The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1890.

A NOMINAL OPPOSITION.

The Organ of the Opposition has really nothing to say against the Redistribution Bill. It, of course, calls it a hard name, but it fails to adduce one single reason why it should not be adopted. It calls it a "puerile creature," whatever that may mean, but it does not proceed very far before it admits that this "puerile creature" is about as good a measure as could, under the circumstances, be formed. It says:

"Had they (the Mainland supporters of the Government) proved obdurate, a modification of the Government programme would have been found necessary. But it may be that the Mainland will be perfectly satisfied with the Government programme. It has been given 17 members to 16 for the Island, and as the distribution of wealth and population stands at present, to ask more would be the signal for a fight on purely sectional lines. A contest of this kind we should deprecate."

If this does not mean that the Government's bill, whatever the Times chooses to call it, is not as fair a one as could in the present circumstances of the province, as regards wealth and population, be devised, it means nothing at all. It will be observed that the organ of the opposition does not suggest any better system of redistribution than the one adopted by the Government, and approved by a large majority of the Legislature. If it were easy to devise a better measure—one that would deal more fairly with all parts of the province—the Opposition would surely by this time have at least discovered the principles on which it should be based. They have had time enough to think the matter over. They complain that the Government has taken too long to mature its scheme, but the time, long as it is has been, was too short for them, for they are not prepared with an alternative scheme, and their organ is not yet ready even to discuss the measure which the Government has brought down intelligently. It sets out evidently with the intention of finding fault with that measure, but before it ends it virtually admits that the scheme is equitable, and it has no improvements to suggest. It, in fact, gives up the attempt to criticise it in despair, and declares that it does not much matter what it is like; that it is not an increase of representation that the people want, but good government. It is rather late in taking this ground. If when an increase of representation and a redistribution of seats were first proposed it had taken this stand, its attitude could easily be understood, but it does look singular, after changes in the representation have been before the country for months, to see it proclaiming in a cynical way that it is all vanity and vexation of spirit. This is very strong testimony in favor of the Government's bill, for if the Opposition had really any serious fault to find with it its organ would not have been backward in condemning it in that peculiar style which it regards as so very effective.

"PAUPER LABOR"

Very much has been said in the United States about the "pauper labor" of Great Britain. American artisans, factory hands, miners, and others have been taught to believe that the laboring classes in the Old World work for a mere pittance, and that they are kept on the borders of starvation. The editor of the Chicago Herald, wishing to find out the truth about this, sent a commissioner to England. This commissioner's name is Postgate. He is well known to many Canadians. He found the British workingmen in a very different condition to that described by agitators on this side of the Atlantic. He states that many of them are in all respects better off than men pursuing the same occupations in the United States. They are well paid, well fed, and well lodged. Their house rent is lower than it is in the States, and their clothing and their food are much cheaper. He found that American meat and American vegetables can be purchased cheaper in Manchester than in Chicago. The men, too, are quite as independent as they are in the United States. They are free to form combinations of many kinds. The law does not interfere with them to restrict their liberty. They can hold what opinions they please, and they are perfectly free to express them both by speech and through the press. They are neither starved nor down-trodden.

We are glad to see the truth in this matter brought within the reach of the American working man. Those who have wanted his vote have taught him that it is only in America that men of his class receive fair treatment, or get anything like adequate remuneration for their labor. All this they boasted was owing to Republican institutions and the policy of high protection. It will do these men good to learn that in Great Britain, where trade is free, and where monarchical institutions have existed for ages, working men are as comfortable in every respect and as free from Governmental interference as they are in the United States of America.

THE ORGAN BRAGGING.

We are not a little surprised to see our Opposition contemporary declaring that the COLONIST has, with regard to the treatment which this province has received at the hands of the Ottawa authorities, hidden its "head in the sand" and "declines to see." Our readers can bear witness that the very reverse is the fact. We have been so quick to see and so ready to resent any injustice done or proposed to be done to British Columbia that many of our readers seemed to think that we had gone over to the Opposition. They were the more inclined to believe this as in most instances the Times was silent long after we had spoken, and even then seconded our efforts in a half-hearted kind of way. We have been often surprised at our contemporary's apathy and indifference when it allowed THE COLONIST, which gives the Dominion Government a general support, to be beforehand with it in asking for a redress of British Columbian grievances, and in warding off injuries proposed to be inflicted on this province. Our contemporary's boasting, in view of its most conspicuous slackness, is very ridiculous.

There is not a grievance which the people of the province have complained of which was not noticed and protested against by the COLONIST long before the Times seemed to be aware of its existence, and, if we recollect right, we more than once demanded justice for British Columbia in face of the sneers, the taunts, and the ridicule of the organ of the Opposition. A correspondent in another column reminds our readers of an instance in which the influence of the Times was exercised in a way opposed to the interests of the province. In that case justice was done to the province in spite of the representations of the Times. If bonded goods carried across the continent by American railways are now conveyed from Tacoma to Victoria in American steamers, it is in spite of the influence exercised by the organ of the opposition. If the COLONIST in that matter had pursued the course taken by the Times, we are safe in saying the custom's authorities would never have rescinded the order, the operation of which would have been most injurious to this city. We are not fond of boasting, but if fearless and persistent advocacy of the interests of British Columbia is made a test of the merits of the two Victoria newspapers we have no hesitation in claiming for the COLONIST a place a long way in advance of our bragging contemporary.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

The croakers in Canada are lamenting the condition of the farmers in the Dominion. They declare that the farmer is no longer able to make a living off his farm. He has to buy dear and to sell cheap, and consequently is unable to get on without incurring new obligations. The blue-ruin politicians of Canada and the United States declare that protection is ruining the farmer; that it is the heavy taxes he has to pay in order to encourage home manufacturers that prevent his getting on. What is wanted, they say, in order to enable him to make a good living and pay off his mortgages is free trade. Take off the taxes and agriculture will again prosper.

In Great Britain agriculture has been for a long time depressed. Times have been hard, prices have been low, and the farmer have found it impossible to live and at the same time to pay his rent. The politician in England came to the farmer's rescue, and told him that free trade was the source of all his evils. The British farmer was forced to compete with cheap production everywhere, and it was no wonder that he could not make both ends meet. Breadstuffs, fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese and meats were allowed to come in to British ports from the ends of the earth perfectly free. How was the British farmer to compete in the home market with this host of foreign producers? He was unfairly treated by the Government that should encourage him. What he wanted was protection. If he had the home market to himself he could afford to pay more taxes to the Government and higher prices for what he bought.

Here we see what is regarded as the cure for agricultural depression in America is declared to be its cause in Great Britain. The Canadian Liberal demands free trade to relieve the Canadian farmer, and the British Free trader agitates for protection to improve the condition of the British agriculturist. But it may be instructive to notice that agriculture is depressed in both protectionist and free trade countries. Just now the complaints of the American farmer—United States and Canadian—are rather louder than are the murmurs of the British farmer. These facts should cause the thinking man to conclude that it is not altogether either protection or free trade that is at the bottom of the farmer's difficulties on both sides of the ocean, and under fiscal policies and other conditions which are widely different. Ought he not to look somewhere else for the cause of the depression of which they all complain? Would it not be well to compare the farmer's way of living now to what it was some twenty years ago. Do farmers live as plainly now as they did then? Has there not been a very considerable change in his ideas as to what constitute comfort and respectability? Is the farmer of to-day content to live in the same way as his father did, and to bring up his family in the same style? We think that if some prying statistician went about the work of inquiry he would find that the farmer's expenses are very much greater than they used to be in the good old times. He must live in a better house and that house must be more richly and more conveniently furnished. He must sit down to a better table and his equipage must be more costly. The plain clothes worn by the men and women of a past generation are not good enough for him, and his family and he does not choose to live the solitary life that the old folks lived. He must enjoy some at least of the pleasures of society. His children, too, must not be mere hawbucks. They must be educated, and it will go hard with him if one or more of his sons is not educated for one of the learned professions at his expense. This is all very well; but it must be remembered that all these things cost money, and the money for it all must come out of the land. It follows, then, that the crop which would be sufficient, even at the present market price, to support a family in comfort some years ago is not sufficient to pay expenses in these days. The consequence is that debts are incurred, and by and by it is found necessary, in order to keep the sheriff outside the gate, to mortgage the farm. This, we fancy, is the cause of much of the embarrassment felt by farmers in the older provinces of Canada and in many states of the Union.

It may be said that the farmer should not be a slave. He deserves to enjoy the pleasures of life and its elegancies and refinements as well as men of any other class. There is no doubt of that. But we must take the world as it is, and every man knows that if his expenses are greater than his income warrants he must come to grief sooner or later. Men who buy wheat and barley and potatoes are not actuated by sentimental motives. They will give the market price for those commodities and not a cent. more. It may be that the farmer deserves a richer reward for his labor and his skill, but his deserts are not considered by the buyer of farm produce. We will have to wait for Mr. Bellamy's millenium to have all producers and all toilers rewarded alike. Just now the farmer must take what he can get, and it would be wise in him to cut his coat according to his cloth.

We may be wrong, but it seems to us that much of the agricultural depression that we read of, particularly in the older countries, is due rather to the changes in the domestic habits of the farmers than to the policies of governments, though these no doubt have had their effect.

TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The agitation in Newfoundland respecting the French claims and the concessions granted by the British Government in the "modus vivendi" has not abated in the least. The people of Newfoundland are greatly excited, and not without cause. They consider that a very large extent of the sea coast has been handed over to the French Government and that they have thereby been deprived of fishing privileges of great value.

Our readers are aware that the French have interpreted their privileges to catch fish and dry them on the land to mean a right to catch lobsters and pack them in factories erected on the shore. They go even further than this, and deny the right of the inhabitants of Newfoundland to compete with them within the limits defined in the treaty. That is, they would drive the fishermen of Newfoundland off the shores of the island which they have hitherto regarded as their own.

The British lawyers say that the explanatory note added to the treaty of Utrecht, on which the French ground this claim, will not bear the interpretation given to it by the government of France. In the meantime, pending the settlement of the question, the two powers have agreed to a "modus vivendi" which has excited the indignation of all Newfoundlanders, from the highest to the lowest. This is the text of the agreement:

"The question of principle and of respective rights being entirely reserved on both sides, the British and French governments agree that the status quo ante shall be maintained during the ensuing season on the following basis:

"Without France or Great Britain demanding at once a new examination of the legality of the installation of British and French lobster factories on the coast of Newfoundland where the French enjoy rights of fishing, conferred by the treaties, it is understood that these shall be no modifications in the position occupied by the establishments of either country on the 1st July, 1889, except that a subject of either nation may remove any such establishments to any spot on which the commanders of the two naval stations shall have previously agreed.

"No lobster fisheries which were not in operation on the 1st July, 1889, shall be permitted unless by joint consent of the commanders of the British and French naval stations.

"In consideration of each new lobster fishery so permitted, it shall be open to the fishermen of the other country to establish a new lobster fishery on some spot to be similarly settled by joint agreement between the naval commanders.

"Whenever any case of competition with respect to a lobster fishery arises, the commanders shall proceed on the spot to a provisional delimitation having regard to the situations acquired by the two parties.

"N. B.—It is well understood that this arrangement is quite provisional, and shall only hold good for the fishing season which is about to open."

ABORIGINAL RACES.

The influence of white men over the aboriginal inhabitants of colonies does not seem to be anywhere elevating. It can hardly be said that the Indian races of North America have benefitted greatly by contact with the colonists. They do not take kindly to civilization. Its most conspicuous effect on them is to lessen their numbers. The North American Indian does not appear to be naturally, by any means, a degraded type of man. Physically he is superior to millions of what we regard as the higher race and intellectually he does not seem much their inferior. But he does not improve. He loses many of the good qualities of the savage, while he does not acquire the virtues of the civilized man. The longer he is under civilizing influences the greater does his inferiority to civilized men appear. The difference between Columbus, Cortes or Cabot and the Indian chiefs whom they met was not nearly so great as the difference between an English or an American gentleman and the leading men of Indian communities in these days. The Indian has lost his independence and his self-confidence, and he has not derived from civilization any compensating advantages. When we contemplate the condition of the Indian in these days we are almost forced to the conclusion that either he is not civilizable, or that the right way to civilize him has not yet been discovered.

We find that in Australia, too, the aboriginal inhabitants have not derived many advantages from their intercourse with the white man. The aboriginal inhabitants of Tasmania have been nearly if not quite civilized off the face of the earth, and the black fellows on the continent are little if at all superior to what their ancestors were in the days of Captain Cook. The following description of the native Australian, we have good reason to believe, is not in the least exaggerated: "Civilization has had no good influence on the Australian native, as he simply absorbs its vices. His treachery is as proverbial as his ingratitude, and, take him all in all, he is a far worse specimen than even the lowest Indian in the country. Even the Piute is high in the social scale compared with the blacks of the antipodes." How is this? We send missionaries to convert the heathen in foreign lands, but we fail to elevate either morally or intellectually those that we find at our own doors. This is a matter worth enquiring into. Can more be done for the Indians than has been done? If they are capable of improvement, why have they not been improved?

The influence of civilized men on the natives of the islands of the Pacific has been most deplorable. Irreparable injury has been done to the gay and amiable inhabitants of those islands by visitors from civilized lands. They are worse and not better by their contact with men of a superior race and a higher civilization. This is lamentable. "'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

MR. ROBSON'S SPEECH.

Every unprejudiced person who reads the speech of the Leader of the Government on the Redistribution Bill must be struck not only by the ability which it displays, but by its fairness and candor. Never a leader of a government took the public into his confidence the British Columbia Premier does in this matter of the re-arrangement of the representation of the province. He, with the utmost candor, tells the House and the country not only of the difficulties he had to meet and overcome, but of his own dissatisfaction with the compromise which was, after a long consultation and much discussion, made.

It is not often that the leader of a government gives the people a glimpse behind the scenes. The endeavor of members of cabinets is generally to lead the public to believe that perfect unanimity prevails at the sittings of the executive councils and that, whatever differences there may be in Parliament and the country, within the Government circle there is perfect harmony. The utmost secrecy is preserved as to what takes place at Cabinet meetings, and great ingenuity is displayed in concealing all signs of disagreement among its members. But Mr. Robson has deviated from this rule and he was, we think, wise in so doing.

It is necessary before the electors are able to form an intelligent appreciation of the scheme of redistribution presented to the House, to know what the obstacles were that stood in the way of arriving at a conclusion anything like satisfactory to the representatives of all parts of the province. They know from what Mr. Robson has said that these obstacles were many and that it was no easy matter to surmount them. He has given fair-minded electors sufficient information as to the inner working of the Government to enable them to put themselves in his place, and in this way be the better able to judge of the merits of the Amendment to the Constitution Act. He has enabled them to see that it is essentially a compromise measure, and one, too, that had to be framed before the data necessary to arrive at proper conclusions could be obtained. There were met in council representatives of the Island and of the Mainland.

To recongile the differences that arose between them as soon as they began to deliberate upon the matter, was no easy task. The want of reliable information respecting the population of the two great sections of the province made it almost impossible even to discuss the subject intelligently. As every one knows, the figures of the last census are no guide, very great changes having taken place in the population of the various districts during the last ten years. The estimates of population formed by the leading men of the different places were so widely divergent that they could not be taken as reliable data. The voters lists as as they stood on the 28th of February last showed that the difference between the electorate of the Mainland and that of the Island was very trifling indeed, and did not warrant any change being made in the proportionate representation of Island and Mainland. Taking the voters actually registered on the basis of sixteen members for the Island and seventeen for the Mainland, gives 409 votes for each Island representative and 397 for each Mainland representative. In the face of these facts it was very hard indeed for the representatives of the Mainland to insist upon the balance of representation between the two sections being disturbed. Taking as a whole the voters' lists, which are the only authoritative data that the Government had for their guidance, the proportionate representation now existing is as nearly fair as can be. If additions were to be made it is plain that they should be so made as not to disturb that balance. This is the principle upon which the Government proceeded, and it is hard to show that, under the existing state of things, it is unfair.

It might have been contended—and very probably was contended—that there would be very great changes on the Mainland in the near future, and that the voters' lists in February last did not show the number qualified to vote in the various districts of the Mainland. The reply to this is that who is to foretell the changes that will take place in the Island population during the next few years? It would have been thought that the remarkable growth of Vancouver city would have caused the population of the Mainland to be far greater than that of the Island. But the voters' lists, together with the number alleged to be applicants for registration, do not show that the Mainland has increased in population in a much greater ratio than the Island. No doubt, many on the Mainland are surprised at this result, but close observers here know that it was just what was to be expected. The progress of the Island has been steady and continuous, although very little has been said about it. All these facts were duly considered by the Government, and, being without any more reliable data as to population, it is difficult to see to what other conclusion it could have arrived than at the one which is embodied in the Redistribution Act.

The balance of representation, as between the Island and the Mainland, being preserved intact, and the number of additional members being agreed upon, it only remained to be considered how the new seats were to be distributed. The claims of Vancouver would be the first to present themselves. The importance of the terminal city could not be ignored. It would, under the circumstances, be an insult to offer it only one of the three Mainland seats. It is clearly entitled to two seats, and some of its citizens contend that it should have the remaining one as well, and, if a redistribution of seats in the Assembly could be settled by an application of the rule of three, it would be difficult to set aside the claim. But, as every one knows, this is a matter that cannot be settled by arithmetic alone. There are other considerations which must be weighed and for which allowances must be made. Kootenay, which is growing in wealth and in population, and whose prospects are very bright, must not be neglected. It must be divided into two ridings and must get an additional member. We think that Vancouver should be well satisfied that Kootenay gets the member to which it lays claim. If Kootenay prosperes as it is expected it will prosper, Vancouver will be the first to reap the advantage of its prosperity.

But New Westminster city considers itself slighted in the redistribution. It believes that it ought to have at least one of the seats that have been apportioned to the Mainland. It is hard to deny its claim. In wealth and population it appears entitled to a greater share in the representation of the province than has been allotted to it. But, as we have said before, in a compromise of this kind, it is difficult to do strict mathematical justice to all districts and cities. It must be remembered that the area now in the Westminster District gets an increased representation of two members. It will, under the new law, have six members where it has now only four. Vancouver City has not since its incorporation had even one member in the Provincial Legislature, and yet we do not think that it can complain of being neglected in any respect. New Westminster will have one representative, and we have no doubt its claims will receive ar full a recognition from future Governments as if it had half a dozen. It is evident that the Premier greatly regrets that he has not been able to get for New Westminster the additional representative which its citizens consider themselves entitled to, and there are indications that he did what he could to get for them what they desire. But he was outvoted.

It may be said that since he could not have his own way he ought to have resigned and gone to the country without amending the Constitution Act. Mr. Robson clearly showed that it would not be wise to do this. Vancouver would remain four years longer unenfranchised; and it must be allowed that it would be a greater injustice to leave Vancouver without any representative in the next Assembly than to permit New Westminster—represented in adequately it is admitted—to remain with only one member. We think that when the citizens of New Westminster weigh the matter carefully and coolly they will make allowances for the difficulties of Mr. Robson's position, and will admire the ability with which he has solved a difficult problem, and for the courage with which he has faced a political danger.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

We have received the reports of the Experimental Farms for 1889. This is one of the most useful as well as the most interesting of the Parliamentary blue books. It gives an account of what has been done and what is doing on the experimental farms which extend across the continent from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. The managers of these farms, under the direction of scientific men, carry on series of experiments which are of very great use to the whole agricultural population of the Dominion. They can find out what varieties of grain are best adapted to the different soils and climates, the proper methods of cultivation and other matters connected with agriculture that the ordinary farmer, let him be ever so intelligent and enterprising, cannot discover for himself. For instance, on the experimental farm at Agassiz in this province, experiments are being made in fruit-raising and in the acclimatization of forest trees. There are cultivated on the farm many varieties of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, as well as 78 varieties of apples, 36 of pears, 36 of plums, 26 of peaches, 48 of cherries, 7 of apricots, 3 of quinces, 79 of grapes, and one variety of nectarine. The reader can readily see that if a variety is found to be particularly well suited to the climate of the country and possesses qualities that make it desirable, it can be spread from the experimental farm to all parts of the country. The experiment in grape culture will be peculiarly interesting, and its results may be most valuable to the province.

There have been planted on the experimental farm about 8,000 forest trees, chiefly of eastern hard woods. It will soon be found which of these is suited to the country, and whether any of them can thrive on the soil of the mountain sides. Mr. Sharpe, the superintendent of the farm, says in his report:—

"Acting under your instruction, a number of grape vines and a variety of forest trees will be planted on the rocky hillsides on the east side of the farm.

"If it can be shown that grapes, or such timber as the black walnut, butternut, elm, ash and maple, can be successfully grown in such places, this will provide for utilizing a considerable area of land, otherwise of no value, and be a source of future profit to land owners, and a great benefit to the province."

Flowers, we see, have a place on this experimental farm as well as fruits, cereals and timber trees. There is, of course, stock of different kinds on the farm, and particular attention is, we see, paid to poultry. It is not too much to expect that the experimental farm at Agassiz will, before very long, be of very great use to the farmers and the gardeners of the province in supplying them with new and fine varieties of plants of all kinds suited to the climate of the country, and in giving them valuable suggestions as to the best modes of cultivation.

The superintendent will have the experience of a new settler, for we see that much of the farm is uncleared. It is likely that he will soon be able to give immigrants valuable instruction as to the proper way to treat the virgin soil. There is nothing in Mr. Sharpe's report respecting the cultivation of hops. This seems to be an oversight. Hops are profitably raised in Washington State. Would it not be well to ascertain whether or not they can be cultivated as profitably in this province?

H. M. S. Amphion is expected to leave the dock by May 10th; H. M. S. Acorn is expected back at Esquimalt on Monday.

RIGHTS, NOT FAVORS.

It is humiliating to read once or twice a week during the session that Messrs. Prior and Earle, or some other of the British Columbia members interviewed Sir Hector Langevin or Hon. Mr. Bowell or the Financial Minister or the Postmaster-General to beg of them as a favor that they would attend to some British Columbia matter which it is their duty to look after and to settle in a way satisfactorily to the province. Our special telegram of yesterday informed us that the two members for Victoria had another interview with Sir Hector Langevin to secure the appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of Victoria harbor, and it also told us that these gentlemen had prevailed upon the Department of Fisheries to amend the fisheries regulation relative to the weekly close time. The appropriation for the improvement of Victoria harbor should have been made as a matter of course. The improvements are required, the harbor is an important one, and the department should be both aware of its condition and ready to do what is necessary to remove all existing impediments to navigation. To compel the representatives of Victoria to dance attendance upon the Minister of Public Works in order to beseech that official to do what is his plain duty, and to try to prevail upon him to expend a little of British Columbia's money on British Columbia, is to require them to do what should be no part of their duty.

The regulation respecting the weekly close time on the Fraser River is one that should never have been made. It is the result of ignorant meddling on the part of the officials of the department of Fisheries which, while it annoyed the canners and was a cause of loss to them, was a matter in which the Dominion Government had not the slightest concern. The number of hours in each week in which the river is to be free is all that concerns the Dominion. The canners cheerfully acquiesce in the number of hours in which the river shall be free, but they should be left to select the time that would be most convenient to them. But the wise men at Ottawa would not agree to any such reasonable arrangement. We are quite sure that Inspector Mowat's recommendations have been disregarded by the department as well as the suggestions of the canners. He is on the spot and understands how the business is conducted. He is therefore in a position to advise the Department intelligently, but it appears that nothing short of a surgical operation could put a little common sense into their heads with respect to the British Columbia salmon fisheries.

If the authorities in Ottawa imagine that the citizens of Victoria or the people of British Columbia are filled with gratitude and delight when they hear of a concession being granted to the British Columbia members after persistent begging they are very greatly mistaken. British Columbians know what they are entitled to from the Dominion Government, and they are not too well pleased to be obliged to beg for what ought to be freely extended to them as a right.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall Street, New York. aug15-1y

JERSEYS

Jerseys!

NEATNESS

QUALITY

FINISH

VALUE

Are combined in Stock of

SPRING JERSEYS

That we have just received and are offering

From $1.15 to $5.75.

These Goods are of German manufacture and were imported specially for ourselves. We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Ladies to them, feeling assured that they will prove what is claimed for them.

C. L. TERRY,

Cash Dry Goods,

COR. BROAD AND YATES STS.

ap14-tyr-dw

REAL ESTATE.

E. M. JOHNSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

(ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

5 Building Lots,	Humboldt Street, easy terms	$ 900 each.
1 do	Victoria Crescent "	650
1 Corner Lot	St. Charles and Fort Streets	1,660
6 Room House and Lot	Corner Edward and Mary Streets, bath, pantry, outbuildings, etc.	3,000
3½ Acres	Near Pooley Castle, Esquimalt Road	5,000
20 Acres	Near New West. City per acre,	160
6 Acres	Adj'g F. G. Walker's residence, Esquimalt R'd. "	1,600
6 Acres	Water front, Gorge Road, beautiful building lot	12,000
2 Lots	157 and 158 4th Street	626.25 ea.
18 Build'g Lots,	Fernwood Road, Pembroke and Chatham Streets, easy terms	425 & up.
33¾ Acres	East shore of Elk Lake per acre,	50
½ Acre	James Bay	1,050
8 Acres and sea frontage	15 minutes' drive from Post Office	4,000
2 Lots—2 fronts.	Work and John Streets	2,300
1 Corner Lot	Douglas and Discovery Streets, $60 a foot, long frontage on Douglas Street	7,200
2 Lots	1644, 1645 Bellot Street, each	1,000
1 Lot	Niagara and Turner Streets (fenced)	900
1 Lot	Simcoe Street	900
1 Corner Lot	Facing the Park	1,500
1 Corner Lot	85 x 120, Quadra and Fisgard	4,000
1 Lot and 11 Room House	And all conveniences, (this is less than cost) Terms	7,250
1 Lot and 9 Room House	Facing end of Pandora Avenue, stone walls and foundations, bath, etc., etc. (Terms.)	5,500
1 Lot	No. 6, Bl. N, Harbor Est., John Street, House, &c.	1,500
2 Lots	11 & 12, Bl D, and House, etc., David and Bridge Sts.	2,000
2 Lots	22 & 24, Bl. Q, Henry Street, each	750
1 Lot	131 Bl. P, Victoria West	550
House and Lots	next Martin's, Victoria West	2,750
House and 7 Lots,	near Fernwood Road (special terms on this)	
House and Lot	Chatham Street, " "	
Corner Lot	Chatham and Blanchard Sts.—the best unoccupied corner on the avenue	
Land fronting Cowichan Lake, per acre		15
2 Acres near the Gorge		2,100

73 Lots opposite the Jubilee Hospital.

Farms, Residences in the Country, Timber, Coal and Sheep Lands.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

100 Blocks of Half an Acre Each

Within 10 minutes of the Post Office by Cars and road.

Plans in course of preparation.

WILL BE OFEERED DURING THE NEXT 14 DAYS.

SUITABLE for RESIDENCES, GARDENS or ORCHARDS.

Prices extremely moderate, and little more than asked for single lots in the vicinity. Terms easy.

This is the best value yet offered and leaves room for speculative rise.

RENTS AND INTEREST.

Special attention given to collection of Rents and interest, and prompt returns made. Highest references if required.

CONVEYANCING

in all its branches cheaply and expeditiously carried out.

MONEY

To be lent on freehold mortgage and investments found for capitalists on first-class securities.

Long list of city lots, suburban acres and country property and farms on sale.

Maps, detail plans, and all information at

Office, Cor. Government and Broughton Streets,

VICTORIA.