

# The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1.00  
Six months ..... .50  
Three months ..... .25  
Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

### SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

It is intimated in a despatch from Ottawa that the publication of Sunday newspapers is to be prohibited in Canada. It is also intimated that the importation of Sunday newspapers from the United States is to be prohibited as well. Of course, the latter follows logically from the former, as it would be highly anomalous to stop the printing and distribution of Sunday newspapers at home and permit the distribution of Sunday newspapers brought in from the outside. If one is wrong, so is the other.

It is argued in justification of the prohibition of Sunday newspapers in British Columbia that the law must be uniform throughout Canada, and that it is absurd to exempt this province from the general application of a principle which is right in itself. But the law as it stands is not uniform in its effect. It does recognize the principle of local custom, in so far as Quebec is concerned, and, therefore, furnishes its own precedent for recognition of the rights of British Columbia publishers, who have issued newspapers on Sunday from the very earliest colonial days. Because the newspapers of eastern Canada, or Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, in deference to public sentiment, or established usage, have always published on Monday morning instead of on Sunday, is not an argument in favor of British Columbia being compelled to follow their example. It is simply a question of the tyranny of numbers. It may fairly be assumed that if the conditions had been reversed, and the eastern newspapers had been in the habit of publishing on Sunday instead of Monday, no change would have been made. We are in this instance, as in all others, independent of the merits of the case, governed in accordance with dominant eastern sentiment.

To be entirely consistent parliament should make it a penal offence for people to read on Sunday papers published on Saturday. If there is any object in a law prohibiting papers being printed and distributed on Sunday, it is to prevent people from reading them on Sunday. It cannot be on account of the manual labor performed, because, as we have pointed out over and over again, and it cannot be gained, there is more actual labor on Sunday involved in connection with a paper published on Monday than there is in connection with a paper published on Sunday. There is not a daily paper in Canada published on Saturday that is not at least double the size of the ordinary week-day paper, every one of them containing a specially prepared supplement similar in all respects to what is published by the Colonist. Can any reasonable person contend that this extra reading matter on Saturday is not prepared specially in view of the Sunday following? Is it not, therefore, arrant hypocrisy to say that a paper published on Sunday morning is more harmful to the morals of the people than one published on Saturday afternoon with precisely the same object in view? Is it not a rule that most people, who can afford it, provide themselves on Saturday with a supply of reading matter for Sunday? The only difference, practically, between the week-day and the Sunday paper read on Sunday is that the latter contains newer, fresher news, which is so much in its favor.

The objection to the Sunday paper primarily is based on the custom which prevails in the United States of printing a newspaper every day of the week, a custom not permitting of the legitimate requirements of one day's rest in seven, which is the fundamental reason for the institution of the Sabbath. That is what the proposed law aims at. It cannot enjoin the religious observance of Sunday as Sabbath, because that is not within the province of parliament. In British Columbia the six-day theory has always been recognized by the publishers. Under the new law the effect will be that the staff of the morning newspapers will work both on Saturday and Sunday, and there will be no less reading of newspapers on Sunday. That will be the net result of the pseudo-religious and shallow, mock moral sentiment that is responsible for it. Not half a dozen of the members of parliament care two straws whether Sunday papers are published in British Columbia or not. It is a game of cheap politics that is being played.

### HILL'S HOME-COMING.

We are very glad to know that Mr. J. Hill has given large orders for steel rails to Canadian steel-rolling mills for his Canadian lines of railway. The statement made in the Colonist some time ago to the effect that he would not use Canadian rails was on the authority of an interview given by Mr. Hill himself, which ap-

peared in one of our contemporaries. The statements made in the newspaper in which his interview appeared have not, to our knowledge, ever been contradicted by him or on his behalf. It is a pleasure to know, however, that the great magnate has "reformed" within the last few months and that he is going to be one of the very best of Canadians. It is a very high tribute to Canada, that one of Mr. Hill's standing in the railway and financial world should have recanted, and that his former attitude of antagonism to our interests should have changed to one of friendliness and admiration. No one is more delighted with the development in his sentiments towards Canada than ourselves. Hill is growing old. He has made for himself one of the first places, if not the first place, in the great railway world of the United States. In his designs upon Canadian territory as a field for invasion he has been forcibly reminded that he was born and raised in Canada. He left Canada because he thought it was not a country in which he could grow big and powerful—a country without scope for his undoubted talents and high ambition. Canada has grown great without him, and is now a country of which even Jim Hill can be proud. The memories of youth have been stirring within, and he has become homesick. He longs to return to his native land. He has said to himself, "It will arise and go to my father's house." He is coming back, not like the prodigal living on hush and without decent apparel. We see him afar off and are prepared to embrace him and kill the fatted calf in his honor just the same. He is all the more welcome because he has plenty. If Jim Hill had gone "bust" in the American Northwest, like our friend "Baptiste," and come home on a freight train, not one of his newspapers on Sunday from the very earliest colonial days. Because the newspapers of eastern Canada, or Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, in deference to public sentiment, or established usage, have always published on Monday morning instead of on Sunday, is not an argument in favor of British Columbia being compelled to follow their example. It is simply a question of the tyranny of numbers. It may fairly be assumed that if the conditions had been reversed, and the eastern newspapers had been in the habit of publishing on Sunday instead of Monday, no change would have been made. We are in this instance, as in all others, independent of the merits of the case, governed in accordance with dominant eastern sentiment.

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The news from Russia is of a most disquieting character. It is, in fact, very grave. The lower or popular house is in conflict with the upper house, represented by the ministry, and as there is no prospect of either side yielding, the country appears to be, in the language of the Associated Press, on the verge of a Titanic struggle. The ministry is weak without the great directing mind of Witte, but it is not probable that the struggle could be averted even with that statesman at the helm. The point of view of the government and that of the members of the members of the popular assembly are so wide apart, and so radically different, that reconciliation seems hopeless. The former represents a condition of mind imbued with all the traditions of bureaucracy and cardroom, while the latter has been led to expect more from a representative form of government than would be possible for even a liberal-minded and reasonable ministry to accede to. The one is reactionary in its mood, and the other revolutionary. Neither can sympathize in the smallest degree with the other. The one is striving as far as possible to preserve the ancient prerogatives of the crown; and the other, whose appetite has been whetted by the taste of power, is striving to dispossess the former of as much as possible and minimize its authority. Between them there is scarcely a possibility of reasonable compromise.

Such a condition of affairs as is outlined in the foregoing appears to be reasonably certain, although it is quite impossible for people in this country to fully realize the situation of affairs, to understand the merits of the respective contentions. The judgment of most persons will be guided largely by their sympathies or their theories of what ought to be the policy of the government. Logically and constitutionally, the statement made by the premier on behalf of the ministry is a very strong one. Argumentatively, at least, the government has by far the strongest side of the case, but, as suggested, without an intimate knowledge of the conditions it is unsafe to predicate even that much.

Russia is in a very unsettled state. It is made up of a heterogeneous population, a large percentage of which is unfitted to assume the responsibilities of self-government. The popular house represents largely the radical and reform element, and while it may be an educated and intelligent body, relatively speaking, in itself, its demands are of too sweeping a character. A government feeling the responsibility of maintaining law and order and respecting the rights of property naturally is opposed to radical measures. Any government realizing the condition of affairs, however well inclined to the masses, would be desirous of feeling its way first in carrying out untried experiments. Its position at the present time is a critical one. To resist would be to throw the government into a condition of chaos, and to resist what are, possibly honestly, felt to be

unjust and extreme demands is to court revolution. Russia is probably nearer the point today where symptoms resemble those preceding the French revolution, than ever before. Writers are already making comparisons between Mr. Kovalevsky in the role he is enacting, and Robespierre. Of course, French precedents very readily occur to the mind in a national crisis like this, and for that reason the impressions conveyed may be misleading. In the temper in which the Russian leaders of opinion are in, however, results may easily follow similar in consequence, if not parallel in other respects, to those which caused France to run red in blood.

Agreement on any common basis between duma and ministry was foredoomed from the very outset. In an article in Collier's Weekly on the Russian parliament, several paragraphs disclose the impossibility in one or two concise paragraphs: "Upon taking the chair the new president, ordered the government officials who encumbered the floor to leave. They were cheering and the duma enjoyed its first taste of power. It had another when Ivan Petrunkevitch, who had been insolently snubbed by the young czar a dozen years before for daring to mention the word 'constitution,' mounted the tribune and set the house in a flame of enthusiasm by telling it that the first words pronounced in an assembly of the Russian people should be freedom and a demand for amnesty for those who had fought for the cause."

"There was a strong feeling, especially among the peasants and the workmen, in favor of the immediate passage of a resolution demanding amnesty and the abolition of the council of the empire, which is an upper house of parliament. But the death penalty for all offences of every sort. Those who had expected the peasants to be a conservative element, awed by their simple faith in the czar, were painfully disappointed. The peasant deputies took the lead in every radical movement, and 122 of them even refused to attend the banquet given by the St. Petersburg city council in honor of the duma, on the ground that they could not approve the expenditure of \$5,000 for such a purpose while the poor were facing starvation."

### A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The Vancouver World pays its attention to the Colonist in a column and a half editorial. That fact in itself is quite immaterial, because it is really a matter of no moment what it says either in praise or blame. In that connection, however, it makes a specific charge that Mrs. James Anderson has access to documents in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, and was thereby placed in a position to give information of pecuniary advantage to parties tendering for lots in competition with Wm. J. Pendray & Son.

That is a very serious charge to come from no matter what source and the only reason it has not been more seriously entertained by the public is by virtue of the fact that it is preferred by the World. It is a charge, however, which the government cannot afford to pass unnoticed, even though emanating from a newspaper with a reputation for unreliability. The chief commissioner is absent from the capital on a visit to the southern interior of the province, but we fully expect that he will take steps, upon his return, to place himself and the government right in the matter. No minister of the crown who could be party to a transaction of the kind alleged, should remain in office one hour, and any departmental official guilty of giving out information with respect to tenders to be taken advantage of by outsiders is entitled to be summarily dismissed. On the other hand, no newspaper should be permitted to allege such things, without being prepared to furnish proof, or otherwise be severely punished for it. The offence itself is not less heinous than the charging of it, if untruly charged. About the meanest and worse of all offenders in the ranks of its journalists who do not hesitate because they have no due sense of the responsibility which attaches to their statements, and care probably less for a reputation for veracity—to deliberately blacken the character of public officials upon the merest hearsay or supposition. There can, and should be no defence of official wrongdoing, but members and officials of the government are entitled to protection from attacks on their honesty, which if not substantiated, amount in effect to criminal libel. It is a reflection upon the government which affects the credit of the province, and decidedly lowers the tone of public life. Hence the editor of the World should be peremptorily asked to furnish the proof, retract, or accept the consequences.

To be more explicit, the World did on Saturday, May 26th, make use of the following language, supplemented by

much more of the same general character: "A few days ago there appeared in the columns of this first-class family and enterprising journal an article which preferred severe charges against certain members of the 'band of adventurers, male and female,' who live at Victoria and are using certain public officials and certain departmental information for their own pecuniary advancement. It was shown that Mrs. James Anderson—who would seem to be so deep in the confidence of the chief commissioner of lands and works or of the premier as to have easy access to the most sacred documents at the government offices, by means of which she obtains information that she turns to private account and profit—knew the exact figure of the tender of Pendray & Co. for two government lots that face on Victoria harbor."

At already stated, no government can permit itself to rest quietly under a charge of that kind, one which, if true, would warrant the dismissal from the office of the guilty member, and which, if untrue, merits the severest punishment for the newspaper responsible for its fabrication.

### THE CARAVAN OF GRAFT AT OTTAWA.

Exposures have come thick and fast during the past few weeks. It must be remembered too, that all the revelations relate to the one year covered by the last volume of the public accounts that has been laid before parliament. Criticisms have been made as to the "waste of time" involved in the investigation of all these matters, but in order to get them before parliament it is necessary that they should be taken up now and at this session. Under the rules of the House the opposition is barred from referring to the items in the public accounts in question at the session to follow this. We do not think that the country will begrudge the time spent in ferreting out such transactions as have already come to light. The loss of time and incidentally of money involved in prolonging the session is not at all commensurate with the plunder that has been exposed, and if, by exposure, the raiding of the treasury can be prevented in future the country will be well repaid for the time that has been spent in the process of shedding light upon the methods now in vogue for bleeding the country of its surplus revenues. It is not, we are prone to believe, the loss of time and extra expense of prolonging the session that the government and its defenders are worrying about so much as the danger to themselves in the public being enlightened as to the prevalence of graft in all departments at Ottawa.

It will be interesting to review the progress of events up to the present time in the matter of exposures. Mr. Fielding has delivered his budget speech, and while he struggled painfully to keep up an appearance of elation over the continued expansion of revenue and the increasing size of the surplus, there was an undertone of anxiety throughout in regard to the growing expenditure, and the obligations we are assuming. Ninety millions dollars is an enormous sum to be expended in one year, compared with forty millions, which the Liberals in 1896 "viewed with alarm." That was, only two years ago, and the prospect is not rendered more cheering from the fact that within the next four or five years the government has to provide for some \$150,000,000 of expiring loans and \$100,000,000 odd for the construction of the eastern end of the transcontinental railway. Canada has had a series of fat years, and the ship of state is bowling along under full canvas. No provision is being made for adverse winds and stormy seas. Canada has had bad years in the past both under Liberal and Conservative rule and may again have a very bad one. It is a wise government, as it is a wise man, who puts a penny for a rainy day. No one would object even to the expenditure of \$50,000,000 or twice that sum, if we were getting value for our money, but as investigation is proving it is being

lavished with a free hand right and left to political favorites without thought of the hollow or the rights of the public. Public works are being erected without supervision and without regard to the public requirements, and the reward of the faithful support of constituents; contracts are being let for supplies without tender and at extravagant prices; public lands are being parcelled out to speculators and multitudes of homesteads are being given to men who are not bona fide settlers, from whom the bona fide settler must buy to get the land; transactions yielding fabulous profits to persons unknown are carried on with shadowy companies like the North Atlantic Trading Co.; printing is farmed out at high prices to a company having not a cent of assets in the way of printing plant; and so on the carnival proceeds, every day bringing new facts to light, each, if possible, more damaging than the one preceding it.

We have dealt from time to time with the fall of the Laurier tower, through defective workmanship and the lack of proper government supervision; with the North Atlantic Trading Co., with all its scandalous details of mystery and dark lantern methods; with the unseemly and contemptible quarrels among the public officials of the immigration service in England, whereby even the good name of Lord Strathcona has been dragged into the arena as a buffer between snarling factions; with the manipulation of the steam regulation of the Northwest, whereby friends of the government are enabled to anticipate the land requirements of settlers and hold them up for the price; with the selling of a large tract of public land to the Saskatchewan Valley Land company for \$1 an acre which was subsequently disposed of to settlers at \$3 an acre and as high as \$12 in some instances; to the garbling of the reports of Dominion land agents in the printed report of the department of the interior laid before parliament; with the outrageous outfitting of the steamer Arctic, at a cost more than double that involved, per man or per tonnage, in any Arctic expedition ever known; with the selling of petroleum to the Intercolonial railway, above the regular market price; with the sale of the House of Commons, minister of agriculture, is largely interested; with the formation of a company, with headquarters in Newfoundland, of which an Eastern Liberal member is a shareholder, for the purpose of selling supplies for government undertakings; with the giving of printing contracts to the amount of \$58,000 to Roy Somerville, in England, under the cover of a company formed by him, which contracts were probably farmed out by him to various printing offices in England, he having neither stick nor shred of printing plant of his own; with the granting of contracts for supplies of various kinds for sums amounting up to hundreds of thousands of dollars without tenders or competition of any kind, notwithstanding that an order in council declared that contracts involving sums over \$5,000 shall not be so dealt with. There have been at least fifteen serious and successful attacks upon the government during the present session, every transaction involved being a definite contradiction of the principles of Liberalism promulgated prior to the Liberals taking office.

There are some other transactions with which we have not dealt with editorially to any extent, although they have been referred to in the news columns. At D'Israeli, says the Toronto News, in defiance of the principles of confederation, aid was given to build a municipal bridge. The thing was done fictitiously for the structure was called a wharf. But the wharf was built in a swamp where the cows pasture in the steamboat season, and where there is water only in winter and spring. There are no steamboats on the lake. Moreover, the work was carried on with prodigality. The government end of the bridge cost over \$7,000, the municipal end less than \$4,000. Confronted with this double fraud upon the taxpayers, Mr. Tobin, the government member who introduced the bill, is heard to say that the bridge is a masterpiece of engineering and that it has not been strictly lived up to. "We demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

Adopting again the same paper's remarks, which were first made by the department of marine and fisheries has had strangely close relations with a selling agent named George T. Merwin. He is not a man of large means, it would appear, because, to enable him to buy the articles which he then turns over to the government, the department has found it necessary to help him with his bankers. He and his associates have sold something like \$400,000 worth of goods to the department. These purchases are marked by two circumstances: (1) The prices are very high; (2) Mr. Merwin absolutely refuses to tell what he himself paid for the goods. The Liberal majority of the Public Accounts committee upheld him in his refusal, but certain facts have come to light:

Mr. Merwin sold to a certain pump to the department for \$1,560, no duty being paid. The same pump was offered to a person who inquired the price by telegram for \$1,150, this sum including the duty.

Mr. Merwin sold to the department of marine and fisheries two Jones undersea stokers for \$2,550. The department of justice at the same time bought two of the same articles for \$1,700.

Mr. Merwin sold to the department a boiler for \$975. A Canadian firm offered to Mr. George Taylor a boiler of the same type for \$500.

There are other matters as well, of course, greater local interest which will come up again for review, including the King Edward and the Kestrel have come in for attention. It

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IS THE LEADING DISINFECTANT. Cleanses the kennel; keeps happy dogs. A powerful germicide for backyard drains, etc. Valuable as a spray for garden pests. Hundreds use it in the home for personal ablation. Only at SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 Johnson Street SEE YOU GET IT—"HYDRO(CRE)SOL."

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A carload of Huntly & Palmers' fresh, crisp English Biscuits brought right into our store today for you today—

Dinner Rolls	Meal Wafers	Milk Biscuits
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Nursery Biscuits and many other sorts

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THE GROCERS, 111 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIAL FEATURE.

## "I Found No Poisons in Steedman's Soothing Powders"

Evidence of Dr. Chas. J. Fagan, Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

The jury returned the following verdict at the adjourned inquest on the infant May Duval, who died in Victoria, B. C., on January 7, a Steedman's Soothing Powder being the last medicine given:

"THAT THE CHILD, MAY DUVAL, DIED FROM NATURAL CAUSES, AND FROM THE EVIDENCE GIVEN THERE IS NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT THE CHILD'S DEATH WAS CAUSED BY THE USE OF STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDER."

In consequence of the wide publicity given to this case and the fact that the unduly prolonging of the inquest, has given opponents an opportunity to impugn the composition of the GENUINE STEEDMAN'S (two E.E.'S) SOOTHING POWDERS (Waltham, Surrey, England), the proprietors are desirous of placing the facts before the public.

The Public Analyst stated upon oath that he found NO POISON IN STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS and the verdict of the coroner's jury given above clearly exonerates Steedman's Soothing Powders.

Sworn testimony was submitted by the manufacturer's counsel, Mr. Rogers, as to the great care exercised to ensure perfect division in the preparation of the powders which have been manufactured for eighty years.

It was hardly to be expected that all the graft would be confined to the eastern end of Canada, although the local Liberals have reason to be gratified by a vigorous kick at the discrimination made in favor of their eastern brethren in the way of spoils. The Quadra, and the Salvor, and the Kestrel, and the King Edward dredge, and the William's Head quarantine have been within certain limits are feeding grounds for the local limbs of Sir Wilfrid's dock, but as usual, where British Columbia is concerned, the lion's share has gone to the bell weather in Quebec and the maritime provinces. The facts of the paradise of good things revealed in the auditor general's report in connection with the outfitting of the Arctic and the Arctic whaler, which was at all times beyond which were the golden sands of the Yukon. We have referred to the fitting out of the Arctic as a masterpiece of political extravagance and graft, but even that pales into insignificance in comparison with the munificence displayed in connection with the ice-breaking, Montreal.

There are some other transactions with which we have not dealt with editorially to any extent, although they have been referred to in the news columns. At D'Israeli, says the Toronto News, in defiance of the principles of confederation, aid was given to build a municipal bridge. The thing was done fictitiously for the structure was called a wharf. But the wharf was built in a swamp where the cows pasture in the steamboat season, and where there is water only in winter and spring. There are no steamboats on the lake. Moreover, the work was carried on with prodigality. The government end of the bridge cost over \$7,000, the municipal end less than \$4,000. Confronted with this double fraud upon the taxpayers, Mr. Tobin, the government member who introduced the bill, is heard to say that the bridge is a masterpiece of engineering and that it has not been strictly lived up to. "We demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

4 cream jugs, each ..... \$12.50  
6 fruit stands, each ..... 24.75  
3 trays, each ..... 11.00  
3 dozen fish knives, each ..... 2.50  
Cases for ditto ..... 12.75  
2 pairs fish covers ..... 13.50  
2 bread plates and knives ..... 24.50  
2 cake baskets ..... 30.25  
72 breakfast cups and saucers, each ..... 1.04  
6 dishes, each ..... 9.30  
6 fish dishes, each ..... 13.25  
2 coffee pots, each ..... 21.00  
2 tea pots, each ..... 21.00  
4 milk jugs, each ..... 17.00  
2 sugar bowls, each ..... 47.00  
3 fruit stands, each ..... 20.00  
3 ice pitchers, each ..... 30.00  
72 sherry glasses ..... 32.58  
72 ruby hocks ..... 30.32  
72 tumblers ..... 14.23

## Births, Marriages, Deaths

### MARRIED

COATES-COHN—In the Congregational church, Victoria, B. C. yesterday evening, May 28, the Rev. H. A. Carson, B. A., united in the holy bonds of matrimony, William S. Coates and Lena Cohn, both of Vancouver. (Vancouver papers please copy.)

### WANTED—MALE HELP

\$12.00 PER WEEK and expenses to person of energy and good character to act as driver for the King Edward and the Kestrel have come in for attention. It

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Stay at the HOTEL VICTORIA

Which is the most centrally located and best appointed Family Hotel in the city. Rates, \$1.50 per day up, American plan, and 50c. per European plan. WALTER MILLINGTON, Prop. Free Bath.

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Particulars at 464 Government Street.  
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### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in yard or garden can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send stamp for Illustrated Booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal, M13.

(From Tuesday) Miners' Certificates—free miners' certificates that they expire on May 31st.

Grand Trunk Pacific—commissioners of the railway at Ottawa are detrs for 65,000 tons of rails, the necessary 3,545,000 railway ties.

Museum Visitors—flect in connection with celebration is that during of the festivities no people visited the province which was kept open chance to inspect the e

Awaiting the Chief—ent private cars of the line railway have been cover to await the a Jacob Schiff, the well-known banker and a prominent Southern Pacific, who is in Vancouver on Tuesday liner.

For Thibault Creek—evening a large party le Bassett for the mines. Washington Pitt with a small party so Those who left Sunday complete the staff at summer. There will be engaged.

Duncan's Ambition—chan Leader. "The b Duncan interviewed Mr. Wednesday last re having trail runs as far as the stations of the Pacific. nigan Lake. Some strc tions were made and a goodfellow could put the his company in a busin

Sale of Fanning Isl—to a cablegram from a male which had been ady nian Island has been it ponded. As the site of on the Pacific. The pte protests against any act cause the island to come of a foreign power and t probably been the cause ing abandoned.

Gordon Head Enterp—in Victoria, who will soon most luscious strawberries where on the coast, do t much they owe to a pice "Gordon Head" of Geo the owner of the largest of berries in the district modest, he deserves all every and pushful, com many difficulties, ing the area of his prop

Boundary Survey—An spears sailing by the B day evening was White B been engaged for two s connection with the adian-Alaskan boundary, season, he engaged in the line arrived at the party last week. mly of the Royal Cana has gone north w Tuesday. The "batter assistants during the su

Rates on Lumber—men are expecting a t the transconti the lumbermen of the Pa on the proposed change num weight schedule. t that the offices of the vern on Wednesday that insist on the change in is established by the lum is impossible to make the by the proposed schedu tee of the mill men sele ago to prepare data on sible and it is expected miss will be reached at conference.

Cutting Sealed Timber—soon not be any logs to

## THAT OVER W PLAYED OUT ING AMONG

There are thousands of t of affairs are being and dragging out a miser overburdened with disea their sex, apparently growi young. Often they have a complexion, hollow, sunke lifeless look; the face has haggard appearance; they a trembling, often start starting at every little low-spirited, and some are apparently bloodless, w and feet, while others are unequal circulation of the blood, and sometimes dimness of memory, and often loss of sleep, and are wearied with flatulation of the heart, p tion, smothering and sinki ness of breath and the sensa needles are all indications of condition of the blood, a and should any of these would strongly advise the u

## MILBURN'S AND NERVE

They bring health to the energy to the weakened co up the tired, overstraine crutches the weak heart. Mrs. Edward Jackson, Ont., writes: "For a year troubled with nervousness, pale, and could neither eat nor sleep. After taking a few boxes Heart and Nerve Pills I cured and can recommend sufferer."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills or three boxes for \$1 or The T. Milburn Co., Ltd.