The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1892.

RETALIATION.

President Harrison's retaliatory measure with respect to canal tolls came into force yesterday. Is is not very severe, and will not do much, if any harm, to Canadian trade. Twenty-cents a ton imposed on grain-laden vessels going through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is not likely to ruin many Canadians or to divert the grain trade of Canada to American ports. The toll on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is imposed precisely in the same way as the tolls on the Welland Canal, with this difference: On the American canal a rebate is allowed in favor of American ports while on the Canadian canal the rebate is intended to favor Canadian seaports.

The course which the Americans have taken can hardly be said to be consistent or in accordance with the highest morality. They declare that in allowing a rebate to vessels of both nations which favor Canadian ports the Canadian Government violated the terms of the Treaty of Washington—committed a flagrant breach of faith. What the American Government has now done is to do with respect to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal precisely what the Canadian Government has done with respect to the Welland Canal—that is, it has, according to its own showing, violated the Treaty of Washington. The Canadians have some excuse for the course they have taken, for they believe that in allowing a rebate to all vessels that discharge their cargoes at a Canadian seaport, they do not break faith with the Americans—that they do not violate the terms of the Treaty of Washington. But when the United States Government allow a rebate to vessels discharging their cargoes in American ports, it does what it declares is morally wrong, and what it condemns the Canadian Government for doing. It acts upon the vicious principle that two wrongs *do* make one right. A week ago there was, according to the Americans, only one breach of the Treaty of Washington. To-day, if the American authorities have acted under President Harrison's proclamation, there has been, the Americans themselves being the judges, another breach of that Treaty.

If Smith stole Brown's cow to get even with Brown for stealing his sheep, he would be acting very much in the same way as the United States, according to their own contention, is acting to get even with Canada. Moralists, who are not the most rigid, tell us that it is wrong to steal even from a thief, and they hold that it is an honest man's duty to be as good as his word with all men—with those who are dishonest as well as with those who are honest. But it may be said that the principles which are sound with respect to dealings between individuals do not apply to transactions between nations. That when the violation of a treaty is heralded by a long proclamation with the President's name at the end of it, it loses its character as a breach of faith. It seems to us that men whose minds are free from prejudice will see that the retaliation which takes the shape of what is admitted to be a breach of faith—a violation of a solemn agreement—is not exactly the kind of retaliation which a man of high principle and tender conscience would resort to.

We hope that when the present season closes, this unpleasant business of retaliation will come to an end. We believe that it is always best to act up to the strict interpretation of an agreement, so as not to leave either party a pretext for complaining that an advantage was taken of it by the other. If this tolls question were submitted to the arbitration of honest and capable business men as soon as it was raised, we are very sure that no difficulty would have arisen out of it. It is a small dispute, comparatively, but it might have led to very disastrous consequences.

MORE "SASS."

The "Times" in its puerile fashion gives the COLONIST a good deal of sauce about the Bryno matter, but it has not attempted to show that the man had anything to complain of. It evidently has made no enquiry into the case, and it is unable to show that the statements of the gentlemen who had charge of its protege while he was in the quarantine and suspect stations, are open to question. "Hollering" across the fence and calling names may be considered by the "Times" a good substitute for evidence and argument, but sensible people take them for what they are worth. The truth is that Piast Bryno was well treated by the health authorities, and the attempt to make the public believe that he was a victim of extortion and ill-treatment has been a complete failure.

The next time our contemporary tries to bring the men who were so successful in stamping out the smallpox into discredit, it should get hold of a more promising subject than poor Piast Bryno.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Those who believe that the Conservatives of Ontario will not submit to the leadership of Sir John Thompson, should read what the Montreal Witness says about the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. Canadians know that in matters of religion the Witness is not by any means remarkable for its liberality. There are, indeed, people in the city of Montreal where that paper is published, who set it down as a bitter bigot and an unrelenting enemy of Catholics and Catholicism, yet the Montreal Witness speaks in the following terms of the Liberal leader:

"Nor have the Liberals any cause to be dissatisfied with the leadership of Mr. Laurier, a leader without fear and without reproach, at once skilful, tactful, conciliating but firm and eloquent. Above all, he is honored for his integrity and respected for his character and his intellect."

If the Witness thus enthusiastically accepts a French-Canadian and a Roman Catholic as the leader of its party because he is an able man, of high character, it is not to be expected that the Toronto Conservatives will reject a statesman whose conduct—both public and private—is above reproach, and who has proved that he possesses uncommon intellectual ability, and many of the qualities which are required in a successful party leader. It can truly be said of Sir John Thompson that he is a leader "without fear and without reproach, at once skilful and tactful, conciliatory but firm and eloquent. Above all he is honored for his integrity and respected for his character and his intellect." It is incredible that the Ontario Conservatives should refuse to follow such a man as this when he stands in the direct line of the Premiership. If the Montreal Witness can joyfully and admiringly accept Mr. Laurier as the leader of the party which it supports, surely the Conservative Protestants of Ontario must feel glad that they have such a man as Sir John Thompson to take the Premiership, if unfortunately Sir J. J. C. Abbott should find it necessary to retire from public life.

THE NORTHWEST MUDDLE.

The crisis in the Northwest Legislative Assembly has become more intense. Since the resignation of the Speaker the House has not been able to organize. No one seems to see a way out of the mess into which the blundering and ambitious legislators have involved the infant state. The causes of the difficulty are pretty much as we surmised. The Calgary Herald, in a moderate and judicious article on the subject, points to the origin of the trouble. Here is an extract from it:

"We cannot say, however, that we are disappointed in what has happened, and we are not disposed to exaggerate the importance of the event. History is but repeating itself. In the early days of responsible government in our Canadian provinces governments were turned out on no more substantial pretexts than those offered at Regina on last Wednesday night. Men's personal ambitions are a factor that must always be reckoned with in the game of politics; and these will have influence in an Assembly where there are no principles to divide members or to hold them together within party bonds. Mr. Haultain had made active enemies in his treatment of the old Advisory's Council, and probably also by a want of tact in handling the members of the present Assembly. Besides, there is now a fund of over three hundred thousand dollars a year to be controlled by the Assembly, and it is only natural to expect that the more active spirits outside of his executive should want to have a good deal to say in regard to its disposal."

The little big men of the Territories will, by and by, be able to place a true estimate on themselves, and when they have lost the greater part of their self-importance, they will find that it is foolish as well as useless for them to kick when they cannot have everything their own way. It is evident that some of them will be immensely benefitted by being brought down a good many pegs.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The Seattle Telegraph takes a clear view of the Behring Sea question. Commenting upon the recent seizures on the western side of that sea, it says:

"There cannot be two rules of maritime law, one for the Pacific and one for the Atlantic, and no one will pretend that if Great Britain assumed to claim exclusive jurisdiction in waters lying in respect to the Canadian Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland as the locality where the sealers were seized does in respect to Russian territory, the claim would be for one moment admitted. If the astounding claim that Russia makes for sovereignty over waters a thousand miles from her shores can for one instant be sustained, then Great Britain, by virtue of the ownership of Ireland, on the one side and Labrador and Newfoundland on the other, may declare the North Atlantic *mare clausum*, an idea which would not be tolerated for a single instant. So preposterous is the claim which the Russian authorities are alleged to set up, that we think it will to suspend judgment until further information is forthcoming. The claim as made is one against which every civilized nation would protest, for once it is admitted, the ocean would cease to be the highway of nations."

Of course, it is necessary to hear what the Russians have to say before a judgment can be formed of the nature of their action. But if what the returned sealers say is true, or anything like true, there is nothing to be said in extenuation of any part of the conduct of the Russian authorities, either on land or on sea.

A GOOD LAW.

We are very glad to see that Alderman Hunter has introduced his Local Improvement By-Law. It is, as far as we can judge, an excellent measure. Its principle is easily understood and must recommend itself to every one as equitable. Under it the property owner is required to pay for those permanent improvements only from which his property receives a direct and immediate benefit. The resident of James Bay, for instance, does not derive any appreciable benefit from a sewer laid or a street graded, let us say, in Victoria West. He is therefore not at all anxious that that sewer should be laid or that street graded. Neither is he very willing to pay towards making the improvement. In fact, it does not seem fair to him to be compelled to pay towards improving a distant neighbor's property while he is compelled to wait an indefinite time and to beseige the council with petitions before he can get the improvements that he needs.

It is therefore no wonder that under the general assessment plan improvement is slow. Each work is reluctantly undertaken because the majority of the ratepayers have little or no interest in it, and the assessment is not cheerfully paid because only a comparatively few get any good from it.

But it is different under the local improvement system. When improvements are required in a street or block they can be had as soon as the majority of the property-owners are convinced of their necessity. They will not have to wait until a majority of the ratepayers of the city or, what amounts to pretty nearly the same thing, a majority of the City Council, make up their minds to let them have what they need. As they will have to pay for the improvement themselves, no one is interested in deferring it until goodness knows when, and when once it is made and paid for, the ratepayers have the satisfaction of knowing that they will not have to pay towards similar improvements in other parts of the city. When the local improvement system goes into operation there will not only be no unnecessary and annoying postponements, but there will be an end to complaints of injustice, particularly as to what part of the city shall first get what it needs in the way of improvements.

We see that a great deal of attention has been paid to this matter of sewer construction in the by-law. This is as it should be. Sewer construction is not only important, but it is expensive, and it is absolutely necessary that the burden it entails should be equitably distributed. Mr. Hunter's law makes provision that this shall be done. The object of many of its sections is evidently that every ratepayer shall pay his fair share toward the construction of the sewers that drain his property, neither more nor less. As the law seems to be drawn up with great care, this end, we have no doubt, will be accomplished.

It may be thought that, as some of the sewers have been already laid at the general expense, the Local Improvement Law will not extend to the properties which those sewers drain. But the expense of constructing *all* the sewers of the city will be so distributed that every property owner in the city will have to pay his equitable share. The work of making this arrangement is not so difficult or so complicated as it may at first sight appear.

Another benefit of the adoption of the local improvement plan will be that those who desire to have improvements made in any particular locality will not have to wait until the consent of three-fifths of the ratepayers can be obtained to a loan by-law. Under that law there will be no loan by-laws to raise money to pay for improvements. As soon as the ratepayers interested signify their wish to have certain improvements, it will not be difficult to get the City Council to take the necessary steps to have them made. The Council under the law takes the initiative certainly, but when its members know that the property-owners want "works or improvements," they, having no motive for delay, will be only too glad to give them what they want.

We believe that the passage of Mr. Hunter's Local Improvement Bylaw will mark the commencement of a new era of progress and advancement in the history of Victoria.

THE PATH OF DUTY.

The Times accuses us of being affected with "Davieism," and of being zealous in the cause of the Government. It is quite true that we have supported the Government while we believed it was doing what was of incalculable value to the community, and that we expose the falsehoods and the calumnies that have been circulated against it by those who tried to obstruct it in the performance of a good work. In this, we are simply doing our duty to the people of this city and this province. It would be a deep reproach to the citizens of Victoria if it could be said that they had no better return to give the men who worked hard and successfully in their service in a most important and dangerous crisis, than abuse and misrepresentation. Such a return, bespeaks, on the part of those who make it, a coldness of heart and an obtuseness of intellect which is not often found in a community of civilized men. There was a time when the editor of the Times would have indignantly turned upon the man who predicted that before three months he would in his paper abuse and misrepresent the men who should succeed in averting the danger from smallpox, which he then represented as fraught with serious consequences to this city and this Province, and said: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

At that time the COLONIST and the Times, forgetting their differences, worked together for the common good. It was the Times, and not the COLONIST, that then called for an "autocrat" to deal with the smallpox, who would allow nothing to stand in his way. The Times was then truly patriotic and in its right mind. What they wanted then was an autocrat or a czar or a despot, who, regardless of all obstructions and difficulties, would deal with the disease. The prayer of the Times was granted. The Government came to the city's rescue and Dr. Davie was placed at the head of the Health Department. Did the Times support the power it had invoked? For a little while it remained quiet and refrained from attacking him and the Government—but only for a very little while. When the Health Officer in the discharge of his duty removed one of the obstructions out of his way, when he acted precisely in the manner marked out by the Times itself, it turned upon him and has ever since been doing its little worst to minimise the good that has been done, and to misrepresent in every shape and way the men who were doing that good. This it did too—we have every reason to believe at the bidding, and to serve the purposes of, as contemptible a clique of small politicians as exist to-day in the Dominion of Canada.

The Times prayed for a benign autocrat. He came and did the work which the Times wanted him to do and in the way it prescribed. And now when the work is done and the autocrat has retired the Times has nothing to say of him but evil.

The COLONIST has, meanwhile, pursued the even tenor of its way. It did not pray for the autocrat, but it welcomed him when he came, and it did what little it could to strengthen his hands. And now, when the Times belittles his work, and reviles him and the Government that appointed him, the COLONIST tries to show that the reviler is inconsistent, untruthful, and ungrateful. What is there wrong in all this? The Times, we really believe, should reserve its sneers, its taunts, and its reproaches for itself, for everyone must see that it has acted, and is acting, in the matter of the smallpox visitation, a most unworthy part.

A DRAWBACK.

One of the drawbacks to the progress of organized labor is the undue and mischievous authority which is gained and exercised by reckless and unscrupulous men. It is surprising to see how easily thoughtful, well-intentioned men, are induced against their better judgment, to obey the behests of a masterful fellow workman who has very little else to recommend him as a leader, than a strong will and a determination to take a foremost place. The quiet men, who have both brains and experience, too often give way to the blusterers and the bullies. They know that they will suffer by giving way to them, but they have not the courage to make a stand for what they know to be the right. It is by taking men as leaders who are not qualified to lead, that workingmen bring upon themselves such misfortunes as the Buffalo strike. The men, now that it is too late, reproach themselves for being fools. The proper time to consider is before the step is taken. It is then that the sturdy and thoughtful men should make their influence felt. They should not allow themselves to be carried away by the excitement raised by thoughtless, hasty men, who have but little to lose. We clip from an American contemporary the following thoughtful remarks on this very interesting subject:

"It is easy for the members of these organizations to see that it is a grave mistake to intrust their officers with the extraordinary powers which are so often exercised in a headstrong and detrimental way. They should retain for themselves under all circumstances the privilege of deciding what shall or shall not be done for the rectification of their wrongs or the vindication of their rights. The practice of blindly resorting to desperate measures because a Grand Master Workman sees fit to try an experiment of that kind is one that does no credit to their intelligence or self-respect. They do not prove that they are loyal to the cause of labor by pursuing a course that is against their sober judgment for fear they will be accused of cowardice or treachery. In such contingencies they have vital interests at stake—the tenure of their employment, the support of their families, even the safety of their lives, it may be—and there is no rule of logic or of morals which justifies them in surrendering to their leaders the right to arbitrarily act for them where the duty of self-protection is so plain and imperative. They should insist upon being consulted before they are committed to a movement that may be contrary to their views of necessity or expedience, and of having a vote taken by all concerned before a strike is inaugurated."

If working-men acted in the way here pointed out they would often save themselves and those connected with them much suffering and many bitter regrets. Another consequence would be that although strikes would then be fewer, a much larger proportion of them would be successful. In every condition of life men should be well convinced that those whom they choose as leaders are both worthy and capable.

BALFOUR'S WORK.

Besides restoring Ireland to something like order, Mr. Balfour did a most beneficent work in that country. The people on the west coast and islands were, when he became Secretary for Ireland, in a most distressed condition. Many districts were what is called "congested," that is, they had a larger population than their resources could support. Mr. Balfour undertook to relieve the distress in those parts of Ireland, and he went about the task in a most judicious way. He gave them work in building light railways, and he caused the inhabitants of the islands to be taught to help themselves.

The Rev. John Verschoyle lately visited the congested districts, and has told the world in the Fortnightly Review what he knows about Mr. Balfour's work in the west of Ireland. He first visited the Island of Aran, which is thirty miles from Galway. It may be remembered what a miserable condition the people of this group of islands were in a few years ago, when they were visited by some benevolent Englishmen. They were literally starving, and were in every way in a most miserable condition. But Mr. Verschoyle was not pained by witnessing scenes of distress when he visited Aran in July. The people seemed to be, according to their own ideas, quite comfortable. Their ambition had been roused and they expected, before long, to be very well off.

The improvement of the people has been entrusted to the Congested Districts Board, whose executive officer is the Rev. W. G. Green. Under the superintendence of this gentleman, the education of the islanders has been making rapid progress. Not the education of the children—although that has not been neglected—but of the grown-up men. Although living on an island, the islanders did not know how to manege a deep sea fishing boat. When one of their friends lent them boats there was no one to man them. Father Lynsky, who is doing what he can to improve the temporal as well as the spiritual condition of these islanders, said to a lady philanthroplst, "You might as well give them two line-of-battle ships at once," as the two boats she offered to supply them with. However, six men were pressed to go to sea in one of the boats. The poor fellows did not prove to be good sailors at first. "When at sea," it is said, "in rough weather for the first time, the skilled skipper had to put these unskilled and terror-stricken hands under hatches to prevent them from being drowned. But by this time they have gained confidence, the news of their large earnings has reached their friends, and there is now no lack of volunteers."

Singular to say, that although the sea a few miles from the shore, at certain seasons of the year, swarms with mackeral, these simple people did not know of their existence. They had to be shown the fish and taught how to catch and cure them as well as to manage the boats. They did not catch herring and they knew nothing about trawling. So the instruction which Mr. Balfour has been instrumental in giving these poor people has, so to speak, opened up a new world to them. They are already asking for large boats and fishing gear and are looking about them for new and better markets for their fish.

Mr. Verschoyle says:

"That money spent in light railways is useful in educating the people in habits of steady work, is shown by the fact confirmed to me by the able engineer who is making the line, that the Achil men employed on the light railroad to Achil Sound were at first worthless, but have now become first rate laborers, who would earn good wages in any part of the United Kingdom."

The light railways are not the only relief works which were undertaken under Mr. Balfour's administration. Several harbors have been improved and roads made and repaired where such work was greatly needed. To facilitate intercourse with the mainland a steamer to run between Aran and Galway has been subsidized.

The farmers inland, too, have been helped by having their stock, which had been lamentably run out, improved. Animals of good breeds have been brought into the districts and the people are beginning to realize the benefit to be obtained from their introduction. Mr. Balfour's relief, so far from making paupers of these poor people, will have exactly the opposite tendency. It will make them, if continued, a self-respecting, self-reliant people.

WIPED OUT.

A Prosperous Mining Town in the Okanogan Country Reduced to Ashes.

SPOKANE, Sept. 2.—Conconnully, the county seat of Okanogan county, was burned to the ground between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. Nothing remains of the town proper, save the schoolhouse, the courthouse and a drug store. Persons who saw the fire state that it had its own way unstayed from the first. The fire started at 1 o'clock, in a new store building recently erected by R. Hunter & Co., who intended to occupy it with a stock of general merchandise. The inside work was not completed, and painters had been working there until midnight, when they left. The first intimation people had of the danger was when flames broke out all over the building, as it seemed. The entire town was illuminated. The building was of wood, and burned rapidly. In a short time the entire population was on the street. Within five minutes after the flames first broke out in the Hunter building a dozen other houses were burning. Conconully, the county seat of Okanogan county, has a population of 500. It is situated at the forks of the Conconully river, 16 miles west of the Okanogan. It was the first mining town in the district, and was formerly known as Salmon City. Mineral Hill, on which are situated some of the best mines in the Northwest, rises at one side of the town.

POLITICS AT REGINA.

Excitement More Intense than Ever—Action of the Governor Dissented From.

REGINA, Sept. 2 (Special).—Excitement over government matters here is more intense than ever. It is known that one member of the Haultain party has made a declaration charging a member of the executive with offering him a bribe of $250 if he would support and vote for the executive party. He has been arrested and charged with libel. A manifesto has been prepared and signed by all the members of the Opposition. It is addressed to the Dominion Government and the country and has been telegraphed to Ottawa. The members protest against the action of Governor Royal in dissolving the House, claiming it upsets all the legislation passed this session. The members generally are opposed to a dissolution, and it is not generally considered probable that the Governor will dissolve the assembly, though he has power to do so. Mr. Cayley, leader of the executive, is strongly opposed to dissolution.

RUSSIAN OUTRAGES,

Reported Official Declaration on the Relative Claims of the Czar and the United States in Behring Sea.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 2.—(Special)—Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, says that dispatches have been received from the President of the British Columbia Board of Trade protesting against the indignities which B.C. sealers have suffered at the hands of the Russian authorities at Vladivostock, Siberia, and urging that the matter be officially presented to the Imperial authorities without delay to secure redress. Hon. Mr. Foster declares that it will not be possible to include the claims for damages by British Columbia sealers against Russia in the Behring Sea arbitration, as that arbitration has simply to decide upon points between Great Britain and the United States. But, he points out that, if the report of Russia's claim to present jurisdiction over one thousand miles in Behring Sea were correct, it would greatly weaken the case of the United States, as the Americans claim that, by the purchase of Alaska, were acquired all Russia's rights in Behring Sea.

How to Cure Headache.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for biliousness and sick headache and never neglect to praise it. It brings the flush of health to one's cheeks, and I recommend it highly. ANNIE BEACH, Stevensville, Ont.

PIAST BRYNO'S CASE.

Misstatements That Have Been Made in the Attempt to Work up Sympathy.

The Man was Well Treated Both at the Hospital and at Ross Bay Station.

An attempt has been made in some quarters to arouse a feeling against the Jubilee Hospital authorities and against the management of the Ross Bay suspect station, by the publication of a number of stories of the harrowing sufferings of an unfortunate foreigner, Piast Bryno, who, by a mistake of his own, was confined in the quarantine hospital, and was afterwards sent by the authorities to Ross Bay.

Last week a letter from Bryno was read at the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen and by them referred to Dr. Davie, late Provincial Health Officer, for a report. The result was that the following letters were forwarded to the Council and read last night. They contain a complete summary of the case:

DR. DAVIE'S LETTER.

VICTORIA, 31st August, 1892.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

GENTLEMEN:—In reference to your communication with regard to Piast Bryno, I beg leave to submit the following letters from Dr. Richardson resident medical officer of the Jubilee Hospital Quarantine Station, and Dr. Hasell, late resident medical superintendent of Ross Bay Suspect Station, which fully explain themselves.

I saw Bryno myself four or five times while he was in the Suspect Station; he was receiving all requisite attention from Dr. Hasell; he made no complaint to me in any way concerning his treatment there or at the Jubilee Hospital Quarantine Station, but appeared to be perfectly satisfied.

In the future, I should suggest the advisability of enquiring into the correctness of such statements as have been made by Bryno before letters, such as have been sent to the Council by him, are handed to the newspapers for publication.—Yours faithfully,

J. C. DAVIE, M.D.

DR. RICHARDSON'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL, VICTORIA, Aug. 27, 1892.

J. C. Davie, Esq., M.D., City:

DEAR DOCTOR:—The facts regarding Piast Bryno are these: I found him standing with two cases of developed smallpox outside the gate on the morning of July 24. He complained of all the premonitory symptoms of smallpox, and appeared to be very ill. I admitted him into quarantine and had him put into a tent. He had high fever, intense headache and backache for two or three days. He persisted in walking about against my instructions, but seemed to improve each day. He was removed with the other suspects to Ross Bay. He stated to me before he left that he felt quite able to walk over. He did not leave any clothing or property here.—I am, yours faithfully,

W. A. RICHARDSON, M.B.

A FURTHER REPORT.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL, VICTORIA, Aug. 27, 1892.

J. C. Davie, Esq., M.D., City:

DEAR DOCTOR:—Since reporting to you this afternoon about the case of Piast Bryno, I have seen his letters in the Times.

He states that he did not receive any medical treatment, but this is false. Hasell and I gave him all necessary medical attendance, and administered some of the medicines myself. He persisted in walking about in spite of my instructions to him to keep in his bed.

His statement about two drunken nurses fighting is also false. A man who had been nursing a case of smallpox in town was brought here in a drunken condition. It was necessary the following night to put him under arrest, but I have the evidence of those who were present that he was not at any time near Bryno's bed, nor was Bryno disturbed in any way. There was no screaming by a paralyzed patient. That is an absolute untruth.

If Mr. Bryno injured his back while here he did not consider it of sufficient importance to report the matter to me. His complaint of maltreatment here is a malicious falsehood.

He never heeded my advice that was given him; he persisted in sitting and moved about the grounds in a way in which no man who was severely ill could have done.—I am, yours faithfully,

W. A. RICHARDSON, M.B.

DR. HASELL'S REPORT.

38 DOUGLAS ST., VICTORIA, B. C., August 31, 1892.

J. C. Davie, Esq., M.D., City.

DEAR DR. DAVIE:—In answer to your request for a report on the charges made by Piast Bryno against the Provincial authorities during his detention at the Ross Bay Suspect Station: I find, on reference to my note book, that he was admitted as a suspect on July 19. On my taking charge of the station, on the 2th of July, he was reported to be sick. I went and saw him and heard his story, and wrote a prescription for him and sent it into town to be filled. He had it on the 27th, and expressed himself as much the better for it. I saw him daily. While he was in the station, his appetite improved and he expressed himself to me as well the day before his discharge, which took place on August 4. When I first saw him he was complaining of headache and backache, which symptoms he attributed to malaria and kidney disease. I examined his urine, with negative results. He was lying in bed for a few days, but after taking his medicine for three days his appetite returned and he was at the time of his discharge, so he said, feeling well. He had no reason to complain of his treatment at Ross Bay during my administration duty, from July 26. Dr. Wade and yourself both saw him in consultation with me, three times in all. The only complaint or request he made to me was that he might have more milk and fruit, which were ordered for him at once, and which he told me he got at my orders. He expressed himself as quite satisfied with the treatment he had received at my hands during his stay in Ross Bay, and this he did spontaneously, without any question from me. No papers, or any other property other than some clothes, were destroyed when he left the station. Yours faithfully,

EDWARD HASELL, M.D.,
Late Resident Medical Superintendent Ross Bay Suspect Station.

HAD NOT SEEN THE PREMIER.

It will be remembered that in his letter to the City Council Bryno made the statement that he had interviewed Hon. Theodore Davie and had been informed by him that the Government would do nothing whatever. The man may have thought he saw Mr. Davie, but certainly he did not. It is a fact, however, that he called at the Attorney-General's office, and when asked what he wanted made a statement which was taken down in writing by a clerk, who said he would lay it before Mr. Davie. Bryno did not call at the office again. Following is a copy of the statement made at the Attorney-General's office:

PIAST BRYNO: Came from Australia to Victoria. Was suffering from malaria and was directed to Jubilee Hospital. On arrival there was put into smallpox quarantine. Remained there from 15th of July and was sent to Ross Bay. Kept there 13 days and before leaving was given a hot bath and was kept in a cold room for two hours. Took severe cold and have had to go to the St. Joseph Hospital. Have no money or clothes, the latter being burned. Am a miner and prospector and was to have gone to Alaska, but being put in quarantine prevented this.

Dr. Richardson states most positively and emphatically that Byrno left the quarantine station in exactly the same condition in which he arrived there, so far as his clothes and property was concerned. To the best of his knowledge no papers or anything else were either taken away or destroyed.

A SOLICITOR'S LETTER.

Shortly after making the above statement, a letter reciting similar facts was written to the Attorney-General by Mr. W. H. Langley, solicitor on behalf of Byrno. It will be observed that nothing was said in this statement about any papers or money having been taken away from him or destroyed.

CATARRH

Is a most loathsome, dangerous, and prevalent malady. It is a blood disease, usually of **Scrofulous origin**, and for which local treatment is useless. Before health is possible, the poison must be **eradicated from the system**, and to do this

SUCCESSFULLY

the disease must be treated through the blood. For this purpose no remedy is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For the past eight years, I have been severely afflicted with Catarrh, none of the many remedies I tried affording me any relief. My digestion was considerably impaired, and my sleep disturbed by phlegm dropping into my throat. In September last I resolved to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to use it at once, and am glad to testify to a great improvement in my health."—Frank Reson, jr., engineer, 271 West Fourth street, New York City.

"My daughter, 16 years old, was afflicted with Catarrh from her fifth year. Last August she was

TREATED WITH

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after three months of this treatment she was completely cured. It was a most extraordinary case, as any druggist here can testify."—Mrs. D. W. Barnes, Valparaiso, Neb.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

Dr. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR THE BLOOD and SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, 26th April, 1892.

WHEREAS, the Council of Public Instruction is empowered, under the "Public School Act," to create School Districts, in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boundaries of existing Districts; it is hereby notified that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "Galiano School District:"

All that tract of land known as Galiano Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "North Vesuvius School District:"

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying north of the boundary line between Sections 11 and 12, extended westward and eastward to the sea-shore.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Mayne Island School District, as follows:

All that tract of land known as Mayne Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Vesuvius School District, as follows:

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying between the Northern boundary of Burgoyne Bay School District and the southern boundary of North Vesuvius School District.

S. D. POPE, Secretary, Council of Public Instruction. my20-wkly

One or more Surgeons of
National Surgical Institute
NO. 319 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
WILL BE AT
Oriental Hotel, Victoria,
MAY 14 & 16,
To examine cases for treatment by this Institute, which is devoted to treating
Deformities of Children, Diseases of the Spine, Hip and Knee Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

REFERENCES—Governor E. P. Ferry, Olympia; John P. Hoyt, Associate Justice of Supreme Court, 602 Fourth St., Seattle; Wm. McKeon, Oriental Hotel, Victoria; Ben. E. Snipes, Banker, Seattle. may6

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described tracts of land in Alberni District:

Two River Arm, Sproat's Lake, Alberni District, commencing at a post on the shore at the southeast corner of the Arm marked B. C. P. Co; thence west along the shore 80 chains, south 20 chains, east 80 chains, north 20 chains to the point of commencement, containing about 160 acres, more or less.

South Shore of the Sterling Arm, Sproat's Lake, Alberni District, commencing at a post on the shore of the Arm, marked B. C. P. Co. thence east along the shore of the E. & N. Ry. Co's boundary post, about 40 chains, more or less; thence along the boundary line south 20 chains, west 40 chains, north 30 chains, to the point of commencing containing about 86 acres, more or less, for the British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Limited.

H. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1892. jy2-d&w