The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1891.

UNWILLING APPROVAL.

We observe with pleasure that, censorious as the Opposition is, it does not find fault with the course which the Government is pursuing with respect to the Ottawa scandals, and those who are implicated in them; and, suspicious as it is, it does not express a doubt respecting the sincerity of the Government's determination to do all in its power to put down corruption. There is something singular in this, for the Opposition to Sir John Macdonald's Government and the present Government, was never remarkable for its moderation. It frequently condemned when it ought to commend, and it affected to be suspicious when there was not the slightest ground for doubt. It was fault-finding and it was captious. Let the Government do what it might, it never had the candor to give it credit for even good intentions. What change has come over Canadian Liberals? Have they, all at once, become fair and frank? Have they seen the folly and the futility of perpetual carping and doubting? We hope so. Or have the proceedings of the Government in the present crisis been so judicious and so prompt—have they evinced so much earnestness and sincerity that the critics have come to the conclusion that it would be foolish and inconsistent in them to condemn measures which were so clearly in accordance with the principles which they, themselves, professed to hold, and that to throw doubt upon the Government's earnestness and sincerity would be to lead the public to suspect the honesty of their own professions of zeal in the cause of pure Government. In fact the course which the organs of the Opposition are now pursuing is so unusual that it is impossible to account for it, except that they have, at last, come to the conclusion that the policy of the Government is so wise, and so well calculated to lessen the evil of which the whole country is complaining, that to criticize their acts adversely would be to do both the critics themselves and the Liberal party irreparable injury.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has performed what a few years ago would have been looked upon as a miracle. To cross this continent, from ocean to ocean, in eighty-eight hours was, indeed, a wonderful feat. If any one twenty years ago, or even less, had predicted that this would be done he would be scouted as an idle dreamer or a man on the verge of insanity. Practical men would declare, with perfect confidence, that the thing could not be done—that it was a sheer impossibility. No one who had any regard for the esteem of his friends or for his reputation as a practical man and a man of sense, when the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was first mooted, would have had the temerity to say that he might live to see the day when the journey from Yokohama to New York would be made in thirteen days. The scientific enthusiast who believed that this could be done and might come to pass while he lived, would hardly venture to give utterance to his convictions. He knew if he did he would be the butt of the ridicule of one half of his acquaintances, while the other half would eye him with suspicion and advice his relatives to look after him. Yet when these same people are now told that it is possible that a letter posted in Japan will, after being conveyed across two oceans and the widest part of the great continent of North America, be delivered in London twenty-one days after it was written, they will smilingly acquiesce in the statement, and not consider it such a very great marvel after all. It will be done in their own day and under their own eyes, and therefore is not greatly to be wondered at. But the speed and the certainty with which that letter can be conveyed to its destination are wonderful, and bear the most striking testimony to the scientific progress of the age, and to the skill, the energy and the enterprise of the men who have been chiefly instrumental in working this wonder of our time.

This triumph of engineering skill, political sagacity and commercial enterprise is fraught with consequences which the wisest and most far-seeing men in the world are only beginning to guess at. What its ultimate results may be it is impossible even to conjecture. One thing, however, is already certain, and that is, that the men who projected the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in the face of the most formidable difficulties of all kinds, courageously carried it on to completion, worked better than even *they* knew, and must now and hereafter, be regarded as among the most efficient promoters of the advancement and the welfare, not of Canada alone, but of the whole British empire.

THE SOCIALISTIC CONGRESS.

The British delegates at the Brussels Labor Congress were not in sympathy with the Continental representatives of labor. Socialistic doctrines are not well received by any class in Great Britain. The ardent Socialists, even among working men, are few in number, and they are not popular. British workingmen, like the rest of their fellow-countrymen, are practical. They care very little for mere theories, no matter how high-sounding they are. What they want in the way of reform is something that can be had now, and they are willing to "go slow." If they cannot get all they want at once, they will take what they can obtain, and are content to wait until they can advance another step. Their continental neighbors reproach them for being too cold and too patient, and they also declare petulantly that the British are illogical. But, illogical as he is, the Briton has advanced much farther on the road of true freedom than has the citizen of any other country. Under his system of compromises, which ardent theorists of all nations despise and deride, he has kept continually going ahead. He has taken what it was possible to get, and he has kept what he has gained. Between him and the men of the continental nations of Europe the race has been like that between the hare and the tortoise. The continental Socialist who wants everything gets nothing, while the British reformer asks for what is reasonable and attainable, and gets it, or something very near it.

At the Brussels Congress the proposals of the leading men, who were socialists and not true labor reformers, were wild and impracticable. The French, German and Italian delegates persisted in advocating extreme measures, and would have the Congress commit itself to principles and measures that would have had the effect of alarming the conservative classes in every country, and consequently of bringing the cause of Labor into disrepute. The British delegates, it appears, almost alone, opposed resolutions in which the principles and designs of Socialism were broadly and strongly expressed, and, although they were in a minority, such was the moral influence exercised by them, that the leading resolution was changed to meet their views. The following is the amended resolution which was carried by acclamation and with the greatest enthusiasm:—

"This Congress, recognising the existence of a class struggle, and convinced that, as long as class rule prevails the emancipation of the working classes will be impossible, declares that the laws enacted, and the decrees issued in various countries since the Paris International Congress, held in 1889, do not in any respect meet the aspirations of the workers. That although the Berlin Conference, as admitted by those who themselves initiated it, met under the pressure exerted by the International Labor Congresses, and may therefore be regarded as an important concession to public opinion, the results have demonstrated that existing Governments do not wish to effect necessary reforms, and that on the other hand the resolutions of the Berlin Conference have been used as a pretext by certain manufacturing countries to arrest the development of labor-protective legislation by invoking the decisions of the Berlin Conference, and pointing to the defects in the legislation of competing countries. Moreover, this Congress affirms that, in cases in which legislation is not defective, its application is allowed to remain inoperative. For these reasons this Congress urges upon the workers of all countries to agitate for the realization of the programme laid down by the Paris Congress, if only to make it clear to the workers that the governing and exploiting classes are hostile to legislation effectively protecting the interests of labor, whereas it is necessary to give to the International Labor Movement a common impulse, especially in the direction of protective labor legislation: Therefore, be it resolved by this Congress (1) to organize in every country a permanent commission of inquiry concerning the conditions of labor in its relation to working-class legislation; (2) to collect, collate, and exchange all necessary information, with a view to the development and unification of all the said legislation; (3) this Congress recommends the wage-workers of the whole world to unite their efforts against the domination of capital, and wherever they enjoy political rights, to exercise them with the object of gaining their emancipation from wagedom."

Most people will believe that the parts of this resolution which are definite are quite strong enough, but they are moderation itself as compared with the wild theories expressed and apparently approved of by the majority of the delegates. Most people will admit that it is right to enquire into the conditions of labor in their relation to legislation, and they will see no harm in working men trying to effect an amelioration of their condition by means of legislation, but how legislatures are going to emancipate wage-workers from the rule of "wagedom" is more than men of ordinary understanding can comprehend. It is beyond the power of legislation to make every man who is able and willing to work a capitalist, and it has not yet been vouchsafed to any mere mortal to see how legislatures can devise that great undertakings and industrial establishments can be carried on by workingmen who have no capital. Even if the state supplied the capital, the share which each workman would get might not be called "wages," but it would be payment for labor done, and, who is to tell, whether, under state socialism such as this is, the industrious workman would get as much as he does now? The Socialists seem to forget that the State can create nothing. All it can do is to administer; and it does not manage the concerns with which it is entrusted so well that men should greatly desire to widen the sphere of its operations.

THE RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

We were not surprised to learn, by our special telegram from Ottawa, that Sir Hector Langevin has resigned. His resignation was a foregone conclusion. It has been for some time evident that it was impossible for him to remain a member of the Government. If the Premier retained him in the Cabinet he decreed his own downfall. The disclosures that had been made, no matter what interpretation was put upon them, showed very clearly that Sir Hector Langevin was not qualified to be the Head of one of the Departments of the Government. This, as far as we can see, is the unanimous verdict of the people of Canada.

The man who permitted a department to be and to remain in the disgraceful condition in which it was proved the Department of Public Works had fallen demonstrated that he was not fit to occupy a position to which were attached so many and such heavy responsibilities. Even if it is admitted that Sir Hector Langevin had not a guilty knowledge of what had been for so long a time going on in his department, the ignorance, the neglect and the ineptitude which this state of things implies effectually disqualify him from holding any important public office. There are cases in which ignorance, carelessness and want of administrative ability produce results quite as serious as actual criminality, and cannot be excused by either the Government or the people. When a man is in a position of responsibility, having duties to discharge which require for their proper performance knowledge, skill, watchfulness, as well as fidelity, it is his business to know, to be skilful, and to be vigilant, and the people cannot afford to forgive in him the want of these qualifications.

It is sad to see a man who has occupied positions of trust and honor end his career in this way; but, much as men may sympathize with an old public servant, they will have to admit that when he has failed in his duty, when he has allowed serious abuses to exist in the department which was entrusted to him, and when his laxity has brought reproach, not only upon the Government, but upon the whole country, the people should withhold their confidence and insist upon his resigning an office, the duties of which he had proved himself unfit to perform. The people must have some check upon their servants, no matter how high their positions or how important their trusts, and there is no check so effective as the certainty that incompetence or unfaithfulness will be followed by the loss of office and the forfeiture of public esteem and confidence.

THE CREMATORY.

The City Council, it appears, has abandoned, at any rate, for the present, its intention of erecting a crematory. It instructs the Health Committee to see that the Health By-laws are rigidly enforced, while it neglects to provide a way of disposing of the filth which engenders disease. History tells us of a despot who compelled those under his rule to make their tale of bricks, while refusing to give them the straw necessary to prevent their falling to pieces. Our city fathers are pursuing a course quite as hard and quite as unreasonable. They insist upon the citizens keeping their premises clean, without providing a place in which to deposit the offensive matter to be removed.

The obligation to provide for the disposal of the city garbage has been recognized by every progressive city in the civilized world. The reason for this is plain. The matter cannot be allowed to accumulate anywhere without becoming an intolerable nuisance and a source of disease. Its ultimate disposal is, therefore, not left in the hands of private persons. The city governments see that it is their bounden duty to take care that it is disposed of in a way that will not be injurious to the public health.

The problem, "What is to be done with the filth of the city?" has now been before the City Council for solution for more than a year. Many suggestions have been made and, at least one experiment tried, but the problem has remained unsolved. At last the Council wisely resolved to burn the garbage and asked the ratepayers to give them money enough to construct the furnaces necessary to do the work. But, because it is difficult to get a site to which no one will object, the Council defers the erection of the crematory indefinitely. Is this wise or businesslike? The crematory is necessary. It is the most effectual as well as the cheapest way of disposing of the filth of the city. In fact it seems to be the only possible way under the circumstances. Yet, because some people object to the erection of the crematory on whatever site they select, the councillors virtually confess their inability to solve the simple problem and, in effect, tell the citizens that they must find some way of doing the work which they have given up in despair.

We did not expect that the present Council would come to this lame and impotent conclusion with respect to the disposal of the garbage. We believed that the men who compose it are business men, who would do business in a business-like way. Yet, after they have asked the ratepayers for money to build a crematory and obtained what they wanted, they now propose to postpone a business of pressing necessity, because there is "a lion in the way." This is most disappointing to many of the citizens who, a little while ago, believed that a work, absolutely necessary for the preservation of the public health, was in a fair way of being accomplished.

Some may think that when the sewers are constructed there will be no need of a crematory. But they are mistaken. There is much garbage which the sewers cannot carry away, which must be removed and disposed of, and the crematory will be required to consume it.

MR. VINCENT'S CRITICS.

The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent does not look upon Mr. Howard Vincent's scheme of Fair Trade with indulgence, neither does it show that it is impressed with the dignity of that gentleman's position in the political world, or the brilliancy of his abilities. It was said of old that a prophet is not without honor except in his own country, and the Independent's article is another of the many evidences of the truth of the saying. The Sheffield journal, commenting upon the reception given to Mr. Vincent and his theories in Canada, says:

"It is melancholy to observe that Mr. Vincent is a prophet whose doctrines have not received the honor of acceptance in that colony. Such assemblages as can be induced to hear him at all, listen politely, and even pass resolutions patting him on the back (hostile motions and dissentient speeches being carefully eliminated), and then, having no deepness of earth, go away to admit that, pretty and high-sounding as the plan may be, it is impracticable and impossible. Even the newspapers most disposed to think there may be something in it, damn his precious League with faint praise. They tell Mr. Vincent that he has begun at the wrong end of the stick; that it is useless to talk to Canada until he can persuade Great Britain to take the initiative—which, they intimate, is a task beyond any man's powers. A friendly official from Jamaica, while pointing out a number of fatal objections, inflicts on Mr. Vincent the unkindest cut of all in charging him with being the worst foe to that Imperial Federation he once so hotly preached. We need hardly say that when this is the tone of sympathetic journals and speakers, others ride roughshod over Mr. Vincent's proposals, and make mince-meat of his facts and arguments. They frankly tell him that his Protectionist Canadian encouragers are actuated by the policy of taking all the preferential advantages they can get, while giving nothing in return. They invite those who are patting Mr. Vincent on the back and fooling him to the top of his bent, to give practical proof of the reality of their friendship by introducing into the Dominion Parliament a resolution in favor of reducing the duties on imports from the United Kingdom. Then will the bubble burst."

The criticisms of the Independent are rather harsh, and its statements are not quite as accurate as they might be. There are a great many in Canada who believe in the principles advocated by Mr. Vincent. They are convinced that if the British people would only consent to give colonies a slight preference in trade, colonists would gladly reciprocate; and they are satisfied that an arrangement of this kind would be beneficial to both the Mother Country and the colonies. There is no qualification in their approval—no hidden censure or concealed ridicule in their complimentary speeches. The praise they give is not "faint," in the sense indicated by the Independent. It is sincere and it is hearty.

But those who believe in Mr. Vincent's scheme, and who commend his efforts to advance it, are not blind to the fact that there are difficulties in the way of carrying it into effect, and that the chief difficulty is the unwillingness of the politicians and the people of Great Britain to tax the necessaries of life for any purpose whatever. When they allude to this difficulty, they do so regretfully, and not by any means in disparagement of either Mr. Vincent or his proposals. There are, we admit, newspapers in Canada who have treated Mr. Vincent and his work with scant civility. But rudeness has become a habit with those journals. To differ with them in opinion on any subject whatever is to offend them and to incur their enmity. They express themselves a little roughly, but they are understood here, and no one looks upon their abuse of any man, or any cause, as conveying the slightest reproach.

ARTFUL DODGING.

The Times has a trick of pretending to reply to one argument or one statement when it really replies to another, and a very different one, of its own invention. It resorted to this device, yesterday, and wasted a whole column in disproving what we did not assert. In yesterday's issue we stated that "we observe with pleasure that, censorious as the Opposition is, it does not find fault with the course which the Government is pursuing *with respect to the Ottawa scandals and those who are implicated in them.*" This is so clear that no person of common sense, who is not prepared wilfully to misrepresent our statement, can misunderstand our language. But with this definitely qualified proposition before its eyes, the Times describes us as "alleging that a change has come over the Liberals, in respect of approving of or in any way subscribing to the policy of the present administration," and then draws up a terrible array of quotations to prove that the Grits are still Grits and are opposed to the Conservative policy. It is, however, to be observed that in its legion of quotations there is not even one in which the policy of the present Government, with respect to the scandals, is condemned or even adversely criticised. What stronger proof than this could be adduced that our statement was accurate in every respect? for if the Times could have found a single remark finding fault with the course which the Government is taking, with respect to the scandals, it would not have failed to reproduce it, and that, too, in large capitals.

NOTES FROM DUNCAN'S.

(Special Correspondence of the COLONIST.)

Mr. Whidden is hard at work on the new school-house, and is to have it completed by the 1st of October. It is to be much superior to any other school-house in the district. The painters and plasterers are busy on the court-house, which will soon be completed. This will be an ornament to the town. It is hoped that that the two prison cells in the building will not be needed.

The atmosphere is at present laden with smoke, caused, it is supposed, by bush fires in the neighborhood.

Tuesday last will be a memorable day for the tribes of grouse resident in the district, and a sad one if the *bark* of the gun was not worse than its *bite*, for a large amount of ammunition was expended by our sportsmen. Contrary to the expectations of most sportsmen the grouse were found to be rather scare, although some are of the opinion that they are still plentiful.

Some say that it would be a great advantage if the close season for grouse ended earlier, as they are full grown and away to the mountains long before the first of September. Some, also, say that the close season for willow grouse should be later than Sept. 1, the reason urged being that they are then still small and deserving of more pity.

Mr. James Flett has finished his new residence, and may now be called one of our permanent residents.

Considerable uneasiness seems to prevail among the Indians here on account of the fires they have had in their villages. They blame the Chinamen for it, and the latter appear afraid that the Indians may retaliate. One Indian reports that a man was seen by him attempting to fire his house. He says he looked like an Indian, and travelled with feet bare.

The fall show of the Cowichan and Salt Spring Agricultural Association is fixed for the 28th inst. ERRATIC.

Police Officer Colin Cameron has gone over the Sound on a holiday.

A PLEA FOR THE UGLY GIRLS.

They Do Not Have a Fair Chance in the Struggle of Life.

It does not matter much to a boy whether he is good looking or the reverse, remarks a writer in Lippincott's. He is not obliged to wait for somebody to ask him to dance and his matrimonial prospects don't appear to suffer any serious discount from personal shortages that would send a girl's stock away down below par or even put her out of the market altogether. One never sees a man so hideous or repulsive but that some woman is ready to marry him, if he will only ask her; but men are less philanthropic and so the ugly girls are generally left to run to waste as unappropriated blessings. The "handsome-is-as-handsome-does" theory won't hold at all after we get out of the nursery, and a little experience soon convinces us that it is a fraud and a delusion, like that other domestic fiction about the drumstick being the choicest part of the fowl, with which our elders used to impose upon the unsuspecting simplicity of our childhood.

We ugly girls never get any drives in the park or free seats at the theater, and as for ice cream and French candy, no matter how handsomely we deport ourselves, we shouldn't know the taste of either if we waited to have it bestowed upon us as a reward of merit. Indeed the expensiveness of being an ugly girl is one of the worst things about it—there are no perquisites. We get none of the plums out of life's pudding, for under present conditions men do all the carving, and, as one of them says: "All the fine things we think and say about women apply to those only who are tolerably good looking graceful.'

Now, suppose the same rule applied to men, and that only the good looking ones could hope to attain to wealth and distinction; suppose, in fact, that a bald head was sufficient to blast any man's life as effectually as it would any woman's—I think most of the middle-aged men, at least, into whose hands this paper may fall will admit that that would be a little hard. And, in fact, isn't it just a little hard that anybody's destiny in life should be made to depend irretrievably upon an accident over which they have no control, such as having been born with a red head or a pug nose? But this is the law under which women have lived since the beginning of time and it doesn't give the ugly girls a fair chance.

SLEEPING WITH A PANTHER.

Experience of a Marshal Seeking Shelter in a Deserted Indian Cabin.

Deputy Marshal Tom Smith, who has just returned from a trip in the Indian territory, tells of an adventure he had one night last week, writes a Paris (Tex.) correspondent of the Memphis Commercial. In the Indian country accommodations such as one may wish are not always to be had. Sometimes it is a long distance between houses, and a traveler has to sleep out under a tree with only a blanket for a cover and a saddle for a pillow.

Night overtook Marshal Smith near an old cabin, but as the Indian custom of burying the dead in their houses and then moving away flashed upon him, he decided to sleep under a tree some little distance away, and thus avoid a possible interview with an aboriginal spook.

During the night a rain set in and he got up and went into the cabin and shut the door to keep out the wind and water. He wrapped his blanket around him and lay down. Presently he heard a growling and a whining, but paid no attention to it. The growls and whines grew fiercer and louder, but he lay still trying to sleep. The animal ran around the walls, scratching and yelling in a way to make one feel very uncomfortable, and made such a thing as sleep impossible. It was a panther. Finally Smith concluded that the beast was not going to be quiet and let him rest, so he got up and opened the door and let it out. Then he lay down and slept without further disturbance.

LIBERTY VERSUS COMFORT.

How a Pet Goldfinch Was Enticed Back Into His Cage.

Our pet goldfinch, having escaped from his cage, flew into a tall ailanthus tree in the back yard, says the American Agriculturist. There he sat, singing his sweetest and rejoicing in his unexpected freedom. We brought out his gilded cage and set it on the top of a tall step-ladder, leaving the door open and just inside a cup of tempting hempseed. For two hours he scorned to look at it, though he often fixed his bright little eyes on us when we called him, and answered us with a cheery, defiant "Witzah!" We had almost given up hope of getting him back, when it occured to us to ring his breakfast bell; in other words, to rattle up the hempseed in the tin box where it was kept. This was a sound he understood, as we had long made it a practice thus to announce breakfast to his finchship. Fortunately he had nothing to eat when he flew away, and the well-known sound suggested seed, water and lettuce to the little empty stomach, so he hopped down slowly from bough to bough, until he was close to the cage. There he stood for some time, evidently hesitating, until suddenly he fluttered down into his home, having decided to abandon the delights of liberty for the solid comforts of civilization.

Abrasion of Gold Coin.

Gold, while in circulation is handled less than any other medium. It is usually kept in vaults of banks for demand rarely made, and for this reason the loss by abrasion is but ¼ of 1 per cent. in twenty years. In a $20 gold piece, the standard weight of which is 516 grains, the government allowance for loss by abrasion is 2.58 grains.

The Friday Superstition.

The governor of a southern state is in correspondence with the governors of all other hanging states, hoping to make an arrangement by which no one shall be hanged on Friday. It is thought that if other days shall be selected the superstition which generally attaches to Friday will soon pass away.

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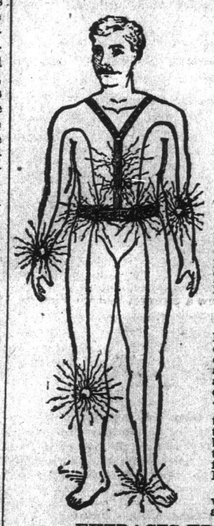

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It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, **it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined.** Some of our leading physicians' recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of Nature's forces.

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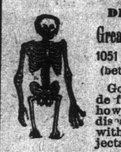

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Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described land.
Commencing at a post in Green Cove, Uchuckleist Harbor, Barclay Sound; thence north 80 chains; thence west 200 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 200 chains along the shore to the place of commencement.
Dated this 2nd day of July, 1891.
jly10 5t-w D. CARMODY & CO.

Atlantic Ocean Steamship Sailings

ALLAN	(From Montreal to Liverpool)	May 13
		May 20
DOMINION	do	May 13
		May 21
BEAVER	(From Montreal to Liverpool)	May 13
		May 20
ANCHOR	(from New York to Glasgow)	Every Saturday
WHITE STAR	(From New York to Liverpool)	Every Wednesday
CUNARD	do	Every Saturday
INMAN	do	Every Tuesday
GUION	do	Every Wednesday

Passengers are booked by these and all other lines crossing the Atlantic at the lowest rates.
Fares—Cabin, $40 and upwards; intermediate $25 to $40; steerage, $20.
Purchase ocean tickets from local agent. He sells at very lowest rates, and great advantages are derived therefrom.
Baggage shipped through to steamer. Round trip tickets on sale at greatly reduced and are available for twelve months.
Berths on any steamer engaged free of charge.
Prepaid passages to bring your friends out from the old country, arranged through any agent.
Apply for rates of fare and full particulars to
A. CAMERON, C. P. R. Agent, Victoria.
W. B. DENNISON, Nanaimo.
Or to D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Vancouver.
ny21-w

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
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—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1864.
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*, January 12 1865.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—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 street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. au14 6m

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, situated on Nelson Island, District of New Westminster: Commencing at a post on the N. E. side of Blind Bay, thence running east forty (40) chains, thence south forty (40) chains, thence west forty (40) chains, thence north forty (40) chains, more or less, following the shore line to point of commencement, and containing about 160 acres.
J. RENWICK.
Nanaimo, August 24, 1891. au28-w-2m

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres (640) of land situated on Sechart Channel, Barclay Sound. Commencing at a post on the main shore opposite Canoe Island, thence eighty chains West along the shore of said channel, thence eighty chains North, thence eighty chains East, thence eighty chains South to the place of commencement.
GEORGE BYRNES.
Victoria, B. C., May 31st, 1891. je12-8t-w

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