The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1895.

THE NEW POLICY.

Judging by the pre-election utterances of leading Unionists the policy of the new have local authorities do appear to think, has had discussion more He says: than enough about projected revolutionary changes and political reforms so-called. The out of work by competing with the prosuffering with the view of endeavoring to public employment should be directed in find some remedy for them. The following making such articles and in growing such paragraph from Mr. Arthur Balfour's ad- food as would be consumed by themselves ernment proposes to pursue. After noticing the measures which the late Government kets." Employers' liability, the care of

widely different. We think that the time of parliament cannot be worse employed than in thus carrying out these revolution ary designs, or better employed than in fur thering legislative changes which may perhaps excite less controversy, but touch more nearly the daily life of the people. Without entertaining unreasonable hopes as to the good which acts of parliament are able to accomplish, we hold that there is suficient to be done, both in town and country both in Great Britain and in Ireland, to tax all the energies of the legislature. The better housing of the working classes, the encouragement of freehold occupancy, the amelioration of the lot of the aged poor, the protection of agricultural tenants in their improvements, the preservation of voluntary schools, the provision of compensation to injured workingmen, the easing of the heavy burdens under which British agriculture i in danger of sinking, and the opening of markets for British industry, are some of the subjects on which the labor of a Unionist government and of the Unionist party may well be expended. In respect to some of them much may, I believe, be done, and should you return us to power we must

A very few years ago the majority of the the sphere of practical legislation. But

under the present Government, headed The Conservative Programme of Social Reform," explains more in detail what the John Gorst says that the present Governto no political changes they can devote the permanent representative in Ottawa. whole of their parliamentary time and the ple at large. They should be clothed with sufficient legal power in the way of summoning parties and securing the production of evidence to enable them to dis. charge the duties for which they are appointed. Their first efforts should be to bring the parties together and induce them by mediation to come to a common understanding.

"If this failed they should ascertain the facts in dispute. They should publish them to the parties, who are often ignorant of them and to the world. They should add, if they think fit, their own judgment thereon. This would bring the disputants to the bar of public opinion. A right of appeal in certain cases from the local to the central body might be allowed."

The judgments of these labor courts when they related to existing contracts for service could be enforced by the ordinary processes of law in the same manner as the judgments of courts of justice. But when the ground of dispute is as to what is to be the wages in future "neither party," Sir John Gorst admits, "can by any possibility be coerced into a specific performance of the award. You cannot force employers to pay wages too high; you cannot force work ers to accept wages they think too low." So the proposed arbitration in this very important particular is not to be compulsory. There will, no doubt, be different opinions as to the efficacy of the new cure for strikes and lockouts. Everything will depend upon the way in which the Government's plan will be received by those immediately concerned. If it recommends itself to both employers and workmen there is no more to be said; but if either one or the other are not

satisfied with it it will, no matter how elaborate it may be or with what good intentions it may be drawn up, be only another failure to settle the labor problem.

for the unemployed. He would what Government will not be what is generally they can to find work for those one, or two, or at most half a dezen, cases ner a day or two after what the French gen the condition of the masses will occupy he limits them in such a way that they will completely suppressed at the infected ports the greater part of the attention find it very difficult indeed to perform this diers from the army in China shall continue stood that the strong expression of opinion of its members. The nation, they important and at times very urgent duty, to be received—it has been restricted and on a public matter had nothing whatever to

"The danger of throwing other people goods for sale in the foreign or home marof the aged are also subjects with which views of the Unionist party are will be seen from this that the task which the Unionist Government has given itself to perform is not an easy one, and it is also one in which persistent and self-sacrificing exertion is by no means sure of being crowned with success.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CLAIMS.

Col. Prior's efforts to convince the House f Commons that British Columbia has a right to representation in the Cabinet have attracted a good deal of attention. There are some who declare that geographical considerations should have no weight with hose to whom the formation or the reconstruction of cabinets is entrusted, but it is to be observed that those who make such deciarations belong to provinces which are try, were overlooked or slighted in the Unionist party would be considered outside | Confederation Cabinet was formed the prinmen's ideas of what Government ought recognized. The Dominion was divided into to do and what it ought not to attempt three parts and a proportional number of have undergone a great change of late cabinet ministers was allotted to each. years. Statesmen who have the welfare of Those divisions were Ontario, Quebec and problems which must be solved in some conthe other divisions. No one pretends to say stitutional way if society is to remain peace. that this apportionment represented the ful and undisturbed. They see that if Gov- ability of the representatives from the differernment does not deal with those problems ent divisions. The geographical element has attempts will be made to solve them by per- ever since then had its full share of considsons unauthorized by the community who eration in the formation of Governments. plain that the Leader of the Opposition is An article in the July number of the

We are glad to see that the Montreal last, made upon seat in the Cabinet as soon as an oppor. position, comment and criticism. tunity offers.

The citizens of Victoria are greatly and immediately interested in the sanitary condition of Japan. If cholera, small-pox or any other contagious disease gains a foothold in the seaports of Japan there will be great danger of its being carried to this province and to this city. It is re-assuring then to know that the Japanese have become fully aware of the necessity of having recourse to the European methods of keeping on him for his courses, his conquence and less of an honest government but so many it out if by any chance it should spread into its sanitary department, having at its head a native gentleman who studied sanitary law in Europe under the best masters. A quarantine service has been established in that years not as effective as it ought to be. The country, however, has been free from cholera from 1890 until the spring of the present vear. The soldiers returning from the Pescadores Islands and Manchuria brought the quarantine regulations it was carried into the towns and villages of the interior. The New York Times shows how it was sup-

pressed by the Government. It says : It is difficult to enforce the best quaranappeared in no less than twenty-four of the thirty-nine provinces of the main island. With cholera present in not less less grieved and angry with the way over eight years.

and other persons connected with the army, -and may not be so long as returning solmiddle of June the entire number of cases

There is little fear of the cholera gaining a permanent foothold on the Japanese dress to his constituents will give our read- or by those already supported at the ex. islands. The Imperial Board of Health is ers a fair idea of the course which the Gov- pense of the public. They should not make doing good service in perfecting the work of sanitary administration. At the head of the endeavored to pass, Mr. Balfour goes on to destitute children, of the indigent sick and studied under Koch in Berlin and who was denominational minority in a province the an associate of Behring while that bacteri- right to appeal to the Governor General-inthe new Government is to concern itself. It which led to the discovery of the diphtheria out by the Hon. Mr. Baker in a speech anti-toxine. He appears to be an energetic which he made in the House of Commons with.

INFORMATION NEEDED.

Mr. Hugh Sutherland and others interested in the Hudson's Bay Railway project of those rights; and the Protestant minordo well to get all the information they can ity of the province of Quebec is looking with relative to the navigability of Hudson's Bay anxiety to the decision to which this Parand Strait. The Government would be fully to say that, judging by past experience, the justified in helping them to get this information. It has done a good deal in this di. rection already, but the information, obtained at a very considerable expense, does the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. not appear to be sufficient or satisfactory. McCarthy) to the contrary notwithstanding; It would be well to get information enough and if, goaded by acts of injustice that may well represented in the Cabinet. If the to satisfy men capable of forming an opinion to satisfy men capable of particular province in which any of these sticklers for intellectual superiority being a doubt. It is plain that before money is spent in constructing a railroad to the rights which they have acquired under the shores of Hudson's Bay, those who risk their eyes to this Parliament in appeal. formation of a government, they would very their means in the project should know subjects selected by the leading men of the quickly change their tune. When the first whether or not the Bay is navigable for ciple of sectional representation was fully raccognized. The Dominion was divided into wonder that the scheme was entertained at minority that this is an appeal to the all before this point was settled beyond con- Parliament of Canada if broversy. It seems to us little short of ment of Canada will give no redress. It is the people at heart find themselves face to the Maritime Provinces. Five ministers tion of a road to the shores of a body of parliament itself, in the exercise of the obliface with difficult social and economic were given to Ontario and four to each of water without being sure that the sea can gations and duties imposed by law upon it, is bound to do insting. I am not going to be made a safe route for trading vessels.

> NOT ABUSED. Some of the Opposition newspapers com-

are wholly unfitted for the performance of The division has been made with tolerable abused by the speakers and writers on the have lived all my life amongst Frenchwork at once so important and so difficult. fairness as far as the Eastern Provinces are Government side. The complaint is almost concerned, but British Columbia has been wholly groundless. Very little indeed has nationality and religion—but no question of the kind has ever arisen between us. We Nineteenth Century by Sir John E. Gorst, overlooked. It has been represented in the vice-president of the Council of Education Cabinet twice, but the exigencies of party, not can be properly called "abuse." On the come in among each other, and we never ask Cabinet twice, but the exigencies of party, not can be properly called abuse. On the at what altar a man worships his God. geographical considerations, were the cause of contrary he gets from his opponents full at what altar a man worships his God. The question never arises, and I hepe the the representation. When Cabinets have credit for the good qualities he possesses! Reform," explains more in detail what the been formed British Columbia has been Government proposes to do for the better- invariably overlooked, and to-day this treated by them, not only with justice, but of Quebec will be disturbed by an agitation ment of the condition of the people. Sir province is the only one in the Dominion with indulgence. When the treatment which has no representative in the Cabinet, which Mr. Laurier receives at the hands of are not the friends of Capada or Canadian ment "will have an immense and obvious and it is the one that, owing to its distance those who are politically opposed to him is institutions, they are not the friends of advantage over their predecessors. Pledged from the seat of Government, most needs a compared with the savage personal true religion or of sound progress who attacks that were, almost to the very would seek to make political capital by stirring up religious discord and kindling a Sir John A. Macentire energy of their administration to the Gazette frankly admits the justice of British denald and Sir Charles Tupper, the such agitation will never extend to the framing, discussing and passing of measures Columbia's claim. It says: "The idea be- contrast will appear most striking. There Province of Quebec, and I do not believe which directly affect the well-being of the hind Mr. Prior's claim is one which can be people; they will not be obliged to put off readily sympathised with and, no comment upon the public acts of these able race and the Roman Catholic population of reform by Royal Commissions, Select Com- doubt, will in time be readily acqui. and patriotic Conservative statesmen with the Province of Quebec, founded upon an mittees and sham Bills." Among the evils esced in. British Columbia is a out flavoring their political criticism with acquaintance extending over the period of for which a remedy is immediately called growing province, whose wealth is coarse and bitter personal vilification. In the first personal vilification of the first personal vilification. for are, according to Sir John Gorst, strikes only beginning to be appreciated. The and lock-outs and the unemployed. There was is certain to increase its repre. is nething very new or very striking in sentation in Parliament and to move the misrepresented, abused and almost execrated of the Dominion in religious belief and in the remedies he prescribes for these. centre of population of the Dominion further in the Grit newspapers in every province of language. (Cheers.) He would settle labor disputes by Boards of westward." British Columbia onght not to the Dominion. And even to-day Sir Conciliation and Arbitration. The tribun- be compelled to wait until after the next Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles H. Tupper, als which he would establish would be per- census is taken for representation in the Mr. Costigan, Mr. Haggart and the other manent. They should be appointed by Cabinet. Its interests need to be looked members of the Government are spoken of dependent paper and by no means partial to the Government. "Employers and em- after now much better than they have been by many of the Grit newspapers in a way the present Government, which declares ployed should have an equal voice. They hitherto. We have men in Parliament who the reverse of respectful. Criticism is not that Mr. Laurier has "spoken but said noshould themselves, as far as practicable, are quite as well able to perform the duties confined to their public acts. The remarks thing." Here are the Telegram's remarks choose their own representatives, and should of the Head of a Department as the majority made upon them are often coarse even to in full: jointly appoint an impartial and judicial of those who now form the Government of brutality. With regard to them detraction Wilfrid Laurier has spoken, and the coun president. They should act with the au the Dominion, and it is to be hoped that a and vilification are frequently made by the thority of law and in the name of the peo- British Columbian will be chosen to fill a Government's opponents to do duty for ex-Mr. Laurier is not treated in this way by

the journals that are opposed to his policy. JAPAN'S SANITARY CONDITION. Their criticisms are confined to the policy he pursues and to his way of dealing with public questions. We do not remember to have the government's policy he is brilliant seen any of the articles on Mr. Laurier's enough, but timidity kept him from appearpublic conduct deformed by an offensive or even a harsh personal remark. And we have often seen sharp criticism and sweeping cen- Mr. Laurier or his party in power cannot sures softened by complimentary remarks expect from him a compliance with their standards of public duty. Mr. Laurier has on the personal qualities of the Leader of the Opposition. Credit is invariably given to him for his courtesy, his eloquence and at his failure to see anything in the difficult-

the interior. The Government of Japan has intelligence, who are unable to distinguish But there are persons, and those of some between adverse criticism of a public man's public acts and reflection on, his character. When a writer condemns Mr. country since 1877, but it was for some Laurier for want of outspokenness, and for constantly avoiding important issues, they believe that the condemnation is directed against him as a private citizen, and they accuse the writer of criticisms which are disease home with them, and in spite of the This is, besides being a lamentable want of discernment, great foolishness. A man may differ in opinion with his best friend and in the heat of discussion use terms that are deemed a great deal too strong, without his dead at the Thistle dock here on Thursday tine regulations successfully at ports of arrival in time of war. The excellence of Japan's sanitary administration is clearly at the sharpness with which members of the shown, however, by the suppression of the British House of Commons criticise each.

Kingston, July 27.—William Andrews, disease after it had been carried to and had all the statements of the was santeneed to perite the statement of the was santeneed to perite the statement of t British House of Commons criticise each-other's utterances. A Frenchman when listening to a debate in that body was

than a hundred towns, villages, or rural communities, into which it had been introduced by returned soldiers and other persons connected with the army. ther failure to settle the labor problem.

There is nothing striking in what Sir of suppression and prosecuted it so vigor man had called out his assailant. Judge of John Gorst says about finding work ously and successfully that in every one of his surprise when he saw the name of that the infected places, except the military ports at which the germs were imported, the disease was promptly stamped out after only whom he had abused had entertained at dinconsidered political. The amelioration of who cannot find work for themselves, but had appeared. While cholera has not been tleman considered the insulting speech had been delivered. The Englishman undervery successfully treated there. Up to the do with the esteem in which he was held as a friend. What the Grit editors in ninety attention of the Government will now be ducts of private industry would have to be many places have been infected, and at that is nothing more than fair and legitimate directed to the evils from which society is guarded against. The industry of those in time, we understand, the disease had been comment on the course pursued by Mr. stamped out except in two or three ports.

Laurier in his capacity of leader of the Op-

QUEBEC'S MINORITY.

Health Department is Dr. Kitasato, who provision in the Constitution giving the B.Sc. as well as an able man, and will not hesitate during the debate on Mr. McCarthy's to adopt the means necessary to make amendment. Mr. Baker represents a Japan a safe country to visit and to trade Quebec constituency, and he is one of the Protestant minority of that Province. In the course of his remarks he said :

By that statute the rights of the Protestant minority were not only extended, but provision was made for the proper enforcement Mr. Speaker, human nature is the same, and French Canadians are human, the opinion of Hon member Not in vain.
Mr. Baker Not in vain—I hope not: for

is bound to do justice. I am not going to be drawn into a discussion of this question upon its merits. I confess to you frankly that I cannot understand the feelings of feelings of agitation which seem to pervade some parts of this Dominion, and which seem even tohave found a foothold in this chamber. I Canadians-men who differ from me in day will never come when the peace that

AN IMPARTIAL WITNESS.

Now it is the Toronto Telegram, an in-

try is as far from knowing where he and his party stand upon the Manitoba school question as it was before he arose to attack the government.
This uncertainty is due, not to the coun try's lack of intelligence, but to Mr.

Laurier's lack of candor. If Mr. Laurier means anything, he ought to say what he means. As a destroyer of ing as the constructor of a policy of his

own.
Journals which have no wish either to see his own friends to please, and if he pleases them nobody else has the right to complain opportunities to win partisan profit at the sacrifice of the public good.

WINNIPEG, July 27 .- From Dresden, Ont. comes news of the death of William Chambers, aged 107 years, ten months and five intellectual capacity and his private days. The deceased was in Winnipeg a year ago on his way to Portage la Prairie to visit a relative. Mr. Chambers came to Canada in 1830, and went into farming at Dawn Mills, Kent county, where he resided almost ever since until his death.

TORONTO, July 27.—The Mail's Ottawa special says : "General Herbert's resignation has been accepted, and Col. Johnstone, Canadian by birth, and Col. Gascoigne, commanding the Scotch Grenadier Guards, are mentioned as likely to succeed him." PEMBROKE, July 27.—T. Devlin, 25 years

old, son of Chief of Police Devlin, dropped esteem for him being lowered in the slight while waiting to board the steamer Ottawa

PROVINCIAL TEACHERS.

List of Those Who Have Been Successful in Passing the Recent Examination.

The Results of Long Study and Well Demonstrated Educational Fitness.

The annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools of the province commenced on July 3cd, 1895, in the South Park school building, Victoria, in the High school building, Vancouver, and in the Public school Bowman, Ida Rose...
McLeod, Mary Jane. building, Kamloops.

The examiners appointed to act with the Superintendent of Education were John Anderson, E.q., B.A., the Ven. Archdeacon One of the consequences of treating the Barber, M.A., and E. Odlum, Esq., M.A., Scriven, M.A. (Oxon), the Rev. W. D.

The list of successful candidates is as

FIRST CLASS-GRADE A Barron, Thomas John, B. A., McGill University, Montreal, 1895. FIRST CLASS-GRADE A. Maximum Marks, 4550.

Marks Obtained McTaggart, Henry Allen..

Edgett, S Louise.......... Bennett, Ellen Christine... FIRST CLASS-GRADE B. Maximum Marks, 3750 Bovyer, George Mason. rembath, Jennie... Byrn, Edith Louisa. irkendall, Jessie Lang, Sarah I. .. Powell, Lottie M. Munroe, Catherine Wells, Hulet M....

SECOND CLASS-GRADE A. Maximum Marks, 3150. Furness, Katie
Barnes, Catherine Ann
Hart, Ida
Strople, Norton
Elmsly, Ada Byron
Noble, Alice Louise
McDowell, Martha Iopkins, Nicholas R the Parlia- McTavish, Peter D...
dress. It is Mathers, Isaac N... Maclaren, Louise M.... Rhodes, Amy A.... Nisbet, Grace Elinor ... McLennan, Archibald D SECOND CLASS-GRADE B. Maximum Marks, 3150.

Monk, John Hector.... Truewell, Sarah B Shelton, Henry Campbell Harrison, Frederick Kendall, George Walker, Maude M. R Walker, Maude M. R.
Hall, George William
Renwick, Lilian R.
Gray, Ethel Myers.
Milligan, Eliza
Murton, Sarah
Burnet, Minnie E.
Hartney, Margaret
Melhuish, Hester Helen.
Cairne, Expert H.
Cairne, Expert H. Lawson, Winnifried Dell, Mabel Godson, Mabel DeBou, Edith Sophia..... Moss, Laura ramma
Wright, John
Sharples, Elizabeth J.
Webb, Carolina Louisa
Jesse, Edith Maude
Thornber, Catherine Grac Aillard, Gertrude R. fait, David..... McLellan, Mrs. Ella B McLellah, Mrs. Ella B.
Trembath, Agnes.
Ward, Mary Ellen
Higginson. Jane Edizabet.
Conway, Edmund John...
Conway, Edmund John...
Robertson, Margaret M.
Fraser, Mary Isabel...
Loat. Gertrude Jane. Loat, Gertrude Jane. Shortreed, Christina

Abercrombie, Mary Lena
McTaggart, Isabella
Moffat, Maud L
Livingstone, Eliza J
Plaxton' Robert James Sylvester, Louise M. Dobeson, Mary Gray. Carter, Ethel Jane...

Carter, Rithel Jane
McKinnon, Mary
Slevenson, Clarinda
McDowell, Mareus
McMillan, Caroline
Nason, Roberta F
Moore, Bibianne
Young, Harriett Nason, Roberta F. Moore, Bibianne. Young, Harriett. THERD CLASS-GRADE A. Maximum Marks, 1950.

Campbell, Ernest... Thomas, Matilda ... Anomas, Mathda Robertson, Jennie Raper, Emily McGregor, John C Bowman, Clytie Lucretia Worlock, Ethel Mary Maximum Marks, 1950.

THIRD CLASS-GRADE B. Norcross, Norman
Eckardt, Alfred E.
Campbell, John Malcolm
Mactarlane, Edith M.
Lukey, John Thomas.
Richmond, Charles S.
Clayton, Walter.
Butilmer, Apple I. Buttimer, Annie L... Nicholas, Minnie Eles Morgan, Arthur David Wilson, Elizabeth.... rown, William H graser, Margaret.
Bergen, E. H. Otto
Lewis, Linnie.
Teague, Julia Alexan
McLennan, David.
Carmichael, Annie E.
George, Elizabeth L.
Sutherland, Lilias F.
McGraw, Mary.
Fraser, Jennie Grant.
Fawcett, Jessie Louisa
fenten, Maud L.
Vells, Lillian Edith.
sadelston, Mand Estal

Marshall, Grace H. Marshall, Grace H. Keey, Maud S....
Bodwell, Louise Harw McNair, Laura.
Teiford, George.
Trenholme, Hattie B. Furness, Annie.
Thornber, Charles L. Duncan, Roess.
Frank, Annie.
Miller, Martha S.
Gilley, Annie Lee. Gilley, Annie Lee Lauder, Edith M. Morrison, Bessie Ellen Ogilvie, William P.... Corlett, Ada May..... Northco t, Elizabeth P Matheson, Adeline S... Dyker, Jennie... olquhoun, Jessie. obinson, Fanny... Dixon, Mary...... Bertiaux, Mrs Kate.

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RENEWAL CERTIFICATES FOR LENGTH OF SER

S. D. Pope, L L.D.,

(Sd) S. D. Pope, L L.D.,

JOHN ANDERSON, B.A.,

AUSTIN SCRIVEN, M. A., (Oxon.),

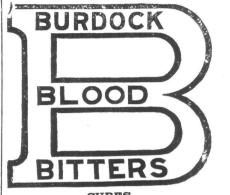
W. DAVIN BARBER, M.A.,

E. ODLUM, M.A., B.Sc.,

Board of Examiners, Certificates have been granted in accordance with the recommendation of the Ex

aminers. (Signed) JAMES BAKER. Provincial Secretary Provincial Secretary's Office, Victoria, 27th July, 1895.

Tug Clyde has been refitted with a new oiler at Vancouver, and is being otherwise overhauled.



DYSPEPSIA.

BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES. HEADACHE.

BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

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good cause, with the second of TO LAND OWNERS—Wanted ten to fifteen acres of good sound land, on a good hard road, on V.I; a piece slashed a few years back preferred; cash will be paid, but not a fancy price. Write to C.C.R. Colonist office, jy19wit

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