Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC SYMPATHIZERS.

The promoters of the Interstate Commerce Bill, lately passed by the Congress of the United States, may not have divined that its ill effects would fall with telling emphasis on the commerce of Canada as well as the commerce of their own country. They could scarcely have foreseen that a law that was intended to equalize and justify railway rates within their own borders would be so widespread in its working as to place a grievous burthen on the backs of their neighbors, and place within the reach of a huge Canadian railway corporation the power to severely menace the business of American lines, and grind the faces of those unfortunate persons who come within the radius of their influence. Yet such is the fact. The Canadian Pacific rates have sympathetically responded to the rise on the American lines. The policy of the American lines of railway that terminate on the Pacific Coast was to build up terminal points by charging as high a rate for eastern freight destined for intermediate points as though the freight were carried to the terminus of the road and back again to the point of destination. This policy compelled the interior merchant to make his purchases of eastern goods at San Francisco or Portland, and the railway company, which had first hauled the goods to the terminal place, sent the interior merchant's door, were then employed to haul them back again. With the morality of this arrangement we do not propose now to deal. It is sufficient to know that the new act has forced the railway companies to abandon that policy and charge a uniform rate. Under the new law there must be no discrimination. Freight for the interior must be conveyed at the same rate per mile as freight destined for the terminal points. But the American railway companies have not reduced rates to intermediate places while more than doubling them to terminal points, and as a most natural consequence, a universal outcry is raised against the act throughout the United States. The effects of the enforcement of the law on such places as Portland and San Francisco will be serious. They cannot ship produce east by rail, nor can they receive certain classes of goods from the east by the same medium. They will, in most cases, ship *via* Panama or Cape Horn, thus depriving the railway companies of much of the legitimate traffic which they engaged in the past, while the merchant who resorts to shipping will be subjected to serious loss and inconvenience, because interest and time must then become important factors when calculating the cost of goods imported or exported by waterways.

Unquestionably one effect of the interstate commerce law will be to throw that portion of the Oriental freight heretofore carried by rail into the hands of the Canadian Pacific. Unfettered by the law the C. P. R. can underbid all competitors and still charge rates that will be highly remunerative. Unless the commissioners appointed under the act should fly to their relief and suspend the act (which they have the power to do) neither the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific nor the Northern Pacific can compete for the Chinese and Japanese trade. The Canadian Pacific will carry it all. In another way the Canadian line will have a decided advantage over its American competitors. It can carry American and European merchandise destined, say for San Francisco and Portland, at its own figures, but at rates far below those that can be legally charged by American companies. The advantage is so markedly in favor of the Canadians that one would almost fancy that they had sent an ambassador to Washington to intrigue for the passage of a law which, while it has struck a deadly blow at the American railway system, has benefited the Canadian Pacific company and no other interest.

Taking advantage of the passage of the act and the consequent inability of British Columbians to help themselves, the C. P. R. have suddenly made their rates on interprovincial freight almost prohibitive. On some classes of goods the advance is from 300 to 400 per cent. The loss to the consumer from this increase is incalculable. Goods of every description have advanced in price, while the interior producers must either resort to bull teams and river steamers or shut up their establishments. *The country cannot withstand a strain so severe.* If the railway is to be a blessing to the country it must not combine to charge rates that are prohibitive simply because the Americans have made a huge blunder which they will probably correct at the first opportunity. Some classes of goods cannot be sent or received by rail under the revised tariff. Said a merchant yesterday: "It will pay me to ship Canadian goods of certain classes from Montreal to London or Liverpool and then tranship them etc the River to Victoria rather than meet the Canadian Pacific's rates." Said another: "I shall patronize the Panama and Southampton steamers before I will submit to this outrageous impost on English goods that are required in a hurry." A third merchant after saying that he had cancelled all his Montreal and Winnipeg orders, added that a ship would be put on the berth at Montreal for Victoria and would be filled in a very few days.

We are strongly of opinion that the C. P. R. have acted most unwisely in taking advantage of an error of judgment of our neighbors. The effect of high transcontinental rates might in the end prove of benefit to the country in stimulating manufactures; but a long time must necessarily elapse before relief would be had through such means. The commercial outlook is gloomy, and the disappointment consequent upon the failure of the Canada Pacific railway company to meet the bright anticipations formed of it will be very great.

RETALIATION.

President Cleveland having received a communication from the American Fisheries Union of Massachusetts calling attention to the fisheries dispute and suggesting that the retaliatory act passed by the late congress would, in their opinion be insufficiently executed if the proposed retaliation was confined to the closing of the United States market to the Canadian fish product, has made the following answer: "I have received your letter recently addressed to me, and have given full consideration to the expression of views and wishes therein contained in relation to the existing difference between the government of Great Britain and the United States, growing out of a refusal to award to our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises privileges to which they are entitled either under the stipulations of the guarantee of international comity and neighborly concession. I sincerely trust the apprehension you express of the unjust and unfriendly treatment of the American fishermen lawfully found in Canadian waters will not be realized; but if such apprehension should prove to be well founded, I earnestly hope that no fault or inconsiderate action of any of our citizens will in the least weaken the just position of our government or deprive us of the universal sympathy and support to which we should be entitled. The action of this government, June, 1885, when the fisheries articles of the treaty of 1871 were terminated under the notification which had two years before been given by our government, had been fully disclosed by correspondence between the appropriate departments of the respective governments, with which, I am appraised by your letter, you are entirely familiar. An examination of this correspondence has doubtless satisfied you that in no case have the rights or privileges of the American fishermen been overlooked and neglected, but on the contrary they have been sedulously insisted upon and cared for by every means within the control of the executive branch of the government. The act of congress, approved February, 1887, authorizing a course of retaliation through executive action in the event of a continuance on the part of the British-American authorities of unfriendly conduct and treaty violations affecting American fishermen has devolved upon the President of the United States exceedingly grave and solemn responsibilities, comprehending national character and dignity and involving extremely valuable commercial intercourse between the British possessions of North America and the people of the United States. I understand the main purpose of your letter is to suggest that in case of recourse to the retaliatory measures authorized by this act, the object of such retaliation might be fully accomplished by the prohibition of Canadian caught fish from entering the ports of the United States. The existing controversy is one in which two nations are the parties concerned. The retaliation contemplated by the act of congress is to be enforced not to protect solely any particular interests, however meritorious or valuable, but to maintain our national honor and thus protect our people. In this view the violation of the American acts towards a portion of our citizens engaged in this business is but the occasion for action, and constitutes a national affront which gave birth to or may justify retaliation. This measure once resorted to, its effectiveness and value may well depend upon the thoroughness and extent of its application in the enforcement of international duties and the protection of our citizens. The people of the United States must act as a unit, all intent upon attaining the best result of retaliation upon the basis of the maintenance of our national honor and duty to the nation, seeking by any means to maintain its honor, dignity and integrity. If a nation, when engaged in protecting the rights of its people, should injure particular interests and should forfeit special advantages, these things should be patiently borne for the public good. The immense volume of population engaged in the manufactures and agricultural productions, and its marine towage and the railways, to which these have given activity, is all largely the result of the intercourse between the United States and British America, and the natural growth of a full half century of good neighborhood and friendly communication form an aggregate of material wealth and incidental relations of most impressive magnitude. I fully appreciate these things, and am not unmindful of the great number of our people who are concerned in such ways and diversified interests. On the performance of such duty which congress has imposed upon me, I will exercise, upon a just occasion, the power conferred under the act referred to. I shall deem myself bound to inflict no unnecessary damage or injury upon any portion of our people, but I shall nevertheless be unflinchingly guided by a sense of what self-respect and dignity the nation demands in the maintenance and support of the honor of the government beneath which every citizen may repose in safety. No sacrifice of personal or private interests shall be considered as against the general welfare."

SEAWEED.

Ella was spending a summer at the seashore. How she enjoyed it! The cool, fresh breeze, the roar and splash of the waves, the walks on the smooth, hard beach, the hunts for shells and pebbles, and sometimes a dip in the "big bathing-tub," as her brother Frank called the sea all gave her pleasure.

Her older sisters talked about gathering seaweed and making an album. Why shouldn't she? She liked the pretty grasses and flowers that grow under the water and are cast on the shore, she knew their name too—algæ.

One afternoon, after she had been dressed up as nice as a new pin, she thought she would set about it. She tied on her hat, caught up a little basket and started out. She came home, alas! in a sad plight. Her feet and hands were wet and slimy, and the salt water was dripping through her basket on her clean dress and sash.

"Oh, my darling!" cried her mamma, "why didn't you tell me what you wanted to do? I would have put on your flannel dress and given you a pail, which is much better than a basket for seaweed." But she didn't scold her little girl, because she knew Ella did not mean to do to wrong. It makes a great difference whether children mean to do wrong or only make a mistake. So Ella's mother washed the little hands, changed the dress and shoes and Ella was all right again.

"And now," said mamma, "I'm going to show my little Ella how to press the algæ and make an album. I will put this piece in a bowl of water; it floats out, and now I will slip this piece of paper under it. Then, with this fine needle, I will make all the little feathery leaves lie just as they should. Now I will put the paper between the leaves of this old book to dry. Isn't it beautiful? Isn't it wonderful that the great God takes so much pains to make these leaves and flowers?"

And so mamma went on showing Ella how to prepare and press her seaflowers, and Ella learned to do them very neatly herself. At the end of the month she had quite a number of specimens, and paps brought her from the city some white cards to put them on.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

On the average 30,000 books a year are published.

Père Hyacinthe is making arrangements to preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the avenue Alma, Paris. It is expected that the event will mark the final severance of his connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

The announcement was made in Chicago on Sunday evening, March the 6th, that the $250,000 guarantee fund, asked be D. L. Moody to found in Chicago a training school for missionaries had been fully subscribed. Among the subscriptions are the following: John V. Farwell, $100,000; Mrs. C. McCormick $50,000; Marshal Field, $10,000; T. W. Harvey $10,000.

One of the strangest of religious sects is that which calls itself the New and Latter House of Israel. Its headquarters are in Chatham, England, in which town its devotees are building an immense temple which will cost $200,000. They believe that they will not die, and that they are the remnant of true Israelites who will reign with Christ for a thousand years.

Many will be pleased to see that a better tone of opinion relative to the raising of funds for the purpose of religion and charity, is beginning to find more general expression. Last week the Bishop of the Huron diocese issued a pastoral letter, inhibiting the raising of money for ecclesiastical or parochial purposes by raffling, throwing of dice, games of chance, or gambling of any kind, and all theatrical, dramatic or impersonating exhibitions, whether public or private. Let sound scriptural methods of contributing to Christ's treasury extend.

The large Methodist church to be erected on the old Allan property on St. Catherine street, Montreal, is to be one of the finest sacred edifices on the continent. It is to have a seating capacity of 2,000; and school room for 1,000, besides committee, reception and ladies' work rooms. The style is to be 14th century decorated Gothic. The width inside is 78 feet by a 141 feet long, with a gallery round three sides. The front, on St. Catherine street, will be a 102 feet wide, with three spacious triple porches, carved and moulded. Work on the foundations has begun. The church is for the congregation now worshipping in St. James' street Methodist church.

In a recent interview with a newspaper correspondent Mr. Sankey said, speaking of the evangelizing which he and Mr. Moody propose to do in Chicago: "We are after the people who don't go to church. The good folks can get along without us. For that reason our work will be carried on in a public hall, and we are going to keep the religious people out of our meetings. Hitherto in our revival work we have found that all the room was taken up by regular church-goers. Now we are going to lock these out and admit only those to whom attendance at divine service is a novelty. Tickets of admission will be distributed in the various districts of the town among the non-church-goers, and to the holders of these tickets will be given the first choice."

MIRRORED LOVE.

"If I had been born poor instead of rich, I firmly believe you would have been much happier," said Richard Maur with a sigh.

Richard was sitting with a friend on a bench overlooking the sea. He would have been a remarkably handsome fellow, were it not for the discontented expression which always clouded his face.

On the other hand, his companion, Arthur Renmore, was a plain-looking man, with nothing to redeem his want of comeliness but a bright pair of eyes, and a winning smile.

"Do you really believe what you say, or do you only make that assertion to startle?" asked Renmore in answer to his friend's remark.

"I really believe that if I had been born to poverty I should be far happier than I am now," remarked Richard gravely.

"Then I'll show you a way out of your trouble," said Renmore with his cheerful laugh. "Hand over your wealth to me, retaining a pound a week for yourself."

"Your offer is tempting, believe me of my

"Hello, Mr. Maur!"

wealth is extremely kind and considerate," said Richard, unable to repress a smile.

"I though you would deem it your home, old boy, when I made the proposal. What is amiss with you this morning?"

Richard sighed more heavily than before, digging holes with his cane in the ground.

While staying at the seaside he had fallen hopelessly in love, but his natural diffidence had prevented him from declaring his attachment.

"Arthur," he said, "how can a wealthy man ever believe in the disinterestedness of a woman?"

"Oh," said his friend with a whistle, "sits the wind that way? I had my suspicions old boy. But you don't mean to say that you entertain such romantic ideas! I could not think so badly of Susie."

"Because, you know, she is only waiting for you to make a home for her. Your case is utterly different. A man without money has the satisfaction of knowing that he is loved for himself alone."

"Bah!" cried his friend contemptuously. "You either do not love the girl or you are a bigger fool than I take you for. Strange how people who have no troubles will go out of the way to make them. Well, I am off to get some luncheon; are you coming?"

No, Richard would stay where he was.

Young, rich and handsome, he was as utterly unlovable as ever mortal with such advantages could be. His money seemed to stand between him and happiness, and yet he would not have parted with it for any consideration. He prized it so much that he feared it might have the same value in the eyes of the girl he loved. What if it induced her to give him her hand without her heart?

Edith Palmer was comparatively poor, and he knew she loved pleasure.

"No, I will not ask her to be my wife," he told himself with intense bitterness. "My money is too great a temptation for any woman to resist. She would accept my offer if she didn't love one, and I should discover it afterwards, and be wretched for life. I will leave S— as soon as possible, and try to forget her."

He had risen now and turned his back upon the sea.

"Hello, Mr. Maur," said somebody at his elbow in a clear, young voice.

"Oh, is it you, Jack?" returned Richard. "Where are you off to now?"

Jack was Edith Palmer's brother.

"I was looking for you," said Jack. "Come up to the house and see Joe, will

How it happened that Miss Susie was sitting opposite a looking-glass.

you? Father says he does not like the looks of him. Be some; there is nobody at home; Edith has gone to see Susie Brown."

"All right, I'll come," returned Richard, relieved and yet disappointed that he would not see Jack's sister.

The Palmers lived in a small house near the sea, and Jack dragged Richard into a small back parlor, communicating with the drawing-room by folding doors.

"Wait here," he said, "while I go and look for Joe."

And he dashed out of the room in search of his retriever before Richard could utter a word of remonstrance.

The young man sat down on one of the shabby chairs, and relapsed into thought. The more he saw the poverty of the tenants, the stronger grew his conviction that his money must have an influence on Edith's decision. Presently he began to grow impatient at Jack's prolonged absence, and was about to go in search of him, when to his dismay some one entered the next room, and the next moment he heard the sound of voices.

"I am so glad I persuaded you to come back with me," it was Edith Palmer who spoke. "I should have felt so dull all by myself."

"I am very glad I came," said Susie, for he instantly recognized the voice as belonging to Arthur Renmore's rival. "What on earth is the matter with you, dear? You are not the girl you were."

"There is nothing the matter with me," cried Edith, and to prove it she burst into tears.

"Don't cry," said Susie, wiping away the bright drops with her own little lace handkerchief. "I do believe you have some secret you are keeping from me. Have you seen Mr. Maur lately?" she added abruptly.

"Do you think I am crying about Mr. Maur?" asked Edith, coloring with anger.

"I don't know, I am sure," returned Susie. "I could cry if I was in your place. The man ought to propose after all the attention he used to pay you."

"Susie!"

"Don't look so cross," cried her friend. "You know it is true. He did take up your time, and led people to believe his was serious. It is shameful of a man to treat a girl as he has treated you."

"Now, it happened that Miss Susie was sitting opposite a looking-glass, and happening to lift her eyes, she saw Mr. Richard peering in upon them.

As he sat looking earnestly into the mirror, a plot was being formed in that shrewd head of hers.

Her young friend was such a happy girl, so full of life and fun, for she had been engaged eight years, and had two more to wait before Arthur would be in a position to marry—that she longed for her friend to experience the same happiness.

Perhaps a few judicious words might bring the laggard in love to the point. She hoped so, for he had certainly looked very affectionately at the back of her friend's head.

She felt strongly inclined to indulge in a fit of laughter, but she resisted the impulse, feeling that it would spoil all. She resolutely averted her eyes from Richard's reflection, after satisfying herself that he was waiting eagerly to hear what else they had to say, and said, in a preternaturally solemn voice:

"Edith, I do believe you love the man."

The words almost caused Richard to betray himself. He trembled like a leaf, for on Edith's next words depended the joy or misery of a lifetime.

There was a deep silence for a few minutes, and then Susie lifted her friend's head and looked at her tear-stained face, which was suffused with blushes.

"It is but too true," said Edith, "I do love him. You have discovered my secret, and I know that you will not betray it. I would die with shame if he knew I had given my love unasked."

"But, Edith, he loves you," said Susie, coloring at her friend's words, for she could see delight in Richard's eyes as he listened to Edith's avowal.

"He loves me?" cried Edith, almost

and Richard pushed open the folding doors and caught Edith in his arms.

contemptuously. "Why, Susie, he might marry anybody with his wealth and position."

"Rather his wealth!" cried Susie. "You don't love him for his wealth."

"Heaven knows I don't!" said Edith. "If he were to lose all his money it would make no difference to me."

"My darling!"

And Richard pushed open the folding doors and caught Edith in his arms while Susie discreetly retired to the next room, and took up a book, leaving the ardent lover to make his own excuse for playing eavesdropper.

"Come, Mr. Maur, cried Jack, dashing into the room. "Why, where is he, Susie? I left him here just now."

"He is engaged," said Susie demurely.

"Why, what's the matter, Jack?"

He had walked over to the window and stood with his hands in his pockets, whistling, but there was a suspicious moisture in his bright eyes, and Susie anxiously repeated her question.

"Father has had Joe shot," he said.

"He was sullen and fidgety, but I knew Mr. Maur would have put him right if he had been him. Poor old Joe!"

"Don't grieve, Jack," said Susie, putting her hand on his arm. "You've lost your dog, but you've found a brother-in-law."

"What?" cried Jack; "is it true? Where are they? Let me go to them."

Susie smiled and signed as she followed him into the presence of the happy lovers.

But her own happiness was not so far off as she thought, for, Arthur coming into an unexpected legacy, insisted that it should be a double wedding, and in this he was aided and abetted by Edith and Richard.

"To think that all my happiness is owing to these folding-doors," cried Richard to his friend.

"And Susie's diplomacy," muttered Arthur.

"What?" asked Richard inquiringly.

"Nothing," returned Arthur. "We are two happy fellows, old boy."

"Indeed we are," said Richard.

And up to the present time neither of them has had cause to alter his opinion.

Hints to Elderly Maidens.

"You didn't stay long at Miss Jones's last night."

"No, Miss Jones was not in a good humor. She had the toothache. What are you laughing about?"

"She hasn't got a real tooth in her head. She complains of toothache just to make you believe her teeth are not false. I know her dentist, and saw him making a full upper and lower set for her more than ten years ago."

Trifling with the Court.

"You were arrested at midnight working on the safe of a bank with a sledge-hammer, and yet you protest that you are innocent," said Judge Noonan to a burglar who had just been convicted by a San Antonio jury.

"I am an honest man, may it please your honor."

"It would please me very much to think that you were innocent. What was your object in trying to open the safe?" said Judge Noonan, blandly.

"Why, I wanted to open the safe so as to get change for a five-dollar bill."

"But you didn't have any five-dollar bill."

"I know that, judge, but I expected to find one as soon as I got the safe open."

"Mr. Sheriff, take this man away. He is trifling with this court. He hasn't got any more sense than some of the younger members of the bar. Take him away and lock him up."—Texas Siftings.

A Good Business Move.

"What business are you engaged in now?"

"Haven't you heard? I have become a Socialist."

"And given up your shoe-store? That was a bad move, I should say. You will starve to death."

"Starve to death? That shows what you know about it. I never was making more money in my life. I sold ten kegs of beer last night, and took in fifty-five dollars for hard liquor. Starve, indeed!"—Puck.

Splitting the Difference.

Countryman: "How much do you charge for a fortygraf?"

Photographer: "Fifty cents."

Countryman: "Here's a quarter; just picture me a side face."—Judge.

Legally Equipped.

Uncle Rastus (to lawyer): "I heah, sah, dat infidelity am sunshunt groun' fo' divorce."

Lawyer: "Yes; if you can prove it."

Uncle Rastus: "I kin prove it. Make cutten de papers at wunce. Dat 'ole 'oomas o' mine haint been her chu'ch in fouah months, sah."—Life.

A DEAL IN REAL ESTATE.

A settler who has lived in Arizona several years has a son who went a little farther west in the territory a few months ago and took up some land. Recently the son returned and after staying at home a few days took the old gentleman to one side and said:

"Father, I've got a pretty fine piece of land out there."

"That's mighty good, William."

"Yes, but I think I'll unload. I've got a fifty-foot well dug and now I want to ask your advice as to what I'd better discover."

"Well, a matter like this takes some thought. I worked off a farm in Iowa once on coal and 'nother in Wisconsin on gold. They're getting pretty old though."

"Yes, that's what I thought. It's the same way with silver and oil."

"Yes, though I can remember the time when there wasn't nothin' like oil for the business. A good, steady goin', reliable young man could pour a couple o' barrels uv petroleum down a hole and clear $10,000 on the transaction in twenty-four hours. Times ain't what they used ter be for an industri'us man."

"No, I suppose not, father. I read the other day of a man who did the business with natural gas."

"Natchral gas! That's the idee! Give me your hand, William, that's the stuff to discover! Just throw a dead horse down that well uv yourn and wait a couple uv weeks and shove ye farm onto some spec'lator from New York for $20,000! Go right along t'day and 'tend ter it and, Bill, remember that hon'sty's the best pol'cy and don't try ter sell till the hoss gets smellin' pretty strong. Just you foller in the footsteps uv yer old father, my son,—he ain't got quite so much style 'bout him as some uv these 'ere Eastern spec'lators; but no man can say he ever don a dishonest act. Come back and make a good, long visit when you get the deal closed!"—Exchange.

After the Children's Party.

Little Mamie, aged ten, had just returned from a children's party.

"Did you dance with Tommy Fizzle-top?" asked her mother.

"No, I didn't. He asked me a dozen times to dance with him, but I refused him. I just let him suffer."

"You refused to dance with him? Why did you act so impolitely?"

"Because I had my reasons. I don't know what the little six year old fellow means. I wonder if he thinks I am going to compromise myself. If he thinks I'm anxious to encumber myself with the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, he is very much mistaken."

"I'll Be a Mother to You."

Mrs. Mulligan: "And so you have no mother, poor boy?"

Motherless boy: "No, mum."

Mrs. Mulligan: "Well, me boy, whenever you feel the want of a good licking come to me and I'll be a mother to you."

In the "Wah."

General Jubal E. Early, profane and sarcastic, witty and brilliant, is the subject of many stories that are told among the old Confederates.

It was he who encountered his match in the "rebs" in a green persimmon tree. The army was on the march, and Early was particular about his men keeping in line. He saw this one in the persimmon tree, evidently skulking to drop behind.

Early reined in his horse, leaped him over the fence, and riding under the tree shouted:

"What are you doing up there?"

The soldier answered with the greatest sang-froid:

"Why, general, I am drawing my stomach up to my rations."

Unwelcome.

If Burt Hallet wishes to oblige us he'll keep his pet owl out of our office. Last time it was here it stuffed a mouse in the editorial ink bottle.—[Hotaling (Ga.) Herald.

Where the Danger Lies.

The chief danger from taking cold is its liability to locate upon some internal organ, as the lungs, the pleura, the bronchial passages, etc. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam loosens and breaks up the cold, allays irritation, and often prevents or cures all pulmonary complaints. tu-th-sat-dw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
WILL SURELY CONQUER PAIN!
IN EVERY NOOK AND CORNER.
SCIATICA, LUMBAGO CURED.
Suffered 30 Years with Lumbago Cured.
Mrs. Thos. Claydon, Shelbourne, Ont., stated: "I have been suffering 30 years with lame back and tried almost everything without relief. I purchased a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before I had used it all was completely cured."
Lumbago of 40 Years Standing—Cured.
Rye Park, Bristol, England.
I am impelled by a sense of duty to testify to the extraordinary efficacy of your remarkable specific, St. Jacobs Oil. I am an old man and for the last 40 years have been a victim of lumbago. I have in vain sought relief from medical science, and was at last led to consider my case hopeless. I procured your Oil and it would be impossible for me to describe the relief that even one application produced and I can affirm most distinctly that its use has completely cured me. JOHN MOORE.
Lumbago—Permanently Cured.
5 Drummond Place, Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Canada.
With great pleasure I can certify to the long term wonderful virtues of St. Jacobs Oil, for rheumatism of the back, with the best of success—a permanent cure. I was unable to work for six weeks; tried doctors' prescriptions and other preparations, but without avail. After suffering greatly being unable to attend my daily occupation, &c., at last was induced to give your great remedy a trial, with the above success. ALEX. HENRY.
Bent Double and Cured.
20 Bickendenet St., Fall River, Mass.
Came back. Bent almost double. Only used one bottle. Cured in two days. Would not be without St. Jacobs Oil for any money. GILBERT MANCHESTER.
There is no bodily pain which cannot be removed by St. Jacobs Oil. It is the only absolute specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, headache, toothache, burns, scalds and bruises. Sold by Chemists everywhere. Price, per bottle fifty cents. Directions in eleven languages accompany every bottle. The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. Canadian Branch, 36 York Street, Toronto, Canada.

THE CELEBRATED BAJA
CALIFORNIA BITTERS
TRADE MARK
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE MADE FROM FRESH DAMIANA LEAVES.
Damiana is a Mexican Herb
AND COMES FROM LA PAZ.
DAMIANA was first made and drank by the Mexicans as a Tonic for the Stomach and Bowels.
DAMIANA is acknowledged by those that have used it to be a Great Invigorator and Nervine.
DAMIANA acts directly upon the Kidneys making them strong.
DAMIANA cures Dyspepsia and gives Appetite.
For Sale by LANGLEY & CO., Druggists, and BOUCHERAT & CO. no26-w

SAMUEL MAY & CO'Y
Manufacturers.
B. C. AGENCY
Spencer's Arcade,
VICTORIA.
P. O. Box 543.
Steel —AND— MONARCH CUSHIONS
all kinds of
Billiard Material
in Stock at office of
H. G. & R. WALKER,
VICTORIA.
Ten Pin Alley Balls, Pins, &c. feb5-6m-dw

To be Sold by Private Sale
OF
105 MILE HOUSE,
CATTLE.
25 GOOD DAIRY COWS.
7 TWO YEAR OLD HEIFERS.
8 TWO YEAR OLD STEERS.
1 FOUR YEAR OLD BULL.
HORSES.
4 GOOD WORK MARES.
4 FOUR YEAR OLDS.
4 THREE YEAR OLDS.
2 TWO YEAR OLDS.
3 YEARLINGS.
10 SHEEP. 3 HOGS.
1 LUMBER WAGON.
MOWING MACHINE & HORSE RAKE.
PLOUGH AND HARROW.
1 SET DOUBLE HARNESS.
DAIRY UTENSILS FOR 30 COWS.
Together with numerous other Articles.
Apply to WM. ABEL (Administrator of Fuller Estate), Lac La Hache.
TERMS—Half Cash; balance, 90 days. Approved Notes. apr8-tf-w

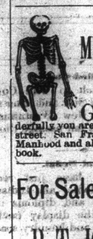
MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES.
Town Lots and Farming Lands For Sale
ON EASY TERMS, BY
ALLSOP & MASON,
Estate Agents,
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
LONDON OFFICE—2 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall. ma18tw

Delta Stock Yard
LADNER'S LANDING.
THE FIRST AUCTION SALE OF
Live Stock and Implements
will be held in the above Yard, on
WEDNESDAY, 11th MAY, 1887
Full particulars in future advertisement.
W. N. RICH, Auctioneer.
Ladner's Landing, March 29th, 1887. mar27-dw-1m

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co.
LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following described Shares in the Capital Stock of the above named Company have been sold at public auction, according to law, to cover Assessment No. 10, with interest and expenses, and that the Certificates thereof have been and are cancelled, namely: Dunbar Crockett, Certificate No. 88, 10 shares; No. 72, 10 shares, and No. 52, 10 shares; and Mason & Dilly, No. 1003, 500 shares.
The public are cautioned not to negotiate in any of the above Certificates or Shares.
GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., 7th April, 1887. apr8-15d-dw

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST VIGOR Exhausted Vitality, Nervous Debility and Weakness in Men, resulting from Excesses, Sent without Stomach Medication by the MARSTON BOLUS. Sealed Book, full of 2 stamps. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 19 PARK PLACE, N. Y. apr2d-wly



DR. JORDAN'S
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
751 MARKET STREET,
San Francisco.
GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street, San Francisco. Consultation or Test all sexual diseases of men. Send for book. mh6d-wtf

For Sale at Low Figures
BY
P. T. JOHNSTON & Co.
Nurserymen, Seedsmen & Florists.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NURSERY STOCK
—ALL DESCRIPTIONS—
Fruit trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous Perennials, Bulbs, etc., including many novelties.
Also, Grass, Clover and other Seeds at the LOWEST RATES and of the best quality.
Encourage home industry and avoid paying the extortionate prices charged by the tree peddlers who are overrunning the country.
For further particulars see our priced Catalogues which will be forwarded post free on application.
NURSERY, Cadboro Bay Road. SEED STORE, Occidental Building, Government street, Victoria. mh24dwtf

Be Sure and Get Some of Tugwell's Live Seeds.
MY FRIEND—IF YOU ARE LIKELY TO want anything for the Garden or Farm, do not fail to send me a list of your wants before purchasing elsewhere, and I will quote you satisfactory prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Free Catalogue. Seeds, &c., sent to any Post Office by mail. Being Postmaster of Otter Point Post Office, you can rely upon my being punctual and reliable. Address all orders to THOS. TUGWELL, Seed Grower, Otter Point, B. C.
My Seed are warranted to grow, or orders refilled gratis. feb9-dw-2mos

"ACME"
Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler
THE THREE OPERATIONS OF CRUSHING lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.
G. T. CORFIELD, Cowichan, B. C.
Sole Agent for B. C.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE
FERRY'S SEEDS
D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the LARGEST SEEDSMEN in the world.
D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated and Descriptive SEED ANNUAL For 1887 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers without order. It is invaluable to all. Every person should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. Windsor, Ont.
feb25-w-13t

450 ACRES. INCORPORATED 1884.
California Nursery Company
TREES Fruit and Semi-Tropical.
GRAPE VINES.
SMALL FRUITS, ETC.
Largest Stock on the Pacific Coast.
SPECIALTIES:
Plums, Prunes and Apricots
ON MYROBOLAN STOCK.
Our facilities for packing and shipping to distant points are unsurpassed.
Send for CATALOGUE. Address
CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO., NILES, CAL.
JOHN ROCK, Manager. ap2-w-1m

The Colonist
NEWSPAPER,

BOOK and JOB
—AND—
LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING
Lithographic Engraving.
We are prepared to turn out any class of Lithographic Work.
Maps and Plans,
Business Cards,
Ball Programmes,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Labels of all kinds
And all classes of work coming under the name of Lithography in the highest style of the Art.
VISITING CARDS
Are Engraved and Printed equal to Copperplate. We are the only establishment north of Portland, Or., or West of Winnipeg that possesses a Lithographic department, and can do the work as well and as cheaply as the best.
OUR FACILITIES FOR
Book, Job and Label Printing
Are unequalled in the Province, and every class of Letter-press printing is done in a superior style. We have the best of type and the most skilled workmen, and only work of a first class character is executed.
THE COLONIST,
Government St., VICTORIA, B. C.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall Street, New York. ian15-1y

A RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE OR LEASE,
The VICTORIA MALT HOUSE
Being the only one in the province, and first-class Barley obtainable on the island, this will prove an excellent investment for parties with sufficient capital. For particulars apply to
H. F. SHEPHERD,
P. O. Box 557.
apr5-1w-dw

WM. HAYNES,
BANDMASTER.
Pianos and Organs Tuned by the Year or Otherwise.
REEDS and SPRINGS adjusted in Concertinas and Accordions. Orders at
M. W. WAITT & CO.,
Music Store, Government Street.
ma18-1m-dw

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated on Johnstone Strait, about five miles south-east of the mouth of Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence following the shore westerly about 80 chains to point of commencement.
JAMES McNERHANIE.
Victoria, B. C., March 15th, 1887. mar25-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated on Vancouver Island, and described as follows:
Commencing at a stake set on the shore of Johnstone Strait about five miles south-east of the mouth of Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence following the shore westerly about 80 chains to point of commencement.
JAMES McNERHANIE.
Victoria, B. C., March 15th, 1887. mar25-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated near Salmon River, Vancouver Island, and described as follows:
Commencing at a stake about a mile from the mouth of a creek which empties into the east side of Salmon River, about two miles from its mouth; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains, to point of commencement.
JAMES McNERHANIE.
C. D. RAND.
Victoria, B. C., March 15th, 1887. mar25-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated near Salmon River, Vancouver Island, and described as follows:
Commencing at a stake about a mile from the mouth of a creek which empties into the east side of Salmon River, about two miles from its mouth; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains, to point of commencement.
JAMES McNERHANIE.
C. D. RAND.
Victoria, B. C., March 15th, 1887. mar25-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated near Salmon River, Vancouver Island, and described as follows:
Commencing at a stake on the west side of Salmon River, and about two miles above the White River, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement.
JAMES McNERHANIE.
Victoria, B. C., March 15th, 1887. mar25-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE