The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1890.

COLD COMFORT.

The Republicans of the United States are comforting themselves under their terrible defeat with the reflection that the Senate is still theirs, and will be pretty sure to remain so for many years to come. They are also consoled by the hope that, in the general election of 1892, which will not be in an "off year," they will be able to regain many of the seats which they had lost in the November elections of 1890. They seem to think it all right that the country should be ruled by a minority of the electors for an indefinite number of years, and that the Senate, many of the members of which obtained their seats by the most barefaced corruption, should virtually rule the country in the face of an immense majority of the people's representatives, who are opposed to the policy of the majority of the Senate. For it must be remembered that the Senate is not overwhelmingly Republican. It has a majority of ten, and it is really these ten senators on whom the Republicans place their hopes of ruling the country in opposition to the will of the "sovereign people." In point of fact these ten Republican Senators are now—and as the Republicans hope and pray will be until after the election of 1892—virtually the rulers of the United States. This is a singular state of things to exist in a Republic which is supposed to be governed by the people and for the people. It could not obtain in monarchical Britain, or in any of Britain's colonies which possess self-government.

But it is more than likely that the Republicans, who are buoying themselves up with the hope that the United States will remain under the rule of these ten Senators, whose policy is opposed to that of the Sovereign People, will be disappointed. There is almost a certainty that in the course of twelve months or so the majority of ten will be reduced to a majority of two, or even to a minority. There are, we see from a Republican paper, to be fourteen vacancies in Republican seats in the Senate to be filled in 1891. It will be remembered that Senators are elected, not by the people directly, but by the different state legislatures. If the legislature in a given state is Democratic, it will elect Democratic Senators, if the majority on joint vote is Republican the Senators will be a Republican. One of the Senators, whose term expires next year, is Evarts, of New York. The Democratic majority of that state will be certain to elect a Democrat in his place. Another is Blair, of New Hampshire. As that state has a majority of Democrats in its legislature, Mr. Blaine will be replaced by a Democrat. A third is Farwell, of Illinois. Farwell will have to go, and his place will be filled by a Democrat. Spooner, of Wisconsin, is a fourth. The Wisconsin legislature has become Democratic, so a Democrat is sure to take Spooner's seat. These four Democrats taken from the majority of the Senate and added to the minority reduces the Republican majority to two. In these elections, so far as the party to which the new Senator will belong, there is no element of chance. Let the majority of the legislature be Democratic the Senator is certain to be a Democrat. But this is not all. In Connecticut, large Democratic gains are reported. If, as is confidently expected, the Democrats can command a majority in the Legislature of that State, Senator Platt will not be re-elected, but some man of the Democratic party will be chosen in his stead. It is said that the doom of Senator Ingalls is sealed. Kansas is apparently lost to the Republican Party. If the members returned by the Farmers' Alliance determine to work with the Democrats, as at present it appears most probable, a Democrat will after the election of 1891 fill that Senator's place. If these six Democratic Senators are elected, the Republican majority will be transformed into a minority of two, and the President will be left alone to carry out the schemes of the Republican Party. But it is not likely that he alone would oppose his will to what he must know is the will of the nation. But it does seem singular that in a Republic so many and such great obstacles are permitted to stand in the way of carrying into effect what is known to be the will of the people.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The census of 1890 is a great disappointment to our American neighbors. Long before it was taken they boasted of a population of sixty-five millions. It was expected that in 1890 the figures would mount up to sixty-seven or sixty-eight millions. The count of isolated cities did not give satisfaction. In one place it was complained that combinations of citizens, in order to swell the population to the proportions arrived at, resorted to fraud, but, in the greater number, those who took an interest in the matter denounced the enumerators as lazy and stupid, declaring that they had passed over thousands. They maintained that the population of their city or town or district is much greater than it is represented in the census.

The results, as announced so far, lead to the conclusion that either the census has been taken in the most inaccurate and slovenly manner or that the increase of population in the States during the last ten years has been much lower than the normal rate in time of peace. The returns show that the whole population is not sixty-seven millions, nor even the oft-quoted sixty-five millions, but only 62,438,540. The ratio of increase since 1880 has been only 24.57 per cent., which is about six per cent. less than the increase between the years 1870 and 1880. When the large foreign immigration is taken into consideration the natural increase in the United States during the last ten years will be found to be very small indeed. These figures lead to the conclusion that the depopulation of many of the rural districts of the Eastern States was not owing to the removal of the people from one part of the Union to the other, or to the emigration from country to town, but is to be mainly attributed to an actual decrease of the population. There has not been a sufficient number of young people to take the places of those who have died.

A great deal has been said about the low birth-rate in the Eastern States, but it was supposed that much of the talk was the grumbling of ill-informed and ill-natured pessimists; but the figures of the present census, if they are to be relied upon at all, show that during the past ten years the natural increase has been, from some cause or other, seriously checked. It was to be expected that, as the country filled up, the rate of increase would lessen; but, as the flow of immigration has not decreased during the last ten years, it was not believed that the time had arrived for the growth of population to decrease in any material degree. This is a matter which will, no doubt, be enquired into, and statisticians and publicists will, before very long, be able to account for the wholly unexpected lessening of the rate of increase shown by the census taken this year.

AN OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

The condition of Cuba is in striking contrast to that of a colony under British rule. The people of Cuba have no control over their own affairs. They are governed from across the ocean, and must submit to what their rulers in Spain ordain. They cannot regulate their own commerce, and they have no voice in the imposition of the Customs duties they are obliged to pay. It is no wonder, then, that they are discontented, and that they hate the people of the mother country who are to them unreasonable, exacting and unsympathising masters. A Cuban, the other day, said to a Chicago newspaper man:

"You in America talk of the tyranny of the Czar and the terrors of Siberia. Why do you not turn your attention nearer home, to Cuba, where the situation is not one whit better, nor the liberty of the people more precarious than in Russia. Could you go to Cuba you would see and hear of men arrested on the street, or in their own houses without a warrant, thrust into prison, and kept there six months or a year without so much as knowing for what they were arrested, to say nothing about a trial. And they are shot, too, with just as little ceremony. And yet you ask are we ready for revolt?"

There is a whole host of Government servants in Cuba, nearly all of them Spaniards. Their salaries are not sufficient to support them and they eke them out by extortion and bribe-taking. One need not be told that the native Cubans—creoles as they are called—hate their oppressors, and that the hatred is reciprocated. To make matters worse, owing to the ruinous taxation and to the enormous sums that are sent out of the country, business is in a most depressed condition. Enterprise appears to be crushed out of the people. They have not even spirit enough left to rebel against the rulers who are ruining them. They did rebel once. They tried to get by force the self-government that was denied them, and for eight long years they kept up the desperate struggle; but they had to give in at last, and were most cruelly treated by their conquerors. The Spaniards compelled the people to pay the cost of their own subjugation, and they were ground down by taxation. Their country is rich in natural resources, and if in the possession of a free, self-governing people would no doubt be most prosperous. But the people are in a miserable condition and the only hope of those of them who have any aspirations, is that the United States will help them to throw off the yoke of Spain. Here we have the fruits of the old fashioned colonial system in which the colonists were looked upon as inferiors, existing only to add to the power and the wealth of the mother country. The Spaniard looks upon the native Cuban as a being who was created to serve him and to supply his wants, and the Cuban looks upon the Spaniard as a cruel oppressor and an insatiable extortioner.

It is not likely that this state of things can last very much longer. The population of Cuba is 1,500,000 of whom 500,000 are negroes and 400,000 foreigners. The 600,000 native Cubans, after the cruel lesson they have been taught, do not consider themselves in a position to rebel, but, as Spain has shown that she is unfit to possess so fine a colony, she will be sure to lose it before very long.

THE RIGHTS OF NON-UNIONISTS.

The attitude of Trades Unions in these days is not merely defensive. They are carrying on an offensive warfare, not against the capitalist and employer only, but against the non-unionist workingman. It is quite clear that the workingman in many places is not at liberty to join the union or not as he pleases. He must join the union and submit to its regulations and obey its orders on pain of starvation. Where unionism is supreme, or is striving for supremacy, the employer is not allowed to give work to men who do not belong to the Union. If he should presume to do so the unionists refuse to work for him, and, if he persists in his refusal, they declare a boycott against him. There are some workingmen who find the yoke of the union hard and its burdens heavy, and, being independent, they refuse to become members of the organization. There are others who, for one reason or another, will not be admitted into the union. Both these classes of workingmen, those who will not and those who cannot become members of unions, find themselves outcasts. Although they have committed no offence against either the laws of God or the laws of the State, they are punished in the most cruel way, and that, too, by a tribunal wholly irresponsible and unknown to the law.

We see in a late number of the Oregonian an account of an attempt made by a workingman, of much more than ordinary courage and independence, to recover damages from a union through whose instrumentality he had been deprived of work. The man is a stonecutter, who, though not belonging to the union, was, as our contemporary says, "still presumptuous enough to desire to earn his living by working at his trade." His employers were threatened by the union and were compelled to discharge him. He then brought an action against the union for "having procured his discharge from a contract under which he was working at $4.50 a day, because he was not a union man." He also alleged that the sum of $10 had been extorted from him under the threat of discharge from work unless the same was contributed for the use of the branch union in that city." He further declared that since his discharge nearly a year ago he has been unable through the persecution of the union to find employment. The jury, after hearing the evidence on both sides, brought in a verdict against the union for "a small sum."

It is evident that if the facts are as they are stated above, the case of this man is one of very great hardship. In a free country every man should be at perfect liberty either to join or to refrain from joining a voluntary organization, and those who seek to punish him in any way for not joining, unwarrantably infringe upon the freedom which every law-abiding citizen has a right to enjoy.

The unions in Australia contended strongly for the power to prevent the employment of non-union labor. The stand they took forced the employers to combine. The struggle was long and strenuous, but it has come to an end. What the terms of settlement are we have not as yet heard, but it is not likely that the employers consented to concede to the unions the power they desired to exercise. To contend for one's own rights is one thing, but to infringe on the rights of others is another and a very different thing. Every workman has a perfect right to make the best bargain he can with his employer, but he has no right to compel his fellow workmen to join him, or, by intimidating employers, to deprive him of the means of earning a livelihood. Tyranny is tyranny, whether exercised by a labor union or by a government, and in either case it is equally hateful to a man of really independent spirit. Cases like this that have been tried in a city of the Sound and other places will have the effect of settling how far the powers of labor and other organizations extend, and of deciding what is and what is not intimidation and undue influence. These questions are of great interest, and the good of society demands that they be soon clearly and definitively settled.

STILL FLOUNDERING.

The News-Advertiser is still floundering, clumsily and helplessly, in a vain endeavor to get out of the pit which it had dug for itself. It stupidly, and without the shadow of a reason, condemned Vancouver as an ocean port, and now it tries to throw the blame of its outrageous blunder on THE COLONIST. The attempt is grossly, as well as absurdly, dishonest. THE COLONIST did not try to prevail upon the Advertiser to speak disparagingly of the port of Vancouver, or to tell the public that the route from it to the ocean is not safe in foggy weather. This the Advertiser did without being prompted by us, or by anyone else that we know of.

If, when we saw the phenomenally stupid article, we had agreed with the Advertiser and had said that in thick weather the route to Vancouver is not safe, and that it ought to be abandoned by ships that desire to make a safe and speedy voyage to British Columbia, the Advertiser would have some reason to complain of us. But we did nothing of the kind. We exposed the absurdity of the Advertiser's scheme and showed that in advocating it, its editor was disloyal to Vancouver, that he had aimed a serious blow at the reputation of that city as an ocean port.

Seeing the consequences of his blundering foolishness, and not knowing what excuse to make, he now declares that the article was written to rebuke THE COLONIST for having "in an underhand manner spread reports of the difficulties experienced in navigating the waters between Vancouver Island and the Mainland." The accusation is another of the Advertiser's ridiculous blunders. How, in the name of common sense, can a newspaper spread reports underhand. But the reader will be somewhat surprised to find that in this article, which was written expressly to expose and condemn THE COLONIST, the name of THE COLONIST is not once mentioned. Neither is there in it the slightest allusion, direct or indirect, to any reports that had been circulated "underhand" or openly. Here is a wonderful thing—the article which was to put THE COLONIST to shame for having circulated reports underhand, did not contain one single word about THE COLONIST or the alleged reports. It is very evident that the News-Advertiser's lame excuse is quite as stupid, and a great deal more dishonest, than is a egregious blunder about the ocean route to Vancouver.

Let us see what the Advertiser's Mainland contemporaries have to say about its "very bad break." Do they view the matter in the same light as the Advertiser does? Here is what Westminster Truth said about this route controversy:—

"Seldom have we seen a neater bit of cut and thrust journalism than has just come off in a short bout between THE COLONIST and the News-Advertiser, in which the latter has, in a manner not unusual of late, been most decisively worsted. The News-Advertiser made, the other day, the remarkable discovery that the best route from Vancouver to Victoria, in foggy weather, was to take the steamer to Nanaimo and thence proceed by rail to the capital. The dangers of the island navigation were then avoided, said the News-Advertiser, and a safe and speedy passage made between the Terminal City and Victoria. Now came the opportunity of Victoria's champion, THE COLONIST. "Aha," said its editor to himself, "Here's a give away by friend C. So dangerous are the islands in an autumn fog, such as we get pretty often in British Columbia, that it is best to avoid going near them. Well, as all the ocean steamers that make to or from the province must if they start from or return to Vancouver make their way about these dangerous islands, what a risky thing it must be to run into Vancouver in misty weather! Better and safer to stop the big ships at Victoria. The Mainland freight can then, as the News-Advertiser kindly suggests, be sent on via Nanaimo." And the cruel editor of the Colonist actually put these thoughts into print. Great then was the dismay of the News-Advertiser, indignant the outcry of the given-away shippers and dockers of Vancouver, and loud the chuckle in the World's inner sanctum. And now a poor Vancouver editor says it was all a trap, that he laid, oh so cunningly. "Just a little too thin," says everybody else, with a smile. And Mayor Brown's Independent rival doth "mourn and mourn mourn."

The Vancouver Daily Telegram has a lively article on the subject. It sees clearly the pickle in which the Advertiser has placed itself, and it also shows why the editor of that paper was so eager to puff the route from Vancouver to Nanaimo, even at the expense of the city which gives him his bread and butter. This is what the Telegram says:

"Our local morning contemporary has got into a precious scrape. It has fairly fallen into the hands of the Philistine, and there is no help for it. We say Philistine, for there is but one. Alone he did it. The Philistine in question is THE COLONIST. Our morning contemporary's scalp will evermore adorn the editorial wigwam across the Straits. We do not know that the ancient Philistines took their enemies' scalps, but it is no matter. Our ponderous morning contemporary's scalp has gone, and not even the thousand dollars it says it is willing to give to distract public attention from the matter will serve to hide its misfortune. Some days ago our contemporary got befogged. When in that condition it made the brilliant discovery, that when a fog came it was neither safe nor expedious to run a steamboat to Victoria. The quickest and most reliable route was by Nanaimo, and thence by rail to the provincial capital. In this way the distressing isolation from which Victoria has suffered for several days would be effectually removed. Our sapient scribe never for a moment saw that when he was thus depreciating the route from Vancouver to Victoria by water, because an occasional fog occurs, he was equally depreciating the route from Victoria to Vancouver, which is the only one by which sea-going ships can obtain entrance to this harbor. The COLONIST, however, has taken care to point out this circumstance pretty clearly, and even to enlarge upon it; and now our local contemporary has no resource but to turn round and whine that it is all a joke. A sorry joke, indeed, a joke which no one believes.

"Our Victoria contemporary would do well to inquire into the circumstances before it takes the trouble to reply to the ponderous lucubrations of our morning contemporary. If it does it will generally find some little, paltry motive of self-interest, which, if understood, would rob its statements of all claim to attention. The milk in the cocoanut in this case is that the editor of the News-Advertiser IS A SHAREHOLDER IN THE UNION STEAMSHIP CO., and imagining, one foggy day, that he saw an opportunity of doing a fine stroke of business for himself and the company in question, he sat down and wrote the article, which he now calls a joke. It was a fine idea: Label the route to Victoria unsafe, and send mails, passengers, and everything else by Nanaimo, and what splendid dividends would shortly be paid! It was an enticing prospect, and our contemporary felt bound to enlarge upon it. 'The Union Steamship Company,' it said, 'has established an excellent service, and in its results the people of the two termini—Vancouver and Nanaimo—heartily appreciate the benefits which it has conferred upon them. The events of the past few days have shown so conclusively the superior advantage of this route to Victoria that it is to be hoped that the officials of the Island railway will recognize it by arranging early in the spring, if not sooner, to make such alterations in the train service as will give close connection at Nanaimo. Doubtless, the steamship company would promptly respond by placing on the line a vessel that would cover the distance between here and Nanaimo in less than two hours, and with proper railway arrangements passengers will be landed in Victoria within four hours of leaving Vancouver.' How beautifully he had it all arranged—but we forget; it was all a joke! Or perhaps it was a whale? Well, it was begotten in a fog, and is a doubtful sort of affair; but if it's not a joke it must certainly be a whale."

The editor of the News-Advertiser may see from these articles how men of intelligence view the very disingenuous way that he has taken to get out of the difficulty into which he has fallen by listening to the promptings of a narrow and short-sighted self-interest.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no desire to disparage Vancouver. We believe that there is room in this province for both Victoria and Vancouver, and that the prosperity of either city cannot be increased by speaking or writing slightingly of the other. We are for peace and good neighborhood, and we think we have shown this by the course we have pursued towards the sister city of the Mainland. But our neighbor cannot expect us, when we see in the Vancouver newspapers remarks reflecting on the position occupied by Victoria or the energy and the enterprise of its inhabitants, to allow the sneer or the slander to pass unnoticed. We do not possess the Quaker spirit. When we are struck we will return the blow with what force we possess. We are determined that it will not be our fault if Victoria is not placed before the world in its true light. If, in defending our city, its assailants are hurt, it is folly for them to complain. They should remember that Victoria is always ready to take her own part.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

The microscope in the hands of skilful physicians is doing good work in these days. It is revealing to them the causes of many diseases, and thus shows them how they may be cured. A German physician and scientist named Koch has discovered that consumption is caused by a microbe. The creature is too small to be seen by the naked eye; but the microscope brings it to view with such distinctness that its peculiarities can be noted. Dr. Koch has, after years of careful observation and experiment, been convinced that consumption cannot be cured by inoculation as hydrophobia is cured and smallpox prevented, but he believes he has found a substance which will kill the microbe. It is asserted that this germicide has already effected many cures. Persons in the last stages of consumption are not benefitted by Dr. Koch's remedy, but, if the disease has not gone too far, the cure is said to be certain. It is not taken into the stomach like ordinary medicine but inserted under the skin.

Very little is known about this remedy although so much is said. Its ingredients are, so far, a profound secret. But Dr. Koch does not intend to make it a patent medicine; he has determined to give the world the benefit of it without money and without price. If he does so, and it is as effectual a cure as it is reported to be, he will be one of the world's great benefactors.

Consumption is, particularly in these northern countries, one of the most deadly of diseases. Its ravages are chiefly among the young, and that, too, at the most interesting stage of their existence. Its symptoms are soon detected by the skilful physician. He, in the great majority of cases, watches the progress of the insidious disease with dismay. He knows that his skill is powerless to cope with it. The best he can do is to alleviate suffering and, perhaps, prolong life for a short time. It can easily be understood with what intense interest the experiments of Dr. Koch are watched by the medical profession. If the German scientist has found a means of curing consumption, the science of medicine will have made an immense stride. Physicians will be able to cope with their worst enemy, and the average length of human life will be very perceptibly increased. It is hard to imagine the change which taking consumption out of the list of deadly diseases will effect in every country and almost every family. We are not surprised that people are slow to believe in the efficacy of Dr. Koch's remedy. The news that a cure has been found for consumption is considered almost too good to be true.

What scientific men think of Dr. Koch's discovery is not yet known. We see that it has made an impression on the Emperor of Germany, and, we presume, on the scientific men whom he has consulted, for he has ordered that hospitals for consumptive patients be established throughout the empire, and that departments for the treatment of consumption be added to hospitals already established. This would not be done if Dr. Koch was looked upon by men of science as a quack and his remedy regarded as a delusion.

LESSON IN PRONUNCIATION.

Words That Are Frequently Mispronounced Even by Educated People.

There are in our English at the least three or four thousand words that are frequently mispronounced. Some of these, writes Alfred Ayres in the New York Times, are the following:

Ab-a-tis. Not *a-ba*-tis. That has been done for this word that should be done, as soon as practicable, for all foreign words that we use. It has been fully anglicized. The more English we make our English the better English it is.

Ab-do-men. There is no authority, except popular usage, for accenting the first syllable of this word.

Ab-*dom*-i-nal. The *o* short as in don.

Ab-er-crom-by. The *o* of this proper name is not the *o* of con, but the *o* of come.

Ab-ject. Not ab-*ject*.

Ab-ject-ness.

Ab-ject-ly.

Ab-so-lute. Not absolo*ot*, as is often pronounced by the careless.

Absolve. There is good authority for sounding the *s* of this word like *z*, but this is hardly in accordance with the best usage.

Absorb. The *s* sound of *s* in this word should be carefully avoided.

Ab-stract-ly. Not ab-*stract*-ly.

A-*struse*. The *u* of this word has the sound of long *oo*. This is the rule: *U* preceded by *r* or the sound of *sh* or *zh*, in the same syllable, often is sounded like long *oo*, as in rude, rumor, rule, sure, issue.

A-*by*-dos. Not *Ab*-y-dos.

Ac-a-*de*-mi-an.

Accent. When a noun, the first, when a verb the second, is the accented syllable. We *accent* a syllable with an *ac*cent.

Acceptable. In Walker's time this word was accented on the first syllable by the majority of the better speakers.

Access. It is more in accordance with the best current usage to accept the first rather than the second syllable of this word. Webster to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ac-*ces*-so-ry. Ease of utterance has shifted the accent from the first to the second syllable, where it will remain.

Ac-*cli*-mate. For the pronunciation that accents the first syllable there is no authority.

Accrue. Here is another word in which the *u* has the sound of long *oo*.

Acetate. The *a* long, as in fate.

Acoustics. All our dictionaries pronounce the *ou* of this word *ou*, while nearly the whole English-speaking world, so far as the writer's observation goes, pronounce it like long *oo*. Many persons thus pronounce it, knowing that the authorities are against them. Squalor is another word treated in like manner.

A-*kaer*-tus is certainly not pleasing to the ear.

Act-or. Not the *o* of nor, but the *o* of major.

A-*cu*-men. Not *ak*-u-men.

Ad-ap-*ta*-tion.

Address. Both noun and verb are now commonly accented on the second syllable.

Adduce. When, in the same syllable, long *u* is preceded by one of the consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, *s*, or *th*, it is not easy to introduce the sound of *y*; hence careless speakers omit it, pronouncing duty, dooty; tune, toon; lute, loot; nuisance, noosance, etc. And yet to make the *u* in these words as clear and perfect as in mute; cute, etc., is over-nice and consequently smacks of pedantry. The two extremes should be avoided with equal care.

A-*dept*. Not *ad*-ept.

Adhesive. Do not pronounce the *s* like *z*.

Adipose. Do not pronounce the *s* like *z*.

Ad-jec-*ti*-val. There is abundant authority for accenting the first syllable, but it is to be hoped that no one will be inclined to follow it.

Ad-jec-tive-ly.

Ad-mi-ra-ble; *ad*-mi-ra-bly.

Ad-mi-ral-ty. The first and not the third is the accented syllable.

A-*do*-nis.

Adobe. Three syllables—ah-*do*-be.

A-*dult*. There is no authority for *ad*-ult.

Advance. The second *a* of this word should be sounded broader than the *a* in man, van, fat, etc., and not so broad as in father.

At the beginning of this century words in which this so-called intermediate *a* occurs were generally pronounced with the full, broad Italian *a*, as in father, which by the exquisites was not infrequently exaggerated. This Walker undertook to change, and to that end marked the *a* of this class of words short, like the *a* in and, man, at, etc. The innovation met with only partial success. Now, there is a general disposition to unite in some intermediate sound between the broad *a* in father, which is very rarely, and the short *a* in can, which is very frequently heard in this country. A few of the words in which this *a* now receives this intermediate sound are: After, alas, answer, ant, bask, basket, branch, brass, cask, cast, chance, class, craft, dance, draft, enchant, example, fast, flask, gasp, glance, glass, grass, lance, last, mask, mastiff, nasty, pass, past, pastor, plaster, shaft, staff, task, vast, waft.

Mining News.

MINING experts note that cholera never attacks the bowels of the earth, but human men in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc. It is a sure cure.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.

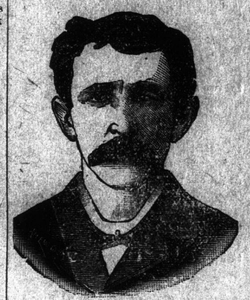
Head Office—Chicago, Ill.

74 King St., West Toronto, Ont.

G. C. PATTERSON,

Manager for Canada.

ORN STATEMENT



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MOBERLY, MO., March 8th, 1889.

Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co.:

GENTS,—I want to give you and the suffering people of our country an idea of the curative power of your wonderful Electric Belt. About the 1st of June, 1886, I got a pain in my legs, feet, hips and arms. I doctored heavy, but still got worse daily; the only way I got relief was by using morphine day and night. I suffered terribly for four months, when it got a little milder, but I was not able to do any work until December following, and I was only able to crawl around like a snail until May, 1887. I got worse again. About the middle of June my right arm got paralyzed; I could not move it. I got disheartened, and prayed to God to take me away from the pain and misery. I went in a buggy to a mineral spring daily for two months. I thought that helped me for a while, but to be again disappointed. Then the left arm got to be as bad as the right one. I used more medicine in two years than $300 would purchase in any drug store. I have been blistered from the small of my back to my heel. That seemed to help me some. I thought I was the most miserable being on earth. I could not rest night or day. I was continually dozing, being all the time under the influence of morphine. Some of the doctors that waited upon me told me the Medical Association of Moberly invited me to come to their meeting. I managed to go. They could do nothing, as those doctors that waited upon me had tried everything they knew. Finally I was a helpless wreck. Even the third finger of both my hands bent in toward and would not stay straight like the others. At times I thought death would be the only remedy I would ever get. I hallooed and cried like a child. I was crazy at times. My liver was in a terrible fix. I had to take salts every few days. I could not get a passage only when I took a dose of salts large enough for two men, and then I got a poor passage. I saw the Owen Belts advertised for a long time, and I sent for a pamphlet and saw testimonials in it with the address of parties cured in it, so I concluded to buy one of the Owen Belts. I sent for a No. 4 Belt. I think I wore it first on the 29th day of June, 1888, and I found it benefitting me from the first time I wore it. I got immediate relief. I was so greedy to get well that I wore it so strong that it burned me very severely, but I kept on wearing it. The pain left me, my appetite got better, my bowels got regular, and my general health improved. The worst pain now was in my hip and the calf of the left leg. I got a pair of Dr. Owen's Electric Insoles and they took it out of my legs. Remember my arms were paralyzed yet, and I could not straighten up. I was bent double with backache. The 1st of October, 1888, the most of my misery faded away, and I became myself again; and now, thank God, and the Owen Electric Belt Company, I consider I am well, though still wearing the belt. My arms are as well as ever they were; but to show to the world suffering humanity the power of the wonderful belt, one of my boys, 15 years old, had the toothache bad; nothing seemed to do him any good. I charged one of the batteries and put one end on the cheek that ached, with the other end on the other cheek; in five minutes the pain disappeared. To show my gratitude, I hope every sufferer in the world will find your belt and appliance. Any person doubting, can address me.

JOHN CRONAN,

Moberly, Mo., Lock Box, 262.

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF RANDOLPH } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, A.D., 1889.

WILSON ROBERTSON, Notary Public.

Dr. Owens' Electro-Galvanic Belt.

A GRAND TRIUMPH IS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

It Will Cure Without Medicine the Following Diseases.

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Leucorrhœa, Headache, Piles, Lumbago, Female Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Pains in Back, Heart Disease, Asthma, Constipation, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Impotency, Blood Poison, Varicocele, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

to produce a belt which will compare with our appliances. Our current is under PERFECT CONTROL. We can make it strong enough for Mature Manhood, or mild enough for an Infant in an instant.

All persons desiring any information regarding the cure of Acute, Chronic and Nervous Diseases, please enclose 6c. and write for Illustrated Catalogues and valuable information, together with recent sworn testimonials of parties cured by the Owen Electric Body Belt. Catalogues in English, Swedish Norwegian and German.

Address,—

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.,

74 King St., West Toronto, Ont.

G. C. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada

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OFFICE OF THE

Black Jack Quartz Mining Co., (Ld.)

ASSESSMENT NO. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the above company held on the 6th November, an assessment of THREE cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable forthwith to the undersigned at the office of the company, Berkerville. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 6th December, 1890, shall be deemed to be delinquent, and will be only advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment be made before, will be sold on the 6th January, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and the expenses of the sale.

WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

nov18-wk1 †

WANTED—By a first class farmer (married man, no children) a position to take charge of a farm. Apply to Wm. Parry, Victoria Post office, B. C. nov-1m-w