Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1888.

HONEST DOUBT.

A respected correspondent reproaches us with recommending scepticism with respect to Spiritualism, and the pretensions of persons calling themselves Spiritualists. He asks what is scepticism? His answer is, "Ignorance." Under submission, we take exception to his definition. Scepticism is, in our opinion, not ignorance. The ignorant are not sceptical. On the contrary they are extremely credulous. From what class do quacks of all sorts and descriptions gain their dupes and their converts? Who are ready to believe all the wonderful things they hear without question? What class of the community are most superstitious? The answer to these questions is: Certainly, the ignorant. The ignorant do not know enough to doubt. A man must have knowledge, and a considerable amount of knowledge too, before he is intelligent enough to doubt. Children and savages are not sceptics. Why? Because they don't know enough to doubt; they have not sufficient discernment to see the improbability of what is told them for truth. On the other hand we find the greatest number of doubters among those who know the most. The habit of asking a reason for everything which they are required to believe makes them difficult to be convinced, and the education which teaches them to accept nothing as true for which sound evidence cannot be adduced compels them to reject many theories and systems which people who know less and whose minds have been less severely trained, accept as unimpeachably true. Whatever else the leading sceptics of the world can be accused of, it is not ignorance. They are all men of extensive knowledge, and of singularly acute minds. And they are representative men. The age we live in is a sceptical age. Every teacher in these days is required to give a reason for the faith that is in him. If he cannot, he will seek in vain among the educated and intelligent for disciples. He may impose upon the ignorant and the unthinking, but he will be held in contempt by those who know enough to doubt. Spiritualism, like history, science and religion, must submit to be enquired into, and must respect the doubts and objections of the sceptics. It must prove to men capable of judging that its objects are good and that it is based upon facts that do not admit of a doubt. As long as its teachers and advocates can reproach upon scepticism, and treat the doubter as if he were an enemy or an offender, so long will thinking men believe that they are afraid of enquiry. We, with all due deference, think that our warning to those who may come in contact with spiritualists, and who are inclined to inquire into the truth of spiritualism was timely and necessary; and more than that, we believe that all honest spiritualists, who love the truth, and who hate and despise fraud and humbug should second our efforts to put the public on their guard against spiritualistic imposture. Spiritualists do not, we presume, act upon the axiom, "the end justifies the means." They do not want to cheat people into believing in their principles and manifestations. The Fox women who have declared, so many have confessed themselves to be impostors. They have produced in public the phenomena which induced thousands to believe that they had intercourse with the spirit world. This confession and exposure should be a warning to all who are inclined to be impressed by the mysteries and the wonders of spiritualism. Such exposures should make enquirers cautious and sceptical. If two such mediums as these were cheats, and if they succeeded in deceiving many who were considered intelligent and vigilant, there is at least a possibility that other mediums are equally dishonest and that the manifestations that impress them so deeply are nothing more nor less than clever tricks. Such scepticism so far from being the result of ignorance is the fruit of knowledge, and common prudence dictates that the enquirer should pursue his investigations into the domain of spiritualism in a doubting spirit. He should try, and try severely, all the spirits. He should also have a wholesome distrust of the evidence of his senses and of his capacity to distinguish the false from the true, the genuine from the counterfeit. The spiritualist who is convinced of the truth of what he believes should be the last man in the community to find fault with the enquirer assuming this attitude. He should do all he can to help him to come to a rational conclusion. We were surprised to see in the accounts that we read of the voluntary exposure made by the Fox sisters that the spiritualists present exhibited signs of violent anger. What was there to be angry at? They may have been grieved that the confession made by these women would throw discredit on their religion—if it is a religion—but they should be rather pleased than otherwise that their body had been purged of two such bold and successful impostors. The anger of the spiritualists was not calculated to diminish the doubts of the doubters, but rather to increase them. With regard to Spiritualism itself we have nothing to say one way or the other. It may be true or it may be false. But until a man is rationally convinced as to its truth or error, we still think that it is best and most sensible for him to regard it with prudent scepticism.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

We see that the Baptists of Ontario have determined to convert their Woodstock College into a technical school. This determination on the part of that denomination is much to be commended. It is well to have one school in Canada in which the boys will be educated with a view to the work they will have to do in after life. In nearly all the schools of the country, high and elementary, great pains are taken and much money is spent to unfit the pupils for the work by which the great majority of them must earn their bread. They are educated as if the world they are ostensibly preparing to take their place in is an immense college and that they will have nothing to do all their lives but to learn lessons, to hear lectures and to write essays. Books, books, nothing but books, are what the great majority have to do with during the whole of their attendance at school. The consequence is they come out here an extraordinary respect for what people call "learning" and a contempt for that practical knowledge which is necessary to enable them to make their way in the world. Another consequence is that lads come to look down upon manual labor—the labor by which the world is upheld—and to be ambitious to excel in employments in which skill of hand and strength of muscle are not required. We, therefore, see boys after they leave school eagerly crowding into offices, professional and mercantile, and only going into workshops and on farms when they are compelled to do so by what is to them a dire necessity. As a result of our system of education we have overcrowded professions and a far greater than our proper share of second and third class workmen. Boys enter professions for which they have no natural capacity, and we have bad and indifferent lawyers, doctors, clergymen, schoolmasters, clerks, etc., who would have made good farmers and mechanics, and we have mechanics taking no delight in their work and having no previous training for it, doing it in a careless, slovenly way without any ambition to excel. Manual training is calculated to cure this state of things. Its object, as a writer on technical schools says, is "the adaptation of school training to the presumable needs and wants of the individual rather than to his social requirements." The boys who attend this Woodstock College, unlike the boys who attend every other school in the country, will have to use their hands as well as their heads. Most of them in their occupations will need a trained eye and a knowledge of the materials on which their work in their several employments. It is proposed, therefore, to teach the boys, in addition to their literary work, to use tools, to draw, and to do mechanical work. The course of study is to extend over four years. Their instruction is to embrace, among other things, drawing, carpentry, wood turning, turning, iron work and blacksmithing. The college is to be provided with workshops and laboratories properly equipped, and well-qualified instructors in mechanical arts are to be employed. The boys which this school will turn out will have a very great advantage over the lads who have been taught in the ordinary schools. They will not be behind them in their literary studies, for it has been found that spending part of each day in a workshop is far from dulling a boy's intellect, sharpens it, and he can make a better use of the hours devoted to study than the lad who keeps moping over his books after his brain is weary and when his body is out of order for want of exercise. He will then be as fit for any purely intellectual occupation as his contemporaries, and when he goes into a workshop he, being at home, as it were, will outstrip the ordinary school boy, and soon come to be first his foreman and then his master. The class of educated workmen such as technical schools will turn out, take the foremost places. Their superior skill and cultivated taste are soon seen in their work, and have a tendency to raise its character in the market. Canada these days has keen competitors to contend with. There are schools for workmen now in all parts of the world. They are producing excellent work, and if Canada does not use the proper means to keep her workman up to the mark she will be nowhere in the industrial race. Not the least beneficial result which colleges like that of Woodstock are calculated to produce is taking from mechanical occupations the stigma under which they in some places and in the estimation of some people most undeservedly lie. The boy who has been taught to use tools and to take a pride in the skill he has acquired will look forward to earning his living by the labor of his hands with pleasure and pride. He will feel that there is a dignity in labor and no false notions of gentility, or respectability will prevent his engaging in an honorable occupation for which he has been educated and for which he knows he is specially qualified. The feeling by which he is actuated will in time extend to his relatives and acquaintances and labor, manual labor, will through the influence of technical schools soon be appreciated, even by society, at its true worth. We see the Government intends to establish industrial schools for the Indians of the Province. It seems to be a pity that the only sensible and practical system of education should be confined to the Indians. Why not establish schools like this Woodstock college for the white inhabitants of British Columbia? They need them badly.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The Northwest Council met on Wednesday last. It was opened by a speech from the Lieut.-Governor. This speech differed in many respects from the ordinary speeches from the Throne. It was not prepared for the Governor by his ministers. He has no ministers. It was his own utterance. He and no one else was responsible for the sentiments and views it contained. But there was nothing startling in Governor Royal's speech. It was sensible and practical. He recommended the consolidation of the ordinances of the provinces, and urged upon the Assembly the enactment of some measure that would have the effect of lessening the danger from prairie fires. These fires have done much mischief in the Territories and have the effect of injuring the soil they pass over. He said that the Mounted Police deserved the thanks of the representatives of the settlers for the part they had hitherto taken in enforcing the ordinances with respect to these fires. The most important paragraph in his speech related to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He was cautious in the expression of his views, and tried to impress upon the Assembly the impossibility of making men sober by legislative enactment. As prohibition has obtained in the Territories ever since their establishment the fact that some change is required by public opinion there shows that it has not worked satisfactorily. It is notorious that prohibition in the Territories has not prohibited. Whether a more stringent law would be more effective it is difficult to say. What many of the inhabitants want is a High License Law. What power the Assembly has in the matter does not appear very clearly. Governor Royal closes what he says on this subject as follows: "Shall he happy to transmit to the Honorable the Privy Council at Ottawa any resolution or representation with respect to the temperance question which you may think fit to pass and which will, I have no doubt, receive at the hands of the Dominion Government all due consideration." Dr. H. C. Wilson was elected Speaker of the Assembly which consists of twenty-six members.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Nov. 7.

THE CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT.

The Cross-examination of Mayor Grant by Mr. Davie Concluded—The Close of the Case for the Prosecution—Defendants Probably to be Sent up for Trial.

On the opening of the criminal libel case brought by his Worship Mayor Grant against the proprietors of THE COLONIST, the Mayor again took the stand, and his cross-examination by Mr. Davie was resumed.

Mr. Davie—The present is the first year you have filled the position of Mayor?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Davie—Before this you were a member of the council, were you not?

Witness—Yes, for three years.

Mr. Davie—That is before the present term?

Witness—Yes. During a part of that time I was chairman of the finance committee, in 1886 and 1887. I remember a resolution of the council, dated January 26th, 1887, moved by Ald. Pearse and seconded by Ald. Braden, that the finance committee be authorized to employ two competent auditors. I was chairman of the finance committee at that time.

Mr. Davie—Did you act on that resolution?

Witness—The finance committee have no power to take any action unless they are authorized by the council.

Mr. Davie—Will you answer my question?

Witness—If you will show me the resolution I can tell you.

Mr. Davie—I'll show it to you in the *Times* report.

Mr. Mills—I object to the newspaper being brought into the case. Don't look at it, Mr. Grant.

Witness—There is one thing I will say about newspapers. You never can expect to get a full report of what is said, or a true report of any meeting in any newspaper.

Mr. Davie read an extract from a *Times* report in reference to the matter, which the witness pronounced above what transpired on that occasion.

Mr. Davie—That resolution authorized the committee of which you were chairman to employ competent auditors. Was that carried out?

Witness—No; etc. It was not carried out by me, as it was illegal. In the first place, we had a regularly authorized auditor, and it was quite illegal by the council.

Mr. Davie—On the 3rd of March did Coun. Braden move that $1,000 be devoted to an audit of the books?

Witness—I cannot remember the exact date. You can hardly expect me to.

Mr. Davie—Do you remember the resolution?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Davie—Did you oppose it?

Witness—I did, and I will tell you why. In the first place the council had no legal authority to do anything of the kind. In the second place we had a regularly appointed auditor, appointed as authorized by the statutes, and to appoint another auditor was beyond our power. The third reason was in my mind a very important one. No special charge had been made after the regular auditor's report had been presented, and so I objected to any special expenditure being incurred.

Mr. Davie—Did you also object to the proposed audit on the ground that it was not necessary?

Witness—I believed it to be unnecessary as we already had an auditor appointed.

Mr. Davie—Did you not state at that time that the books were properly kept?

Witness—I may have said that the books were well kept as far as I saw them. It was not my duty to inspect the books. I believed in my heart that the books as far as I had seen them were well kept and properly audited. I had looked at the books, but made no critical examination. My remarks were made simply from a cursory view of the books and from the report of the auditor that the council had kept in the position for several years. I looked at the books and saw that they were well kept, according to a system recommended by Mr. Bales some time before. He was not to be expected that I should examine every item in the books. I did not look at the books very frequently. It was not a part of my duty. I have looked at the books to see that they were properly balanced up at the end of the year. As a member of the finance committee I was, of course, most interested in the matter of expenditure. That was the particular part of the books that I looked at. It was not my business to inspect the cash book. It was open to my inspection at any time if I wanted to look at it. In my capacity of mayor I am ex-officio member of all committees. I have not, since I have been mayor, given the books a much more critical examination than before, for the reason that we always had an auditor, and I relied on him for a proper check since I have been mayor. As I said before, I never made an examination of the books. It could not be an examination of the books unless it was critical, and I never examined the books critically. I could not say whether they were correct or not. When I was chairman of the finance committee I looked at the books to see how much of our yearly revenue had been expended. I can say how often I looked at the books. It might have been a dozen or twenty times. (To Mr. Davie)—What you're driving at is simply this: I asked Mr. Russell and the auditor to check each other, the duty of the auditor was to report to the council, through the finance committee, on the condition of the books, four times each year. For the purpose of keeping a better check on the expenditure I have asked Mr. Russell, and sometimes the auditor, to give interim reports, which was done. During the interval between the reports we would look at the books to see how we were getting on with our expenditure. This was the information upon which I said that as far as I could see the books were correct. From that and the report of the auditor. Since I have been Mayor I have done nothing more in that line. I have done a great deal more, but not in the way of looking into the books. It was a part of my duty to warn the council against exceeding the revenue for the year. To see that the expenditure did not exceed the revenue.

At this stage of the proceedings the counsel for the defence asked to be allowed to refer to a certain page of his deposition, and the witness objected. Said he—Do you think, your Honor, I have as good a right to see my evidence as Mr. Davis? He objected to my seeing it the other day, and I think he should be allowed.

Mr. Mills—You shall have it read to you in full Mr. Grant.

His Honor wanted to be informed what was to be answered by the line of questioning adopted in the cross-examination. He could not see its use.

Mr. Davie explained that he was not going beyond his power to rebut the malice charged to be contained in the articles, not in the main libel, but in by the prosecution. He only wanted to see to what extent it would be necessary for the defendants to call witnesses to disprove the charge.

The cross-examination was then continued.

Mr. Davie—What time in July did you have the conversation with Mr. Bales you referred to?

Witness—I can't tell exactly. I was willing to accept the statement that it was three or four months before the 3rd of October. Mr. Bales told me something like this: "It might be possible for these things to be explained away." Mr. Bales may have said that the false entries could not be explained away by any living man. Yet I may be the only entry or not. I do not know that there were any false entries at all. The $426 in the name of James Yates looks to me like a false entry, but I cannot say. The $50 item I referred to was a collection from Sam Clay. I don't know that there was any falsification of books in this case. I have not heard it proved yet. Always curred to me at the time that the figures might have been altered. That was not one of the reasons why I took no action. My principal reason was because the matter had been taken entirely out of my hands. I had no right to say anything. The matter was placed in the hands of the auditors and the finance committee. I did not say anything about the matter although some one else did. That was my principal reason. I thought the matter might be explained. I don't know the date that the matter was taken out of my hands by the council. The auditors were appointed some time early in the year. Mr. Penwill was the auditor and arranged with them. The matter was taken out of my hands by a resolution taking the finance committee to name auditors. The mayor was understood not to have anything to do with the matter. The council have no right to interfere with my functions and I know what my duties are pretty well.

Mr. Davie—The mayor's duties are defined by the law.

Mr. Mills—Not very clearly.

Mr. Davie read a section of the Municipal Act defining the powers and duties of the Mayor.

The witness—I know that whole section off by heart. The council had the power to take the matter out of the hands of the Mayor. He proceeded to read an extract from the city by-laws. "The Mayor can only act between sessions of the council to a certain extent, and in all cases where the power has been taken out of his hands by the council." (To His Honor)—I suppose there has been an antagonism between you and most of the members of the council?

Witness—I would not like to say that. We get along pretty well together. Of course there are—

Mr. Mills—There is generally a majority opposed to him.

Witness (continuing)—There is a by-law defining the duties of the council, the Mayor, and the clerk, to a certain extent. The power to authorize a matter is taken out of my hands early in the year by a resolution of the council. I cannot tell the language of the resolution. It was asking the committee to consider the matter, confer and report, and bring in a resolution in regard to the amount of remuneration of the auditors and then the matter was left in their hands to be dealt with. They were to give the auditors the books that they required. I told the clerk to take a receipt for whatever books he gave them. That is the gist of the whole matter. By submitting it to the finance committee the council took the power out of my hands as Mayor. I have no right as an *ex-officio* member of the finance committee to report. That is the duty of the chairman of the committee. I said that the finance committee were made aware of the alleged irregularities before I was. I don't know when they were first told of them. The members of the finance committee and some of the members of the council who had no right to, knew of the suspected irregularities. I do not say the entire council knew. The members of the council knew. I don't know which member of the committee it was that was informed of it before I was. I am not prepared to say which one or two members of the committee it was. Probably it was all the members except one who had knowledge of the matter, and members of the council and certain members of the community that had information before either the committee or the council. I was told by a reliable man, Mr. Berridge, that they were running in and out all the time while the auditors were at work. He said members of the finance committee. The only positive knowledge I had that the finance committee knew of the position of affairs, was from Mr. Berridge's statement that they were running in and out all the time. I don't think I made a rash statement in saying what I did. I had only Mr. Berridge's word. Mr. Berridge told me that the shortages were shown to members of the finance committee before me. They were running in and out and were told of it by the auditors. It was my idea that the figures might have been altered by any one who had access to the books. Mr. Russell was cash-keeper for many years I believe. No one would have any object except him apparently in altering the books. I did not say I was Mr. Russell's friend. I said I was friendly. No more than under other circumstances I might be friendly to you. (This to Mr. Davie). I did not think it my duty as his friend to tell him of my suspicion that his books had been tampered with. I only asked Mr. Russell if he was sure his accounts were correct in every particular. He assured me on his word that he had nothing to fear from the re-examination of the books and anything that appeared irregular he could explain satisfactorily. At about the same time I went to Mr. Griffiths, the auditor, and asked him if he had checked the accounts closely. He told me that he had and that he would guarantee that there was nothing wrong about the books during the time that he had been auditor. I did not tell Mr. Russell that I had a suspicion some one must have been altering his books. I gave him no particulars in regard to what I had been told about the state of the books. I did not think it right to surprise. It would have been a violation of my duty. It would have been good notice for him to get out.

Mr. Davie—Don't you think you gave him sufficient notice by going to Vancouver after the report had been read in the council?

The witness and his counsel addressed the court on some foreign questions and the examination proceeded, the witness stating that the report came into his hands on Saturday afternoon. That was about the 22nd. The council met on the 26th. No action was taken on the report before it was read in council when I presided. I went over to Vancouver the morning after the report had been submitted to the finance committee for consideration, with the city's legal advisers. The council had known my movements days before that I was going away.

To His Honor—The information was sworn out against Mr. Russell on Friday night, I think, by Sergt. Sheppard after a warrant had been issued. Sheppard arrested him before he left the country. Witness—That was my idea, exactly.

Mr. Davie—Then why did you go to Vancouver without doing it? I was there. When I went to Vancouver I had seen the data of a few alleged shortages. The report of the auditors should not have been presented without full particulars. The matter should not have been made public. I met Mr. Sargison and Mr. Rayeur, and in reply to them told them I was not going to Vancouver until after the council sat. I said to Mr. Sargison: "Don't you think your notes or a copy of them should have been presented with the report?" The parties charged with irregularities could then have been given an opportunity to explain. I took no action in order to allow the auditors to be and in their notes. I was aware of things on my return. Not enough to set up on. I did not think what Mr. Bales told me was enough either. I wanted it in writing. On Friday night I got a telegram at Vancouver, "after the steamer left. Come after I could not get down here. I did not come down during Saturday. The telegram was resigned. Unanimously by the council. All the powers I could possibly have, were exercised in the council in my absence. My business was such that I was compelled to go to Vancouver. I went to New Westminster on Saturday and remained until Sunday night, and came down on Monday. I am not aware that since the defalcations were first pointed out to me further defalcations to the extent of $2,000 have taken place. In fact the corporation is from $1,200 to $1,400 better off since then. I claim you were that no books have been kept this year. That is not a correct statement. As I told you I have seen the books of the expenditure. The whole of the expenditure was worked up to the 30th of June. The balance of Mr. Grant's cross-examination brought out no new facts of interest and on its conclusion Mr. Mills again examined him briefly before allowing him to leave the box. The minutes of the two special meetings held during the Mayor's absence were registered and placed in evidence.

The Mayor's evidence was then read, slightly amended and signed by him.

Before other witnesses were called his honor suggested that the case might be settled by the defendants making an apology without carrying it any further.

Thomas G. Wilson was then called. He deposed to residing on View street in this city, and to knowing Thomas Russell, the late city treasurer. Saw him in Seattle about the 5th or 6th of September. A day or two later he saw Mayor Grant and told him that he had seen Mr. Russell in Seattle.

Chief of Police Sheppard deposed to receiving a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Russell, which he had, as yet, been unable to execute.

This closed the evidence.

His Honor—Well, Mr. Davie, I suggested a few moments ago how you might end the whole matter without going any farther, so I will do so.

Mr. Davie—The defendants are not anxious to go to the assize court. They have no wish to incur the loss of time and the expense that such a course would involve. There have been so many untruthful and improper things, however, said on the other side, that the apology should more properly come from the plaintiff. The defendants have no malice against Mr. Grant. His public acts have been open to the severest censure, and the letter of "Taxpayer" justly condemns his official acts. The publication was, however, been misunderstood. It was not intended to, and does not insinuate, that the mayor was partner in Russell's frauds to ensnare Mr. Grant from recalling the frauds when pointed out by Mr. Bales.

Mr. Mills—I ask your honor that the case be sent for trial. I have no other instructions than to let the law take its course.

His Honor—I think I said that there was a *prima facie* case under which the defendants could be sent for trial.

Mr. Davie addressed his honor briefly, asking if he would hear witnesses for the defence to rebut the malice which the prosecution had endeavored to prove by the articles aside from the libel put in evidence.

The magistrate decided not to hear any further evidence and adjourned the case until this morning at 11 o'clock, when the evidence will be read over entire and the case sent up for trial.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NOTICE.

HUGH NELSON.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Mr. ACKERMAN and WILLIAM FADDEN, Esquires, of Sumas, to be Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Westminster, Province of British Columbia.

1st November, 1888.

CHARLES GARDNER JOHNSON, of Vancouver, Esquire, to be a District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, for Burrard Inlet District, under the "Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1872," and a Registrar under and to carry out the "Marriage Ordinance, 1867," and the "Marriage Ordinance Amendment Act, 1872;" and a Collector of Votes for the Burrard Inlet Polling Division of the Electoral District of New Westminster; and a Deputy Registrar of the County Court of New Westminster, holden at Vancouver, vice Alexander Ogilvie Leask, Esquire.

EDWIN JOHNSON, Esquire, Q.C., of Victoria, to be a Court of Revision and Appeal, in respect of the Assessment of property in the District of New Westminster, under the "Assessment Act, 1888."

JACOB BUNTZEN TOBIN, of Victoria, Esquire, J.P., to be a Selector of Jurors for Victoria District, under the "Jurors' Act, 1883," vice Alexander McLean, deceased.

GILBERT ROBINSON, of Quamichan, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Electoral District of Cowichan, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

nov2-1t

NOTICE.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a reward of $250 will be paid by the Provincial Government for such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons guilty of setting fire to the barn of Mr. John Russell, of Strawberry Vale Farm, on the night of the 2nd instant.

JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, 8th Sept, 1888. sep7-1m

FOR SALE.

FIVE-TWELFTHS INTEREST IN RIVERS Inlet Canning Co. This Company has now been running for one season, always putting up fish catches; is supplied with the latest and most improved machinery for labor saving; is well supplied with offices of all kinds, with plenty of room in every department for packing and sorting salmon. Everything is in complete working order, with plenty of water and steam power. A fine wharf having been lately built, everything is in complete order for a first-class packing establishment. The steamer "New Westminster," also in first-class order.

MICHAEL HART,
American Hotel,
or 138 Douglas st.

nov4-3t-wkly

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Victoria Weekly Colonist.

SIR—Can you inform me by what authority the City Clerk in this town should call at my house and demand information of the whereabouts of any child under my care. The child in question, my niece, is under age, was brought from the old country at my expense, and was cared for by me. At the instigation of others she gave herself up to the Commonwealth, but was restored to me by the City Clerk the following day, at my request. The child was kindly treated, well fed and clothed, and never cruelly beaten or otherwise ill-treated. She is, however, difficult to control, and as I found the responsibility too much for me, it has gone back to her relations in England. The City Clerk claims that I had no authority to send her back without permission, and threatened me with legal proceedings. I should like to know whether I am responsible to him, and whether he has any right to interfere in my family arrangements.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DENNIS MURPHY.

NANAIMO, 22nd Oct., 1888. nov2-1t-wkly

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL HIS Valuable Farm of 320 Acres, located on the Chemainus River, and the best locality on the Island for wild fowl. Apply on the premises.

JAMES HABART.

nov3-1t-w3mo Chemainus.

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HEAD OFFICE, 56 New Broad Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B.C., May 15th, 1888. e24-tf-dw

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS, A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not receiving cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF SWAN & TOMPKINS, OF Comox, B.C., has been this day dissolved, Mr. Tompkins retiring.

The business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned under the style and title of "BENTLEY AND SWAN."

We beg to call attention to the fact that Mr. Tompkins connection with the firm has entirely ceased.

WALTER BENTLEY,
ROBERT SWAN.

Comox, Sept. 7th, 1888. sep20-d1w-w3w

OREGON Willamette Valley, 50 x 150 miles, U.S. Census Reports show OREGON to be the HEALTHIEST STATE IN THE UNION. Grass always green; no cold winters; no hot summers; no cyclones; no thunder storms; no failure of crops; cheap living; magnificent scenery; rich prairie and timber land cheap. A 15-acre fruit farm at Salem produces more income than a section of farming land in the Mississippi Valley. Illustrated pamphlet free.

BOARD OF TRADE, Salem, Oregon.

FELT ROOFING!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Consignment of Graves' Patent Felt Roofing, ex Ship Brier Holme, and are now prepared to sell it to parties at a distance who may wish to put on their own roofing.

It has been used over 25 years in Europe and proves to be

CHEAP AND DURABLE,

making a first-class roof in all respects.

It has also been used in Victoria on the new Law Courts, E. & N. Railway Station, Hamley's, Anderson's, the "Times" and Occidental buildings. In Vancouver on McLennan & McFeely's, in Westminster on Bank of B.C., McMenemin's on the Mission House, and on many others in B.C. Price List and Samples mailed free on application.

McLENNAN & McFEELY,
FORT STREET, Victoria.

THE WEST SHORE

The West Shore is the only illustrated magazine published on the Pacific Coast, and made the excellent literary features its object is to convey information, by both pen and pencil, of the great resources of this region, and the progress of their development.

Special illustrated articles appear in each issue; also, several pages of news of the previous month in every section, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Utah, California, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest in general, are being illustrated. The subscription price is only $2.50. It is not only the cheapest illustrated magazine in the United States, but contains articles and illustrations of great interest to every resident of this region, which can not be found in any other publication.

Subscribers for 1888 receive a large supplement every month. The first one is a splendid cloud picture of Mt. Tacoma, entitled "Columbia River," printed in nine colors, and each of the others represents some feature of our sublime scenery. The supplements are alone worth more than the price of the subscription. Try it for 1888, after reading, send it to your friends elsewhere. You will find it both entertaining and instructive.

L. RAMUEL, Publisher,
Portland, Oregon.

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land situated in Cariboo District and known to be occupied by me for the purpose of making hay, keeping stock, etc.: Commencing at a stake on the left bank of Little Deep Creek (or Knife River), about one and a half miles east of my N. E. corner stake, Lot 3, group 1; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains to stake of commencement.

DENNIS MURPHY.

141 Mile House, 31st May, 1888. jun7-d1w-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for timbering purposes of the following described tracts of land, situate in Coast District, B. C.:

(1) Commencing at Johnson's Point, on the west side of Nakwakto Narrows, Seymour Inlet, thence north westerly along the south shore of Seymour Inlet, 320 chains, more or less; thence due west 240 chains more or less, to the shore of Queen Charlotte Sound; thence south easterly along said shore to Slingsby Channel; thence along said channel to the place of commencement.

(2) Branham Island, situate in Coast District, near the entrance of Seymour Inlet, and containing 2,560 acres more or less.

August 15, 1888. LEONARD G. LITTLE.

sep22-d1t-w2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Work for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, under Section 59 of the "Land Act, 1884," situated at Bentinck Arm, Coast District.—Commencing at a post near the shore, thence running westerly eighty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence easterly eighty chains; thence northerly twenty chains to place of commencement.

JOHN CLAYTON.

September 11th, 1888. sep14-w-2mo

TAKE NOTICE THAT I INTEND TO apply, sixty days after date, to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, situate on Smith's Island, Coast district, described as follows: Commencing at a post on the north side of Smith's Island, and post being measured from a point on Smith's Island, opposite the eastern boundary of the Inverness Cannery and about 1 of a mile east thereof; thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains; thence N. 40 chains; thence W. along the shore to the commencing point, and including the blind slough running over the middle of the land.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 16, 1888. A. YOUNG.

oct17-w2mo

FARR'S RANCHE,

Ellesmere,

NEAR AGASSIZ STATION, C. P. R.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED, UNTIL further notice, by the undersigned, for the purchase of the above property, consisting of 1,000 Acres of Land, with or without the Stock. Title, Crown Grant.

Apply by letter or in person to

JOSEPH FARR,
Farr's Ranche,
Agassiz Station, C. P. R.
B. C.

sep20-w-tf

FOR SALE,

At Sunnyside Farm, Alexandria,

—15—

CHOICE BULL CALVES,

(DURHAM)

The above are all from imported Sires, and the second and third cross from carefully selected mothers. This is a rare opportunity for any one who wishes to improve their stock. For further particulars apply to

MORRISON & ADAMS,
Sunnyside Farm,
Alexandria.

aug23-d1t-w6t

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON THE 6th day of July, 1888, the General Office of the BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COMPANY (Limited), was transferred from Victoria, B. C., to ASHCROFT, B. C.

All business communications to be addressed to Ashcroft, B. C.

J. A. MACKAY, General Agent.
S. TINGLEY, Manager.

sep14-1t-w2mo

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Children cured in 3 and Adults (at least 80 per ct.) in 4 months, without any discomfort or interference to business. The most perfect system to secure satisfaction by mail. Every Truss specially made for each case. Orders registered by 5 p.m. mailed same day (prepaid and insured). Warranted for five years. Highest Awards at Centennial and wherever exhibited. 100,000 sold. Send 8c. Stamps for Illustrated Book, containing valuable information. Address, CHAS. CLUTHE, M.D., 1184 Broadway, N.Y. Mention this paper.