

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10.00

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$3.00

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THE WRONG TERM. We are glad to see that a moderate tone has been adopted by those who, in the newspapers and elsewhere, now discuss the Manitoba school question. It is admitted on all hands that the question is one of great difficulty, and that it would be most fortunate if some way on which both parties to the dispute could conscientiously agree could be found to settle it without an appeal to the Federal Parliament.

It is also admitted that the provisions of the Constitutions, both of the Dominion and the Province of Manitoba, inserted for the protection of denominational minorities, are in full force, and that it is folly to talk of ignoring or disregarding them. The protection which they extend where the conditions to which the law is applicable exist, are required as much by one denomination as another, by Protestants as well as Catholics.

It is beginning to be seen, too, that it is a serious mistake to talk of "coercion" when the people of a province are required to act in accordance with their own constitutional law—to carry out solemn agreements that have been made by properly authorized bodies in their behalf. People do not say that a man is coerced when he is required to carry out a contract which he has made himself or which has been made in his behalf and for his benefit by persons fully authorized and empowered to make it. We do not say that a man is coerced to pay a lawful debt. There is really no hardship in the requirement, for it is for his own good and for the good of the community that faith be kept between man and man. In the same way and in a still stronger sense it is for the good of this Dominion that faith be kept between province and provinces and between each province and the Confederation. All that is required is to find out what has been agreed upon—what the province has bound itself to perform. That being clearly ascertained no difficulty should be made about keeping the bargain to the letter, either by the inhabitants of the province which has made the bargain or by those in other provinces who feel an interest in the matter in dispute. It is, in fact, for the well being of all the inhabitants of all the provinces that the provisions of the constitution be carried out strictly.

In this Manitoba case it has been found what the law is. The highest legal tribunal in the land has pronounced upon it, and all that remains to be done is to carry it out. "Coercion" is not a word to be used in connection with a matter of this kind. We believe that the majority of Manitoba when they have had time to think over the subject coolly and dispassionately will of their own free will do all that their own law requires them to do to redress the grievance of the minority.

A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE. "It is unreasonable," say some, "to require the people of Manitoba to re-establish denominational schools as badly managed and as inefficient as were the separate schools of the province previous to the enactment of the School law of 1890. Yet this is what the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the remedial order require them to do." We feel fully convinced that neither the Judicial Committee nor the Governor-General of the Dominion were so unreasonable as to require the Legislature of Manitoba to set up schools that are intrinsically bad. It is denied that the Roman Catholic schools of the province were bad. We are strongly of opinion that the badness or the goodness of those schools does not enter into the question at all. It is quite evident that whatever was the condition of those schools they were not necessarily bad. They were under the control of the Government of the Province. The members of the Board of Education, which was entrusted with the management of the schools, were appointed by the Government. The Inspectors of the schools were

also Government appointees. If the members of that Board and those inspectors did not perform their duties faithfully and efficiently they could be dismissed by the Government and better men put in their places. If the schools, public or separate, were not as good as they ought to have been, the blame of their inefficiency rests upon the Government. The condition of the province may have had something to do with its school system. For the first nineteen years of its existence the province was in a pretty rough state, and the schools, no doubt, were not an exception to the condition of things generally. The Governor-General in Council could not decree that things in the province must be set back to the condition they were in during the first stage of its existence.

But the Committee of the Privy Council, in their judgment, express themselves with sufficient clearness in this matter. They say in the last paragraph of the document: "It is not essential that the Statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890, no doubt, commends itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the Province. All legitimate grounds of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded and give effect to these provisions."

This paragraph is reproduced in the remedial order about which so much has been said and written. It was, in fact, to carry out the suggestions contained in this paragraph of the judgment that the remedial order was drawn up. The language of the decision is not imperious. It is, in fact, as moderate as it can well be, and if the grievance of the minority is to be remedied at all it can be remedied in no better way than that pointed out by the Committee of the Privy Council. The reader can see that if the Roman Catholics of Manitoba be permitted to have religion taught in their schools it would not be very difficult to make such an alteration in the school law of the Province as would fulfil the requirements of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and would leave the minority without any reasonable ground of complaint.

Mr. John S. Ewart, Q. C., speaking in Winnipeg in April last, very effectively disposed of the objection that the Roman Catholics wanted to have inefficient schools outside the authority and control of the provincial government. He said: "As counsel for the Roman Catholic minority in this Province, and with their authority, in addressing His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, I said, and I repeat it here to-night: 'They do not ask that their church should in any way control the schools. They are perfectly willing to work up to any state prescribed standard of secular instruction, to be subject to inspection, and to use school books not at variance with their religious doctrines.' Catholics are perfectly willing to be bound by, and are anxious to co-operate in, every arrangement thought of by the secular and, if the Government in Council, the compulsory education of all children in Manitoba."

We do not for a moment suppose that the Government of Manitoba will be asked to give up the control and supervision of any schools in the Province established by law and maintained wholly or in part by public money, whether those schools are secular or denominational, to any church or religious body whatever. They are responsible for the good management and the efficiency of those schools, and it is their duty—a duty which they cannot shift to other shoulders—to see to it that they are well conducted in every respect.

DIRTY STREETS A DANGER. The New York Medical Journal of the 20th July contains an article on the sanitary importance of clean streets. The Journal speaks very plainly. It, in fact, uses language which would be considered very shocking and even disgusting by fastidious people. But when speaking of the filth of the streets which the dry weather converts into dust that is taken in with the breath of every man, woman and child within the city's limits, it is necessary, particularly for a medical man in a publication intended for the perusal and instruction of medical men, to speak with the utmost plainness. If we were to catalogue the substances which go to make up the dust of this city—the dust that we are all breathing—the perusal of the list of unseemly ingredients would sicken many readers and disgust many more. If it is unpleasant to read about this abominable mixture of nastiness, and worse than nastiness, what must be the effect of inhaling it every minute of the day and night. This dust is a very fine powder. The air holds an immense amount of it in suspension. We cannot get clear of it as long as we remain within the city. It is present everywhere.

City dust, besides being composed of many substances, which it is an offence even to name, contains the active germs of disease. "We know," says the Medical Journal, "beyond question that certain disease-producing bacteria flourish in filth. We know, also, that at least one species (the most deadly of all, when the absolute number of its victims is considered), the Bacillus Tuberculosis, is carried in the form of dust from the sick to the healthy, and that it is a frequent constituent of street dust. These things we know, and Dr. Prudden has shown that street dust literally swarming with bacteria is frequently carried high in the air."

The editor then gives a list of the ingredients of which this street dust is composed, which is not nice reading. The reader can draw up a list for himself. He knows what substances collect on our streets and are allowed to remain there until they are ground to an impalpable powder which is lifted into the air by every breeze that blows. When he considers that the dust is composed of a hundred noxious substances

and contains besides the seeds of disease, he may be able to form something like an adequate conception of the injury it does to the health of the citizens. When we think that the men who have control of the city's affairs not only take very little trouble to keep the streets clean, but permit them to be defiled every day and all day long without having the courage or the decency to attempt to remove the nuisance, we are able to form a pretty fair estimate of their fitness to act as the preservers of the public health. It is evident that a majority of them are either so ignorant as not to know what is injurious to the health of the citizens, or they are so callous as not to care whether the public health is injured by their stupidity and their neglect. The principal stulticity of this city is not only a disgrace to the Corporation and a nuisance to the public, but it is allowed to remain a prolific source of disease.

A CITY PARTY. The intelligent inhabitants of cities both in the United States and Canada are beginning to see the importance of having municipal affairs well managed. A great deal of attention has been in Canada directed to Dominion politics and to provincial politics, but civic politics have been considered very small potatoes and not worth bothering about. The consequence is that the management of the affairs of cities has been placed in the hands of men of limited intelligence and small capacity, with the result that Canadian cities as a rule are not well governed. The same state of things exists in the United States. Municipal bodies there as a rule are not only unintelligent and stupid, but they are also lamentably corrupt. The money of the citizens is wasted and misapplied and not a little of it stolen outright. The most deplorable scandals have been brought to light.

The attention of honest citizens has been directed to the prevalence of civic misgovernment with the view of finding some means to check it and to bring about a better state of things. The importance of having the affairs of cities well managed has been insisted upon with great force and persistency. The inhabitants have been told that they have hitherto placed too low an estimate on the importance of good city government, that they have not realized how much having the affairs of cities well managed means to their inhabitants. It has been contended by the advocates of civic reform that in a certain and a very serious sense the good government of the city is of more importance to the citizens than is the good government of the state or province, or even of the nation. One of the results of this agitation for civic reform is the desire to form a city party, a party which will have for its sole object civic reform. The Century Magazine, which has done a great deal towards awakening the public of the United States to the importance of better city government, in an article in the August number on the need of a City Party, says:

"The great thing to be sought is a party which in all municipal elections will act upon the principle that the interests of the city are paramount and will not be waived for any other interests whatever. The Century goes on to say that in many cities of the United States the work of municipal reform has advanced so far that the building up of such a party would be only a question of time if the work were undertaken and persisted in with unconquerable spirit. "In fact," it continues, "the work has been begun in nearly all those cities now, but it has not been formulated with sufficient definiteness and has not yet got into shape which promises ultimate success. We are confident, however, that the proper spirit has been awakened and that within a few years the harvest will be gathered."

We wish we could say this relative to the formation of such a party in this city. It seems to us that the citizens have given up in disgust all hope of having the city's affairs well managed. When they hear that a new blunder has been made, that another work has been mismanaged, that more money has been wasted or misapplied, and that an old abuse has been continued, they merely shrug their shoulders and ask "What else could you expect? This is how the city's business is always conducted and there does not seem any chance of a change for the better." Nor will there as long as the citizens remain in this state of passive discontent. Why not form a city party which will keep a watchful eye on the way in which the city's business is transacted, which will speak out loudly and energetically when any act of mismanagement or waste is committed, and which will devote its energies to doing what is required to bring about all necessary and practical reforms.

GUNS AND ARMOR. A good deal was said not long ago about the rivalry that existed between artillery and armor. As soon as a new cannon or a new projectile was invented new armor was devised of a material and a thickness to resist the latest improvement in artillery. This rivalry has been going on until both guns and armor have attained a very high degree of perfection. Predictions were ventured as to which would be most effective when they should be subjected to the test of real warfare. Some said that the armored ships would be useless, that pierced by the irresistible shot they would sink like so many cracked iron pots. Armor had its defenders, but there were many mingling as to the resisting power of the armored ships. Well, armored ships have been subjected to the test of actual warfare, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, of the United States navy, and author of the "Influence of Sea Power on History," has chronicled the result in a letter to the Century Magazine. One of the lessons from the Yala fight, he says, is: "The failure of the heavy projectiles

to penetrate the Chinese armor which they struck, while it strengthens the argument of those who favor the battle ship as the chief constituent of the naval force, is as well as naval, who are perplexed at the alternate crowing of both parties in the warfare contest between guns and armor. The result shows, as most of us could have foreseen, had we stopped to think, that armor is actually far better protection than is indicated by the trials of the testing ground, where for purposes of extreme proof all the chances are given to the gun. On the trial ground the victory of the gun has, with occasional fluctuations of opinion, been generally taken as proved; in the Yala fight the armor, thanks to the operation of causes carefully excluded in testing, came out ahead when it was struck."

This is satisfactory, for it would be most alarming as well as most regrettable from several points of view if the armor was found unable to stand the test of actual warfare. In that case the millions upon millions that have been spent in building armored ships would have been wasted, and the navies of the world would have to be built over again.

UNPLEDGED. One peculiarity about the late election in Great Britain was that the Unionist party went into the contest unpledged. The people knew the men and knew also the principles on which they acted, and they evidently believed that they would do what was best for the nation. In the matter of maintaining the integrity of the Empire it was well known both what they would do and what they would not do. There was the clearest understanding between them and the constituencies on that most important of all questions before the people. But it is astonishing how little was said about it in the speeches and addresses of the candidates. Neither were the leaders of the Unionist party asked what they proposed to do with respect to the House of Lords if they were returned to power. This seems singular, for the Liberals would have the world believe that there was a large party in Great Britain who were determined that radical changes should be made in the constitution of the Upper Chamber, if, indeed, it would be permitted to exist. But we have not heard that any pledge was exacted of any Conservative or Liberal Unionist candidate with respect to the ending or the mending of the House of Lords. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain spoke of some proposed legislation with respect to labor and the condition of the working classes. But nothing very definite was said on these subjects. The intentions of the Unionists on these matters did not take the form of planks of a platform. No one seems to have thought that a platform was necessary, or that Lord Salisbury and his associates required to be bound down to any specific policy, foreign or domestic.

It seems to be the general impression that the new Government in the matter of foreign relations will uphold the dignity of the nation; that it will do what is fair, and that it will not make concessions to any nation on any subject that will bring discredit on the British name. It is not thought that the Government will be a quarrelsome Government, but it is believed that it will not be bullied into giving up what it believes it has a right to hold. These beliefs are based not on the professions and promises of the men who now form the Government, but on what are known to be the character and the principles of its leader.

DISTINCTIONS AND REWARDS. The two men who signally distinguished themselves in the defence and relief of Chitral have received the highest honor which the Sovereign could under the circumstances bestow upon them. Complaint is made of its insufficiency. Captain Townsend and Lieut. Colonel Kelly, it is said, deserved a much higher distinction for their heroism and the very valuable service they rendered the state than an honor which is often conferred on men who have done nothing heroic or remarkable in any sense. The Times says:

"It seems, however, that some sacred and inviolable rule of etiquette makes it impossible to give more than a C.B. for any service, no matter how great and striking, performed by one who does not already enjoy the distinction of writing these magic letters after his name. Neither Col. Kelly, who made that tremendous march, nor Captain Townsend, who was the life and soul of the desperate defence of Chitral fort without which the garrison would have been in vain, is in a position to receive any higher appointment than the Order of the Bath than that actually bestowed. We may hope that to this cause unique services rendered by both in due the strictly moderate recompense they have received."

The Times takes care that the nation shall know the particulars of the service performed by one of the heroes about whose recompense it made the sarcastic comments we have quoted: Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, it says, performed one of the most remarkable military feats to be found in the annals peculiarly rich in extraordinary exploits. His march from Gilgit to Chitral has been graphically described by our special correspondent, and appeals to the mind with scarcely diminished force when presented in the bald language of a general order. With some 400 men, a couple of mountain guns, and a few native levies, Colonel Kelly marched 220 miles through a most difficult and a hostile country, crossed a pass 12,000 feet high through snow four feet deep, fought two victorious battles with an enemy strongly entrenched and numerically superior, relieved the garrison of Mastuj, and finally raised the siege of Chitral. The transport mules and ponies were unequal to the tasks imposed upon them, the coolies had deserted in large numbers, but such was the force of discipline and the energy of the commanding officer that the Shandur Pass was successfully crossed by the expedition carrying its own guns and stores. Perhaps the nature of the feat can hardly be



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fully appreciated except by those who have had some practical experience of the handling of metal at temperatures below zero; but 43 cases of frost-bite and 63 of snow-blindness amount to one-fourth of the purely physical difficulties that had to be overcome. The military difficulties were not less formidable, and nothing but the utmost circumpetition on the part of the commander, seconded by the most unflinching devotion on the part of the men, could have carried the expedition triumphantly through its trials.

For an exploit of this kind, so far removed from the conventional fulfilment of obvious duty that frequently receives an equal reward, a Companionship of the Bath hardly appears an adequate recognition.

Col. Kelly and the heroic defenders of Chitral will be remembered by posterity, not because they were allowed by a grateful Sovereign and an appreciative nation to write C.B. after their names, but because they performed deeds worthy the heroes of any age or any nation, and because they proved to the world that the British soldier in this nineteenth century has not degenerated, that he still deserves to be ranked with the best and the bravest of the men who built up the British Empire.

DECREASED EXPORTS. The Americans are beginning to find that the British are not now nearly so dependent on them for their supply of breadstuffs as they used to be. Russia, Argentina, India and other countries in which wheat can be produced at a low cost, are sending more and more wheat to the British market, while the United States is sending less. This is what the New York Times says about the decreased export of wheat from the United States to Great Britain:

The London Corn Trade List now publishes the imports into the United Kingdom for the six months ending on June 30 last. Here is a part of the table, the last three figures of each number being omitted:

Table showing wheat exports from the United States to Great Britain for various years (1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895).

The totals show that while the entire quantity of wheat (four excluded) imported during the six months was increased from 46,024,875 bushels in 1893 to 63,621,980 in 1894 and 65,033,004 in 1895, the share of the United States declined from 28,685,544 bushels in 1893 to a little more than 22,000,000 in 1894 and less than 24,500,000 in 1895. Nearly all of the increase of 19,000,000 bushels in the total was supplied by Russia and Argentina.

STABBING AT SEATTLE. SEATTLE, Aug. 5.—As the result of a feud between the McMahon and Ott families, who live near the Bay View brewery, Andrew Johnson now lies at police headquarters, his left side badly cut with a knife, and Mrs. Ott is at her home badly used up from the effects of a brutal beating. The Saturday evening about six o'clock on encounter happened about six o'clock on Saturday evening, when Mrs. Ott was picking up wood along the beach near Johnson's place. While thus engaged, she was fiercely attacked, it is said, by John McMahon and wife, William Shanahan and Mike O'Neil. Seeing the assault Johnson took it upon himself to rescue the over-matched woman, who, the story goes, was being unmercifully beaten by McMahon. Johnson, it is said, caught hold of the assailant, when McMahon is said to have drawn a knife and plunged it into Johnson's side, a few inches below the armpit.

The wounded man staggered away and started toward town. He had wandered about fully three-fourths of a mile, the blood spurting from the wound, growing weaker as every step. Just then Chief of Police Rogers happened along in his buggy, and seeing the condition of the man, took him up and inquired into the trouble. Johnson gave him the full account as he was driven rapidly to headquarters. Then followed quickly the arrest of McMahon, Mrs. McMahon, Shanahan and O'Neil. Dr. F. S. Palmer, city physician, found that the knife had penetrated the muscles of the breast, but that no vital organ had been struck. Though the loss of blood had been great, he saw no cause for alarm unless blood poisoning should ensue or some complication arise. Johnson is a longshoreman of Norwegian birth, 37 years of age. He says he took no part in the previous quarrels of the two families, and only did so at this time because he could not stand by and see a helpless woman beaten unmercifully.

IS IT A FAKE? SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—There is another story about Durrant in circulation on the south side that the police have not yet been able to trace. It is said that a year ago Durrant was very near to jail on a very serious charge. The alleged victim in this case was a young girl not yet 11 years old. She went to church with the young man, according to the report, and on her return to her home she told such a story of what she had suffered at the hands of the child's parent proposed having her arrested for felony. The horror of making the child's misfortune public, however, and the fear that the stigma would remain with her through life, was so great that in the end they determined to let the man go unpunished rather than to injure their daughter, as they thought the other course would do. Only a very few people knew of it—the family physician, and an intimate friend or two. When Durrant was arrested for the Emanuel church murders, one of the friends who knew the story went to the child's parents and urged them to allow the matter to be exposed, but unscrupulously Durrant's attorneys say the story is a fake.

ARMS FOR HONOLULU.

TACOMA, Aug. 5.—For several weeks a secret service agent of the Hawaiian government has been stationed here. He and a Seattle detective are watching for an expected shipment of several hundred rifles and half a dozen Gatling guns, which it is believed Hawaiian royalist sympathizers have ordered from Eastern manufacturers. There are several other agents stationed in Oregon and California. One of the agents on the Sound stated this week that 500 or more short rifles were shipped West over the Great Northern last October and November, loaded aboard a smuggling schooner at Ballard and landed in Hawaii, probably on Maui Island. Some of them, he said, were captured at the time of the January revolution, and the balance are yet secreted on the islands. The agent who has been here bears credentials signed by E. G. Hitchcock, marshal of the Hawaiian republic, and receives regular remittances from Honolulu.

A NOVA SCOTIA STORM.

BRIDGEPORT, N.S., Aug. 6.—A terrible storm of wind accompanied by rain struck about three miles east of here on Sunday evening. It lasted about fifteen minutes, doing frightful damage. The effects of the storm can be compared only to the tornadoes of which we read. The damage to a portion of the district of Clarence and Pardi through which the storm passed can be estimated only in thousands of dollars. Large elms and other shade trees were snapped like pipe stems, chimneys were blown down, window panes broken and sashes driven into rooms. Orchard trees of over twenty years' growth were torn up by the roots and hurled to an incredible distance by the fury of the wind. Fences were leveled to the ground and stone walls demolished. Barns and stables containing quantities of hay were torn to pieces and destroyed. The top story of a barn was carried bodily for a mile and a half and a piece of scantling two by three inches and about five feet long was found driven vertically three feet into the earth.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

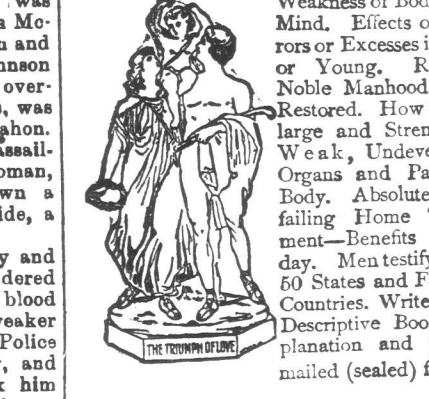
The number of visitors to the Institute from May 10, 1893, to July 16, 1895, was as follows: Free visitors: General public, 344,732; Fellows, 140,952; Fellows' friends, 44,797; total, 530,481. At the opening ceremony (public) there were present 19,140; at the inaugural reception there were 18,121; guests, while at the receptions 19,823 guests attended, making a total of 57,084. The free visitors thus numbered in all 587,565. Of paying visitors the general public numbered 414,804. The grand total of visitors to July 16 was thus 1,002,169.

SUDDENLY ATTACKED.

Children are often attacked suddenly by painful and dangerous Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD.

General and Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Childhood. Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house.



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VICTORIA COLLEGE.

BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE) Re-Opens for Autumn Term Monday, September 2nd.

For Boarding or Day Prospectus apply at-d&w PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

MAIL CONTRACT.

CREATED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd August next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, commencing each year between Kettleby Creek and 100-Mile House, from the 1st October next. The conveyance to be made at the option of the contractor, who will call both ways at the Post Office at Queneau Forks to exchange mails.

Printed notices containing further information, as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen and blank forms of tenders may be obtained at the Post Offices of 100-Mile House, Kettleby Creek, Queneau Forks, and at this office. E. H. FLETCHER, Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 12th July, 1895.

WANTED—Some good farming land, a few acres cleared; within driving distance of Victoria; address with lowest price to Colonist office, Victoria.