

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899.

THE SESSION.

Very considerable interest attaches to the session of the legislature which opens today. Owing to the occurrence of unexpected circumstances, the outcome of the day is at the present writing uncertain. If all the members were in their places, the house would probably divide 20 to 18 on the vote for speaker, but two gentlemen who are with the opposition, Messrs. Turner and Neilson, will be absent, and there is some uncertainty as to whether some of the others will feel warranted in taking their seats. The government expect to have no difficulty in electing the speaker by a small majority, but if Mr. Turner and Mr. Neilson were present, a very different face would be put upon the situation in view of the objections against certain supporters of the government taking part in the vote. The matter now appears, the likelihood is that, having elected the speaker, the government will find itself, if not in a minority, at least without a majority. A persistent rumor is in circulation in government circles to the effect that a dissolution may occur at any time. Possibly this is intended as an inducement to members to support the ministry and thereby avoid the trouble of another contest, but if so, it will utterly fail of accomplishing its purpose. We refuse to believe that Mr. Semlin will meet the house with the Lieutenant-Governor's promise of a dissolution in his pocket, or that he will necessarily be granted a dissolution in the event of his being defeated, or finding himself unable to carry on business. One feature of the situation is likely to cause some embarrassment to Mr. Semlin. It has been understood that an agreement was made between him and Mr. Martin, whereby he was to retire from the premiership when the house met. He will not care to carry out this agreement, but if Mr. Martin does not insist upon his pound of flesh, he will hold his reputation as a political Skyhook. Even if he should be content to wait a little in order to what his appetite, no one will for a moment suppose that he will be content to follow Mr. Semlin's lead in the house. He refused to follow it in Cowichan for it is well known that, as soon as he learned that Mr. Semlin was selected by Mr. Semlin as a candidate, he passed the word to his wing of the cabinet to keep out of the fight. The division existing in the cabinet itself cannot long be kept concealed. It is likely to take the form of an open rupture at any time. Whether it shall be long or short, we look for a very interesting session. The constitutional question involved in the dismissal of the late government will doubtless be one of the main points of recent dismissals will naturally come up, and there are other subjects, the discussion of which ought to give rise to very lively sessions.

SOME INTERESTING QUESTIONS.

Two very interesting questions arise in connection with the opening of the legislature today. One is as to the right of Mr. Higgins to vote for Speaker. Under the law he does not appear to be in a position to do so. At the general election Messrs. Pooley and Bullen were elected in Esquimalt district, and under the provisions of the law, the returning officer returned the writ so endorsed. This return stands until it has been amended by the house in pursuance of the judgment of the court in the election case, unseating Mr. Higgins. On the account and seating Mr. Higgins, Section 152 of the law relating to elections provides as follows:

The returning officer shall immediately after the closing of the election transmit to the registrar of the Supreme court the writ of election and his return thereon.

This is the record of the result of the election and stands until it has been regularly altered in accordance with the provisions of the law. Section 231, subsection 5, provides as follows:

At the conclusion of the trial the judge who tried the petitions shall determine whether the member whose return or election is complained of or any other person who was duly returned or elected, or whether the election was void, and shall forthwith certify in writing, under such determination to the Speaker and upon such certificate being given such determination, subject to the right of appeal hereinafter contained, shall be final to all intents and purposes.

It is to be assumed that the judge before whom the return was held has transmitted the certificate to the Speaker. But there is no Speaker, because the house has not yet been organized. The interpretation section of the act provides as follows:

"Speaker" shall be deemed to include the person for the time being lawfully acting as Speaker; and when the office of Speaker is vacant, the clerk of the legislative assembly or any other officer for the time being performing the duties of the clerk of the legislative assembly shall be deemed to be substituted for and to be included in the expression "the Speaker."

It may be claimed that under this section the clerk of the assembly has the right to deal with the certificate of the judge, but we do not think this position can be sustained, because the act directs what is to be done with such certificate, and what is directed cannot be done until after the house has been organized and begun its regular business. We refer to section 251 of the act:

The legislative assembly upon being informed of such certificate and report, or reports, if any, shall order the same to be entered in the journals and shall give the necessary direction for confirming or altering the return.

Until the return has been amended by

the legislature Mr. Higgins cannot lawfully take his seat, and the return cannot be amended until after a Speaker has been elected, which is the first act of the legislative assembly. So even if we grant that the clerk has the right to open the report made by the judge, there is nothing that the house can do with it until after the Speaker has been elected.

There is a precedent on the subject, and curiously enough it comes from Esquimalt. Some years ago Mr. Pooley was seated on a recent, his opponent having been returned as elected. Mr. Pooley did not take his seat until after election of the Speaker and the house had ordered the return to be amended. The Colonist does not know how Mr. Higgins will look at the matter, but it fancifully he will not care to do an act of doubtful legality.

Another interesting question is raised by the petition against Mr. Prentice. It was expected that the case would have been disposed of before the house met, but an adjournment having been unavoidable, Mr. Prentice finds himself confronted with a rather serious problem. If the point upon which the petitioner relies as to Mr. Prentice's qualification is well taken, there is no doubt that he cannot take his seat. The law imposes a penalty of \$500 a day upon any person who sits or votes in the house when disqualified. It would be unreasonable to expect Mr. Prentice to take the very great chance of subjecting himself to such penalties, and we think in fairness to him it may be assumed that he has no desire to occupy his seat, if he is not legally entitled to it.

The position of Mr. Hall has been considered by some persons as one of jeopardy, but we do not think the law warrants such a contention. Mr. Hall applied to the Lieutenant-Governor and was paid for it by a treasury check. It is contended that this disqualifies him. We do not think so, nor do we think that any lawyer will contend that it does. The section of the law applicable is as follows:

No person whose holder or enjoying, undertaking or executing directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, any contract or agreement with Her Majesty or any public officer or department, with respect to the public service of this province is to be paid for any service of work, shall be eligible as a member of the legislative assembly nor shall sit or vote in the same.

This section, being in restraint of individual rights, must be construed strictly. It cannot be claimed that if the Lieutenant-Governor or the Private Secretary or any one else orders something for government House, the person furnishing it performs a service or work. No court would hold that a contract by which a person engaged to perform "service or work" in the house of commons is such that he should furnish goods and merchandise, but this is not very material, for the section requires that an antecedent contract or agreement shall have been made with Her Majesty or some public officer or department to make the receipt of public money a disqualification. If the Lieutenant-Governor should ring up a coal merchant and tell him to send a ton of coal to government House, no sensible man would say that this act, even if followed by the delivery of the coal, amounted to an agreement with Her Majesty. Neither could it be said to be an agreement with "any public officer or department" within the meaning of the act, for the Lieutenant-Governor is neither such a public officer nor such a department as the act contemplates. He is a federal officer and no provision of the legislature applies to him unless it is expressly stated therein, that is, when the legislature speaks of public officers it means provincial officers only. We draw attention to the fact that the simple payment of money to an individual for service or work does not disqualify him. There must first be a contract or agreement with certain persons, who are specified, and in the absence of such contract or agreement, the simple fact of the payment of money out of the revenue of the province is not a disqualification. We think, therefore, that Mr. Hall's position is very clear and that he is not disqualified.

MR. COTTON AGAINST MR. DUNSMUIR.

The Colonist must apologize for having overlooked an article which appeared in the News-Advertiser on the 23rd ult. The only excuse that we have at the time of his election was that he at the time of his election was a party to a bond given in a criminal case. If this is true, then he is under a contract to Her Majesty, and clearly was ineligible as a candidate and is now disqualified from sitting in the house.

In regard to Mr. Neill, the Colonist has been informed, upon what it cannot but regard as very excellent authority, that he at the time of his election was a party to a bond given in a criminal case. If this is true, then he is under a contract to Her Majesty, and clearly was ineligible as a candidate and is now disqualified from sitting in the house.

THE RIVAL CANALS.

We hear more talk about the Nicaragua Canal than about that of Panama, but very recently some reports have been published about the latter, which indicate that it, rather than the more northern route, is likely to be the great inter-oceanic waterway. The Panama Canal is well advanced towards completion the cost of which is estimated at \$40,000,000, and it is very much less than the estimate of the cost of the Nicaragua Canal. All estimates in regard to the latter must be received with many grains of allowance, because there are engineering problems to be taken into account of really known magnitude. The estimates made are dependent upon the correctness of certain theories in engineering, which are to have their first trial in the construction of the canal. If we may argue from experience in other cases, we would find ourselves forced to the conclusion that the first trial of these theories is likely to be much more expensive than their advocates anticipate. The Nicaragua route is a much longer one, and must be contended with. It is a long way from the rainfall is enormous. There are no harbors at either termini of this canal, while at the termini of the Panama route, there are excellent harbors. The sea approach to and departure from Panama termini are very much better than from those on the Nicaragua route. The greater length of the northern route would add to the cost of maintenance and to the charges of operating. Another recommendation in favor of the Panama

This is not true, because Mr. Dunsmuir is really consulted as to what appears in the Colonist, but we are willing to admit for present purposes that he is not only so consulted, but that the articles are submitted to him for approval. We are prepared to concede that, as Mr. Francis Carter-Cotton, Finance Minister, says in his newspaper, when the Colonist undertakes to discuss matters connected with Mr. Dunsmuir's interests, it is "only Mr. Dunsmuir defending Mr. Dunsmuir, the railway magnate and colliery proprietor." Such a defence, the News-Advertiser tells the public, "ought not to have any weight."

There is not in this connection a man so base who has not the right to defend himself. Why should this right be denied to Mr. Dunsmuir? It is denied him if what he says has no weight because he says it. The Colonist's statement in defence of Mr. Dunsmuir's policy consisted of statements of fact. There was not an expression of opinion in the "defence," from beginning to end. We stated that a certain number of claims had been filed in the E. & N. belt, that persons who desired to perfect their title to their claims had been in all respects liberally treated by the company. The News-Advertiser tells the public that these statements are not entitled to any weight, because they are made by Mr. Dunsmuir. The Colonist is not accused of stating what is not true. Mr. Solly, who is quoted by the Colonist as authority for the statistics, is not charged with misstatement. The correctness of the references to the records of the company are not disputed. The News-Advertiser contents itself with informing the public that anything which Mr. Dunsmuir states in his own defence is simply not entitled to any weight whatever.

The Colonist ventures to say that what Mr. Dunsmuir may assert, either in his own defence or otherwise, will be in his own defence, and will be in the word of the News-Advertiser or any one connected with it. It has certainly come to a very pretty pass in this province, when a gentleman, with the personal standing of Mr. James Dunsmuir, can be represented in a newspaper to be such that his statements are entitled to no weight when made in connection with his own interests. A more scandalous insult to the honorable man never found its way into public print. It is a base libel, which the Finance Minister should have felt ashamed to put in his paper.

Having made this allegation in regard to Mr. Dunsmuir, the News-Advertiser charges the Colonist with not letting its readers have a report of what Mr. Cotton did say at Cobble Hill. If by this the News-Advertiser means that we did not print Mr. Cotton's speech, it is a base libel, which the Finance Minister should have felt ashamed to put in his paper. It is not correctly stated the position which he took, it states what it knows is false. The remainder of the article calls for no comment. It is in defence of Mr. Cotton, and by Mr. Cotton's own principles, what Mr. Cotton as newspaper editor says in defence of Mr. Cotton, Finance Minister, is "entitled to no weight."

A correspondent, whose letter was printed yesterday, would "like to know whether you (that is the Colonist) really believe that the correspondent of the Associated Press ever got any information from the British foreign office or any other office about Lord Salisbury's doings or intentions with France or any nation?"

Ward used to say, "I wish I was a newspaper editor." It is worth a reply. For the purpose, if for nothing else, of showing certain superior people that newspapers are not run on guess work, we may say that the Associated Press correspondent obtained his ideas of Lord Salisbury's intentions in regard to France from Lord Salisbury's published despatches, of which a summary was telegraphed, and the Colonist supplemented the information thus obtained by perusing the despatches in extenso. For the further information of our correspondent, we may add that we do not suppose that the Associated Press correspondent is in the confidence of Lord Salisbury or obtains any information from him, except on the few occasions when he has expressly quoted statements from His Lordship for publication.

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route is that it is all through one country, while that via Nicaragua is on the borders of three countries, which are usually on very bad terms with each other. Moreover, the Nicaraguan franchise is wholly repudiated by one of the governments by which it was originally granted. So strong is the case in favor of the southern route, that there can hardly be a shadow of doubt that, if it were not for the national pride of the people of the United States, they would not give the Nicaraguan project any further consideration.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. SWORD.

Viewed as a political incident, the defeat of Mr. Colin B. Sword in Cowichan has a special significance. Mr. Sword was the chosen candidate of the Premier and the chief issue upon which the voters were asked by the government to pronounce was one, which two members of that body have declared to be one of the main points in their policy, namely, the anti-E. & N. legislation. Mr. Sword had an advantage over Mr. Robertson in an experienced politician. It used to be said that he had brains for brains. His candidature was backed up by all the influence of the government, for the Premier took particular care to go to the constituency and tell the people that there is not nearly enough money to go around, and that if Cowichan wished to get its share of the public expenditure, it would do well to elect a man who had the ear of the government. A defect under such circumstances is the strongest condemnation that could be given to the government.

There is another feature connected with this election which gives it special interest. While Mr. Semlin and Mr. Cotton were conspicuous in their efforts to elect Mr. Sword, it is interesting to note that neither of the other three members of the government took any part in the contest publicly. It seemed as if these gentlemen had said to Messrs. Semlin and Cotton that they might go in and show the people just how strong they were. They did so, and whether the glory of Mr. Martin and his wing of the cabinet is enhanced thereby, we do not know, but Mr. Cotton has been very much dimmed. An incident like this occurring on the very eve of a session is not calculated to strengthen the government among its followers. It renders the result of the meeting of the house even more uncertain than it has been.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do no harm. They are sure to please. Try them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A LIBERAL LEADER.

"Why, man, he doth beside the narrow world. Like a Colossus; and we petty men Walk under his huge shadow - and do but peep about To find ourselves dishonourable graves."

Sir:—My first words in opening this letter must be an admission that I am properly conscious of the fact that under ordinary circumstances nothing that concerns so humble an individual as myself can have any possible interest for the public, and if in what follows it should appear that the personality of the writer occupies a prominent position in the circumstances described, it will be understood that this is unavoidable in dealing with the subject in hand.

What I have to say concerns the Honorable Senator Templeman, my experience when a member of the staff of his organ, the Times, in so far as that experience has been of a nature to give me, and therefore any interest for the public, and the condition of the Liberal party in British Columbia.

For a long time past it has been apparent that the interests of the Liberal party in Victoria did not receive proper attention at the hands of the supposed leader of the party in this city—the Honorable Senator Templeman. I was well aware of this, but I was not an employee of the Times obviously prevented me from giving expression to my views on that subject. Now, however, that I have severed my connection with the Times, I am free to speak.

It is my conviction that the Honorable Senator Templeman is not entitled to hold the position of leader of the party in this city; that his success politically is due to his position as a member of the staff of the Times, and that his political service in the party's interests, and that his occupancy of the political position he holds is not conducive to the party's welfare. It is not my intention at present to examine into the political record of the Honorable Senator Templeman in detail. More fitting opportunity will doubtless arise in the near future.

My experience as an employee of the Honorable Senator Templeman has been

unpleasant, and I am free to speak.

You say you are not "well." Of course how can you be well if you are not healthy? ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will invigorate your system and keep you in perfect health. It has done it for others—it will do it for you. Wherever Abbey's Effervescent Salt has been introduced it has received unbiased recommendation.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

unique; and this, in conjunction with the fact that I served him in a not wholly non-political capacity, will be, perhaps, sufficient justification for my departing from the rules which ordinarily govern political discussion, and alluding for a moment to my own private feelings relating to the treatment I received at his hands.

I have taken an active interest in local politics previous to May, 1894, when I entered the employ of the Honorable Senator Templeman. Never did anyone enter upon his duties more determined to serve employer faithfully, conscientiously and well; seldom did one individual labor more successfully in the interests of another, both in a business and political capacity; never did such service reap greater gratitude, such chilling indifference, and brow-beating arrogance. Not one kind word, not one friendly expression of approval, not even an ex-claim of the common salutations of the day—this was my reward during my engagement in the service of the Honorable Senator Templeman.

The temper of my mind at the time of this point is very great, but I must refrain from doing so, and will only say I do not regret the foregoing statement deliberately and with a full appreciation of the gravity of my utterance.

What has been my experience in the employ of the Honorable Senator Templeman has also been my experience in a less repugnant degree, of many of the party's supporters who have had dealings with him, and who have been treated with courtesy, sometimes with positive insult, and always in the pompous manner of the despot, many of his political supporters have turned away disgusted at the boresomeness of one so steeped in egotism that he is blind to all else.

I respectfully submit as a Liberal that it is not calculated to popularize Liberalism in this city that the head of the party here should be in the habit of observing common custom to the extent of according ordinary civility to those who have occasion to interview him on political matters. Such an arrangement cannot continue indefinitely.

And what has been and will be the influence of the Honorable Senator Templeman upon the Liberal party in British Columbia? The answer is easy. It has had a blighting effect in the past, and will have in the future. It seemed as if the electorate of Victoria and only saved from political oblivion by being thrust hurriedly into the Senate in the brilliant record of the Honorable Senator Templeman.

I desire it to be distinctly understood that in writing as I do I feel I am but exercising the prerogative which is the right of everyone who has labored earnestly and faithfully in support of his party, and that I am in no position to establish, if occasion should demand, my right to speak with the authority of a not wholly insubstantial worker in the rank and file of the Liberal party.

I shall probably be charged with being disloyal to the party's interests in having made this public statement, and if it is required in order to be loyal that one must stifle his manhood and bear about dumb contemptible treatment from a bottle and when half of it had been taken, he found himself improving. The poor justification of talent, the ways and manners of a czar, I must respectfully follow where such "loyalty" is required.

One word more in conclusion: It is conceivable that circumstances may be such that the Honorable Senator Templeman's reputation in public repudiating sympathy with the policy of those with whom he has been intimately associated for some time. In my opinion I am justified in taking such action now; and I wish to say right here that I regret exceedingly it was my lot to be a member of the staff of a newspaper which has so conducted itself as to be a positive detriment rather than a benefit to the community, whose absurdities have made it the laughing stock of the country and whose freakish policy in discussing matters of public interest has brought disgrace upon British Columbia journalism.

In the future, as in the past, I shall continue to do all that I can in my humble way to advance the true interests of the Liberal party in this province.

C. A. GREGG.

TO YOU WOMEN.

Worthless Home Dyes That Cause Serious Losses in Many Homes.

Many of our Canadian women have been so grossly deceived in the year just closed by worthless home dyes, that some have determined never again to try what is really a pleasant and profitable work when the Diamond Dyes are used.

Why we sympathize with the many deceived women, we must say their decision is not a wise one. Because we have in our midst a few honest manufacturers, and money-loving merchants who for the sake of long practice willing to sell poor goods, it is not fair to assert that all merchandise are actuated by the same unworthy motives.

Deceptive dyes have usually plenty of bulk to recommend them, but this bulk is composed of common coarse ingredients, and is not a coloring power sufficient to make them dangerous to any ordinary material; others have a small percentage of color virtue with an extra supply of soap grease power. Such are the merits of the Diamond Dyes, which are made of purest materials, dyes, skits, blues, and suits for men and boys, and brought con- sideration to many a trusting and worthy woman.

While it cannot be denied that deception has a footing in our land, it is pleasant to know that the Diamond Dyes, representing perfect work, honesty and truth, have brought gladness and profit to thousands of honest homes. All of which is reported from the very simple directions were followed.

Diamond Dyes are prepared according to special scientific principles, and no other dye in the world have so much to commend them to the housewife. They are the only kind that the wife, mother or daughter can use with confidence and profit.

WHY IS THE NAME OF THE CANADA PAINT CO., LTD., A GUARANTEE OF THE CONTENTS OF EVERY PACKAGE WHICH BEARS IT?

BECAUSE they are primary makers and not merely color grinders, i.e.

(a) They operate their own deposits of Canadian minerals, which are among the best in the world.

(b) They manufacture their own colors from the primary chemicals.

They save the first profit and custom duty paid by other makers, who purchase their pigments.

BECAUSE their manufactures are tested by their own practical experts, who know their business in every detail.

BECAUSE by the most improved machinery and manufacturing in large quantities every economy is exercised, and the price is reduced to the benefit of this.

BECAUSE upwards of a million packages of their goods are used every year with complete satisfaction, and their trade is steadily increasing.

YOU ARE SAFE THEREFORE IN PURCHASING FOR YOUR OWN USE ANY PACKAGE OF PAINT OR VARNISH WHICH BEARS THE NAME OF

THE CANADA PAINT CO., LTD.

The Sealing Fleet—Articles of Incorporation having been completed and ratified at a meeting of the sealers yesterday morning all that is now necessary to effect the long desired sealing combine is the signatures of all owners. It is said that two-thirds of the fleet will leave port during the next three months for cruises along the coast. Two of those now out have recently been reported. Messrs. Hall, Gosnell & Co., the agents of the Geneva, have received a letter stating that the schooner had called at Santa Cruz to land a sick seaman named Scott. On entering port, however, Captain O'Leary changed his mind and taking the man to San Francisco landed him there. Relative to the schooner Enterprise calling the San Francisco Call says: "She was out in the north-wester and had a very rough time of it. She was blown about for several days. The Enterprise came here from Eyakout Island and has an Indian crew. There are eleven of them and the boss of the party is a squaw. When it came to hiring the hunters the woman would not let them go unless she went along and was given a man's pay. When the boats put out after the seals the woman takes her place as boatsteerer and she does the work splendidly. Captain Anderson says she is the best man on the schooner and he would not mind having a crew of squaws, if they were all like her. During the storm the Enterprise was under snug canvas and, although the wind did blow 70 miles an hour, not a thing was carried away. Now that

the schooner is in port the captain and his crew of five whites will see the old year out and the new year in ashore, while the Indians will be given a real holiday dinner."

Preserved for Posterity.—That their children and their children's children may not go down to their graves without having enjoyed the sweet music of Victoria's "Big Four" quartette, Messrs. Jones, Lenox, Schi and Pina, entertained a photograph with several of their choicest selections yesterday, and "Take the News to Mother" may in the dim hereafter be heard just as it is given by the quartette, by the mere insertion of a nickel in the proper place.

After the Fire.—Although it is not yet definitely known whether or not the section of the Heathorn block that immediately adjoins the old post office will be rebuilt at once, that part including the Fletcher Bros. and Wenger establishments will be converted without delay into a two-story office premises. The other part will be torn down immediately, but the owner in England will not be heard from ere permanent plans are decided upon. Messrs. Hamber & Campbell are once more in business, not at the old stand, but very they will be in the post office building, of which they will become regular tenants, while half being taken by them, to be adapted to the purposes of a modern business house.



INSOMNIA.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE RESTORES REST AND HEALTH.

If the digestive organs refuse to do their work, indigestion and dyspepsia follow like lightning's flash—the nerves are shattered and then insomnia results, and the patient is on the road to the mad-house or insane asylum. A well-known Toronto newspaper man was a victim of nervous prostration and insomnia through overwork—retiring at night was more of a dread than a welcome. He had tried every remedy, but to no avail. He was advised to try South American Nerve, and he did so. He found it a most effective remedy. He was able to sleep, and his nerves were restored. He was able to work again, and his health was restored.

South American Nerve is without a peer in the cure of nervousness, indigestion and insomnia. A few doses will convince the most sceptical. It gives immediate relief and effects a cure in every case. Strong as this statement may seem it is absolutely true.

South American Nerve is a cure for Bright's disease, diabetes and bladder troubles. A few doses will convince.

What has that to do with it?

A series of interruptions it was a little time before the mayor having that a fair hearing be given to the physical aspect of the case, once been a medical case, and the mayor had seen on the clinic table of such subjects would more than anything else to them. The things in Victoria had, at least, a little more, and asked was that said law be enforced. Having resolution:

"Whereas it appears in the public press of the board of police committee the 23rd December that between the police and the law, especially in houses of prostitution, of police had been told houses were properly interfere with them." E we, the citizens of Victoria, do hereby resolve that the chief magistrate should conduct of the majority police commissioners—the chief magistrate should enforce the law as it stands, and that copies of the laws be sent to the police and to the police.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, said that people might best means to be employed to doubt that every man heart the best interest of the city. He said that reports they had given under consideration, and that the question of a vote of an election, for the was apt to go abroad the chief magistrate should enforce the law as it stands, and that copies of the laws be sent to the police and to the police.

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