Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1886.

THE WORKINGMEN'S MEETING

The readiness of the Times (which started out on its wayward course as a strictly independent journal) to make a handle out of the workingmen's meeting of Thursday night is characteristic. It represented that they had organized solely with the view of "putting the rascals out"—alluding to the government—and not for the declaration of a platform embodying sentiments which workingmen desire shall govern the candidates they may select. The Times—a journal which always advocates party before principle—also gratuitously states that all who are nominated will have to pledge themselves to oppose the men now in power or they cannot be elected. There is no truth in this, there is no ground for it; and there is also no such obligation stated—admitting that the platform as detailed at the meeting is in reality the earnest expression of the political views of the majority among the working classes. We say, admitting, because although the motion endorsing the views received a unanimous adoption there is unfortunately a tendency among the audience at all public meetings to endorse all that is brought forward, due to various reasons, some of which are want of sufficient cogitation upon their meaning or the result of their passage, lukewarmness upon the subject, an indisposition to step forward or make themselves conspicuous by opposition, and in some cases a tendency to levity on the part of a large proportion who have come more for recreation than with any ulterior end, and who will vote either way or both. An illustration of this latter case will be fresh in the minds of many who were at a public meeting held at the city hall in regard to the working of the Chinese restriction act. A resolution was submitted, and when the affirmative was called for nearly every man in the hall (which was crowded) shouted "Aye." The noes were called for and again a shout went up—"No!" uttered by nearly every every man present, the roar of laughter which followed showing what could be called nothing else but that a spirit of "triling" was dominant. We mention this to show that those who pin their faith to a unanimous vote of a public political meeting often find that it is no gauge as to the result of the ballot. There every man thinks for himself, and free from pressure of any kind, records his vote for the man whom he thinks has not only made the fairest pledges but who is in a position to, and will, honestly act up to them. Fair discussion is beneficial and harms none; and therefore we deem that no apology is necessary for a criticism on the platform as accepted by the meeting, such criticism being passed in the best interests of those in whose behalf it is advanced. The statement that the policy of the present government is to alienate large areas of land is a half truth that is misleading. Their policy has been to accelerate the progress of the country, and to that end they have encouraged measures which they deemed would produce a beneficial effect, and as a return for the outlay of private capital have paid in that which the country can best afford—in land. Those opposed to the government, place-hunters, and the like, with all to gain and nothing to lose, serve their own interest by trying to invest all lands so granted with a fictitious value; lands, by the bye, that would be valueless were it not that some such means as the granting of a portion of them were taken to open them up. But facts serve better than arguments, and if such grants are to be termed a tendency toward "the worst form of feudalism" it is a tendency that is shared by the opposition equally with the government, so that those who are opposed to the encouragement of railways, reclamation of waste lands, and development of minerals, should declare themselves bound by their principles only, and free from the trammels of party. Councillor Robertson spoke of the settlement bill (including the land grants to the island railway, the Peace river grant to the Dominion) and the Kootenay bill as illustrative of a "give-away" policy on the part of the present government. If these measures were "give-aways" here are the names of those responsible for the same. For the Settlement Bill:

AYES.	NAYS.
Smithe,	Beaven,
A. E. B. Davie,	Armstrong,
Dingwall,	Duck,
Allen,	McLeese,
Wilson,	Helgesen.—5.
Semlin,	
Robson,	
Drake,	
Martin,	
Dunsmuir,	
Raybould,	
Orr,	
John,	
Pooley,	
Cowan,	
McTavish.—16.	

Mr. Theo. Davie and Mr. Galbraith were absent; or both would have voted for the bill. Mr. Grant spoke in favor of the measure but shirked a vote upon it, not having the courage of his convictions. For the Kootenay bill the vote stood

AYES.	NOES.
Smithe,	Allen,
A. E. B. Davie,	Orr,
Dingwall,	John,
Wilson,	Martin,
McLeese,	Raybould,
Semlin,	Helgesen,
Armstrong,	McTavish,
BEAVEN,	Cowan.—8.
Duck,	
Pooley,	
Robson,	
Drake,	
Dunsmuir,	
GALBRAITH,	
GRANT.—15.	

This last vote shows more than any the fallacy of selecting party for attack if in earnest and guided solely by opposition to the alienation of public lands irrespective of the purpose. The present leader of the opposition voted for the measure, while among those against it one only belonged to the opposition. Councillor Robertson's candid admission that the only reason the Settlement bill passed was because not a sufficient number could be found to oppose it was a satisfactory reason for its passage; and we think that this is generally the case with all measures that are passed. Although in a few particulars it could be improved by revision, the platform is as a whole a good one, but to those who may support it we would say that all efforts to compromise them as committed to one side or the other of local politics, have for their foundation a purpose not in keeping with the high ground taken the other evening. No party should govern in the selection of a candidate for the local legislature, but principles,—and not only these, but a knowledge of the men who espouse them. More assertions made by men anxious for election, while a partial guide should not be taken as an infallible one to the line of action he may adopt. Far more important is it to take into consideration his private character—his integrity, ability, moral stamina, and judgment, and as decision is formed upon these grounds, so vote.

NOT ALL "IN."

Our friend of the Times intimates that all the "rascals" are not in the government. If the sessional papers are to be believed there are fellows of the breed in the opposition ranks who have been feeding on public pap during the past four years in violation of their oaths and who stand ready in case the present government should be turned out to force not only their noses but their whole carcasses into the public granary. The papers referred to show that Messrs. Grant, Galbraith and McLeese were recipients of money for services rendered in their respective districts. By a strange coincidence all these gentlemen are said to be interested in the Times. That paper objects to advertising bills. Is it then so intensely patriotic that it proposes to do all the public advertising for nothing if only those other "rascals" are turned out so as to let a new batch of "rascals" in?

"OH! NO, NOT FOR JOSEPH!"

The attempt of the Evening Blowpipe to fasten itself and the expiring opposition carcass to the workingmen's ticket will be one of the amusing incidents of the approaching campaign. The Sick party cannot be recovered. The process of disintegration which began two years ago has gone steadily on until the wretched affair is nothing more than skin and bones with just enough vitality left to emit a dismal croak of despair each evening. To ask the workingmen to tack this worn-out tail to their new kite is to insult their intelligence and invite them to certain defeat. From Victoria to Cariboo there ascends an indignant protest against the grit party manipulators. From the last-named district a day or two ago we read in the Standard a bitter cry for a Moses to lead the opposition out of the wilderness, into which they have been dragged through the stupidity of their managers. Is it, then, to the keeping of such an organization that the workingmen's party are expected to entrust their fortunes? We have read the manifesto of Thursday night's meeting and can find no evidence of an intention on the part of the promoters to allow themselves to be led by the hacks of a discredited and burst-up party, whose chief organ is published in the evening because it is ashamed to be seen on the streets during the day.

Corporal Punishment.

To the Editor:—In your issue of the 22d inst. appeared a portion of an essay read at a recent meeting of the Teachers' association by a lady teacher. With your permission, I offer a few comments on the review, and at the same time wish to express the hope that the following will be taken in the same good spirit in which it is intended.

In the first place, then, the answer "Yes," given so emphatically to the question "Should corporal punishment be administered in school?" is at least a personal opinion and one not based on any arguments given by the fair writer, i. e. if we are to make any distinction between "punishment" and "corporal punishment." And just here I would call attention to the jumbling together throughout the essay of these two distinct ideas.

"As long as man remains morally the imperfect being he is, just so long must he be hedged in by laws," may be a fine sounding sentence, but it will occur to anybody having the slightest acquaintance with the rudiments of mental science, that man is in reality the more "hedged in" by laws the more he tends towards a perfect state; hence the idea conveyed in the sentence quoted is worse than nonsense, for it shows a sad lack of a knowledge that above all others underlies the science of teaching. If such mistakes as these are made in a public essay, can there be any wonder that corporal punishment is still necessary in our schools?

To those who take an interest in conundrums I must leave the answer to the question "If punishments of all kinds were to-morrow to be abolished throughout the length and breadth of the land what would be the consequence?" "The bare idea" of such a question being asked "is startling" indeed!

"Writing impositions, learning additional rules by rote, etc.," but above all "detention during recess or after school hours," are not the substitutes for corporal punishment recommended by any but the most ignorant. Besides, this argument carries the idea conveyed by the old adage "Give a dog a bad name and hang him," and might not the same remark be made in answer to the paragraph referring to the different results of home training? All know just how this works—the quiet obedient boy (usually a hypocrite) gets all "the soft snaps" (if you will excuse the expression) and his large hearted but more restless neighbors get the other end of the cud. No, unless teachers are of the very highest order of intellect, and can thoroughly sympathize with those in their charge (like parents) their estimate of character and capabilities is not very likely to be correct. Far be it from me to underrate the task of the teacher, on the contrary, I am of opinion that the task is for more difficult than the teachers themselves assume it to be. Let any of your readers recall their experiences during school days and how few but will remember the teacher's offices performed in a heartless, perfunctory manner. The outcry against the "birch" is not without reason and I apprehend boys as a rule are better judges of the *pros* and *cons* than their fair companions.

But let us return to the composition under review. To call the application of scientific principles to teaching "new-fashioned rules-of-love principles" does not bespeak a very wide acquaintance with modern thought, and the remark would have been much better left out. And we now come to the pith of the essay, viz.: "Some teachers upon assuming charge of a disorderly class may, by sheer force of will-power, evoke order from disorder. Professor Bain says: "The uniformity of sequence admitted to prevail in the physical world, is held to exist in the mental world." "Like cures like," and if one teacher can and *does* accomplish the task of bringing "order out of disorder," what is to prevent *every other* teacher from being equally successful?

By way of adding to the list of "authorities" I would suggest that some of those "misguided philanthropists" (notably Herbert Spencer), might be read to advantage.

The latter part of the article shows a heartfelt earnest in the almost thankless task of teaching the young, and all who take an interest in education must sympathize with the lady in her long and dreary task; still there is no reason why, in discussing the question of corporal punishment in schools, such illogical arguments against its abolition should be made to do duty in a printed essay.

"PHILANTHROPIST."

Handling an Abusive Home Rule Organ Without Gloves.

May 25th, 1886.

To the Editor:—Of late I have been struck with the violent tone of the editorials in the Victoria Times anent Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill. The articles in the Times are generally intemperate and abusive, but in local politics this is explicable, and to some extent excusable. It is, of course, very exasperating for politicians to see their adversaries in place and power—able to dispense patronage, to give out contracts, etc.,—while they themselves are out in the cold. One must take this into consideration. But even with respect to this home rule measure, the writers in the Times are so furious that one would think they had some personal interest in the matter.

In a recent article on the subject, in which the editor announces with great triumph the coming suppression of the Ulstermen by military force, he attributes the "arrogant" opposition of these people to their being supported by the "infuriated landlord class" and their sycophants. According to him, then, the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's measures proceeds exclusively from the landlords and their dependants. It is on this point that I wish to make some remarks. First, with respect to the landlord class to whom the Times exhibits such intense hostility, I would suggest that, if it is wrong to own land in Ireland or England, it must be wrong in America. How is it, then, that the editor of the Times is himself a speculator in real estate? Is it not a fact that the proprietors of the Times have bought land at Coal Harbor, which they are selling, or endeavoring to sell, at advanced prices? Rent is merely the interest of the money value of the land; if it is wrong to demand rent, it must be wrong to own land at all, and to demand a price for it in sale. If it is right to refuse to pay rent in Ireland it must be right to do so here. I suppose, therefore, that the Times would advise all the tenants in Victoria and throughout the province to pay no more rent. The editor does not say so in so many words, but the inference is immediately deducible from his writings. In Ireland there is an appeal to the courts if the rent is excessive, but there is no such appeal in America. The poor Irish people go to New York, and, when they arrive there, they are charged an exorbitant rent for one or two rooms in a tenement house; and this rent is to be paid in *advance*. Every month the agent comes around and exacts the money in advance, if the tenants cannot pay they are immediately ejected. They are not allowed credit for half a year or a year, as in England and Ireland. I cannot imagine anything more flagrantly unjust than that the Irish proprietors should be loaded with execration—for simply demanding their legal dues, and for doing that in a very dilatory and indulgent manner compared with the peremptory style used in America. I believe that Mr. Parnell himself is a landed proprietor, and has evicted some of his tenants for non-payment of rent. Why is it that this fact is never mentioned in any of these radical papers?

The Times then goes on to say that the opposition to the measure is carried on merely by the landlord class and their satellites. It must be supposed that the people in this province are very ignorant, that they never read an English paper or periodical; because the most cursory acquaintance with those publications must convince any one that the best of Mr. Gladstone's opponents include nearly all the great names of the United Kingdom in learning, science, politics and literature. All the members returned by the universities are, with one exception, opposed to Mr. Gladstone. The three universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin returned six conservatives without opposition. I see that prominent among the opponents of the home rule bill are the historians, Lecky and French, the famous scientists, Tyndall and Huxley, and Herbert Spencer. The opposition of this philosopher is especially noticeable, because it will be seen from his social status that he is in principle antagonistic to landlordism. With respect to the active politicians who oppose the measure they compose the most eminent men of the liberal party. Surely the Times does not consider Chamberlain and Jesse Collings sycophants of the landed gentry. Why, they are both conspicuous on the other side; they are prominent advocates of a scheme to establish peasant proprietors. So far from the opposition being controlled by the landlord class, one of the great objections to the measure is the enormous sum demanded to indemnify the landlords. But the main cause of the violent resistance to Mr. Gladstone's measure is well understood. It is on account of the known disloyalty of the nationalists. Not long ago, the nationalist mayor of Dublin refused to allow any British soldiers to be present in his procession; such was his insane antipathy to the connection with England, that he could not bear the presence of any circumstance that should remind him of that hateful fact. For years past, all real or supposed enemies of England—the Boers, the Russians, the Zulus, the Mahdi, have been hailed with delight and applause in the nationalist paper. I agree with the Irish historian, Lecky, that any one who can read those papers, breathing nothing but hatred of the British flag and name—any one who can peruse these utterances of the home rulers, and then think seriously of entrusting the government of Ireland into their hands must be either a traitor or a fool.

W.

Poker on the Frontier.

The Judge, the Sheriff, the Coroner and the Chief of Police of Red Gulch were engaged in playing poker. The pot was pretty large and considerable excitement was manifested in the outcome. The Judge, called the Sheriff, who casually remarked: "I hold four aces. What do you hold?" "I hold a bowie knife," promptly returned the Judge, as he perceived a fifth ace in his own hand. "And I hold a six shooter!" exclaimed the Chief of Police, as he realized that he was not destitute of aces himself. After an interval of about five minutes the Coroner crawled out from under the table saying: "I hold an inquest and I guess that takes the pot.

Slogger Sullivan's Plans.

Detroit, May 20.—During Slogger Sullivan's visit in the city yesterday a secret leaked out which has heretofore been carefully guarded. A plan is being arranged by which Sullivan and a combination of American athletes will go to Australia and other English colonies. Muldoon, the wrestler, has been spoken of as likely to accompany the party and defend America's title to the Graeco-Roman championship. The most important feature of the trip will be the probable meeting of Sullivan and Smith, the representative sloggers of America and England. Sullivan's contemplated trip has not been unfolded to any of the sporting fraternity, who are still making vain efforts to coax Smith to America.

A DEMAGOGUE PRINTER

Arrested in Chicago for Calling a Meeting of Socialists.

Threats of Dire Vengeance.

Chicago, May 19.—John A. Heney, who is employed as a compositor on a morning paper, and whose incendiary utterances since the arrest of Spies and other anarchists have given him an unenviable reputation, was arrested to-day while distributing a call for a demonstration which it was intended should take place on the lake front on Sunday afternoon. When taken to the central station he was very demonstrative, and endeavored to convince Lieut. Shea that the Haymarket attack on the police was justifiable. "There will be more bombs thrown," he coolly exclaimed. "This thing is not ended by any means."

He Could Only Speak One Word of English.

Gustavus Smith is a young German baker who does not speak English, but he learned to shout "scab" at the Third Avenue Railroad company's employes. Yesterday he walked out to the car track and yelled the only English word he knows at the men on a passing car. Policeman Hanlon told him to stop it, but he walked out to the next car that came down and repeated his shout of "scab," emphasized with expressive German. The third time he repeated the offense he was collared by the officer, and Justice Ford put the prisoner under $500 bonds for one month, in the Harlem court.—*N. Y. Sun.*

QUEBEC NOTES.

Early Navigation—Prevalence of Diphtheria—Valuable Cargo of Cattle.

Quebec, May 19.—The first sailing vessel arrived from sea on the 18th of May last year, while up to yesterday this season the arrivals were 68 sailing vessels and 30 steamships.

It is reported that the public schools are to be closed on June 1, on account of the prevalence of diphtheria.

The steamship Parisian discharged over 100 head of pure bred cattle at Levis to be sent to the Bothwell stock farm, Ontario. Most of the cattle were of the Polled Angus breed.

A Fortunate Escape.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely cured her. tu-th-sat-dw

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relaxes all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. ap9-eod-dw

A DESPERATE ESCAPE.

Paris, May 16 Rosette Mathieu, a girl undergoing imprisonment at the St. Joseph Female Prison at Lyons, made her escape a fortnight since, and was recaptured a few days ago at Grenoble. While before the Judge she stated that the treatment she received at St. Joseph was such that she was determined not to be taken back alive. She said that the fare was not only insufficient, but frequently uneatable; and that in addition to the authorized punishments, which were many and severe, the prisoners were subject to the spiteful treatment of the female wardens, which often took the shape of ingenious torture. On her way back to Lyons, while in the cellular waggon in which prisoners are conveyed, she fainted, as frequently happens, owing to the want of ventilation in these cells on wheels, and she was carried to the doorway of the waggon, that the fresh air might restore her. On regaining consciousness, she suddenly pushed the attendant to one side and leaped out, falling at the side of the track. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and a guard sent back. The place of the girl's leap was clearly indicated by marks on the embankment; but the prisoner could not be found, nor has any trace of her been yet discovered.

He Took Them Into Camp.

Chicago Ledger.

After the advance of our army upon Bragg at Tullahoma, and his retreat, the pioneer brigade pushed on to Elk river to repair a bridge. While one of its men, a private, was bathing in the river, five of Bragg's soldiers, guns in hand, came to the bank and took aim at the swimmer, one of them shouting:

"Come here, you d--d Yank, out of the wet!"

The Federal was quite sure that he was done for, and at once obeyed. After dressing himself he was thus accosted:

"You surrender, our prisoner do you?"

"Of course I do."

"That's kind. Now we'll surrender to you." And the five stacked arms before him, their spokesman adding:

"We've done with 'em, and have said to old Bragg good-by. Sesesh is played out. Now you surround us and take us into your camp."

"This was done accordingly.

A FATHER'S FEARFUL CRIME.

Greenfield, Mass., May 20.—Last evening Eugene Taylor, a farmer 35 years of age, sprinkled strychnine on a ball of cocoanut candy and gave it to his son, aged 2½ years. The boy swallowed it and soon went into convulsions, dying shortly afterwards.

Meanwhile Taylor had taken a large dose of the poison and was seized with violent convulsions. Taylor did not die, however, and this morning arose from bed in the absence of his attendants, and with a pocket-knife cut his throat badly, although not fatally. He was arrested. He took his arrest calmly, expressing regret at having failed to take his own life.

Mrs Taylor says that since their marriage in 1882 her husband has been despondent because he lost in speculation $1,000 of his own, besides other sums borrowed from her brothers

A Prince Who is a Popular Occulist.

Pall Mall Gazette

Hundreds of patients suffering from eye disease continue to come to Meran to seek help from the famous eye physician, Prince Carl Theodore of Bavaria. Every day he receives for three or four hours, when anybody may call who suffers from eye disease. He examines and prescribes free of charge for all, and gives the poor besides medicines, eyeglasses, bandages, etc.

For patients who require a longer cure the Prince has erected an establishment for clinical treatment, where those who come are cared for and treated free of charge. At all great operations, which he performs twice a week, he is assisted by his spouse, the Princess of Portugal. At a recent operation for example, she held the patient's head for nearly three hours, although the blood from the operation saturated her clothing.

Forbidden the Court.

The numerous drawing-rooms this year revive the comment about certain noble ladies who are unable to procure presentations to the Queen. Notable among these is the Countess of Shrewsbury, who has never attended one of Her Majesty's receptions. The Earl of Shrewsbury a few years ago, when under age, ran away with a certain young and pretty Mrs. Mundy. Her husband followed the runaway pair to the Continent, and gave the young lordling a terrible thrashing. He then returned to England and began divorce proceedings. In due time a decree followed, and the Earl, who is not such a bad fellow, made amends as far as he could by marrying Mrs. Mundy and making her a countess. This was in 1882. It was just in time, for shortly after the wedding a young heir was born. Since then the Countess has never been able to prevail on Lord Chamberlain to allow her to be presented to the Queen. If he had thrown over Mrs. Mundy and married elsewhere his wife would have been welcome, Lord Shrewsbury is only 26 years of age. He employs his wealth just now in improving the cab service of London.

Confession Extraordinary.

Grand Forks, Dak., May 21.—In the summer of 1882 a man was found in a stable in this city in the stall of a vicious stallion with the top of his head eaten off and the stall spattered with blood. His name was McKenzie. It was known that the stallion had killed two men previously. There were no suspicions that McKenzie had been murdered and thrown into the stall. Developments have now come to light, showing that the horse was only an accessory to the crime, and a man named May was the guilty party. May went to Canada and died a short time ago, leaving a written confession that he had killed McKenzie, thrown him into the stall, and let the horse mutilate him, and that McKenzie was the third man so murdered.

Sure Enough Information.—"Yes," said a Democratic office-seeker from the West, "it's all true about the President's marriage. It's a sure thing. I got it from headquarters."

"What do you mean by headquarters?"

"The White House. I was just up there to see about the Postoffice in my town, and they told me Mr. Cleveland was engaged.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE CZAR'S HEROISM.

The Artistic Manner in Which he Vanquished a Would-Be Assassin.

He Hurls the Nihilist to the Floor and Makes Him Stay There.

London, May 20.—An occurrence is reported from Livadia which showed the coolness and physical courage of the Czar. Recently he started out to hunt, and was leaving the palace by the rear stair, which is seldom used. Just at the moment his majesty appeared a number of soldiers of the guard were rushing up stairs after a brutal looking moujik whose arms and hands were bound by straps of leather, the prisoner struggling furiously to escape. The guards tried to hurry him away, but the Czar ordered them to halt and asked

"WHO IS THAT MAN?"

They explained that he was a leader among the local Nihilists, and prominent in kindling the forest fires which have lately occurred around Livadia.

"Let him be unbound while in our palace," was the unexpected order given by the Czar. The moment the man's hands were freed he crouched, his figures clawing the air as though he would throw himself bodily on the Czar. Some of the officers of his majesty's staff threw themselves between the Nihilist and the Czar, but the latter motioned them aside and, without a weapon in his hand or on his person, he calmly

AWAITED THE ATTACK.

It came in an instant. The Nihilist made a desperate spring, but while still in the air his majesty caught him by the right arm above the elbow, and with a combined grip and twist well known to wrestlers, threw him to the ground with apparently as much ease as he would have thrown a boy. The Nihilist scrambled to his feet and again made a similar spring. This time the czar caught him by the left arm with the same grip and again easily threw him to the floor. The Nihilist by this time had got enough and lay panting but motionless. The czar took a seat close by and said to

THE VANQUISHED ASSASSIN,

"Now tell me what you dogs complain of." The prostrate Nihilist at once began a long and bitter arraignment of what he and his comrades considered crimes for which the czar should die. He told him he had violated the memory of his own father by declaring the emancipation of serfs a terrible mistake; he had done his best to restore the common people of Russia to a state of slavery; he had made thousands of unjustifiable arrests accompanied by circumstances of awful brutality; that he had kept innocent prisoners confined in loathsome dungeons without charges or trials until death or insanity has come to their relief and he had many times promised Russia a constitution but never fulfilled his pledge.

THE LAST ACCUSATION

made by the Nihilist is said to echo a complaint very prevalent among the troops in the Crimea. He said the czar had taken all the best men away from farms and kept them until seed time past so they would have nothing to live on if they went home. They had, he said, been promised that they would be led against Constantinople, where plunder enough could be had to make them rich for life, but instead of this they had been kept usually drilling until there seemed no prospect of war in any quarter.

The Czar listened to all the accusations calmly, and with the exception of a firmly-set expression about his mouth and a fierce gleam in his eye there was nothing to indicate that he was in the least degree affected by the harangue. When the Nihilist ceased the Czar arose and said to the officer nearest him, "Now we will resume our hunt," and the imperial party left the palace. The Nihilist was again secured and taken to the cells in the basement of the palace. It is understood that he was afterwards flogged to death.

An Unhappy Marriage.

San Francisco, May 25.—About a year and a half ago quite a sensation was created in society circles by the unexpected announcement that Miss Susie McMullin, a leading society belle, and Thomas H. Williams, son of Gen. Thomas H. Williams, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of this coast, had been married. Mr. Williams was regarded as a brilliant but unsteady young man, the marriage was not a happy one, and some time ago Mrs. Williams left her husband and made her debut upon the stage. The sequel to the unhappy marriage was the filing of papers in a divorce suit, in which Mrs. Williams makes some serious charges against her husband. Miss McMullin and defendant were married in this city in the latter part of October, 1884. For more than a year past they have not lived together. A serious allegation against the defendant is that some time between the 1st of May, 1885, and the 3rd of August, the same year, and at various times and places in the city of Stockton, defendant committed adultery with certain women, whose names are unknown to her. It is further alleged that there is no issue of the marriage. It is still further claimed that defendant is owner of property of the value of $200,000. She asks dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, on the ground of adultery, and reasonable provision for her support out of defendant's property.

Burdette's Bubbles.

APPALLING DESTITUTION.

"Yes, indeed, Miss Clara," continued Mr. La Dedah, giving an account of his travels "I have been in great perils, don't you know. One time on a railway train out west, don't you know, we were stopped by the train robbers, don't you know, and one fellow, a terrible brigand he was, you know, he put his pistol to me head, don't you know, and he said, "Your money or your brains!" and pon me soul, Miss Clara, I had nothing for him."

RELIGIOUS MANIA

Leads a Woman to Kill Her Children and Herself.

Wheeling, W. Va. May 19.—In Lincoln county, Monday night, Mrs. Margaret Donnan, a widow, became insane from religious fanaticism. She said she had been called upon by the Lord to sacrifice the lives of herself and her three children to satisfy the Divine wrath. Arming herself with a sharp carving knife she made her way to the room occupied by her three daughters, aged 12, 10 and 8 years. She cut the throat of each child and plunged the reeking blade deep into her own heart. The bodies were discovered yesterday by neighbors.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

A Secret for the Ladies.

The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Eruptions and all blotches that disfigure the face, may be quickly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Annie Heath, of Portland, certifies that she was cured by this remedy after suffering for two years. tu-th-sat-dw

A Luxury and Necessity

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to resort to bitter bitter nauseous liver medicines and cathartics, is the concentrated liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles free and 50c. and $1 bottles for sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. 10dw

The Perfection

Of the age in the medical line is the liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. It is agreeable to the taste, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in its nature, painless yet prompt and thorough in its action. For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria 11dw

A Useful Hint.

It may be useful for the reader to know that the popular preparation known as Hagyard's Yellow Oil has proved a sovereign remedy for deafness, many certified cures being on record. Hagyard's Yellow Oil also cures aches, pains and lameness, and may be used internally as well as outwardly. tu-th-sat-dw

Happiness and Health

Are important problems, the former depending greatly on the latter. Everyone is familiar with the healthy properties of fruit, and no one can afford to be sick and miserable while the pleasant concentrated liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs may be had of our enterprising druggists, Messrs. Langley & Co. 12dw

Backache, stitches in the side, inflation and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be promptly and thoroughly corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. As dinner pills and as aids to digestion, they have no equal. They cure constipation. dw

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(THE remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. *No better remedy for Whooping Cough can be found.*

Caution.—Don't experiment with new and untried medicines, but always keep on hand the safe and surecure, Allen's Lung Balsam.

Mothers, have you delicate, weakly children, who are always taking cold, and subject to croup? Remember, there never was a case of croup which did not originate in a cold.

Allen's Lung Balsam is your remedy.

Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.

Do not despair because all other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. *It will cure when all others fail.*

Allen's Lung Balsam is now put up in Three Sizes, Price 25c., 50c., and $1 per Bottle.

The 25c. bottles are put up for the accommodation of all who desire to simply a Cough or Croup remedy. Those desiring a remedy for Consumption or any Lung Disease should secure the Large $1 Bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED Florida Water

The Universal Perfume. For the HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET AND THE BATH.

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Spinal Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found INVALUABLE.

Prepared only by Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited) Montreal. Price $1 per Bottle or Six Bottles for $5.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited) SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Forewarned

of danger by the condition of your blood, as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have I ever found such a happy relief from Rheumatism as in

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Forearmed

with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the diseases arising from Scrofulous taints in the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been used in my family for a number of years. I was a constant sufferer from

Dyspepsia,

but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permanent cure. Seven years ago my wife was troubled with Goitre: two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has never had any return of the disease. I regard this preparation as the best medicine in use for the blood." B. Barnard Weir, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For many years I suffered terribly from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am a well man to-day." Be sure and get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

To the Electors of the District of Kootenay, B. C.

Cranbrook, Kootenay, B. C., May 15, 1886.

Gentlemen:—The time is approaching for the election of your representatives in the Provincial Parliament, and I have the honor to offer myself as a candidate to fill that important post.

The District of Kootenay is as yet in its youth, and much of the future prosperity of the population must depend upon the efforts that may be made for developing the natural resources of the District in order to raise it to a strong and healthy manhood.

Chief among those resources stands the great mineral wealth which is known to exist. Although a large portion of this wealth has already been successfully developed, through the energy, the perseverance and the courage of the mining settlers, still all these admirable qualities will be neutralized and thrown back in the future unless vigorous efforts are made to facilitate the opportunities for prospecting, and also to lighten the burdens of the prospector.

I am of opinion that the taxes now imposed upon the miner are too onerous, and that true political economy will consist in giving every possible encouragement and assistance to the miner in order to enable him to extract the wealth which lies buried in the earth, and thus enrich the state and reward the laborer.

It is manifest that easy means of communication from place to place, and with the outer world, are of paramount importance in the development of any country, but more especially so in the Kootenay District, where there are many localities, probably pregnant with riches, but which are now inaccessible for want of proper trails. Good roads and trails would also have a material influence in cheapening the cost of provisions and in helping to develop the agricultural resources of the country, and should you do me the honor of electing me as your representative I should give special attention to this branch of my duties.

The Kootenay District is rapidly attracting the attention it fully deserves and so many miners and settlers are arriving that the large area comprised within its limits is too great for successful and satisfactory administration. This difficulty will increase in direct ratio with the population; and I am of opinion that active efforts should be made to divide the present district into two parts, each independent of the other.

I am in sympathy with the present government, which has had to contend against many difficulties and has combated them, on the whole, with success; but should I be elected I should take an independent position as regards "party."

I shall shortly have the pleasure of visiting each part of the District and of explaining my views more in detail; also should you do me the honor of electing me as your representative I should make it my duty to travel periodically through the District in order to ascertain the views and requirements of the population, and I should spare neither effort nor trouble in carrying them into effect.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES BAKER,

Lieut.-Colonel,

my18-dw J. P.

HURRAH! FOR THE MINES!

PARTIES EN ROUTE FOR GRANITE CREEK, SHOULD LOOK AT THE Retail Price List of Goods AT WARDLE'S GENERAL STORE, HOPE. BEFORE PURCHASING IN VICTORIA.

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FLOUR per sack	$1 75
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Other Goods at the same Low Rates always on hand.

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