as population on the Coast increases, must necessarily rapidly advance in value.

For terms and any further particulars apply to "DELTA," care of the Colonist office.

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.

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 Times*, Jan. 19, 1866.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. an30-1y

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS'

(DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
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