The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE ATTACK.

The attack of the Times on Mr. McConnan is altogether unjustifiable. That gentleman, in the exercise of his duty as a School Trustee, said and did what he believed to be right. In the discussion, Mr. McConnan expressed himself in temperate language and acted in all respects like a gentleman and a man of business. But, because the course he took does not meet with the approval of the Times, that paper attacks him in a ruffianly manner. If our contemporary thinks that it can bulldoze public officials into silence, or cause them through fear of its abuse to pretend to coincide with its views, it may find itself greatly mistaken. We have formed a wrong estimate of Mr. McConnan's character if he will be diverted in the slightest degree from any course which he may see fit to take by the coarse and senseless ridicule of the Times or its brutal bullying. Discussion in public bodies cannot be said to be free if those composing them whenever they happen to differ from the views of certain newspapers are exposed to violent personal attacks in their columns. What makes the matter worse, the Times does not justify its abuse by a single argument. In fact, it tacitly admits that the course which Mr. McConnan advocates is the only one which he, in his capacity as Trustee, can take.

CANADA ADVERTISED.

We see that at an exhibition held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England in the city of Doncaster, a few weeks ago, Canada was well represented. Exhibits from all parts of the Dominion were displayed and they appear to have attracted much attention. As many as two hundred varieties of grain were shown, and specimens of the different kinds of fruit grown in this country. One feature of the exhibit, and apparently a very striking one, was the photographs of the principal buildings in our largest cities. These show that Canadians are not, as many men and women in Great Britain believe them to be, a set of semi-savages who live in rude huts in the roughest kind of way. These photographs, too, showed how farming is done in many parts of Canada. The visitors to the exhibition must have been surprised to see what were evidently large areas of rich land, in which not a single obstruction of any kind was seen, covered with a luxuriant growth of grain, which was being cut with reaping machines of the newest pattern and highest price. In one of the fields photographed no fewer than fourteen reaping machines were shown to be at work. These with the samples of grain and roots seen at the same time, must have given the intelligent visitors something like a fair idea of Canada's agricultural capabilities. At this show were specimens of the minerals found in British Columbia and the other provinces. One of them is described as a "wonderful specimen of anthracite coal from the Rocky Mountains." Game trophies in the shape of the heads of the many different kinds of deer and other large animals found wild in Canada adorned the exhibit. There was also a stuffed salmon and the picture of one of the gigantic Douglas Pine trees of this Province. The Doncaster Gazette ends its description of the Canadian exhibit with the following sentences: "The whole of the exhibit cannot but prove interesting to visitors at the show. Probably no portion of the British Islands has furnished a greater quota of settlers to the Dominion than Yorkshire and the surrounding districts. The display is a credit to the Government (of the Dominion), and speaks well of the energy of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, acting through the High Commissioner in this country."

Such exhibits as that shown in Doncaster will do more to give the people of England a knowledge of what Canada really is than any number of tracts and pamphlets. Many people read with distrust glowing descriptions of the resources of a new country, but when they *see* the products of those countries they cannot disbelieve the evidence of their senses.

THE BEST DEFENCE.

The London Times believes that "Britain's best bulwarks are her wooden walls,"—that is her ships whether they are made of wood or steel. Sir William Jervois has been trying to show that the defence of the British Empire still depends upon her navy, and the Times backs him up with great vigor. When discussing the principles on which the defence of the Empire ought to be carried out, it says:

"We should recognize that though we lined our coast with soldiers ten deep, and planted guns on every knoll, we should not attain any kind of security in these islands without a powerful fleet. We should see, further, that with a sufficiently powerful fleet we should be safe, though we could not put a regiment in line. As to our commerce, we should perceive that it can have no other than naval defence, and that our ports, as ports, can be defended only by ships, although as seaside towns they might be defended by fortifications. The long lines of coaling stations on which the mobility of our navy depends would, as a matter of course, be managed by the naval authorities. No other arrangement would for a moment enter the head of the wildest theorist."

Dilating on the paramount importance of the Navy, the Times goes on to say:

"A port is absolutely insusceptible of any but naval defence. It may swarm with soldiers and bristle with cannon, but if an enemy commands the sea outside, it is not defended. The soil may, indeed, remain inviolate, but the port is annihilated. On the other hand, if we command the sea outside, the defence of the port is complete without soldiers or guns. That is what the supremacy of the navy means."

We, as colonists, have a great and a direct interest in Great Britain's retaining the supremacy of the seas. As long as she is more than a match for other nations on the ocean, her colonies, wherever they may be situated, are safe, and their commerce is protected; but, let her lose her prestige as a naval power, and the colonies must look to themselves for defence and protection. This consideration should show colonists—whether they favor Imperial Federation or not—the necessity of helping the Mother Country to maintain an overwhelmingly powerful navy. This would be the cheapest, as well as the most effective, way of providing for their own defence.

INDIGNANT AND GRIEVED.

The Toronto Empire is foolish when it tries to create the impression that what it calls the "scandal cry" has been raised and is kept up by the Grits for party purposes. The "shrieking moralists," whom the Empire derides and denounces, are not to be feared from a party point of view. They would be opposed to the Government, no matter how pure its administration of the affairs of the country might be, and they would vote against it whenever they were afforded the opportunity, even if the Conservative policy were the wisest and most patriotic ever devised. They may be called the hereditary enemies of the Conservative party, with whose attitude on any question of party policy reason and common sense have very little to do. The Conservatives must always count upon their opposition. They are not opposed to corruption on principle, for if their own party were in power they would be the first to bring it into disrepute by their unscrupulous greed. These men look upon and use the McGreevy scandal as an effective weapon to discredit the Conservative Government. They would just as eagerly use any wise and patriotic act of the Government or of its leading supporters for the same purpose, if they considered it likely to be unpopular.

These inveterate Grits are not the men whom the Empire and the thick and thin supporters of the Government have to fear. The men who are most greatly shocked and most deeply indignant at the revelations that are every day being made before the Committee on Privileges and Elections are life-long Conservatives who believe in honest Government. They did not look upon the Administration as immaculate, but they believed that, with all its faults, it is the best one for Canada that can be formed. They have all along regarded the accusations brought against the men who compose it as the slanders of unprincipled opponents, who were ready to put the worst construction on every circumstance, in order to lower leading Conservatives in the estimation of the people. But when they find charges against men high in the civil service proved by their own confession to be true, when they see disgraceful irregularities in the departments, not only winked at, but encouraged and even participated in by men in authority, and when they are forced to believe that the party managers accepted the money of public contractors to carry on elections, their faith in the integrity of the politicians of their party is being rapidly undermined. Their party loyalty has received a rude shock, and if the men whose reputation is still unsmirched do not show by their acts that they condemn corruption in every shape, and that they will not hesitate to punish summarily every public man who has been proved to have betrayed the trust reposed in him by the people, the leaders of the Conservative party need not count upon the support of such electors as we have described. They will not support a party which either practices or countenances corruption.

The Empire, therefore, need not waste its indignation on the "shrieking moralists." They will act out their nature, no matter what Conservatives may say or do. Let it rather turn its attention towards appeasing the righteous indignation of those members of the Conservative party to whom the recent revelations have been a painful surprise and a grievous disappointment. We are glad to see that it is doing something to show them that the confidence in the leaders of the Conservative party is not misplaced. In its issue of the 16th inst., after having exposed the insincerity and the inconsistency of the "shrieking moralists," it says:

"But important as it is to bear in view the source of these malicious wholesale slanders, the Conservative Government and party have no intention of taking refuge in the *tu quoque* argument; they will not whitewash any man who is guilty of misdoing; if, in the multitudinous task of administering the public affairs, any wrongdoing has crept in, it will be investigated and the perpetrators punished; the enquiry now proceeding at Ottawa is facilitated in every possible way by the Government, and the people of Canada may rest confident that no irregularities that may have taken place reflect in the slightest degree upon the integrity of the Administration. It is but decent, however, to give British fair play to those whose conduct is being enquired into, and to withhold a verdict till all the evidence is put in."

The course here indicated is the right one to pursue, and if it is rigidly followed the painful impressions made on the minds of many, by the Ottawa revelations, will soon be obliterated. They will, ere long, be again proud of their party, and their confidence in its leaders will be unshaken.

Sullivan's Money Posted.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Charley Johnson, of Brooklyn, on behalf of John L. Sullivan, called at the Herald office to-day, and deposited $1,000 to bind a match with Frank P. Slavin, to fight for the championship of the world. The money is to be held until September 1, for Slavin or his backers to cover. Johnson insists that the fight take place in America. The news that Sullivan had posted money was cabled at once to England.

WILMOT AGAIN.

British Columbia is not the only province of the Dominion in which Mr. Samuel Wilmot, dressed in a little brief authority, has played fantastic tricks which have disgusted every man of common sense who has any knowledge of the subject about which he presumes to lay down the law. We see by the Winnipeg Commercial that this heaven-born fishery regulator has undertaken to make rules for fishing in Lake Winnipeg without having taken the trouble to acquire the information necessary to enable him to make those rules reasonable and fair to the men who are engaged in the fishery. This is the first paragraph of the Commercial's article:—

"A more stupid and unjust measure has seldom been enacted than the recent fishery regulations adopted for the government of fishing in Manitoba and the territories. The question of protecting the Manitoba fisheries has been agitated here for some time in certain limited circles. Undoubtedly some regulations are necessary to preserve the fish, but the regulations recently adopted are entirely unwarranted. It is well known that they are the work of two or three individuals who occupy official positions, and who know little or nothing about the requirements of the case. Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, has perhaps taken the most active part in the restriction of fishing in our waters. Samuel Wilmot was sent up by the Ottawa authorities, in response to requests for action on the part of the local parties referred to. His report, it is understood, is simply a cut and dried statement of the case, as impressed upon him by parties here. Indeed, it is understood that the map which accompanies his report, showing portions of the lake where fishing should and should not be carried on, was prepared some time before he arrived here."

There is a difference between Mr. Wilmot's mode of procedure in the two provinces. In British Columbia he represented himself as not visiting the province officially, but that, as he was here, he would combine business with pleasure, and he consequently spent parts of two days on the Fraser River, acquiring, by that hasty glance at the way the very intricate and important work of salmon fishing and salmon packing is carried on, sufficient information not only to enable him to arrive at conclusions for the guidance of the Department, but to form an estimate of the character and capacity of the men, who are engaged in the business. In Manitoba, he, according to the Commercial, came to his conclusions by even a shorter and an easier process. He listened to what some local men told him and adopted, not only their views, but the map, showing where fishing should and should not be carried on, which they had drawn up. The result in both cases was, however, the same. The conclusions which he arrived at were "stupid," "unjust," "absurd" and, in the case of British Columbia, sadly wanting in what in the Maritime Provinces is termed "the essential element."

The experience which the men interested in the fisheries of Western Canada have had of Mr. Samuel Wilmot has not been pleasant. They have not been able to form a very high estimate of either his ability, his discretion or his straightforwardness. They have, in fact, had quite enough of Mr. Samuel Wilmot.

THE HARVEST

The indications are at present that the harvest will be a fairly good one in nearly every part of the world. In the Eastern provinces of the Dominion, if the weather continues favorable for a few weeks longer, it will be fully up to the average. In Manitoba and the Northwest, if the frost keeps off a little longer, the hearts of the farmers will be gladdened by heavy crops of wheat and other grain. The weather has been good in the United States for the ripening grain and for the early harvest operations. The promise of the early summer will be more than fulfilled, and there will be abundance in all parts of the country. It was reported some time ago that the crop prospect in Europe was bad. This report was evidently raised for the purposes of speculators on this side of the Atlantic. Later advices inform us that the harvest in the countries of Europe will be much better than was expected. There is talk of scarcity in Russia, but men of experience place but little reliance on the reports that have been put in circulation. It is quite possible that a shortage in one or two districts has been magnified into a general failure. In this province there is no room left for uncertainty. The grain crop will be a good one, but some of the farmers complain that the hay does not turn out so well as was expected. The fruit crop will be certainly short. The plum trees have not borne well, and the same may be said of the pears. So that as to fruit, this, we fear, must be set down as an "off year."

ELECTRICITY VERSUS HORSES.

The citizens of Toronto are talking a good deal about their street car system just now. They still use the antiquated "horse car," and many of the inhabitants are opposed to the introduction of electricity as a motive power for street cars. This opposition is the result of prejudice and ignorance. If the citizens could get their street cars propelled by electricity for twenty-four hours they would wonder that they ever tolerated the slow, stupid and cruel horse car system. They would be delighted to see the cars gliding along their streets completely under control, free from the stoppages and the barbarities which they have tolerated so long, but to which they can never become reconciled. Twenty-four hours of the electric car would be quite enough to produce such a feeling in favor of sending the poor, overworked horses to grass, as the obstructives would find it impossible to withstand. There is no comparison between the two systems. They are not to be mentioned in the same day. Those who have ridden in electric street cars and know what they are like, look with pity, not unmixed with contempt, on the Silurians who are still content to crawl along behind sweating, straining horses, driven by men who seem to have forgotten that they are capable of feeling fatigue or suffering pain.

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.

The Grenadier Guards, who were banished to Bermuda, about a year ago, are, much to the grief of its inhabitants, about to leave the land of their exile. These men, whose insubordination alarmed the authorities of the War Office, and gave a shock to the whole nation, have been, at Burmuda, models of good conduct and as frolicsome as a lot of school boys. They have been such good fellows, in every sense, that the Bermudians are sorry to see them go. This is how a despatch, from the town in which they were quartered, runs:

"They came here in disgrace, but their exemplary behaviour during their stay has rehabilitated officers and men in royal and official favour; their term of punishment has been cut short, and they are about to return in triumph to London society and civilization. The sojourn of the gallant Grenadiers in this tropical island has not been without its pleasures. Officers and members entered with enthusiasm into every form of pleasure prevalent here. The people of Bermuda have thoroughly enjoyed their visit. Never before has the island seen so much society—the genuine, not the shoddy article—as during the past 18 months, and to the people here the departure of the Grenadiers is a matter of great regret. The past winter season was especially brilliant."

In a farewell address, the Mayor of St. George said that the exemplary conduct of the men had never been surpassed, if equalled, by any regiment ever stationed on the Island. Evidently residence abroad has a good moral effect on the men of this favored regiment. Recent accounts from England lead us to believe that another battalion of the same regiment would be none the worse for being sent to Bermuda, or some other quiet station. They have become mutinous and show a very decided aversion to hard work.

FREE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

It has been said that the English Free Education Law, when it goes into operation, will be injurious to the cause of religious education. It is feared that when education becomes free, it will not be long before it is made secular. The Church of England has done a very great deal for the cause of education in England. In all its schools the pupils receive instruction in religion. There are many people there, as well as elsewhere, who look upon what they call a godless education as really worse than no education at all. As the free public schools of America are strictly secular, it is believed that in time the free public schools in England will be of the same character, and that is why some timid people believe that, to make the elementary schools free, is to give the denominational schools, in which religion is taught, their death blow. So general is this opinion, and so nervous have they who hold it become, that the Archbishop of Canterbury himself took advantage of the opportunity that the Lord Mayor's banquet to the Archbishops and Bishops afforded him, to reassure them. His speech was the reverse of a solemn or a dull one, as will be seen by its opening passage, which we quote below:

"It cannot be denied that we have been doing lately what my sagacious predecessor said we were always doing. He said that ever since he was a boy the Church of England had been going through a crisis. (Laughter). We have had our annual crisis in the great educational bill of the Government. But crisis after crisis has come and gone for the last 60 years, and the Church of England is not weaker now than when the reign of crises began. (Cheers). With regard to the present crisis, I do not feel concerned to say how far it has a political foundation. But I and all my brethren feel most deeply concerned to consider how far it bears upon the religious work of the Church of England. (Hear, hear). We have been in close consultation for two or three days, led by that great master of all educational subjects, the Bishop of London (cheers), and we have entirely satisfied ourselves that the Government have thoroughly done their best to protect the voluntary schools. (Cheers). I would not say that all opinions are united on this subject, for if they were there would n t be a crisis. (Laughter). Yesterday I met an eminent person, who said, "How is it that the Church of England is so triumphant over this Bill?" I said, "Is she triumphant?" A few minutes later I met another eminent person, who said, "How is it that the Church of England is so unthankful for this Bill?" (Laughter.) I said, "Is she unthankful?" On one side we hear that the Bill will immensely strengthen the voluntary schools, and on the other we hear that it will undermine the voluntary schools. I have generally found that when there is such diversity of strong opinion the truth lies very nearly exactly between the extremes, and I conclude, therefore, that when the present Education bill is passed the voluntary schools will stand very much in the same position as they do now. (Hear, hear.) It is hard to believe that the voluntary schools will be destroyed, and it is harder still to believe that any true-hearted, religious body will have its hold on the people enfeebled by free education."

Since, then, the Archbishop of Canterbury is not afraid that free education will be detrimental to the cause of religion in Great Britain, other friends of religious education should make themselves easy.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

Much interest is taken in this autumn's Ohio election. The reason of this is, that it is to be run on federal and not on local issues. Major McKinley, of tariff notoriety, is the Republican candidate. He and his friends have made high protection the issue. The Democrats have taken up the gauntlet, and run their candidate as a tariff reformer. The state, at present, is in the hands of the Democrats, but the Republicans are confident that McKinley will bring it back to Republicanism. This is not at all certain. The Republicans are far from being a unit on the tariff question. They are all in principle protectionists, but they are not all McKinleyites. A large and influential section of the party, of whom Mr. Blaine is leader, wear their protection with a difference. They do not believe in legislating against the foreign producer because he is a foreigner. They hold that the United States can trade freely with some countries with great advantage to itself. There are countries whose staple productions are different to those of the United States. Those countries produce what the United States want, and they want what the United States produces. Reciprocity with them, Mr. Blaine contends, will be profitable to both them and the United States. The Blainites have a kind of notion that high duties on raw materials are not required by an enlightened protective system. They, therefore, favor reciprocity with tropical countries, and also the placing of the raw material of manufactures on the free list. It appears just now as if the disciples of Secretary Blaine would not give a very hearty support to Mr. McKinley. But it is also known that on this protection question the Democrats are not more closely united than the Republicans. There is a section of the Democratic Party, which is as strongly in favor of high protection as are the Republicans of the McKinley school, and there is another section, whose views on matters of trade and commerce resemble very closely those of the British free-traders. Whether all Ohio republicans will support Major McKinley, and all Ohio Democrats unite to oppose him, does not appear to be very well known, even in the United States. It is said, by those acquainted with the political condition of the State, that the Republicans, if they want to win, must be closely united. It will take their whole strength to carry the State.

As the issue is a general one, great efforts will be made by both parties. Ohio will be flooded with the orators of both sides, and money will not be wanting where it is required for the purposes of either party. There are many who think that the result of the contest in Ohio will foreshadow the result of the presidential battle next year, and this is why they regard it with such anxiety and interest. If the Republicans win, the victory will give them fresh courage to begin the fight for the return of their candidate for the presidency; if the Democrats defeat McKinley, they will feel sure of being able to return their presidential candidate next year. The Ohio election is therefore regarded by the people of the United States as virtually the presidential election on a small scale. There is already talk of selecting McKinley as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. If he is returned as Governor of Ohio this talk will become more general, and his chances of being chosen will be much greater than they appear to be now.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is not smart in the Ledger to pretend to believe that the editor of the COLONIST, whom Mr. Connolly (not Murphy) spoke of as a decent man, to whom he intended to give something, is the present editor of the COLONIST. It is simply mean and dishonest to do so. To make this false assumption the basis of a number of offensive remarks is still more dishonest and contemptible. The editor of the Ledger may think that journalism such as this is clever and effective. It is not. It does not require much ability to lie; and the journalist who, without cause, untruthfully defames his neighbors, may be feared as a snake or a vicious dog is, but he is never respected.

THE KOOTENAY AND COLUMBIA RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR:—In the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of to-day, I read an account of an interview with Mr. D. E. Brown, of the C.P.R. In the interview Mr. Brown gives his opinion on the Kootenay and Columbia Railroad, and claims to be satisfied with it in every detail. Having been over the route myself—in fact, at the same time as Mr. Brown,—I beg to state that Mr. Brown's impressions (if he expressed his right ones) are wrong.

The road-bed is notoriously bad, and nowhere in Europe or America have I ever travelled on so villainously bad a road.

The proof of this is that, in some parts, the train does not run over four miles an hour, and (allow me to remind Mr. Brown) that the train has been known to run off the track—and that on a trestle!

Surely, it is sufficient for the C.P.R. to run our Government, without its officials telling the public that the worst road on the continent is all that can be desired.

Possibly it is all the C.P.R. desire, but then every one knows how little they do desire. Even the C.P.R. officials know the road is bad, for I have heard them chaffing about getting over it safely.

Mr. Brown also says he expected to find the Kootenay people antagonistic to the C.P.R., and failed to do so.

Now, I challenge Mr. Brown to produce a letter in the paper from any person in the section interested, and other than a C.P.R. man, saying that the road is good in any way, and that they are satisfied with what the C.P.R. does. E. C. CARPENTER.

PORT CRESCENT.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

PORT CRESCENT, July 23.—At the annual meeting, last night, of the stockholders of the Port Crescent Mill company, the following trustees were elected: John E. Lutz, S. R. Haddock, Wm. Newton, S. J. Lutz, J. C. Haswell. The organization of the trustees was effected by the selection of the following officers: President, John E. Lutz; vice-president, S. J. Lutz; secretary and manager, S. R. Haddock; treasurer, Harry E. Lutz.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Campbell, of Victoria, started, this morning, for Vancouver, B.C., after a week's visit at Port Crescent. Both are enthusiastic in their admiration for Lake Crescent and the scenery at the two bays at this place.

W. J. Taylor returned from the East, by the Kingston, yesterday afternoon.

THE OWEN

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Spermatorrhea	Epilepsy or Fits
Dyspepsia	Lame Back.

RHEUMATISM.

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.

RESTORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Body Battery. Rest assured, any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs is practising a most dangerous form of charlatanism.

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to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured and sold than any other makers combined.

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"For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and am now out of pain and growing better daily and in my 75th year. Can confidently recommend the Owen Belt when everything else fails." A Menzies, Niagara Falls.

"Having some knowledge of electricity and its power, and having used other belts prior to my use of yours, I can say that it is the best I have ever worn." Jas. Blair, Fort Dalhousie.

"Am much pleased with belt; it has done me a great deal of good already." J. Sergerim, Galt, Ont.

"Saved my life when I had muscular rheumatism." Mrs. Caroll, West Market St.

"Your Electric Belt cured a violent attack of sciatic rheumatism of several months' standing, in eight days." Jas. Dixon, sen., Grand Valley, Ont.

"Have been a sufferer for years from nervous headaches and neuralgia. After trying one of your belts am more than satisfied with it. Can knock out a headache now in fifteen minutes that used to keep me in bed for days." Thomas Gales, Crawford Street, Toronto.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS.

Our attention having been attracted to base imitations of "The Owen Electric Belt," we desire to warn the public against purchasing these worthless productions put upon the market by unprincipled men who, calling themselves electricians, prey upon the unsuspecting by offering worthless imitations of the Genuine Owen Electric Belt that has stood the test of years and has a continental reputation.

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NOTICE.

TWO MONTHS after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post 20 chains east of S.W. corner of my pre-emption claim on Kennedy Lake, thence running south 40 chains, thence east to lake, thence meandering lake shore and along south line of said preemption to commencement, containing 300 acres more or less.

JAMES E. SUTTON.

Victoria, June 30, 1891. ju3-wy

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

PANTS $3 TO ORDER

Send three-cent stamp for samples and self-measurement blank. Will include linen tape measure if you mention this paper

DOMINION PANTS CO.

362 and 364 St. James Street, Montreal.

wly-je2

SHORT HORN

DURHAM STOCK

A number of thoroughbred and high grade heifers from

IMPORTED STOCK FOR SALE,

Aged from one to three years old.

These animals will be sold at low prices owing to the scarcity of pasturage.

GONZALES STOCK FARM,

P. O. Box 246. Victoria.

je19-1m-w

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, Uchucklesit 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 6t-w D. CARMODY & CO.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ON AND NEAR COWICHAN BAY. PARTIALLY improved. R. R. stations, stores, churches and schools in easy distance. Cheap cash. Apply

GEO. BARTLETT,

fe26-wy-tf Cowichan, B. C.

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.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

— SOLD BY ALL — STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CATARRH. 25 CTS.

no14-12m-wky

From THE DAILY COLONIST

LOCAL AND PROVI

The Thermomete

Yesterday, the thermomet degrees, the highest that has here for eighteen years.

The Third of the Emp

Mr. Allan Cameron received yesterday stating that the Ca steamer, Empress of China, Naples, and left there, yester

Sunday's Casualt

It is reported that Morri drowned on Sunday last by dent in the Straits, had i something like $1,500, one of having a very valuable diamo

Mr. Summerfield Re

Water Commissioner Sum tendered his resignation to th Council. His reason is the troduced by Ald. Richards a the Council, Wednesday night co of fire hydrants to the Department.

The Hot Spell.

It is has been suggested, gestion is a good one,—that, i present hot spell, the school h tended for a fortnight. The together too short, and wh weather continues, children confined in a close school roo

"Not Twain, but O

A very interesting ceremon on Wednesday night at the Mr. Clarke, Discovery street, bride, by which Mr. Donald M Miss Mary Jane Evans were for life. Miss Millie Pickard Campbell acted respectively a and best man. The officiating Rev. J. H. Best, pastor of th tist church, New Westminster

Installation of Offic

Installation of officers of Co Light, No. 5,935, took place when the district officers installation: Bro. W. Nich stalled as Chief Ranger, Bro S.C.R.; Bro. G. Phillips, Tre H. L. Salmon, Secretary; Br dorf, S.W.; Bro. C. Pike, J. R. Scafe, S.B.; Bro. A. W. M

The Port Simpson Mi

The contract for the new at Port Simpson has been aw T. H. Matthews, of Fort str being a little over $5,000. T proposes to complete the work possible, and will send up te steamer Boscowitz this evenin of the lumber required will be Hartley Bay, and the sashe from Victoria.

A Bar of Gold.

Mr. W. J. Goepel received a Mr. M. S. Davys, last evening he had forwarded one gold bar containing 31 ounces of gold. extracted from 37 tons of rock 143 hours. It was the result run of ore on the Whitewater on Rover Creek, West Kootenay It is also the first gold bar shi Kootenay this year. The mill Huntington mill, equal to a mill.

Southbound Passen

Following is the list of cabin who left on the steamer City o San Francisco: Mrs. E. Good daughters, Mrs. E. Bailey, Mr mour, Miss A. Simmons, Miss McDonald, Miss Foster, W. and wife, H. Purvis, F. C. M Flair, Robert Mill and wife, and wife, Chas. A. Keefer, W. Rev. P. Yorke, D.D., Mas Matthews, C. E. Flagg and wi Stolz.

The Watts Protest

Mr. G. M. Callender, secr Burrard Inlet Rowing Club, ca Vancouver, last evening, to atte ffg of the protest committee. says the item in last evening's ing the members who were p coming rather late, as the called for 3 p.m., does not do On the 10th July he received Mr. Lindley, secretary of the notifying him that the meeti held on the evening of July accordingly was on hand a specified.

Hon. Mr. Robson in S

Hon. John Robson, Premi Columbia, paid a flying visit to Wednesday, arriving on the P at 8:50. At the station he wa number of old friends, who by of his coming. He was the brother-in-law, Mr. Jas. Major day, accompanied by Mr. Chas M.L.A., he went through the S nel. In the evening a recepti in his honor at Mr. Mackenzie which was attended by a larg ladies and gentlemen who cou privilege to meet and honor an of Sarnia, who has risen to em other province of the Domi Weekly Canadian, July 15th.

Sons of England.

The following is a summary annual report of J. Critchley, Alexandra Lodge, No. 116, Son Benefit Society: "Our me good standing—clear on the b Owing three months' dues, 16 months' dues and over, 13; a orary member, making a total have in the bank $300 cash; i hand, $90.70; value of regalia $193.60; making a total of $584 liabilities, and the Grand Loc geon's dues all paid up to da beneficiary department we hav bers insured for $1,000 each. degree lodge, we have 27 mem cash balance on hand of $16 liabilities."

W. C. T. U.—Officers Ele

The W. C. T. U. held a ver and pleasant meeting, yesterda in Temperance Hall, a very l being present. The annual ele cers took place. Mrs. Grant, t thanked the ladies for their help during the past year, but cepting the office of president year. Special mention was m efficient services of Mrs. R. W cording secretary, who also fel to ask for a vacation. The fo cers were then elected: Pre Spafford, vice-president, Mrs corresponding secretary, Mr recording secretary, Mrs. (Dr treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Will delegates were elected to attend convention of the W.C.T.U., w held in Vancouver, August 4th, which representatives from all p