

The Colonist.

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WOMEN LIBELLED.

A New Jersey preacher is reported to have said lately, "Give a woman too much power and you will repent it. If the lady of the house gets full control of domestic affairs you will soon see her coming it over her husband in an alarming manner." If this clergyman's theology is not sounder than his philosophy his Baptist congregation will not stand him very long. There is no reason to conclude that a woman cannot use power quite as wisely and quite as moderately as a man. When women are placed in positions of power and authority they are not more apt to abuse it than men are. Our good Queen is an eminent example of the way in which a woman placed in authority can use her prerogatives. The institutions presided over by women are, we venture to say, more judiciously and honestly conducted than are those over which men have the sole control. That there are tyrannical women is quite true, but are there not even a greater proportionate number of tyrannical men? As for domestic rule it is lucky for most men that their wives have power in the household. If men were the rulers of the family they would be sure to make a pretty mess of it. Very likely that Baptist preacher was a self-opinionated fool who thought he could do woman's work and exercise woman's authority better than a woman, and felt sore because the plucky little woman his wife would not permit him to play the tyrant at home. It would be fortunate for him and thousands of other husbands if they quietly left the women to have their own way in the household. The chances are that they do mischief as often as they interfere. Then there are very many women who manage their households, including their husbands, for their good, and they do not make a fuss about it. Frequently the husband stunts about fancying that he is monarch of all he surveys, in the house and out of it, when he is, perhaps unconsciously, his wife's most obedient servant. The good woman can wind him round her finger without betraying by word or look that she is mistress of the situation. It is, in our opinion, quite a mistake to suppose that most women are not quite as capable of exercising power as most men; and none but a weak-minded man will try to restrict the power of women in the domestic circle. There they ought to be supreme, and fortunately for us all they are supreme.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance makes it very clear where he and the party of which he is the nominee stand on the silver question. When the campaign opened he was accused of attempting to straddle the fence on that very important subject and of giving precedence to the tariff question. If Mr. McKinley ever had any doubts as to the relative importance of the two questions he has got completely rid of them. By far the greater part of his letter of acceptance is an exposition of his views on the currency question. The following paragraphs the upholders of a stable currency, by whatever name they may be called, or wherever they may reside, must pronounce sound:

"Good money," he has said, "never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright, nor been careful students of events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country in every field of employment and industry than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold in its fiscal and business operations than ever before.

"We had, too, a protective tariff,

under which ample revenues were collected for the Government, and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. It is not more money we want. What we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of business stagnation, the life-blood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all the statutes, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practising dishonesty."

Mr. McKinley was also very clear on a subject which has puzzled many persons who have only a superficial knowledge of the money question. These persons find it hard to understand how it is that the United States dollar which it is admitted is not intrinsically worth more than fifty-three cents, is taken by the people of the United States, and until very lately by the people of Canada, for one hundred cents, and that the Mexican dollar which contains more pure silver than the United States dollar commands only its value as bullion. How is it that the United States Government makes its silver dollar of precisely the same value as its gold dollar? This is Mr. McKinley's answer to this question:

We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the Government at parity with gold and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the Government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the Government and not for private account or gain, and the Government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best gold coins. The Government has bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it. Having exclusive control of the mintage it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold.

The profit representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 cents or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation expressed in public statute to maintain the parity.

Mr. McKinley went on to say that if free coinage were established the Government would be under no obligation to keep the silver dollar up to the value of the gold dollar. Without this guarantee from the Government the coins would be worth no more than the same weight of uncoined silver. Mr. McKinley's Republican cause in the country, as it will have the effect of inducing thousands of Democrats to vote for him who would not dream of doing so if there was any doubt as to his attitude on the silver question.

Mr. McKinley's views on the tariff are what they have ever been. He is a zealous protectionist and he expresses his opinions on the subject of protection clearly and decisively. There is no mistaking where he stands on that question. But there are many American free traders who are quite willing to wait until a sound currency is established before they recommence the agitation in favor of free trade. Free Trade, they say, can wait, but the Silver question must be settled forthwith.

NANSEN'S VOYAGE.

Some years ago Dr. Nansen got it into his head that if a vessel were embedded in the ice somewhere north of Asia the ocean current would carry her across the top of the world, as it were, and take him so near the North Pole that it would be easy to make a journey to it. He was led to form this theory from what he supposed to be the fact of relics of the lost steamer Jeannette having drifted on an ice floe from the vicinity of the New Siberia Islands to Southern Greenland. It was known that the Jeannette was lost near those Islands, and it was also known that three years afterwards relics and memoranda, apparently from the Jeannette, were found on the floating ice near Julianehaab. How did those relics of a vessel wrecked in the Polar Sea near Northern Asia get to Greenland? There was only one answer to the question. They must have drifted there. The conclusion that Dr. Nansen arrived at was that there is a current running in a westerly direction and that if a vessel strong enough to bear the pressure of the ice were embedded in an ice field near where the Jeannette was wrecked she would be borne by that to Greenland, and consequently must pass over the North Pole or very near it. Dr. Nansen did not know that what were supposed to be the relics of the Jeannette were not relics at all but articles placed on the floe by some mischief-loving young fellows belonging to

the Greely relief expedition. The matter was made the subject of an investigation in Washington. The men did not want to peach on the perpetrators of the hoax but the story they told made it clear that the articles supposed to be relics were no relics at all. Dr. William H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institute, says in a letter:

When a notice from a Danish paper was sent to my friend Dr. E. Bessele in the winter of 1884-5, giving an account of these alleged relics, he began at once an investigation, which was facilitated by the fact that a number of the men of the relief expedition were in Washington. A cross-examination of a number of these men, at part of which I was present, was conducted at Dr. Bessele's rooms. Averse to tale-bearing, no names were mentioned by the men, and I do not remember even that the name of the ship was mentioned on which the foolish hoax was planned. But the evidence of the men was to the effect that these things had been placed on the ice by some of the younger members of the expedition, thinking that they would create a sensation on one of the following ships of the fleet, which might pick them up.

This apparently harmless hoax was productive of very important consequences. Dr. Nansen, convinced of the existence of the current, sailed from Norway on the Fram, specially built and fitted out for the long and perilous voyage, on August 4, 1893. He sailed along the Siberian coast until he arrived on September 29 in the neighborhood of the New Siberian Islands, which lie a little east of the Lena river. Here, in pursuance of his scheme, he allowed his ship to get firmly embedded in the ice, expecting that he would drift towards the Pole. After nine months drifting he found himself in latitude 81 degrees 52 minutes. Here the current took a westerly direction. After the ship had been in the ice fifteen months she was in latitude 83 degrees 59 minutes. Here the current took a southerly direction and was carrying the vessel towards Norway. He then set out with sledges to reach the North Pole. He reached latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes. He was then only 3 degrees 46 minutes from the Pole when he was forced to turn back. On April 7, 1895, the distance between Dr. Nansen and his companion and the North Pole was not greater than that between New York and Boston. He had gone further North than any other Arctic voyager. It seems a pity that having got so near the object of his search—if it can be called an object—he was not able to accomplish his purpose. We do not know that very much would have been done for science or for humanity if Dr. Nansen had stood on what he believed to be the North Pole, but it would have been satisfactory after having risked so much and endured such hardship if he had had the means to complete his wonderful journey.

AN ABLE OPPOSITION.

The new Opposition has shown its mettle in the debate on the Address. The speeches made by the Leader, by Mr. Foster and by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper must have convinced the Government that they will have to be exceedingly careful in all that they say and do; and must show the people of Canada that they have in their service an Opposition who are able and willing to perform their very important duties with courage and ability. Intelligent men know that a vigilant, an alert and an able Opposition can be of incalculable benefit to the country. It makes a good Government better and it exposes the incompetency and the corruption of a bad Government so quickly and so effectively that people are eager to turn it out before it has time to do much harm. With such critics as the members of the present Opposition have shown themselves to be, Mr. Laurier and his colleagues will be obliged to pursue a policy which is conducive to the welfare of the country, keep the pledges they have made with respect to economy, and live up to their professions of honesty, or their tenure of office will be very short.

CUTTINGLY SEVERE.

A good deal has been said by Conservative newspapers about the means used by the Liberals to secure the election of Mr. Paterson for North Grey, but nothing that has appeared in them is half so severe as what is said by the Toronto Evening Telegram, the paper owned by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, M.P., one of the Independent members. This is what the Telegram says:

There are personal reasons why the country is glad to see Mr. Paterson elected and there are public reasons why the country need not be sorry to see Mr. McLaughlin defeated. In so far as defeat means either loss or humiliation to so worthy a man as James McLaughlin, his defeat is to be regretted. Yet it cannot be forgotten that Mr. McLaughlin's position on the school question was anything but satisfactory until the battle was over and won. In June Mr. McLaughlin was very uncertain in his attitude towards remedial legislation, and his actions then gave him the character of a wobbler and thus handicapped him in August.

After all, the joy which the country feels at the success of a public man, who on personal grounds deserves to win, or at the failure of a worthy private citizen, who on public grounds deserves to lose, is trifling compared to the sorrow which the country must feel, not so much at the result as at the whole character of the fight in North Grey. The Liberal party gains the seat. The Conservative party loses the seat. But Canada loses more than either party gains; Canada loses all hope that the new Government means to purify and ennoble Canadian politics. Never in the worst days of the old Government

was there a more disgraceful campaign than that which has been conducted in the earlier and presumably better days of the new Government. And never did the worst member of the old Government make a more unblushing and disingenuous appeal to the greed of a constituency than that which was made the people of Owen Sound by Hon. A. S. Hardy, successor to Sir Oliver Mowat in the leadership of the Ontario Government.

A SILLY CHARGE.

The Times is much more stupid than usual and quite as ill-natured when it accuses Sir Charles Tupper of hypocrisy because he said in the slashing speech which he made the other day, "I am free to confess that I entirely overrated the importance of the question (the school question). I say, sir, in the light of what has occurred, I am in a position frankly to admit that I greatly overrated the importance of this question of remedial legislation."

Here Sir Charles admits that he made a mistake, that he committed on a very important subject an error of judgment. Is it what hypocrites are in the habit of doing? Are they often found confessing their faults and admitting fully and frankly that they had erred? They do the very opposite. If the Times had said that the Leader of the Opposition by this confession had convicted himself of short-sightedness and want of penetration there would be some sense in the accusation, but to charge him with hypocrisy for making the admission he did is stupid in the extreme. There is also an indication that the Times in this matter is not as honest as it might be. In the last sentence of the article it lugs in the word "unimportant," putting it in quotation marks. In the passage on which it grounds its accusation, as the reader sees, there is no such word as "unimportant." Why was this done? Did the Times think that the charge of "hypocrisy" could not be made to stick unless this word was dragged in to clench it? Our readers may see for themselves in another column what Sir Charles Tupper really did say, and they will be in a position to judge whether or not there was anything hypocritical in his utterance.

FEDERATION AT THE ANTIPODES.

The cause of federation is progressing slowly in Australia. Mutual jealousy and distrust have kept the different colonies apart hitherto, but many of their leading men are so deeply impressed with the necessity of union that in spite of all opposing influences the feeling in favor of federation has been growing. A convention formed of delegates from each of the colonies will probably meet in a few months to consider a scheme of union. There has been some difficulty with respect to the mode of selecting the delegates. Some would have them chosen by popular election, while others favor their being elected by the different legislatures. Several of those legislatures have passed, or are about to pass, enabling bills to authorize the election of delegates. Queensland has just passed its bill. It enables the legislature, divided into sections, to elect the delegates. Southern Queensland is to have five delegates elected by the 45 members of the Assembly representing that section. The 11 members of Central Queensland will elect two delegates, and the 16 members representing Northern Queensland will elect three delegates. This appears to be a rather singular way of electing the delegates, but it may be suited to the circumstances of the colony. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania have already passed the measure necessary to legalize the election of delegates, so that it is reasonable to expect that all the delegates will soon be elected and the convention convened.

The Australians have already had one Federal Convention. It was held in Sydney in March, 1891. A scheme of federation was then drawn up, but as the country was not ripe for union it fell to the ground. But the question of federation has not been lost sight of. It has been agitated with more or less vigor ever since. It has more zealous advocates in the different colonies, and a public opinion in its favor has been created. The success of Confederation in Canada has given great encouragement to the advocates of Federation in Australia. In North America colonies having distinct governments with interests thought to be diverse and extending over a vast extent of territory, have been united in one commonwealth which has for more than a quarter of a century pursued a peaceful and prosperous career, becoming more closely knit together as time advanced. Why could not, say the advocates of federation in Australia, a similar commonwealth be formed in Australia with even happier results?

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)

HALIFAX, Aug. 31.—The town of Tignish, P. E. I., is reported to have been almost entirely wiped out by fire last night. Six or seven blocks, including nearly all the principal places of business, were destroyed. The loss is heavy.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—George C. Foster, who went to New York to invite Li Hung Chang on behalf of Montreal Chinamen to visit Montreal, has returned and reported that the Celestial statesman expressed regret that his time would not allow him to visit Eastern Canada.

UNQUALIFIED FOLLY.

Sir Charles Tupper Protests Against Laurier's Imprudent Declaration to a Chicago Reporter.

Contemplated Base Surrender of the St. Lawrence Waterway to the United States.

The following are the references made in Sir Charles Tupper's great speech on the Address to the Chicago Record's interview with Hon. Mr. Laurier, in which that gentleman outlined the policy of the government on a number of very important subjects:

Sir Charles expressed his unbounded amazement at the conduct of Mr. Laurier in granting an interview to the Chicago Record, and at the opinions he had expressed.

I believe, he said, you will search the records of statesmanship in any country in vain to find any parallel for the act, which I regard as utterly unjustifiable. It was an act of unqualified folly, for I cannot imagine any course which the First Minister could pursue more detrimental to the interests of Canada, or more calculated to defeat the ends he himself has in view, than to take into the confidence of a reporter of an American newspaper and publish an elaborate statement of the foreign policy of Canada through such a channel. But I have a graver objection than that. I say it is in the last degree unpatriotic on the part of any Canadian to commit himself to the statement of the first minister has committed himself to in regard to a great party in this house and in this country. The hon. gentleman charges the Conservative party with being hostile to the United States and not treating them in a proper and friendly manner. Why, sir, the statement would be had enough, even if it were true, but it is not true, say, in the most unhesitating manner, that every historical fact that bears upon the question proves that there is not a title of foundation for the statement. (Applause.) The Liberal-Conservative party and the government of Canada during eighteen years have done all that men could do to show the people of the United States that the people of Canada were anxious to live on the most friendly terms with them. I am aware that the honorable gentleman had the good fortune to obtain the support of the whole press of the United States—I will not say any other support—but so far as the press of the United States is concerned, the honorable gentleman has been able by one means or another to indoctrinate the people of that country with the impression that the Liberal party of this country are more friendly to them, and that they are more likely to obtain the accomplishment of their wishes from them than from the Conservative party. Now, not only does the fact remain that on every occasion the Conservative party have shown the most anxious desire to maintain the most friendly possible relations between Canada and the United States, but that is not all. I say that the hon. gentleman opposite are the men who, whenever there was an opportunity, whenever a question arose between Canada and the United States as to friendly intercourse, the hon. gentleman opposite are the men who endeavored to obstruct and prevent the carrying out of those arrangements which were found to be calculated to promote cordiality and good feeling.

MR. LAURIER'S CANAL POLICY.

Sir Charles went somewhat deeply into the history of the fishery negotiations in proof of his assertion, and pointed out that Mr. Laurier now expressed a wish to renew the treaty of 1871, which at the time he denounced as a base surrender of Canada's rights and interests. Sir Charles also expressed his amazement that Mr. Laurier without any authority from parliament, should propose to rush into an expenditure of fifty or a hundred million dollars to deepen the canal to 20 feet, and to place the St. Lawrence waterway, which was of the most vital importance to the people of Canada, under the joint control of seventy millions of people, of whom sixty-five millions lived in the United States. It was enough to take one's breath away to find the First Minister of the Crown rushing into such extraordinary declarations of policy to the reporter of a foreign newspaper. There was no way in which Mr. Laurier could have defeated his own object more completely than to admit to a United States reporter that Canada was practically dependent upon the great republic to the south of us, and that we were prepared to go upon our knees for any concession the United States might be prepared to give us. Sir Charles then strongly condemned Mr. Laurier for treating the bonding privilege as an open question, when it was secured to Canada by a solemn treaty made between Great Britain and the United States. Sir Charles strongly protested against the declaration which the government contemplated of announcing its policy upon the tariff question. A more fatal policy for Canada could not be conceived. Free trade would be bad enough, a declaration that the industries of Canada were to be struck down would be worse. (Applause.) Such a course would certainly result in the removal of capital for investment from this country to the States. There was not a business man in Canada who was not most vitally interested in the tariff policy of the new government, and while there appeared, judging by the acts of the government so far, to have been no necessity for calling parliament together to ask for supplies, it certainly was their duty, even before the present house rose, to let the people of Canada know what their fiscal policy was to be. As he had said, any decision was better than none. Take the great coal industry. The question was life and death to it. Mr. Laurier had pledged himself in the most emphatic terms to make iron free, although in that matter he would doubtless have some difficulty with the Minister of Justice, who had given a bounty for the production of iron in Ontario. (Opposition applause.) He sincerely trusted that the Premier would go forward in the line he had adopted during the campaign, throwing behind him all that free trade rhodomontade in which he had been in the habit of indulging in the past, and would assure to the industries of Canada that protection which was necessary to them if they were to flourish. If he would take that course he would find the opposition prepared not only to abstain from obstruction, but to join heart and hand with the government in promoting the progress and prosperity of the country, which protection was absolutely indispensable. (Great cheering, during which Sir Charles Tupper sat down, after speaking about three hours.)

ONE HONEST MAN.

If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise perfect secrecy. Please address, simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

LI HUNG'S RECEPTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Yesterday morning President Cleveland formally received the Chinese ambassador, Li Hung Chang, in President Whitney's ball room, which was decorated with American and Chinese flags. Secretary Olney formally presented the distinguished visitor, who warmly grasped the hand presented to him by His Excellency.

Li Hung Chang then said: "Your Excellency—it affords me great pleasure to have the honor to be presented to you by Secretary Olney. The reputation of your highly esteemed virtues is widely known throughout the world, and in you the citizens of the United States of America have invariably placed their confidence, consequently the exterior administration and interior relations of this great republic are in a state of great prosperity. It will always be the desire of my august master, the Emperor of China, to maintain the most cordial relations with America, whose friendly assistance rendered to our government of China after the Chinese-Japanese war, and whose protection for the safety of Chinese immigrants in America are always to be highly appreciated. I am now specially appointed by my august master, the Emperor of China, to present to Your Excellency assurances of his most friendly feelings toward the United States of America, in the hope that Your Excellency will reciprocate his sentiments and co-operate with him to promote friendly intercourse between our two countries. The cause of humankind. I trust Your Excellency's government will continue to afford protection and kind treatment to Chinese immigrants in America, and will kindly assist in the Chinese government when required. May the people of your nation receive the blessings of continued peace."

When the speech was ended, the ambassador turned to one of his suite and received from him a package wrapped in silk, which, when opened, was seen to be a huge sheet of parchment with a gilt and gold seal. It was Earl Li's letter of credentials, and was given to the President, who turned it over to Secretary Olney. The President in reply to Li Hung Chang, said:

Your Excellency: It gives me great pleasure to receive at your hands a personal letter from your august sovereign and to greet you as his personal representative. Since our two countries have been acquainted many incidents have occurred calculated to increase our friendly relations and not the least gratifying of these are the two countries contained in the letter of your Emperor and the visit to our country of his most distinguished subject, who has so honorably and prominently connected with the affairs in his own country and with all that has been attempted in the direction of improvement and advancement. Your visit to the United States is made more impressive by the thought that it serves to join the most ancient civilization of the East and the best type of the newer civilization in the Western world. Notwithstanding the widely different characteristics of the two countries, the welcome which is tendered to you by the government and citizens of the United States illustrates in the strongest possible manner the kinship of your two countries. It is not alloted to your sojourn among us sufficient time to gain an adequate observation of all we have accomplished as a nation. It will not, however, escape your notice that the United States has here been greatly benefited by those who were assured that they would reap what they had sown; that a strong and beneficent government, established by those who loved freedom, and that we have a generous and patriotic people who love their country, because it is theirs, constructed by them, administered by them, and protected and saved from harm by them. We heartily wish that your stay may be most pleasant, and that as you close you may enjoy a safe and agreeable return to your home and your field of duty and usefulness."

NOT CONSULTED.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 31.—(Special.) J. E. P. Prendergast, M.P.P., speaking to a representative of the Nor'-Wester, said there was no foundation for the reports in circulation connecting his name with the proposed settlement of the school question. He denied having seen in consultation with Hon. Mr. Sifton on the matter.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relief of all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, and they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the Liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHES they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who use them find that these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action stimulate the Liver and regulate the bowels. Five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or by mail, CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

C. D. RAND. D. S. WALLBRIDGE.

Rand & Wallbridge, MINING BROKERS, SANDON, B. C.

We beg to inform the public that we have opened an office at Sandon for the transaction of a general mining brokerage business, and shall be pleased to hear from our old friends on the Coast. Send in your orders early. The Slocan district is worthy of your best attention, and so

RAND & WALLBRIDGE.

ASL Many The S En Lond Daily N serious way of acres I several many O wounded breaks. Constr was dec that the not be th tom, in to the August 3 his elde Majesty to the o omission effect up was infor governme any such was hire ister of fo again rem the disord danger t Monday w The air ever. The massacres ish govern the outbu butcheries places of A return of waters can tary effect greatly ple of United S tailed to p It is well conside-ri ently com among the ers. In the near is bet ters of the stores own closed. VENI New York Joseph Cla of state fo berlain, ve tonic. Mr. came to vis the parents Mass. He e A Co Gam That's going to trade the co. co. closely w tradin in w with t great and Pa Wrinkled Crinkled Puckered Knotted Of cour very bes Victoria from interlin per year Hatchery in loc. 20c. SAT The W J. HU June 10th, 1896.