Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885.

THE MAIL'S AUTHORITY.

This is the sort of pabulum which the Toronto Mail is fed upon when it undertakes to write an article on British Columbia. A greater tissue of misstatements was never penned. The Mail should have been better informed than to build a serious leading article on a foundation of falsehoods; The Woodstock Sentinel-Review publishes a letter from a British Columbia correspondent which conveys some startling information. The Review declares that the writer was a former resident of Oxford county, an ardent conservative, and an active supporter of the Ottawa government. Here are some of the statements contained in his communication: "Business is dull—much duller than in Ontario, and there is no use of any one coming to Victoria for anything else than the benefit of the climate. * * * * Every day is as Sunday here, and Sunday as any other day. Hotels seem to be the only places doing any business, and only through the traveling public looking for something to do. Everyone is finding fault with the dullness of the time, and you cannot find anyone ready to talk of anything else. * * * The whole country is of rebellion. The people are completely disgusted and angered at the land law, and it certainly is ruining the farming part of the country. Settlers are abandoning their ranches and going to the American side—chiefly to Spokane Falls, W. T. The fault—or what-ever you like to call it—in the land law is that the Dominion government promised to sell the land to settlers at $1 per acre, and now those who have improved their ranches cannot get a deed of their land and the government will not promise them their land at any stated price, but tell them they will possibly get it after a while at $2.50 per acre. Now, Mr. Editor, the land is not worth more than $1, for by the time a rancher has cleared and got his land in order to raise anything it will cost him $55 to $60 an acre for cleared land, besides his buildings and the $1 per acre it was promised for. If a man has to pay $2.50 for his 160 acres, it is more than it is worth. The people in the east cannot imagine the intense feeling there is over the Land Act, and not even the threatening and almost rebellious telegram sent to Mr. Homer, M. P., at Ottawa, conveys the tenth part of the expressed feeling at the meetings held through the mainland."

THE REASONS.

The objections of the Royal family of Germany to the husband of Princess Beatrice are explained by English exchanges to be, as follows: The Duke of Brunswick, the head of the Guelphs, from which race descends the present royal family of England, was eccentric to the verge of madness. He had a passion for the most expensive gems, and he would adorn himself up with his magnificent collection and fondle his diamonds like a miser of old. In Paris he spent nearly all his solitary days, attired in fantastic, flaming dressing gowns, selecting from among the thirty waxen *simulacra* of his own face, the wig, the eyebrows, the complexion of the day. Dyed, rouged and scented, the Duke of Brunswick went out in colored carriages, dined at some fashionable restaurant, and spent the evening at the little theatre where actors are counted necessary vehicles for the exhibition of asses. At home—if home his gorgeous folly could be called—he kept no kitchen. A cook was necessarily a poisoner in his eyes. He mixed his morning chocolate himself, his milk was brought from suburban farms in a sealed silver can, and his body servant was compelled to drink and digest it ere he himself touched it. He was, however, a modest man at glass and plaster. He drank nothing but small beer, and his worst orgies were formidable feasts of fruit and ices. He left his millions to the city of Geneva, because it was the only one likely to put up his statue in a public place, even at the price he paid for the perpetuation of his lifelong folly.

VICTORIA HARBOR.

The representatives of Victoria district in the federal parliament have succeeded in obtaining a considerable money vote for the continued prosecution of the work of deepening this harbor. The work has been in progress for about twelve years—the first vote for the object having been obtained through the instrumentality of Mr. Nathan, ex-M. P.,—and all will admit that a great change for the better has resulted. The removal of the Spence rock, which rendered the passage of all but the smallest craft along the water front of the city extremely hazardous, was an important undertaking; and the removal of Shoal Point—a troublesome gravel spit which extended from Odgen Point nearly across the centre of the harbor, was scarcely less important. It is now proposed to remove Dredger rock, a serious obstruction to navigation, and to continue the work of deepening the harbor generally by the removal of the clay, gravel and silt which for many centuries have been deposited there. When relieved of a few more rocks and shoals Victoria will be one of the most convenient harbors on the coast, and capable of admitting vessels of the deepest draught. In the next four or five years the most serious obstructions will be out of the way and commerce will find here a perfectly secure port.

AN OVERPLUS OF DOCKYARDS.

The next question our somewhat fresh and verdant evening contemporary will ask will probably be, Shall a second drydock be built at Coal Harbor *and* English Bay? It would be as pertinent an enquiry as the one which disfigured its columns on Thursday—Will a second dockyard be built at Burrard Inlet? Why does not our contemporary "go in" for a second transcontinental railway which shall pass by and terminate at every man's door? Or a peripatetic seat of government, which shall stay, turnabout, a twelvemonth in each town on island or mainland from Farwell to Victoria? And if a second dockyard why not a third, and a fourth and so on, until there shall be a Baker's dozen? Our contemporary talks of dockyards as though they were of spontaneous growth; and as readily called into existence as Minerva's armed man. The contrast with which our contemporary proves to gibe heirlooms on the throne of the English public is charming. A distinguished journalist once remarked, "the public is an ass." But even an ass has been known to kick when his load was too heavy; and it is just possible that a protest would be raised in the British Isles against a prodigal expenditure of Imperial money on drydocks in British Columbia.

LORD RANDOLPH AND A MANCHESTER MAN.

This specimen of Lord Randolph's audacity will, we are certain, be very much relished by our readers. It may serve as a hint to those people who not infrequently write foolish letters to the editors of newspapers:

"A Manchester enquirer having written to Lord R. Churchill asking him 'for proof for his recent assertions that Mr. Gladstone has often made statements that are incorrect, and when challenged to make good his assertions has publicly and fully apologized,' has published the following reply:—'2 Connaught place, W, July 2, 1885.—Sir,—I am directed by Lord Randolph Churchill to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult. In reply to your question his lordship would advise you to study with care Hansard's debates for the last two parliaments, as well as the speeches which Mr. Gladstone has made in Midlothian and elsewhere. As it is perfectly evident that you are a person with little or nothing to do, this interesting study will prevent time from hanging too heavily on your hands, and, at the same time, cannot fail to improve your political knowledge and judgment. I am, sir, yours obediently, Frank D. Thomas.'"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Changes in the Timber Regulations Applying to the Railway Belt.

Homestead Duties also Altered.

Reforms Likely to Suit the People of the Pacific Province.

(Toronto Mail.)

OTTAWA, July 21.—The efficient representatives from British Columbia in the house of commons and the senate leave quite happy over the results of the session. They have been able to secure from the government, in the first place, an act restricting Chinese immigration, in which the only fault they can find is that the time given before the act comes into operation is longer than they wished, and longer than that fixed by the United States congress when that body dealt with the same question. The British Columbia representatives can go home and show that the parliament of Canada has evinced a disposition to deal generously with British Columbia, as well as with Prince Edward Island, in the electoral franchise, went at a risk of destroying that uniformity which was one of the chief reasons for the introduction of the Franchise bill. It was better to destroy uniformity in the system than to have a retrograde movement in these two provinces. They had peculiarly unwise suffrages when they entered confederation, and by being excepted under the bill from the system of franchise therein adopted for the other provinces, not because they wished it, but because it was considered fair in the disposition of the present federal government to do them every justice.

THE RAILWAY BELT.

There is still another point upon which the representatives of British Columbia may congratulate the people of the Pacific province. It will be remembered that some time since a series of public meetings was held on the mainland to condemn the policy of the department of the interior in regard to timber limits in the forty-mile railway belt conveyed by the province to the Dominion as its contribution towards the construction of our great national enterprise. It will be remembered that the regulations of April 20, 1885, provided that all timber limits in the belt east of the 120° of longitude should be subject to the regulations of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, while all timber limits west of that degree of longitude should be subject to special regulations, the chief of which were that the annual license fee should be $50; that the mill payable to the government on the timber cut should be 75c. for each thousand feet of board measurement; and that the stumpage charge should be 30c. for each tree felled. It was represented by the loggers that these charges were higher than those required by the provincial authorities for the timber under their control, that the great lumber mills on the Fraser river in its lower reaches would find it difficult to compete with mill-owners in Puget Sound and with mill-owners in those other parts of British Columbia whose forests were subject to the smaller charges of the provincial government.

CHANGE IN THE REGULATIONS.

The department, with a desire to meet the views of the loggers and mill-owners of the section of British Columbia chiefly affected injuriously by the regulations of April, 1885, has decided to exempt that portion of the mainland of which New Westminster is the centre from the operation of these regulations. In official language, "Clause 39 of the regulations of April 20 is rescinded, and in lieu thereof a clause is substituted providing that the provisions of the act of the legislature of British Columbia, chap. 32, Acts of 1884, entitled an act relating to the cutting of timber upon provincial lands, and for the purpose of deriving a revenue therefrom, shall govern the mode of disposal and the rents, royalties, dues, and charges upon the timber lands in the railway belt in British Columbia lying south of 49 degrees 34 minutes, north latitude, and west of the 121st degree of west longitude." In short, the department adopts the provincial regulations for the railway lands lying west of the 121st degree of longitude, and south of the Kamsaili line of latitude—a small strip on the map, but one in which are timber lands sufficient to supply the great mills at the mouth and lower waters of the Fraser. As to all the rest of the Dominion timber the regulations of April last continue to apply both south and north of the 120th degree of longitude and as to land lying west of that degree. This will ensure sufficient protection to the valuable estate of the Dominion outside of the limits set apart for the use of the great saw mills on the lower Fraser, while at the same time giving the loggers and others interested in the lumber-industry on that river an equal chance with the same classes outside the railway belt along the deeply indented, forest-covered coasts of the mainland of the province. The fees prescribed by the province and adopted by the Dominion for the narrow belt lying north of the boundary line and west of the 121st degree of longitude are as follows:—

Annual license, $10.

Stumpage, 15 cents per tree.

Timber dues, 20 cents per 1,000 feet, b. m.

The area for each timber license is one thousand acres, the timber for which is four years; no person is entitled to more than one license.

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS.

In respect to homestead rights in the railway belt in British Columbia the regulations of the order-in-council of April 20th, 1885, are changed so that the provisions as to homestead rights do not apply to lands settled upon previous to July, 1886—an extension of a year. The provisions by which a homestead right would be conferred, through the erection of a habitable house, and cropping and breaking land, are repealed, all that is required in such cases is proof of residence for not less than three months next prior to date of application.

It will thus be seen that the representatives of British Columbia have secured boons of no ordinary value for their province from the Dominion government and parliament, and as the Dominion government is ready and willing to meet their views in every possible way, and that in this wise policy it is backed up by the supporters of the government in all other parts of the Dominion.

An Elephant Killed.

KEENE (N. H.), July 20.—Barnum's large performing Asiatic elephant Albert, who killed his keeper, James Sweeney, at Nashua on Saturday, was taken to a ravine in the suburbs of Keene this afternoon and killed. He was chained to four large trees, and the location of his heart and brain was marked with chalk. Thirty-three members of the Keene Light Guard were then marshaled in line at 15 paces, and at the word "fire" the same number of bullets penetrated the vital spot. The huge beast fell dead without a struggle. He was valued at about $10,000. The remains have been donated to the Smithsonian Institute.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs can find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record or wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free Trial Bottles at Langley & Co.'s Drug Store. Large size, $1. 2dw

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Via Northern Pacific Railway.)

LONDON, July 23.—The fire which broke out in John Ferguson & Sons' furniture factory early this morning proved more destructive than anticipated. The firemen turned out speedily, but before their arrival the blaze had burst forth on both sides of the building. It was discovered that the fire was raging in the rear premises, where are located the upholstering and finishing rooms, also the kiln and engine rooms. From the appearance of the place it is thought that the fire must have originated in the upholstering room on the top floor, which was stocked with a heavy assortment of carpets, rep, silks, gimp, and elegant furniture, which afforded fuel for the flames. These subsequently communicated with the roof, and at the same time spread downward through the shoot used for sliding shavings to the boiler room at the back. The whole place speedily became enveloped in flames and burned fiercely, but the firemen gallantly exerted to overcome the fire, and, after forcing an entrance, began to play upon the flames. Notwithstanding that, as usual, two lengths of hose burst, they managed to extinguish the blaze in a short time, partially saving the rear rooms and preventing the fire from communicating with the front, wherein was stored the large selection of furniture and undertaking goods. The roof of the upholstering room, together with the woodwork, the flooring of the room beneath, and the engine room and kiln were badly damaged, but the most serious loss sustained was in the destruction of the upholstery and other goods, much damage being done by water. The loss upon the stock is estimated at $8,000 to $10,000, while that upon the building will also be considerable. The premises are fully insured, no insurance on either stock or buildings. The furniture and undertaking portion of the premises are uninjured, and it is the intention of the firm to rebuild at once.

TORONTO, July 21.—G. R. Sills, M. P. P., father of R. G. Sills, M. P. P., of West Hastings, died to-day. He was the oldest Baldwin Reformer in Bay Quinte district.

Few among the many to whom Principal Buchan, of Upper Canada College, was known as one of the rising ecclesiastics of the country will be prepared for the news of his death. He was taken ill two weeks ago with congestion of the kidneys. His medical advisers considered his case hopeless at the first, but they thought it possible that a man of such a powerful frame and irreproachable habits of life might linger for some time. Yesterday morning, however, he breathed his last. John Milne Buchan, M. A., was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1841? While he was still an infant, his parents removed to Hamilton where he received his primary education at the public and grammar schools. He graduated with honors at Toronto University when twenty years of age; and shortly after was appointed head master of Hamilton Grammar School. In 1873 he received the appointment of High School Inspector for Ontario, and about four years ago, on the resignation of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, was appointed to the principalship of Upper Canada College. He married Miss Thornton, of Dundas, and leaves a family of eight, the eldest being eighteen years of age.

MIDLAND, July 24.—The returned volunteers were loyally received here. There was a torchlight procession and lots of enthusiasm.

HAMILTON, July 24.—Dr. Wallace, superintendent of the lunatic asylum, started for Regina yesterday, as crown witness in Riel's trial.

QUEBEC, July 24.—Dr. Roy, of Beauport Asylum, left yesterday for Regina to give evidence as a medical expert in Riel's case. Dr. Valliers and Dr. Vincellette have also been summoned.

MONTREAL, July 25.—The Witness publishes a statement signed by seven Protestant members of the 65 battalion, who accuse Col. Ouimet of punishing them because they refused to attend Catholic service on Corpus Christi day. Col. Ouimet stated to a reporter to-day that the stories of Corporal Flanagan, Wm. Conway and Wm. Clarke about the Edmonton misunderstanding were so absurd as to be hardly worth consideration.

Wm. Page, a colored Pullman car porter, who was suffering from Bright's disease, attempted suicide twice recently. To-day he got on the roof of his house and refused to come down. Four policemen attempted to capture him, but he threw himself from the roof into the yard, receiving fatal injuries.

Constable Malone, who was assaulted by Charles Considine, is dying. Considine was bailed in $100 and has disappeared.

TORONTO, July 23.—The Scott Act was carried in Victoria County by a majority of one thousand.

TRENTON, July 23.—The Trenton contingent of the Midlanders, numbering 14, were entertained at the town last night, and each was presented with a purse containing $25.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Sir Leonard Tilley still continues ill, and is confined to his house. There are rumors of his early retirement from the cabinet in consequence of ill-health.

Senator Schultz leaves for England next week.

The Assault on Mr. Hussey.

DUBLIN, July 16.—The grand jury of the County Kerry has awarded Mr. Samuel Hussey, the land agent, $10,000 damages to compensate him for the partial destruction of his residence, Edenburn house, near Tralee, which was blown up by a charge of dynamite on the 7th of last November. Mr. Hussey is one of the largest land agents in Ireland, and is so unpopular among the tenants and the peasantry that he and his house continually under police protection. His life is said to have been threatened, and he never goes abroad without being followed by a constable armed with a shot-gun. The people of Tralee insist, however, that the blowing up of his house, which only broke the windows and a few feet of the back wall, was a manufactured outrage, and they hint that "Jim" McDermott, formerly of Brooklyn, New York, and now said to be a police decoy, had a hand in it. The taxpayers are furious over the award, and resisting the attempted levy tooth and nail.

Sparrow Stores.

"Some one threw a piece of cotton batting on Twenty-second street. Five English sparrows immediately alighted around it. An old male hopped upon it, divided it into lections, each of which was taken by a sparrow and carried off in triumph." This is from the New York Sun. It is undoubtedly true, but the fact is eclipsed by an occurrence upon Boston Common the other day. A male sparrow discovered a piece of bright colored calico lying on the grass. At his summons a dozen hen sparrows approached, and he was about to divide the prize among them when a dispute arose as to whether the colors were fast or not. The calico was carried to the frog pond for the purpose of deciding the question, but before the washing could be completed a rag picker appeared, and the birds were left minus the calico and with the doubt unsolved.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. J. HENRY & Co. dw

The Vermont Brigade.

[Ben Perley Poore in Boston Budget.]

The Vermont brigade was the pet organization of the Army of the Potomac, and Miss O'Reilly described them as honest farmers turned vagabonds—simple countrymen turned into heroes. They stole ancient horses and bony cows on the march. They pillaged moderately in other things. They swept the dairies and stripped the orchards for miles where they traveled. They chased rabbits when they went into camp after long marches, and they yelled like wild Indians when neighboring camps were silent through fatigue. They were ill-disciplined and familiar with their officers. They swaggered in a cool, impudent way, and looked down with a patronizing Jankee coolness upon all regiments that were better drilled, and upon that part of the army generally that did not belong to the Vermont brigade. They were strangely proud, not of themselves individually, but of the brigade collectively, for they knew perfectly well they were the best fighters in the known world. They were long of limb and could outmarch the army. They were individually self-reliant and skillful in the use of arms, and they honestly believed that the Vermont brigade could not be beaten by the combined armies of the rebellion.

They were veterans in fighting qualities almost from the first skirmish. This was at Lee's Mills. They crossed a narrow dam under a fire, made the attack they were instructed to make, and came back wading waist deep in the water, with a steadiness that surprised the army. They were an incorrigible, irreguular, noisy set of rascals. They were much sworn at during their four years of service; yet they were at all times a pet brigade. There were but two things they would do—march and fight, and these they did in a manner peculiarly their own. They had a long, slow, swinging stride on the march which filled every inch of ground in their rear with a regular, steady, and rapid motion, that would tire out any other troops. Each man knew that his neighbor in the ranks was not going to run away, and he knew, also, that he himself intended to stay where he was. Accordingly, none of the attention of the line was diverted from the important duties of loading and firing, rapidly and carefully. When moving into action and when hotly engaged they made constant jokes, and enjoyed them greatly. They crowed like cocks, they ba-a-ed like sheep, they neighed like horses, they bellowed like bulls, they barked like dogs, and they counterfeited with excellent effect the indescribable music of the mule. When, perchance, they held a picket line in the fort, it seemed as if Noah's ark had gone to pieces there.

Perfumes and Disinfection.

[Gentleman's Magazine.]

Professor Mantegazzi found that nearly all the essences used in perfumery, and many others not appropriated by the perfumer, when exposed to air and light develop ozone. He says that "the oxidation of these essences is one of the most convenient means of producing ozone, since, even when in very minute quantity, they can ozonize a large quantity of oxygen, while their action is very persistent; that in the greater number of essences, in order to develop ozone, require the direct rays of the sun; in a small number of cases they effect the change with diffused light; in few or none in darkness." Even a vessel that has been perfumed with an essence and afterwards washed and dried, still develops ozone, provided a slight odor remains.

The most effective essences are those of cherry, laurel, palma rosa, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel, and bergamot; the less effective are anise, nutmeg, calepuit and thyme. Mantegazzi adds that "camphor, as an ozonogenic agent, is inferior to any of the above-named essences." These facts should be better known than they are. Our grandmothers used perfumes as disinfectants, and ozone being the most effective of oxodizing disinfectants, it appears that they were right. In the east, where there is much need for atmospheric purification, the old faith in perfumes still remains. With us it is now generally supposed that such perfumes merely hide the malodor and deceive us, but if Mantegazzi and Dr. Anders are right this modern notion is a fallacy.

Salt for the Throat.

[The Household.]

In these days, when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of a most effectual, if not positive, cure for sore throat. For many years past, indeed we may say during the whole of a life of more than forty years, we have been subject to a dry, hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and those with whom we are brought into business contact.

Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large tablespoonful of pure table salt in about half a small tumblerful of water. With this we gargled the throat so thoroughly just before meal-time. The result has been that during the entire winter we were not only free from coughs and colds, but the dry, hacking cough had entirely disappeared. We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of salt gargle, and most cordially recommended a trial of it to those who are subject to diseases of the throat. Many persons who have not tried the salt gargle have the impression that it is unpleasant, but after a few days use no person who loves a nice, fresh mouth and a fine relish sharpener of the appetite will abandon it.

An Unavoidable Interruption.

[New York Sun.]

He began telling her of his love in impassioned tones, when suddenly her face became perfectly expressionless, her eyes assumed a far-away, whither-am-I-drifting look, and all interest in life seemed departed.

"Pardon me," he said, coldly, "your evident indifference leads me to believe that my words are distasteful to—"

"N-not a-at-t-all, George," she articulated, with great difficulty, "b-b-but I feel th-that I'm a-a-about to s-sneeze—aw chew-haw chew-shoo! There! Now, George, as you were saying—"

Unanimously Resolved.

[Buchanan.]

The pronunciation of "tuberose" has been a subject of discussion in an English paper, and the decision that the word is a trisyllable has been at last unanimously reached. The flower is a lily and the name is from the French "tubereuse," called from the tuber-like bulb of the plant. Shelley pronounces the word in three syllables.

A Case for Castigation.

A tough steer or cutlet, says a writer on cookery, can be made tender by castigation. Tough people, however, do not do so.

The Kurd's Test of a Liar.

[Yarroo H. Nesson.]

When a Kurd wants to join a band of thieves, the chiefs stand him on a rock and make him swear by the beard of the prophet that he is not standing on a rock. This is in order to give him a chance to show what a liar he is. If he cannot stand the test he is rejected. If he does stand it he is next made to swear that he is not among the thieves and has never met any in his life. This is to see if he would be able to lie with a straight face if the Philistines caught him.

A Suggested Reform.

[The Current.]

A voter should be a registered citizen, and should vote at the public registry any time within a certain week or month, just as one pays a tax. If a public register can be kept of lots, lands, owners and drains, a register of voters can be kept. To have all voters vote on one day, to put a rolled-up ticket into a little wooden box is a childish piece of business which should be put aside along with tops, marbles and kites.

Better Left Unsaid.

[Punch.]

Miss Constance—I'm so glad you think I've improved in my playing of these nocturnes of yours, Herr Bonbon! I hope to be perfect in it next time we meet, Herr B. (gallantly)—Ach! Miss Gonscliddance, I hope ye shall meet before zat.

THE most deadly foe to all malarial diseases is Ayer's Ague Cure, a combination of vegetable ingredients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparation. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure is warranted. dw

A GLORIOUS ROW.

Two English Aristocrats Fight on the Street.

Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Lonsdale Pummel Each Other.

LONDON, July 23.—All accounts of the fracas between Lord Lonsdale and Sir George Chetwynd in Rotton Row show that the latter began the assault by striking Lord Lonsdale on the head with his whip and knocking his hat off into the street. Both men were on horseback at the time. In delivering the blow Sir George cried, "Take that you devil."

"What in ——do you mean! rejoined Lord Lonsdale, smarting under the blow.

"Don't meddle with my Lilly!" shouted his assailant, as he again struck Lord Lonsdale with his whip full across the shoulders.

Lord Lonsdale then returned the blows with his whip. The horses of the combatants here became frightened and began to plunge and play in such a lively manner that their riders were at last forced to dismount. Dropping their whips they continued the fight with their fists. Sir George Chetwynd soon got his opponent's head in chancery, and pummelled him repeatedly. Lord Lonsdale struggled to free himself, and both men rolled in the dust. Both immediately regained their feet, and with blood flowing from their noses and mouths, and their clothing badly torn, renewed the fight. A mounted policeman galloped up shortly and separated them. The combatants were taken to a neighbouring station and were driven to their homes. Legal proceedings are threatened, but the friends of the men are trying to keep the matter out of the courts. Lord Lonsdale and Sir George Chetwynd are both young men.

ENGLAND.

Horrible Cases Brought to Light.

LONDON, July 20.—Since the exposures of the Pall Mall Gazette many horrible cases are brought to the attention of the authorities. In many of these cases the victims and their friends have been afraid to prosecute until now, when the taking up of the crusade by the most powerful dignitaries of the church bids them hope that justice may at last be done, even against rich and titled libertines. Such a case was brought in the Bow street court, yesterday. The complainant, a widow of good social position, and undoubted respectability came to demand a warrant for the arrest of a well-known baronet, whom she charged with having abducted and ruined her daughter four years ago, when the girl only 12 years old. She swore that the baronet had tracked the child daily, and finally entrapped her into a carriage, took her to a secluded house in the suburbs, which he kept for such occasions, and kept her a closed prisoner for months. The baronet's name was withheld by the justice, but he issued a warrant.

PARIS.

An Anti-English Demonstration.

There was a riotous anti-English manifestation in the Avenue de l'Opera last evening. The inhabitants of Rue d'Argenteuil and Rue de l'Echelle had organized a ball in honor of the taking of the Bastille. The police refused to authorize the ball, and a report got about that the fun had been forbidden because English lodgers at the Hotel Normandy had protested against their slumber being disturbed. An exasperated crowd of several thousand people quickly collected outside the hotel yelling

"DOWN WITH ENGLAND,"

and threatening the obnoxious Britons with bodily violence. Toward midnight things looked so black that 200 police were sent to the scene of the riot, and ordered to charge the crowd. It was then explained that the English had not attempted to stop the merriment, and the ball proceeded.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., in Nature's own true Laxative, the 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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST NAVY TOBACCO.

We call the attention of Consumers to the superior chewing qualities of this most excellent Tobacco. Samples will be sent free by applying to L. & E. WESTHEIMER, 306 AND 308 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.

The goods are for sale by all the principal jobbers in British Columbia. jy4w

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VALUE $2,000, IN TORONTO, ONTARIO, ONE block from the Railway Station. Good Reason for Doctor and Druggist combined. Address or call on R. H. HEARN, corner Front street and Yonge St., Toronto.

CHEMAINUS SAW MILL,

CHEMAINUS, B. C.

CROFT & ARGUS

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY LUMBER of every description. Orders by mail promptly filled. Chemainus, Vancouver Island, Croft & Son's Engines and Agricultural Machinery, and A. Ransome & Co.'s Wood Working Machinery. dw

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN

THE LEASE, GOODWILL, FIXTURES AND Stock-in-Trade of C. Morton, Stationer, Bookseller, 84½ Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE STOCK IS QUITE NEW, COMPLETE AND WELL ASSORTED.

The location is one of the very best in the City. The premises are in first-rate order, having been refitted last year. Counters, Shelving and Show Cases all New.

Apply on the premises to

C. MORTON.

Victoria, July 17th, 1885. jy18ewlm

FOR SALE

AT CUSHION LAKE, SALT SPRING ISLAND, 150 acres, clear cut.

Apply to A. MAYNARD, jy25 1m w Victoria.

FOR SALE.

One of the Best Farms on the Island.

Apply on the premises. jy6w1m JAS. HANANY, Chemainus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN CHOP HOUSE, YATES STREET.

WE ARE NOW ISSUING

MEAL TICKETS

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

1 Week, or 21 Meals - - $6

4 Weeks, or 84 Meals, $22 50

These Tickets will be found extremely convenient and advantageous to Residents of the City and Visitors, as

They "Hold Good" for an Indefinite Period.

The daily menus are varied and comprehensive and the FOOD is of the VERY BEST and Well Cooked.

Special Private Tables for Ladies and Parties. jy17 w

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE IS

PERMANENTLY ENLARGED

—TO—

EIGHT PAGES

—OR—

64 COLUMNS

—OF—

READING MATTER

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATE

HAS BEEN

REDUCED

—TO—

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Year,

One Dollar and a Half per Six Months

Seventy-Five Cents per Three Months,

POSTAGE FREE!

To any part of the Dominion, the United States or the United Kingdom.

REMITTANCES by Postal Order Postage Stamps, Draft, or Cash.

FOR SALE.

4 PAIRS OF WORK HORSES

Six and Seven years old; average weights, 1100lbs.; average height, 16 hands; two pairs are well matched. Price, $250 and $200.

ALSO—Two Pairs of well-matched

CARRIAGE HORSES,

Four and Five years old; 15 and 16½ hands high; Weight, 2050lbs.; Price, $300 a pair. And one pair of very fine ponies

SMALL BLACK HORSES,

Good in buggy, and both are very nice gentlemen's ladies' pet horses, and I guarantee both perfectly safe for a lady to ride or drive. Would sell very cheap to a person for a family; price $200.

A few SADDLE HORSES from $60 to $100; and 16 American Mares of good size; 10 have colts by their side. Price from $60 to $150.

B. STEVENSON.

Chilliwhack, May 28th, 1885. jy10 1mwfwd

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE

Railroad dw

The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the products of their distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the

FINE OLD WHISKIES

bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age, which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated

CLUB WHISKEY OF 1879

And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880, and 1881, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS

DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE ONT.

AGE TO—TORNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA, B. C. and 6w

LORNE COLLEGE!

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

PATRON—THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

VISITOR—THE LORD BISHOP OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

THIS INSTITUTION, FOR THE EDUCATION of Boys, will

RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 2.

As the number of Pupils must be limited, early application should be made to secure admission.

For full information apply for Prospectus to

REV. C. J. BRENTON, M. A., jy15m1w Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 Wair, 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.

FOOT MEASURE.

Follow Diagram.

TO INSURE A FIT.

B. C. BOOT AND SHOE STORE

has received, direct from Europe, a choice Lot of Fine Leathers, comprising

FRENCH CALF, PORPOISE HIDE, ENGLISH GRAINNIDE, ALLIGATOR, FRENCH KID, LEVANT & SEAL SKINS

and is prepared to fill orders for all classes of

BOOTS & SHOES

WHITE LABOR ONLY IS EMPLOYED.

Also an Immense Quantity of Good Quality

EASTERN MANUFACTURED BOOTS AND SHOES,

Embracing HOWARD'S FINE GOSSAMERS, PACKARD & CO'S, COX, YOUNG & GARDINER'S, J. & T. COUSINS, SALLER, LEWIN & CO'S, J. & T. BELL'S, LENOIR & FRERES, and many others.

A choice selection of Leggings, Gaiters, Genuine Patent Leather Pumps, Lawn Tennis Shoes, Running Shoes, Bycicle Shoes, Cricket Spuds, &c., &c.

REMEMBER, THESE GOODS ARE MARKED AT CASH PRICES

Orders by Mail or Express Promptly Attended To.

STORE CLOSES AT 7 O'CLOCK, EXCEPT ON SATURDAY.

P.O. Box 34. H. MANSELL. w-july24-1m

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., 1st May, 1885.

We hereby certify that we have appointed Messrs. Marvin & Tilton, Victoria, Sole Agents for the sale of our manufactures in British Columbia.

(Signed), WALTER A. WOOD, MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE CO

WOOD'S IRON FRAME TWINE BINDING HARVESTER

With Bundle Carrier Attachment.

Over 600,000 Sold in the United States. 48,315 Sold last year. The Simplest, Strongest, most Durable and Economical Machine made. On an ordinary size Farm its Saving in Twine alone will pay Interest on Cost of Machine.

MARVIN & TILTON,

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Hardware, Metals and Agricultural Implements

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES. jy10-wed&fri-dw-2m

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

THE OFFICES OF THE BRANCH OF THE Imperial Federation League are now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL. All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially invited to make use of the rooms of the branch for correspondence, and the League may be seen there, and all Colonial papers received are filed for inspection.

The Committee will be glad of communications upon all matters of Colonial interest. Information will be gladly offered by the Hon. Secretary respecting the Colonial Defence, and upon other objects of the National Association for promoting State Directed Emigration and Colonization; the Movement for Imperial Federation, and upon other subjects of Colonial interest. jy14dwf

ALEX. CAMPBELL. R. H. LENOIR.

CAMPBELL & LENOIR,

IMPORTING DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INSURANCE AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS

EAGLE PASS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

jy23dwfm

ASHCROFT STATION.

T. D. KIRKPATRICK,

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ALL GOODS LEAVING THE RAILWAY