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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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has blinded the people to the dangers gathering around the nation. Will the anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers. the sufferings of William McKinley

A ORIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

It is impossible to speak except with to meet such a fate for such a result. a feeling of horror of the terrible crime which has brought President McKinley to the verge of the grave. Few men in private or public life have been more estimable than the distinguished gentleman who has fallen under the assassin's bullets. There have been differences of opinion as to his policy, but these have not been more acute than was to be expected in a self-governing country. But even his staunchest opnever denied that he was a loyal citizen of the nation to whose service he has given so many years of his life Personally he was one whom every person, who knew him, esteemed and whom his intimate friends toved. His character was noble, his life pure. One would suppose that if there was a man at the head of any of the nations of the world today, who would be safe to go and come among the people as he chose, it was William McKinley. A patriotic and Christian gentleman, discharging his responsible duties with exemplary diligence, and seeking nothing but the advancement of his country's welfare-when such a man is selected by an assassin as his victim, it is speaking none too strongly to characterize the act as a crime against

had any personal grievance against his hand is worth two in the bush, and Mr. victim. The motive for the crime must be sought elsewhere than in a personal the present government. From this it land, wish to do the individual an injury. To Neiman, for that is the miscreant's thing th indifference whether it is Mr. McKinley or Mr. Roosevelt, or any one else who is president of the United States. Mr. McKinley's offence in the eyes of his assassin consisted in the fact that he represented authority. It is suggested that Neiman is insane, which is probably true, but it is an insanity of a kind that is very common, although very few men have the necessary amount of brute courage to give effect to it. The crime was the direct outgrowth of the pernicious doctrines that and whose promulgation is aided and

Not long ago there was a convention of Anarchists in New Jersey. The daily papers, instead of treating the if he is defeated, there is no telling paraded the doings of the members of the convention, reported the speeches in great detail, printed the biography of the miserable beings who made bloodthirsty harangues and thus aided in the creation of a feeling of sympathy with New Westminster always were some them. What was even worse they familiarized the public with the thought of violence. They gave men who advocated the killing of those in authority, the benefit of their columns to advance their abominable views. They allowed men a place in their columns to get before the public eulogies of the scoundrel who shot King Humbert of Italy. What was the necessary result of this? It was to foster in weak and Westminster to re-elect their represen fanatical minds, for fanaticism is a tative, after he had taken a place in sign of weakness, the belief that murder is lawful when those in authority are its victims, and that a man is discharging a duty when he does anything to overthrow established governthing to overthrow established govern-ment. No one can say that Neiman the political interests of Mr. McBride was influenced by the reports of the rather than the material welfare of their Anarchist convention to do his dreadful deed, but it is notable that the deed followed close upon the heels of the

When the first feeling of horror at the black deed has passed, one's thoughts go out to the gentile lady, whom the President only lately watched come back slowly from the portals of death to spend a little longer time with him. That she may have comfort in her hour of frial will be the prayer feevery right-thinking person in every land. Her new burden may well be greater than she can bear, and it is in thinking of her that the pitifulness of the crime comes out most strongly. Before the last presidential election. Mrs. McKimley asked his political griends to leave her husband to her for the short time that she had to live, and if he had consulted his own wishes he would have declined nomination, but a sense of the paced her patriotism before her heart's desire and bad him go into the ferred to not be on the root of the french Canadians."

The following article from the Chicago of the threating of the meresting:

Deep solicitude is expressed in the such a requisition.

The world says that President McKim the last man to make the last man to indicate, which it is in a increase of 20.7 or the United States be taken as the standard of a healthy increase.

Mr. F. Carter-Cotton announces that he is "out of politics." It would be premature, however, to send in honquets, but we may wish Mr. Cotton the degree of the such as the such as the strongly become the victim of an assassin. He is "out of politics." It would be premature, however, to send in honquets, but we may wish Mr. Cotton the degree of the such as the When the first feeling of horror at

* There can be othing more pathetic. She has one comfort, badly insufficient though it may me. It is that millions of men and women weep with her in her sorrow and pray with her for the life of her husband.

There are many other things to be said on this melancholy event, so many indeed that one scarcely dares attempt to enter upon them. Naturally one recalls that in thirty-six years three presidents of the great American Republic have been the victims of assassins. It is claimed that in the United States the best exemplification of popular government has been brought about, and or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the

cut down in the very prime of their use-THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST in that country to whom the pistol is the only remedy for political ills. Is One year 75 of the prevalence of pistol law and 40 lynchings during the last thirty years? tragedy must direct the attention of the people of the United States. The great heart of the nation is sound. It hates violence in any form. But it has grown indifferent. Much prosperity

MR. McBRIDE AND THE BRIDGE.

two pistol shots in Buffalo arouse the

nation from its apathy? We can only

add that we hope so, and if they do, the martyrdom of William McKinley

patriotic enough to have been willing

To a man on the outside the heroics of the Columbian over Mr. McBride are rather illogical. Our New Westminster contemporary appears to regard the one thing to be considered by the people of New Westminster at the present time is the bridge across the Fraser river, and for that reason it wishes to see Mr. J. C. Brown, a member of the government that is proceeding with the preliminary work of constructing that exceedingly important work, defeated on his re-election. If the issue is as the Columbian says then reason and common sense would seem to dictate to the voters of New Westminster that their duty is to elect Mr. Brown, even if the life of the government is as short as the Columbian thinks it is. The present of the bridge. If it is defeated, it is not very clear what will happen, and the next administration, which may be formed out of constituents with whom Mr. McBride will be out of touch, may conclude that the erection of the bridge may as well be postponed until a more convenient season. Mr. McBride may be "a most powerful influence" in a new government, as our contemporary says, but even in politics a bird in the Brown happens to be an influence in would appear to follow that, if the only their wisest course is to elect Mr

Brown. We admit that this sort of argument does not put politics on a very high plane, but we are not responsible for raising such an issue. All we are doing is endeavoring to show that the Columbian's argument proves exactly the contrary of what it is intended to demonstrate. The Columbian says that if the Dunsmuir government had kept on a would have been awarded. If this is are being industriously promulgated, all that is needed, why should not the and whose promulgation is aided and government be kept on a few months abetted by the newspapers of the counlonger? If Mr. Brown is elected, the continued existence of the governmen for at least as long as the Columbian thinks necessary will be secured, while nt as an offence against society, what may happen. All this goes to show that the Columbian's argument is one that should make for Mr. Brown's elec-

tion. We do not care to say very much about this matter, for the people of what averse to having outside papers interfere in their affairs. They like to run their own elections in their own way, and we do not know that they are unreasonable in that respect, but the issue raised by the Columbia is so utterly untenable from its own standpoint that we could not allow it to pass with out a little comment. To a man on the outside the refusal of the people of New the very government which provided means whereby the erection of the bridge can and will be secured would be very much like a notice to the pro-

THE CENSUS.

The following article from the Chicag Record-Herald will be interesting:

Taking the Dominion as a whole, with that ever occupied the position of president, and we might go further and say they were among the best and noblest men of any time or country, have been cut down in the very prime of their useperiod. For instance:

1900.

We learn with a great deal of surprise that Mr. McBride is claiming in New Westminster that he has received assurances of support from a majority of the members of the legislature, and that a requisition will be signed asking the Lieutenant-Governor to dismiss Mr. Dunsmuir and call upon him to form a cabinet. If this statement were not made to the Colonist on the very best of authority, we should hesitate about publishing and commenting upon it. We publishing and commenting upon it. We do not refer to Mr. McBride's claim that he has the support of a majority and is just as easily answered. Ason behalf of the government, that we are confident it will receive the support of the majority of the House and be sus-If it has not been, we venture to say corded such a request by the Lieutenant-Governor would establish a precedent that for all time to come would prevent the adoption by members of the in the future. approaching His Honor. What would

such conclusion. The population of the province of Quebec showed an increase of 132,439 for the 10 years. But no less than 62,393 of this increase was in the two cities of Montreal and Ottawa, where the larger proportion of the accretion is notoriously of British extraction. But the silliest comment on the disappointment of the Canadians over their census is that of the New York Sun, which attributes the smallness of the growth to the system of government. That the question of government has nothing to do with the case is proved by the increase of population in British Columbia and Manitoba of 93.5 and 61.3 per cent., respectively. The former percentage is greater than that of any of our states and the latter was only exceeded by Idaho, Montana and North Dakota.

Taking the Dominion as a whole, with calculated to greatly embarrass him in Zionite Elder Brooks Gives His thus brought about a new alignment among the members of the legislature. Both the gentlemen, who broke away from their allegiance to him on the occasion referred to, and those, who came to his support, were acting within their rights, but it is idle for the former or any cut down in the very prime of their usefulness by an act of murder. This means that there is a class of people in that country to whom the pistol is the only remedy for political ills. Is this not in some degree the consequence of the prevalence of pistol law and lynchings during the last thirty years?

Is it not only to be expected that when private individuals settle their disputes by the bullet, when the people disregard the courts of justice and shoot, hang or burn persons suspected or crime, when anarchy is exploited as a matter of current public news, that some people will be found ready to kill because of real or imaginary political grievances? This is it seems to us the great question to which the Buffalo through the persons and the perfectly gratuitious states.

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\$ of their friends to claim that having so should be not as attractive to emigrants of at Monta and the content of the conte tist, then are of seventeen. The girs are discusted side by side with boys, and their studies are in precisely the same subjects. A butch gird receipts the same subjects and butch in the studies are in precisely the same subjects. A butch gird receipt of the same subjects and the studies are in precisely the same subjects. A butch gird receipt of the same subjects and the studies are in the past. The same subjects and the studies are in the past of the same subjects. As long as he has the same subjects and women are done of the change of personnel in the same subjects. The precise of the change of personnel in the same subjects and the same subjects. The precise of the change of personnel in the same subjects. The precise of the change of personnel in the same subjects and the same subjects and the same subjects. The same subjects are subject to same subjects and the same subjects. The same subjects are subjects and the same subjects and the subject of the same subjects. The same subjects are subject to the same subjects and the subject of the same subjects. The same subjects are subject to the same subjects and the subject of the same subjects and the subject of the same subjects. The same subjects are subjected by an animal subject in subject to the same subjects and the subject of the same subjects and the subject of the same subjects. The same subjects are subjects and the subject of the same subjects. The same subjects and the subject of the same subjects and th

plaint about the plans adopted for the

The Times is unable to "place its entire confidence" in the Dunsmuir govof the House. That is very easily made ernment. This is a new way to express it. We have heard of limited liability, severations by one man or another that but limited confidence is something newhe has the support of a majority of a By the way, has not this been the at legislature or of an electorate are of titude of the Times towards the Dunsvery little value. Only a vote can set- muir government ever since it was formde this, and the furthest that any one ed? If so, the advent of Mr. Brown has can go is to say, as we feel able to do brought about no change in that respect.

The Oregonian is under the impression that the disallowance of the provincial tained on every appeal it may make to immigration act will lead to a great inthe country. The statement to which flux of Chinese and Japanese, and that we take exception is that Mr. Mc- there will be more difficulty than ever in Bride's alleged supporters are going to keeping them from crossing the boundary ask the Lieuténant-Governor to dismiss into the United States. Our contempor-Mr. Dunsmuir. We supposed that this sort of rubbish had been forever elimin-fect of the disallowance referred to will ated from British Columbia politics. be to restore matters to the condition in which they were a year ago, so if it will that the reception that would be ac- inform itself as to the influx of Mongolians from British Columbia to the United States then, it will have a very accurate idea of what it is likely to be

In a "patriotic" speech recently de become of responsible government if livered in Massachusetts, a college propremiers are to be tried by round-robin fessor took the astonishing position that and upon an ex parte statement of the acts of the President of the Un'ted facts? Surely Mr. McBride cannot be so ignorant of constitutional usage as he pretends to be. Such juvenility in politics is absolutely inexcusable. At the same time we utterly deny that Mr. McBride can secure the signature of a majority or even a respectable minority of the members of the legislature to such a requisition.

The World says that President McKinley should have been the last man to become the victim of an assassin. He was.

Mr. F. Carter-Cotton announces that he is "out of politics." It would be premature, however, to send in bouquets, but we may wish Mr. Cotton the advance to the protection of the mature, however, to send in bouquets, but we may wish Mr. Cotton the advance to the content of the United State: Ghicago lawyer has declared that the Rogers family quarantine themselves. Witness—"Yes, There was a thought that it might be diphtheria, and again that it might be croup, cold, or sore-throat, but as I said, I had no definite opinion on the matter. In view of the possibility of it being diphtheria I advised them to quarantine themselves. Witness—"Yes, There was a thought that it might be croup, cold, or sore-throat, but as I said, I had no definite opinion on the matter. In view of the possibility of it being diphtheria I advised them to quarantine themselves. Witness—"Yes, There was a thought that it might be diphtheria, and again that it might be diphtheria and again that it might be diphtheria in the intervention.

The Coronor—"Did you know that the it might be diphtheria in the it might be diphtheria in the intervention.

The Coronor—"Did you know th facts? Surely Mr. McBride cannot be States should not be criticized, and a

Physicians Of No Avail

Views to the Coroner's Jury.

Put Through a Lengthy Examination at the Rogers' Inquest.

It is probable that proceedings will be taken against Elder Eugene Brooks, leader of the littel throng of Zionites, and John Rogers, father of the two children into whose death two coronor's juries are now making enquiries, simi

There is a surprising amount of com-gestion or thought that it might be diphtheria. Then I changed my opinion

of relief?"
Witness—"Yes, we believe that we must trust in God alone, the church to which I belong.
The Coronor—"Believing this do you

The Coronor—"Believing this do you consider it to be wrong to use physical measures, medicines or drugs?"
Witness—"I do."
The Coronor—For some time you have taught views of this kind?
Witness—I teach faith in God alone and in Jesus Christ as the Redeemer. leaving alone any remedies or so-called remedies, and trusting to his healing power. As I answer in the words of the scriptures, of Exodus 15-26th. I am the Lord that healeth thee,' and so on, there are six hundred texts in the scriptures. It's just what God says, that's all."
The Coronor—"Consequently, for no

The Coronor—"Consequently, for no illness or sickness, would you call in medical aid?"

illness or sickness, would you call in medical aid?"

Witness—On no consideration would I have medical assistance for myself and of course what I would not have for myself I would not advise for others. If I advised a drunken man not to drink I certainly would not furnish him the whiskey to drink"—and seemingly satisfied that the remark had been clever the witness' little laugh which punctured the evidence was again heard.

The Coronor—"You believe there is contagious sickness, or disease?"

Witness—"Oh, yes, sir."

The Coronor—And at one time at any rate you were of the opinion that this was contagious disease—when.

Witness—"I can't say absolutely that I was, well, there was a possibility.
The Coronor—That was your reason for advising that the Rogers family quarantine themselves.

Witness—"Yes. There was a thought.

with the word of God I'll put it that way."

The Coronor—"Do you remember directly advising this Rogers family at any time to send for medical assistance, or not to send for it?"

Witness—"No, sir, not at any time, neither publicly nor privately."

The Coronor—"I understood you to say that you have been in the habit of teaching in public that medical attention or the uses of drugs should not be employed in the case of illness."

Witness—"I remember no such thing."

The Coronor—"In your public speak-

ing and teaching you have been in the habit of teaching that medical attention and drugs should not be used, that they are useless?"

Witness—"The Lord Jesus Christ is Our Saviour and Healer. He is the keeper of His people, and no other means of healing or remedy is of avail. We ought to trust in God absolutely and entirely."

Foreman T. Dessy—"Have you visit-

ply to any person injured in a place where he was not able to assist himself. Suppose a man fell out of a boat. Would you pray for him or assist him from the water, that is if he couldn't swim?"

Foreman Deasy-"Would it also ap-

water."
Foreman Deasy—"That would be saving his life by your assistance, would it not?" Witness—"Yes."

Witness—"Yes."
Foreman Deasy—"You teach that in
the case of infectious diseases it is not
necessary to call in medical assistance?"
Witness—"Certainly, a great many
diseases are infectious."

diseases are infectious."

Foreman Deasy.—Do you think the authorities should be notified in such a

with an accident at a saw mill, had both his legs cut off, and was bleeding to death. Would you let that man bleed to death, or would you get him assistance?"

tance?"
Witness—"He'd have assistance. He'd have God. He'd have the best assistance on earth. I can give you affidavits from those who have had their feet crushed, of those who—"
Supt. Hussey—"We are not speaking of affidavits. Would you rely on the faith cure in these cases or in surgical treatment?"

Witness—"I can give you affidavits from those where the flowing of blood

"Supt. Hussey—"Yes, but would you ignore medical or surgical treatment?" Witness—"I would most certainly." Supt. Hussey—"Would you advise anyone else in such a case not to take medical or surgical treatment?" Witness—"No." Witness—"No."
Supt. Hussey—"A member of your church?"

"A person in a case like

church?"

Witness—"A person in a case like that might not be able to trust God, some did not, and went to doctors. I said to them, if you can't trust, you might as well get a doctor. Two did so in cases of confinement. They asked me, and I told them, you know it's not my rule to compel you to have no doctor. Suppose your afraid, well have the doctor."

the doctor."

Suppose your afraid, well have the doctor."

Supt. Hussey—"Suppose this man injured as I have mentioned, had faith, and asked you, applied to you as elder of the church?"

Witness—"Any man who would make such an appeal to me, I would know that he had not faith. There is no member of Zion who would ask that question, if they had trust in God. To ask such a question a man has not trust in God. I have though, never been confronted with this question and can't tell what I would do."

Supt. Hussey—"Suppose a man took morphine, would you advise him to get a physician or trust in God."

Witness—"God says in Mark 16-17th verse: "They shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."

As did Paul when the viper leaped from the fire, the man of faith would shake the viper off and feel no harm. It is the same God that Paul served that I serve, and for myself I would not seek medical aid, no matter if I was poisoned.

Supt. Hussey—"Would you advise others if noisened retains the same of the stream of

Supt. Hussey—"Would you advise others if poisoned, not to get medical aid?"

others if poisoned, not to get medical aid?"

Witness—"I can't say what I would do if confronted with such a question. Just as soon as I was asked such a question I would understand that the person who asked it had no divine faith. I wouldn't be prepared to advise, though, I don't know what I would do under such circumstances."

Supt. Hussey—"How if you were bitten by a poisonous reptile, say by a rattlesnake, would you ignore medical aid?"

Witness—"For myself, assuredly."

Witness—"For myself, assuredly."
Foreman Deasy—"You said just now that if you drank any deadly drink it would not hurt you. Are you prepared to go in some place where you may catch a deadly disease, or to swallow poison, as you say a man may do if he has entire faith."
Witness—"Most certainly not. Jesus Christ taught that His father was able to protect him, but when Satan tempted him to cast himself down from the temple he refused to tempt God. I should

tempt God if I should do as you say, just to show you what I could do. Yes, and I'd die. I believe that the Bible is the word of God, and being the word of God is true. If I'm sinful, God will forgive. If I'm sick, he'll heal me, if in danger protect me. If I was confronted by any danger from which I fronted by any danger from which I forgive. If I'm sick, and in danger protect me. If I was confronted by any danger from which I could not escape He would protect me, to deliberately expose myself to

and entirely."

Foreman T. Deasy—"Have you visited families who have had diphtheria?"
Witness—"Yes."
Foreman Deasy—"Does your teaching apply to children who are under age?"
Witness—"You understand we have no authority to prevent people doing as they please. I think it certainly applies to children."
Foreman—"Would your teaching of not calling medical aid apply to broken limbs, if a man broke his leg or arm?"
Witness—"Yes, to every ailment of man."

The would presumption, for it would be nothing else, or to disease? I should feel the consequences. My body is the temple of God, if I expose it to injury through presumption I sin against God."

Foreman Deasy—"That's your teaching as well as belief."
Witness—"Yes. Jesus Christ Himself, while he had power to still the waves, and to work miracles, would not yield himself to the Devil to tempt God, nor to do that which God told him not to do."

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This ended the examination of Brooks and the father and other witnesses be-ing quarantined, no other witnesses were examined. The inquest was ad-journed until 2 p. m. on September 16.

Do not despair of curing your sick head wim?"
Witness—"I would pull him from the Witness—"I would pull him from the vater."

Ache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills, They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

A RIVAL OF NICKEL.

Molybdenite Worth Over \$600 Per Ton.

From Mail and Empire.

An American company is after our molybdenite, and no wonder, for they say it is worth \$600 per ton. It takes the place of platinum is some processes, and platinum is worth \$18 per ounce. The metal with the queer name is used like nickel and tungsten to harden and toughen steel for armor plates and guns. Steel guns made by this process heat much less rapidly in action than guns of ordinary steel. The American Molybdenum company wrote Mr. Thomas W. Gibson, director of the Bureau of Mines, asking if a supply could be obtained in Canada, and Mr. Gibson referred them to the registrar of Renfrew county, Mr. A. F. Campbell of Pembroke, The metal is found in Eastern Ontario, but as yet have been little worked.

as yet have been little worked.
BEYOND THE SEAS. Objection to the Proposed Change in King's Title.

son that the whole British domilon is "beyond the seas?" It was Mr. Freeman's opinion that the greatest fact in the history of Britain is the geographical fact that Britain is an island, and that we are Islanders. "Nothing," he says, "has so strongly kept up the feeling of an island being; nothing has so deeply impressed it on our minds and on the minds of others, as this simple fact that Britain can be reached only by sea. We might even go a step further; we might say that this insular character is not merely a character-istic of the English folk wherever they dwell. The great mass of the dependent colonists of Great Britain are geographically continentals are practically islanders; and even those who are geographically continentals are practically islanders. They cannot go to and froeither towards the Mother Country or towards any other civilized nation except by sea. And even our mightler independent colonies, the newer and vaster England beyond the ocean, is, in a certain sense, insular also. Seeing, then, that we are all insular, why should any particular part of the dominion be described as "beyond the seas." To the Canadian, our island, no less than Australla, is "beyond the seas." But why disintegrate the Empire by a phrase?

not faith curists, not by any manner of means."

Supt. Hussey—"Then you think there are cases where medical assistance might be of use?"

Witness—"I do not. There are cases when others might think so. I do believe medicine or medical assistance can help anybody in any way." And here the witness waved. He said: "Let me say that in view of the statement this gentleman has made that I object to all these questions." He asked that his objections raised in the former enquiry be made to apply also to this inquest. The coronor informed him that the other inquest had no connection with the present enquiry, but noted his objections to other questions. Supt. Hussey—"You, yourself, believe in care by faith, and would not accept medical assistance?"

Witness—"Certainly."

Supt. Hussey—"Do you teach that belief and encourage others to the course of the canes ment this gentleman has made that I object to all these questions." He asked that his objections raised in the former enquiry be made to apply also to this inquest. The coronor informed him that the other inquest had no connection with the present enquiry, but noted his objections to other questions. Supt. Hussey—"You, yourself, believe in care by faith, and would not accept medical assistance?"

Witness—"Certainly."
Supt. Hussey—"Do you teach that belief and encourage others to that belief and encourage others to that belief?"

Witness—"I teach it, but I don't say that I encourage it in others."
Supt. Hussey—"You endeavor to convince them that it is right?"
Supt. Hussey—"You endeavor to convince them that it is right?"
Supt. Hussey—"You endeavor to convince them that it is right?"
Supt. Hussey—"You endeavor to convince them that it is right?"
Supt. Hussey—"You and about surgical cases, does the same belief apply?"
Witness—"Yes."
Supt. Hussey—"Suppose a man met with an accident at a saw mill, had both his legs cut off and was bleeding of this parish to participate in the dance of this parish to participate in the dance of his parish to participat the cure, in publishing the banns of the marriage for the third and last time, added that he strictly forbade the members of his parish to participate in the dance which was to take place last evening, giving as his reason that he considered it a source of immorality. In concluding his remarks, he stated that should the ball be given he would immediately have the bell tolled, which would be a signal to the parishioners to drop on their knees in their respective homes and pray for those who had disobeyed. Yesterday morning the bride and groom appeared at he altar rails to be united in marriage, but before the clergyman would make them man and wife he made them solemnly promise that they would not attend the ball which was to be given in their honor. The couple according declared that they would not go, and were married. Mr. Hervieux, senior, however, did not promise that he would remain inactive, neither did he. Seeing that his son was not permitted to participate in the intended festivities, the old gentlemen determined that he himself and those who had been invited, should not be denied the pleasure of the dance. He therefore acted as host in the absence of the newly wedded couple, as they had kept the promise made during the morning and remained away. The ball had just opened with a large number of guests present, when the loud tolling of the bell rang out upon the still night air, and it is only reasonable to assume that the faithful who had been previously advised did as directed, and prayed for the offending merrymakers." It is said that the right of the cure to act as he did will be tested by an action for damages.

I think it is so nice, said the fair young hing at he boarding house table during a abor discussion, that the men can have helr strikes during the hot months, when hey would be wanting vacations; anyway.—Baltimore American.

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