# Metchosin Is In Line

## Enthusiastic Liberal Meeting Held There Last Evening--Addresses by Candidates.

## The Farmers Are in Favor of the Laurier Government.

The farmers are out strong in favor of the Laurier government, and in Metchosin they are a unit on this question. A few years ago this district was a Conservative stronghold, but all this is now changed, and it was quite plain to those who attended the meeting in the hall at that place last evening, that Messrs. Drury and Riley were strong favorites, and that few votes would be recorded against them on November 7th.

There was a good attendance in the hall when the meeting was called to order, and Hans Helgesen, ex-M. P. P., took the chair.

Mr. Helgesen was pleased to preside at a meeting of this kind, for the Liberal party was one which had done a great deal for Canada; and the Conservative party, on the other hand, did very little. The Conservative party was making this a campaign of misrepresentation, he was sorry to say, and their only method was to heap abuse upon the Liberal government. The Liberal government had reduced the duty on a number of articles that were of benefit to the farmers, and yet they had only been in power four years. The Conservative government had been in power for eighteen years and had done nothing in this direction. The Conservative government took credit for the building of the C. P. R., and it was true that it was built under the reign of that party. But they had given the company a big monopoly without receiving anything in return therefor. The government gave the company everything it asked for without receiving in return any concessions on freight or passenger rates. The speaker then ably went over ground in connection with the construction of the C. P. R., which has heretofore been covered by other speakers, and when he concluded his remarks he was applauded.

Mr. Riley was then introduced, but that gentleman had become chilled by the long ride, and he begged the audience to excuse him as he was not feeling well. Next Mr. Drury was introduced, and for over an hour the speaker was attentively listened to, and as he made point after point he was applauded by the audience. In his opening remarks he said that he felt flattered to find that this was the first time in the campaign that ladies had graced the meetings with their presence, and said that it was a good sign when they took an interest in the political issues of the day. There was no period in the history of Canada when it was more prosperous than to-day, and there was little doubt but that this prosperity was in large measure due to the way in which the Liberal party had managed the affairs of the country. He had understood that Col. Prior was claiming that prosperity was simply an election dodge. The speaker did not claim everything for the Liberal party, but it had certainly accomplished a great deal. It was not able to pass all kinds of legislation in a few years, but there was no doubt that many good measures had been passed. It was the duty of the government to so conduct its legislation that one part of the country would not be benefited at the expense of the other, and it was such legislation that was favored by the Liberal government. He cited as an instance the contract with the Crow's Nest Pass railway as compared with the contract made with the Conservative government for the construction of the C. P. R., and dwelt at length on the railway policy of the two governments. Mr. Blair had made a good bargain with the C. P. R. in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass railway, and the speaker then referred to the present prosperous condition of the Intercolonial railway as compared with its condition a few years ago. He then read extracts from the London Times, showing that that paper considered that Canada was in a prosperous condition. He also read extracts showing the increased volume of exports to Great Britain, and showing how Canadian manufactures had grown. The Conservatives made the claim that if they were in power they would give us something better than the preferental tariff, and yet they had been in power for eighteen years and had done nothing at all in this direction. Canadian securities were now rated higher than any other colonial securities, and Mr. Fielding had succeeded in placing a loan at a better rate than any other minister had ever done, and as a result the country was saving an enormous sum of money in interest.

To-day steps were under way to place a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada, and there was little doubt but that the mint would be established in this province. Here would be coined money not only for circulation in Canada, but also British sovereigns to circulate in the old country. This mint would be able to coin all the gold that came along, instead of it going over the line. The speaker also touched upon the wonderful improvement made in the post office department under a Liberal administration. We had Imperial penny postage, the rate of postage had been reduced, and where there was a deficit a few years ago the department was now in a prosperous condition. The Liberal government had kept every pledge and promise it had made, but had the Conservative government done so?

He deprecated the policy that the Conservative party was pushing in the present campaign, and as an instance he showed up one of the fake copies, purporting to be issues of the Toronto Globe, that are being circulated as campaign literature by Sir Charles Tupper's supporters. The policy of the latter had always been a sectional one. He contrasted the remarks made by that gentleman in different sections of the country, and asserted that the Conservative leader was all things to all men. In Quebec he would say one thing and in Manitoba he would say something altogether different. Sir Charles Tupper admitted that he did not know how the Manitoba school question was to be settled, and yet the Liberal government had settled the matter. The speaker concluded by saying that there was not a shadow of a doubt but that the Liberal party would be kept in power, and he advised his hearers to vote for Mr. Riley and himself.

Mr. George Powell was then introduced, and made an effective address. He said that it appeared from the reports of meetings which he had read in the papers that Col. Prior was dodging the important issues of the campaign. It was true that the expenditure of the Dominion had been greater the past few years than it was before, but it must be remembered that the country had grown in development and settlement, which readily accounts for the increased expenditure. There were questions Col. Prior did not touch upon. He had nothing to say with reference to the Intercolonial railway, which is now one of the most magnificent railways in the country, and made so by the Liberal government. Col. Prior was not saying much about the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the building of a telegraph line to Dawson and other measures which the Liberal government had put through to the benefit of the country. He made a great howl over the removal of a caretaker from the post office, when he knew very well that under the contract that caretaker could not have been kept on. For political corruption there was nothing in history that would compare with the reign of the Conservative party, and he cited a number of instances of misfeasance in office. He referred to the Yukon scandals, and showed how they had been misrepresented, so that when it came to a question of proving the charges it was found that there was nothing at all in them. He referred to a mistake made by Col. Prior when preferred charges against the lighthouse-keeper at Eastwood and was afterwards forced to drop the charges, after listening to the evidence of four witnesses. Col. Prior had made the statement that his election expenses were nil. Now it was a well known fact that expenses had to be borne in an election campaign. There were halls to hire and carriages to convey the candidates from place to place. Did Col. Prior mean to say that he meant the statement he made to be believed by intelligent voters?

He contrasted what Sir Charles Tupper said after the passage of the Preferential Tariff Act and what he said now in regard to the same measure. Under Liberal rule the tariff on the necessaries of life had been reduced, while the tariff on the luxuries had been raised. He wished that he could remember some of the things Col. Prior had done for the country, but he was sorry to say that he could not. He could readily call to mind, however, a number of things which the member had not done for the country. The post office carriers worked for a long time to have Col. Prior get them an increase in wages, but he was not successful. For three weeks he sat in the House while the argument was going on over the bill for the construction of the Yukon-Teslin railway, and he said not one word for that bill, although he knew it would be a good thing for Victoria. Col. Prior is not saying anything about any of these issues.

The patriotism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was referred to and received with applause. The speaker then touched briefly on several other issues that had not been dwelt upon by the previous speakers, and concluded by saying that the Liberal party were again certain to be returned to power, and imploring his hearers to send men from the Victoria district who were in sympathy with the government.

Following Mr. Powell, Mr. Drury explained about the increase in the price of binding twine, which was owing to the scarcity of Manila hemp, and then he answered a question asked by Mr. Shaw to the satisfaction of that gentleman. In closing Mr. Drury said that the Liberal government would certainly be returned to power, and the statement was greeted with applause.

After another short address by the chairman a vote of thanks was tendered that gentleman and the meeting broke up.

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Schooner Favorite, Capt. McLean, and Ocean Rover, Capt. Cole, are home today from Behring Sea, after encountering extremely rough weather during the past fortnight. For seven days the schooner Favorite was storm-bound in Dodge's Cove, and immediately after putting to sea from that port was compelled to run for Ucluelet for shelter. Off the Cape yesterday she was in company with several merchantmen and three schooners, but the weather here was also bad, and the names of none of the craft were made out. The Favorite has a catch of 351 skins, and the Ocean Rover something like 480.

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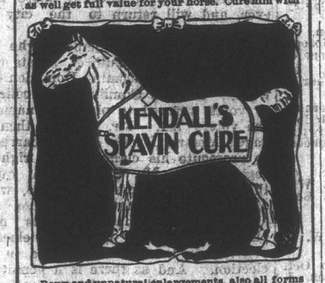
The number of sheep in the principal countries of the world is 410,000,000. Great Britain has 30,500,000; France, 21,500,000; Germany, 11,000,000; Russia, 44,500,000; Spain, 13,250,000; Argentina, 74,250,000; United States, 39,000,000; Uruguay, 16,250,000; Australia, 110,500,000.


A SPAVIN

Ringbone, Splint or Curb will reduce the selling price of any horse 50 per cent. You might just as well get full value for your horse. Cure him with




Bony and unnatural enlargements, also all forms of Lameness yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in its effects and cures without a blemish as it does not blister.

Opdike, Ill., Dec. 27, 1897.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find stamp for your Treatise on the Horse. I can truly recommend your Kendall's Spavin Cure for I have used it for several years on Spavins, Splints and Lameness. It has always given good satisfaction. I am never without a bottle on hand. Use my name if desired.

JAS. C. MOORE.

It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. Price, $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.


# Canadians And the Prince

## How the Heir Apparent Helped the Invalided Colonials in London.

## Major Thompson Gives the Times a Piece of Unwritten History.

Many Canadians have read the fierce attacks which were made on the war office by a section of the London press through the discovery that some of the invalided Canadian soldiers in London were short of funds, and were forced, in consequence, to sleep out in the parks. The inward history of how these powerful influences came to be set at work, however, are known only to a limited few. Major Boyce Thompson, quartermaster of the team which went to Bisley this year from Canada, is one of the few, and he told a Times man all about it a few days ago, on the occasion of his visit to Victoria, en route to San Francisco.

"I was sitting in the tent of General Eaton, the officer in charge of the range at Bisley, one day last summer," said the Major, "when a number of young fellows from Toronto, who had been serving at the front and had been invalided home, came to call on me. As soon as General Eaton understood who they were he insisted that they come in, and at once engaged them in conversation and otherwise treated them with the greatest kindness. Incidentally, during the conversation, I asked after the other invalided men, and my visitors mentioned that some of them had 'gone broke' and had been sleeping out in the parks of London.

"General Eaton was all ears in a minute. He became greatly exercised by the news, and after my visitors had left he would talk of nothing else. He insisted that something must be done at once to remedy what he considered nothing short of a military scandal, and intimated that he would immediately take steps to have the matter righted, adding that I must help him.

"I suggested that the best way would be to bring the matter to the attention of the war office. 'The war office,' he exclaimed, 'why it would be six months before they would make a move, and the men might all be dead by that time. No, I have a better plan still. I will tell the Prince about it.'"

Now to those unfamiliar with the marvellous force which the heir apparent exercies in the political and semi-political affairs of the Empire this might seem a very weak suggestion, but Gen. Eaton knew exactly what such a step would involve. He knew that once the Prince of Wales manifested an interest in the Canadians and a desire that more attention should be paid them, that the most influential factors in the life of London would be enlisted, and that more would be accomplished than if all the military chiefs in London had made representations on the subject to Pall Mall. Besides, General Eaton was a personal friend of the Prince, having been at one time an equerry of his, and thus was peculiarly fitted to secured his co-operation.

The plans of the colonial and Imperial officers were quickly laid. The Prince and the Duke of Cambridge, ex-commander-in-chief, were to inspect the invalided men of one of the Guards regiments at an afternoon reception the following day. "Now," said the General, turning to his aide-de-camp, "you get all the invalided Canadians you can together and parade them at the reception, and you," addressing Major Thompson, "be there to take command of them, and we will see if we can't bring the authorities to time," and he strode away in high dudgeon.

Accordingly the following afternoon, on one of the beautiful lawns of a house in the suburbs of London, two detachments of "fighting men home from the wars" paraded for the inspection of their future king. One was the detachment of the Guards, already alluded to, and the other, clad in war worn khaki, bore, in spite of their long and valorous service, the indelible impress of colonials. The latter were under the command of Major Boyce Thompson.

While the Prince was inspecting the lines of the Guards, the old Duke, such a familiar figure to every veteran, approached Thompson, and his salutation left no doubt regarding the faithfulness of General Eaton to his pledge.

"What does this mean, sir," he exclaimed, transfixing the Major with his eye, his form shaking, and his cane striking the ground, in the positive, choleric style peculiar to age; and then without waiting for a reply, "It's a scandal, a disgrace. Its outrageous that these men should be sleeping out like vagabonds in our parks." And he sputtered out maledictions, the text of which have become familiar to Britain's soldiery on many a field day.

Further explanation was precluded by the arrival at that moment of the Prince, who greeted the Major with the easy grace which has won him the sobriquet of the "first gentleman in England." He passed up and down the lines passing a word of congratulation or commiseration to the fever stricken and wound-shattered men, as he walked along. After the parade was dismissed, Major Thompson was surprised to hear the Prince accosting him: "Oh, Major Thompson, I would like to have a chat with you."

The request in this instance, of course, constituted a command, and for half an hour the two paced up and down the lawn, deep in conversation, the centre of observation for a group of reporters from the big dailies, any one of whom would have given his week's salary for an exclusive report of the colloquy.

His Royal Highness asked about Canada, about the dispatch of the contingents, and having put his companion at his ease inquired in the most artless manner, "And what is this that I hear, Major Thompson, about the Canadians sleeping out in the parks?"

The Canadian officer explained as far as possible how it happened, detailing the different reasons leading up to the incident. "You, of course, understand, Your Royal Highness," he explained, "that these men are not exactly like regular soldiers. Some of them occupied good social positions in Canada and were in the receipt of good salaries, and their requirements are hardly bounded by the same limitations as a private in one of the Imperial regiments. Of course, they received ten pounds with their furlough, but ten pounds to a man who has not had a drink of beer for months, and in a city like London, will not go very far. Of course, Your Royal Highness understands that."

"Oh, yes, I understand perfectly," and the reminiscent twinkle in the eyes of his auditor left litle doubt in the Major's mind that even the Prince had "roamed and ranged in his time."

Not to unduly emphasize the incident, the Major pointed out that the nights were warm, and that to sleep out was, after all, not a great hardship.

"Oh, but they might have been cold," retorted the Prince, and after an assurance that he would give the matter his personal attention the Prince withdrew.

Instantly the Major was the centre of a group of hawk-eyed reporters, who plied him with questions regarding the conversation, and the Canadian officer briefly outlined the nature and the cause of it.

The tip was sufficient for the press. Next morning the opposition dailies devoted columns to a detailed description of the scandalous neglect of the invalided Canucks, and one of them emphasized the abuse by printing a letter from a Boer officer detained at St. Helena telling of the fine treatment he and his fellow-countrymen received there. "Yet," added the editor, "some of the men who received bullets from these very Boers who are so well treated, are sleeping out in our parks." Indeed, all the papers which printed the incident had editorial reference to it, and the war office came in for a fine scorching by the opposition quill pushers.

The effect was wonderful. Not only did the authorities take the matter up, but the aristocratic families of London personally visited the offices of the High Commissioner and threw open their country houses to the colonials. One squad found itself installed in a beautiful summer seat on the Thames, with billiard tables, horses and equipages, and a corps of servants at their command. Others were almost equally fortunate, while many were the recipients of liberal cash donations from unknown friends. The matter reached the ears of the Canadian Premier, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier immediately cabled that a liberal sum was to be placed to the credit of each of the men and charged to Canada. The Canucks, invalided in the world's metropolis, suddenly found themselves lifted from a state almost of destitution to one of comparative affluence, and Major Thompson, without any seeking of his own, was exalted by the London press to a pedestal as the man who had quickly accomplished a remedy of a gross abuse.

But the Major smiles slyly still as he tells the story, and observes that in London, "if you want a thing well done, just ask the Prince."

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# OUT ON A JAUNT.

## Leading Victoria Business Men Will Visit Points of Importance on the East Coast.

The E. & N. train leaving here this morning had an extra coach attached and in it were the leading business men of Victoria. They are on a visit to cities on the east coast of the Island, and there is no doubt but that this visit will result in bringing increased trade to Victoria.

The trip will, no doubt, prove interesting to some of the Victoria merchants, who have confined themselves closely to the city. With the party was Mr. E. J. Palmer and Captain J. S. Gibson, manager and superintendent of the Victoria Lumber Company at Chemainus, and at that point the special car will be detached from the regular train and the Victorians will be given an opportunity to inspect the largest lumber mill in the province.

From Chemainus the party will travel by special train and the next stop will be at Ladysmith. There they will take luncheon, and proceed on a visit to the Extension and South Wellington mines. Then the party will proceed to Nanaimo, and after taking dinner at the coal mining metropolis the excursionists will board the steamer for Union wharf, and from there on the itinerary outlined in the Times on Tuesday will be carried out.

The following gentlemen are taking the trip:

James Thompson, manager Hudson Bay Company; R. B. Seabrook, vice-president of R. P. Rithet & Co., Limited; Simon Leiser, of Simon Leiser & Co.; W. J. Pendray, of Pendray's Soap and Paint Works; H. J. Scott, local manager of the Hamilton Powder Company; W. S. Fraser, of Walter S. Fraser & Son; C. F. Todd, of J. H. Todd & Son; L. G. McQuade, of P. McQuade & Sons; P. Wollaston, with Wilson Bros.; G. A. Kirk, of Turner, Beeton & Co.; T. M. Henderson, of Henderson Bros.; W. R. Dickinson, of the Excelsior Biscuit Co.; James Harvey, of Davidge & Co.; Arthur Robertson; Robert Losace, with Lenz & Leiser; D. R. Ker, of the Brackman & Ker Milling Co.; a representative of E. G. Prior & Co., Limited; A. G. McCandless, of McCandless Bros.; W. A. Ward; Stephen Jones, of the Dominion hotel; P. T. Patton, of the B. C. Cold Storage Co.; H. Smith, of M. R. Smith & Co.; F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade; R. Erskine, of Erskine, Waft & Co.; Harry Ross, of Dixi H. Ross & Co.; M. Marks, of the Mammoth Clothing House; A. Brenchley, manager for F. R. Stewart & Co.; Thomas E. Woods, manager stove department, Albion Iron Works; H. L. Salmon; R. W. Turner, representing W. A. Ward; W. H. Vass, of Montreal; and F. Brennan, of Montreal.

Allan Cameron, general Western freight agent of the C. P. R., will join the excursionists at Nanaimo and accompany them to Union and Cumberland.

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Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—P. R. Roblin is expected to take office as premier of Manitoba on Monday next. The cabinet well be the same as announced some weeks ago, Messrs. Macdonald and Johnson being replaced by Messrs. Robin and Rogers.


CANCER CURED WITHOUT KNIFE OR PLASTER.

Our constitutional treatment for cancer involves neither operation nor the use of the plaster. It is a simple vegetable compound that removes completely and permanently every trace of the cancer poison from the system. Send 2 stamps for our new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL PERFUMES.

We have an assortment of the best quality of Perfumes, that will surely prove an enjoyment to the ladies. The natural fragrance of sweet flowers, bottled and sold for a right price. We are headquarters for gift Perfumes. We invite you to inspect our stock.

Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST,
98 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Near Yates Street.


The schooner Favorite, which dropped anchor in port last evening, had on board Louis Watson, of this city, who accompanied the sealers to Behring Sea for the purpose of collecting data for an article touching the experiences of those who go down to the sea in sealing schooners. Mr. Watson had quite an interesting voyage, and can tell a rather thrilling story of storms, tempestuous seas, sea-serpents, hurricanes and other contretemps encountered on the mighty deep. The Favorite went to one of the most northerly points in Behring Sea, but owing to fogs and storms the sealers were under circumstances the reverse of advantageous. During the earlier portion of the cruise one of the canoes of the Favorite with two Indians became separated from the vessel, and it is believed that they were lost. On several occasions canoes with hunters were lost for a time, but one of the other schooners picked them up. Mr. Watson is rather jubilant at present, as among the mail that had accumulated during his absence was a communication from Sir Arthur Bigge, private secretary to the Queen, with an acknowledgment of the receipt of copies of the poem composed during the Queen's birthday celebration, and which was sung here at the time. The communication is dated from Buckingham, June 22nd, and is as follows: "The private secretary is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Louis Watson for his letter of the 6th inst., with the enclosed copies of his poem." As a remarkable coincidence it might be noted that Mr. Watson received a similar communication from Sir Arthur Bigge, dated June 22nd, 1897, acknowledging the receipt of his Jubilee Poem. The music to the last anthem was composed by J. M. Finn, leader of the regimental band.


# GROWING GIRLS

## SHOULD BE BRIGHT, CHEERFUL, ACTIVE AND STRONG.

## A Great Responsibility Rests Upon Mothers at This Period as It Involves Their Daughter's Future Happiness or Misery—Some Useful Hints.

Rosy cheeks, bright eyes, an elastic step, and a good appetite, are the birthright of every girl. These are the conditions that bespeak perfect health. But unfortunately this is not the condition of thousands of growing girls. On every side may be seen girls with pale or shallow complexion, languid, stoop shouldered and listless. Doctors will tell them that they are anaemic, or in other words that their blood is poor, thin and watery. If fourther questioned they will tell them that this condition leads to decline, consumption and the grave. What is needed is a medicine that will make new, rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves and thus restore the vigor, brightness and hopefulness of youth. For this purpose no other discovery in the annals of medicine can equal Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People, and thousands of once hopeless girls have been made bright, active and strong through their use. Among those who have been brought back almost from the grave by the use of this medicine is Miss M. C. Marceaux, of St. Lambert de Levis, Que. Miss Marceaux says: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to speak of the benefit I have experienced from the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. For some years I resided in Wisconsin with a relative, where I devoted my time studying English and music, intending to make the teaching of the latter my profession. I was never very strong, and my studies fatigued me much. When about fourteen I became very pale, suffered from severe headaches, and weakness. I consulted a doctor, and acting on his advice, returned to Canada. The fatigue of the journey, however, made me worse, and finally I got so weak that I could not walk without help. I was extremely pale, my eye-lids were swollen, I had continuous headaches, and was so nervous that the least noise would set my heart beating violently. I almost loathed food, and my weight was reduced to ninety-five pounds. Neither doctor's medicine nor anything else that I had taken up to that time seemed of the slightest benefit. I was confined to bed for nearly a year and I thought that nothing but death could end my sufferings. Happily an acquaintance of my father's one day brought me a box of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. I did so, and I thought they helped me some, and my father got more. After I had used a few boxes all my friends could see they were helping me, and by the time I had taken nine boxes I was enjoying better health that I had ever had in my life before, and had gained fifteen pounds in weight. I tell you this out of gratitude so that other young girls who may be weak and sickly may know the way to regain their health."

Girls who are just entering womanhood are at the most critical period of their lives. Upon the care received depends their future happiness. Neglect may mean either an early grave or a life of misery. If mothers would insist that their growing daughters use Dr. Williams's Pink Pills occasionally, rich blood, strong nerves and good health would follow. If your dealer does not keep these pills in stock they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams's Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


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—Mr. J. R. Anderson, secretary of agriculture, returned this morning from a trip in the interest of the department. On Wednesday evening a meeting was addressed by Mr. Gilbert on "Poultry Raising" at Salt Spring, and on Thursday he spoke at Gabriola. This afternoon Mr. Gilbert will speak at Duncans.

## NEW COURT ESTABLISHED.

### Independent Foresters Establish a Branch in Victoria West.

A court of the Independent Order of Foresters was instituted last night at Semple hall, Victoria West, by W. E. Gillespie, Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger of Ontario, assisted by Bro. Planta, of Court Texada.

There were 25 names on the charter list, and the following officers were duly installed: Court deputy, Jos. T. Redding; physician, Dr. E. C. Foot; chief ranger, C. W. Kirk; P. C. R., Walter T. Williscroft; V. C. L., Wm. Dickson; R. S., A. C. Popham; F. S., Jas. H. Collins; treas., Fred. H. Henderson; orator, Albert A. M. Bacon; organist, Thos. G. Hitt; S W., A. H. Miner; J. W., Geo. W. Andrews; S. B., Chas. Mitchell; J. B., F. Kroeger.

This makes 25 courts intituted in this province since January 1st, 1900, by Mr. Gillespie. He has also instituted four courts of this progressive order in Washington state this year.

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—The postmaster, Noah Shakespeare, has announced that the Post Office Savings Bank will hereafter remain open on Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 9 o'clock for the accommodation of those who cannot get off in the day time.


# The President A Slave to Catarrh

## Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

D. T. Sample, President of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief." 50 cents. 3


## Section 17, Range 2, Cowichan District, B. C.

### NOTICE.

Whereas the Crown Grant, No. 1189, for the above named land was on the 8th day of September, 1871, issued in error to one Modeste Demers as therein described;

And whereas application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grant to the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner;

Now notice is hereby given that the said August Brabant intends three months after date to apply for the cancellation of the said Crown Grant No. 1189, and for a corrected Crown Grant to be issued to him in place thereof.

All persons claiming adversely are hereby notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 9th day of November, 1900.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 8th day of August, 1900.

AUGUST BRABANT.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following described land on the Huxtall River, Coast District, for a fishing station: From a stake marked "G. McG. N. W.," on or near the S. E. boundary of Balmoral Canning Co.'s land, S. E. along the Huxtall 40 chains, thence east 10 chains, thence north 40 chains, west 10 chains to the place of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

GEORGE M'GREGOR,
Port Essington, B.C.

Sept. 14th, 1900.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license of the following Oyster Beds, comprising all that land situate below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, as follows:

Tract I. Commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Cataract river, running (10) ten chains in a westerly direction; thence at right angles (5) five chains north; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (5) five chains back to the point of commencement.

Tract II. All that land situate below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Lottie river, running (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement.

Tract III. All that land situate below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven at the mouth of Toquart river, running (20) twenty chains in a northeasterly direction; thence running (10) ten chains in a southeasterly direction from shore into the water; thence (20) twenty chains in a southwesterly direction; and thence back to the point of commencement.

Tract IV. All that land situate on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven into the shore of the bay next to Lottie river in the northwest corner, running (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (5) five chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains west; thence at right angles (5) five chains north back to the point of commencement.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1900.

W. A. DIEK.

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