A

for Infants
orphine nor
s substitute
Castor Oil.
ars' use by
Worms and
nniting Sour
oria relieves
Flatulency.
he Stomach
p. Castoria
end.

oria.
adapted to children
superior to any pre-
M.D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

RE OF

ists'
is now
PRINTED
BLUE INK
ACROSS THE
APPER.

RSHIRE
CE.
& Son, Montreal.

an in business here, who-
s to sell, may, or will if
osperity. You, who are
imported your silk dress-
ary. You, priest of the
, and found they were
then no one would have
as yours if it you go
, that is true; but the
l not be likely to have a
e in Victoria, and the
so much the poorer and
to law. And lastly, let
ople who will go on the
Saturday. I was with
n some of you had com-
pany as seven pairs of
pring over. Remember,
shoes in Victoria needs
coal and wood, a house
the necessities of life,
returned to the city by
usiness in Seattle. Last
at excursion spent as
derwear—underwear for
flowers were brought
stylish hats, costing at
wonder the Seattleites
when we come. One
business interests here,
every year to buy kid
not mistake me, and
you should not bring any
ip; that would lead to
member that when you
to your friends goods
t as advantageously at
right to grumble at
oria. Have your city's
t heart at they do in
they are more loyal to
than we are. Then
into your husband's
e able to assist it out-
vement to your prop-
e to earnestly suggest
ut in order the front—
his own residence, as
tidiness. It will cost
d be a right beginning.
more ready money in
ncouver, Seattle or Ta-
es to visitors the ap-
poverty. Everything
of raggedness—ragged
s, ragged sidewalks,
goose-feathers flying
aps if this suggestion
have extra park-keepers
stly, let it be with us,
and always, and other
deration.

HATTY CHEERFUL.

OF VARIETY.

is a portrait of mam-
married.
?
she hasn't time to look
ournal.

o unkindly," said he,
am your newest, latest
atest," she murmured,
azing afar, as if into
polls Journal.

I wish you'd bring
glized steel plates.
do you mean?
at curious to see what
th them.—Philadelphia

WITH GOLDEN STORE.

F. M. Rattenbury Brings Twenty Thousand Dollars to Be Deposited in Victoria.

A Transport Business That Is Revolutionizing Northern Travel —Thirty-Mile Posts.

Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, the manager of the Lake Bennett and Klondike Transportation company, returned on the steamer Tees yesterday from a trip with Mrs. Rattenbury to the White Horse Rapids. He was one of the gold-bearing passengers of that ship and brings, to be placed in the vaults of Victoria banks, 600 ounces of gold and drafts, representing in all $20,000. Mr. Rattenbury reports that his company has now five steamers running on the lakes, an arrangement having been effected for the Willie Irving to ply in conjunction with their other four steamers. The company has contracted to carry 1,000 head of cattle to Dawson from the Five Finger Rapids and in order to carry out this undertaking have secured the steamer belonging to Mr. J. Knot, of this city. Messrs. A. N. Taylor and E. Fearson, of Victoria, Mr. Rattenbury says, are the men who lost nearly 500 head of sheep from a scow on which they were taking them through to Dawson. The accident has previously been chronicled, but according to the story heretofore told two Seattle men were stated to be the losers.

Mr. Rattenbury feels aggrieved over his Klondike route not receiving the attention from Victorians which he considers it deserves. His company's vessels having already made three round trips on the route and have brought out from the interior over 300 passengers and at least one and a half millions in gold and drafts. It pays out every months from $10,000 to $15,000 in expenses, nearly every dollar of which is to Victorians; it has paid out in Victoria nearly $100,000, it has established communciation between this city and Dawson, whereby a party leaving here for the Yukon's metropolis has arrived at his destination in nine days, whereas the ordinary time taken for the trip between the two places is only twelve days, and now from this out the company will despatch a steamer for Dawson every three days. At present the company's enterprise is directed in the way of establishing posts between Bennett and Dawson at a distance of thirty miles apart. These will be well provisioned and are intended to keep the company's route open all winter. Mr. T. G. Carter, special agent of the C.P.R. company, has promised his support to the line, and says that he will have it advertised from ocean to ocean as being the best to reach the Klondike. He has appointed an agent in Dawson City and secured for the company the services of Captains Martineau and Ward, two of the C.P.R. company's most skillful northern river pilots, who have until lately been employed on the Stikine. In Captain Richie, of the steamer Ora, the company has a third excellent navigator, he having won the golden opinions of all northerners for the plucky and skillful manner in which he successfully took his boat through the many dangers of the lakes without even as much as removing a bit of paint from her bottom. On the Ora, as also on the other vessels of the company's fleet, the insurance companies have now no reluctance in accepting the ordinary risks.

When Mr. Rattenbury left the north eight days ago, his company had 200 head of pack animals on the trail, not earning of course anything like draught horses in Dawson do, but in point of work doing a large business. In Dawson, while a good horse can be purchased for $75, $10 a day is paid for teaming. This goes to show that there is a great scarcity of feed in that city, and no one wishes to keep horses. During his short stay in the north he met and conversed with fully 120 people just out from the interior. These generally speaking told him on first acquaintance that there was a good supply of everything in the way of provisions in Dawson; then he learned that nearly every man of the whole number was out to get a new stock of provisions, and was going to return in a few months and afterwards he would be probably told that although there was no prospects of a famine yet there was a shortage of nearly all lines of goods. With these miners Mr. Rattenbury says he used what influence he could in persuading them to buy their outfits in Canada.

Among the recent disasters on the lake is that which befell the "White Fleet," belonging to Capt. Jack Crawford, a scout and well known character generally. Everyone of the little sailing craft, comprising the fleet, were lost on the rocks just below Thirty-Mile River.

In a talk which Mr. Rattenbury had with Capt. Rant, the gold commissioner at Lake Bennett he was informed that valuable quartz discoveries had been made just behind the police barracks at Tagish. One claim here was bonded by Major Strickland for $150,000.

Mr. Rattenbury speaks of the Skagway railroad as a very substantial road. Solid stone work is being placed in the road-bed where great ravines, in some places 100 and 150 feet deep, have to be crossed. The road bed extends inland thirteen or fourteen miles to a place known as Porcupine Hill, and surveyors are out as far as Bennett. Between Bennett and the coast there is no longer any nuisance from dead horses along the trail and Mr. Rattenbury says that excepting at the foot of the White Horse not a single mosquito "tackled" him. Mrs. Rattenbury rode over the White Horse all the way on horse back. She, as also Mr. Rattenbury, were delighted with the surrounding country, particularly at Tagzish Lake, in the waters of which enormous trout are to be found, as also beautiful specimens of white fish.

Mr. Rattenbury confirms the report that his company intend building a light railway, some thirty miles from Marsh Lake to the Hootalinqua River, running their steamers for Dawson City from the Hootalinqua River terminus. By doing this the company will be able to run larger steamers, and they will also miss the White Horse Rapids and Miles Canyon. A survey has already been made of the route for the railway, and work will be commenced early next spring.

BULLETINS OF VICTORY.

None Yet Has Improved on Caesar's Veni! Vidi! Vici!

Not a few of the great commanders of different countries have, when announcing a victory, endeavored to improve on Caesar's famous "Veni, vidi, vici;" but the present war has as yet produced nothing striking of this sort. Some of the messages of the past are worth recalling. John Sobieski, when sending the Mussulman standards captured before Vienna to the Pope, sent also this message: "I came, I saw, God conquered." It is related of the Russian General Suwarrow, when yet a major and in command of an outpost, that he desired to attack the enemy, but that this was forbidden under pain of death by the commander-in-chief. Judging that the attack should not be delayed, Suwarrow dared to disobey orders, encountered the enemy, defeated them, and then sent this message to the commander-in-chief: "As a soldier, I deserve death for disobeying my orders; as a Russian, I have done my duty, the enemy is no more." This was forwarded by the commander-in-chief to the Emperor, who in reply sent this despatch to Suwarrow: "As a soldier, I leave you to the mercy of the commander-in-chief; as a Russian, I congratulate you as my lieutenant colonel." Later on in his career, when he had captured Prague, he wrote thus to the Emperess: "Hurrah! Prague! Suwarrow!" And Catherine, equally terse, again promoted him thus: "Bravo! Field-marshal! Catherine!"

Turenne announced the victory of Dunen, by which Dunkirk was retaken from the Spaniards, in these words: "The enemy came, was beaten, I am tired, good-night." Perhaps the shortest message ever sent by a commander was the one word Sir Charles Napier chose wherewith to announce his victory at Hyderabad, in the province of Scinde. It was "Peccavi" (I have sinned).—London Mail.

FLOWERS AND SEALSKINS.

It's no use sounding the praise of roses in the ears of a Greenlander. The names of flowers mean nothing to a man who wears sealskins in summer time. Definitions don't come from dictionaries and schoolmasters; they come from experience.

Now, if you want an illustration of what I am driving at, here it is. In a letter dated October 26th, 1894, Mrs. Mary Scott says: "I might mention that my son suffered martyrdom from rheumatism in his knees and elbows for a long time, and seeing the good I had derived," &c.

There! You see it. The words martyrdom from rheumatism" to people who never had an ache in joints or muscles, mean just nothing at all. If you are one of them I beg to congratulate you thereon. All the same this article is not written for you. You wou' ednrut not written for you. You won't understand it. Better drop it at this spot.

But to the tremendous company—men, women and alas! children too—who are racked, twisted, tortured and crippled by rheumatism—to them these words are nuggets of solid gold. The mother adds: "Seeing the good that I had derived from Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup my son began taking it for his malady, and I am glad to say that in a short time it cleared all the rheumatism out of his system and left him wholly free from it." Thousands on thousands of our readers will understand that, and proceed to use the same remedy for the same thing. Before we discuss the whys and wherefores of this noble result let us have the whole of Mrs. Scott's sensible and helpful story:

"In the spring of 1884," she says, "I got into a low, weak state of health without being able to imagine what had overtaken me. At first I had a tired, sinking, all-gone feeling. Everything was a vexation and a trouble to me. I was nervous, fagety, and upset. My mouth tasted badly, and I had no appetite or relish for food. In fact, the very idea of eating was loathesome and repulsive to me. Still, I was of course obliged to eat something to keep alive, but always after it I had a weight and pain at the chest and sides, and a horrible gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach. Sometimes I would have a feeling as if I were really hungry, yet when food was before me I could scarcely bring myself to swallow a morsel. Nobody who has ever experienced it can have the least idea what a terrible and tantalizing condition this is. It is as though the nature that God has given us were at cross purposes with itself. Yet it was my condition for six miserable years. No treatment, no medicine, had thus far done me any good.

"In September, 1890, while living at Appleby, I read that Mother Seigel's Syrup had cured such cases. I got a bottle from Mr. Atkinson, the chemist in our village, and after taking it a few days I was much better. I felt a natural appetite, and the food I took gave me no more pain or distress. The Syrup stopped the dreadful gnawing at my stomach, and I daily gained strength. By continuing to take it I completely recovered my health, and have been well ever since. (Signed) Mary Scott, 16, St. Nicolas street, Carlisle."

Here, then, are two cases in one, as we may say. All who have suffered, or are suffering, from chronic inflammatory dyspepsia will recognize Mrs. Scott's ailment at a glance. From want of space we have not quoted all her symptoms, but enough to make the matter plain. The rest are described in the little book in which she first read about the remedy that cured her. If you have not seen it send for it. It costs nothing.

The rheumatism from which the Syrup delivered her son (like all rheumatism and all gout) arose from poison in the blood, bred by fermentation in the stomach—indigestion and dyspepsia again, differently manifested.

Thus we see that mother and son really had the same complaint, which accounts for the result in both cases.

JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

The Government Learning That a Free Press Is Not an Unmixed Blessing.

(Shanghai Letter in London Times.)

Among the most interesting features of the China of to-day is the development of native journalism, a development which already exercises a marked effect, both for good and for evil, on the country, and which is sowing the first much-needed seeds of native public opinion. The "Young China" that seeks to give expression through a vernacular press to the inarticulate discontent of a large and growing section of the nation may be divided into two distinct classes—the "Classical" and the "Modern;" both preaching the gospel of reform, but on very different lines. The "Clasisical" is composed of the rising generation of literati all over the Empire, men bred in Confusianism and educated on the old conservative lines. These appear to perceive that there is something rotten in the present system, and, like their seniors, to feel that the whole fabric of their government and livelihood is endangered from without. Seeking a remedy, they urge the introduction of political economy and mathematics into the curriculum of provincial graduates' examinations, and at the same time they cry aloud and with great unanimity against the corruptions and ignorance of the men actually in office. The common burden of their essays and memorials amounts practically to this: "The Mandarin of to-day is dishonest and useless; he has not read any of the books of Western learning. But in me behold one who has studied the arts which have made Europe great; therefore I am honest." Their plea for civil service reform is limited to a discussion as to what should be required of a man before he becomes an official, rather than what is to be expected of him thereafter, and rare indeed is the aspirant to office who would honestly vote for fixed salaries, audited accounts and the total abolition of "squeezes." The graduate who to-day writes with conviction of the coming Chinese republic will accept a sub-prefect's button (with all the traditions of the post) to-morrow.

The "Modern" type of "Young China" is chiefly a product of America, Hongkong and the treaty ports; it has acquired the rudiments of an English education, together with a smattering of information on many questions of the day. It is largely employed in Yamen secretaries, in the telegraph and China merchants' offices, and in the clerkships of foreign firms; but, except in very rare cases, the sweets of office fall not to its share. This type—which is in China what the Baboo is in India, but in an earlier stage of development—is rapidly increasing and its influence is gradually spreading. Springing generally from the lower middle classes, the foreign-educated Chinese of Hongkong and Shanghai possesses an instinctive antipathy to the representatives of those literati by whom the plebs have been misruled and "squeezed" for centuries—an antipathy which even his ragged education serves to increase. In writing and in speeches his denunciation of the existing system of government are loud and bitter, and, having personally nothing to hope from that system, he freely advocates the collapse of thed ynasty and the introduction or foreign rulers and foreign methods, wherein his opportunity would probably occur. Together with the "three R's" of a missionary school course he has acquired sufficient knowledge of the Chinese written language to enable him to earn his living (pending the revolution) as a translator, and this knowledge he frequently devotes to the edification of his fellow-countrymen in the columns of the vernacular press. But his literary style is not of a fine flower of native education, and therein his classical rival is placed at an immense advantage in appealing to the general reader. For the Chinese mind—still in the thraldom of ages—is powerfully affected by literary style, irrespective of the virtue or wisdom of the writer; and this feature is likely to obtain for many years to come, in spite of the Emperor's diminishing territory and the advances made by Western innovations.

Until recently, the native press and its doings have not attracted much notice from the central government, and, as a general rule, it may be said that the officials, both metropolitan and provincial, are remarkably tolerant of such expressions of opinion as are contained in the widely spread journals of Shanghai and other treaty ports. These opinions are, it is true, of a dogmatic rather than of a practical character, and though theoretically subversive of the existing order of things, they are generally a reproduction of the views expressed in the foreign papers, and therefore to native readers somewhat lacking in the quality of conviction.

Recently, however, two cases have occurred tending to show that both at Peking and in the provinces the higher authorities are becoming alive to the fact that the free and untrammelled native press at their doors may not be, from the government's point of view, an unmixed blessing. The first of these occurred in Tien-tsin, where the utterances of the Kuo Wen Pag, an extremely well-informed newspaper under native management, attracted the unfavorable notice of certain censors at the capital. This journal, unlike most of its Shanghai contemporaries, has since its establishment been remarkable for the accuracy and enterprise with which it has obtained news regarding the political situation. Not only have its comments on the situation been critical and candid, but there have from time to time appeared in its columns valuable items of information regarding the inner workings of Keking diplomacy and the Tsungli-Yamen. Its remarks on the recent policy and successes of Russia, reflecting somewhat upon the value of the services rendered to their country by the principal advisers of the throne, resulted in steps being taken to restrain its energies for the future; but before those could come into effect, its proprietors, forewarned, availed themselves of the protection afforded by the extra-territorial rights enjoyed by foreigners in China, and transferred the management of the paper to a Japanese subject, in whose hands it now remains.

The action thus taken by the Kuo Wen Pao's owners can hardly be said to constitute any new departure, for all the native papers at Shanghai are registered as the property of foreigners, although their editing and general management may be said to be almost purely Chinese. The protection thus afforded to native journalism, like that extended by foreigners to many other forms of local enterprise, may be said to work both for good and for evil; for good, in that it assists the slow development of public opinion and the free criticism of public matters; for evil, in that a nominal foreign management frequently exercises little or no control over the native staff and over their natural predilection to many abuses of the power of the press. It is within the experience of the writer that inquiries were recently made in Shanghai by certain of the native gentry of Hangchau to obtain (for $50 a month) the use of the name of a European whose position should be sufficient to protect the proprietors of a Chinese paper in that city. It was expressly stipulated that the journal in question should be declared to be the bona-fide property of the foreigner, but that he should be in no way concerned with the matter or the manner of its publication!

The second instance of recent interference by officials in the sphere of native journalism is of a different nature, the newspaper concerned, the Shih Wu Pao (or Times) of Shanghai, being a serious and literary publication which was founded about two years ago under the direct patronage of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. The primary object of this paper was to engage the sympathy of its readers in questions of international and thies of the literary class in the work tan graduate named Wang, and Tseng composed of the rising generation of progress and reform, to interest its general importance, and to supply them with accurate and useful information. Its staff was from the outset composed of men appointed with the Viceroy's approval, in whom scholarly attainments were combined with broad views. Of these the two principals are a metropolitan Kwang-chueh, a grandson of the late Tseng Kwo-fan. Under their management the Shi Wu Pao rapidly gained a wide reputation among the upper classes, and its influence was rendered the more weighty by the fact that Chang Chih-tung made its support compulsory upon all the Yamens and libraries throughout the Hu provinces. Toward the end of last year, however, there appeared in its columns an article on the advantages of a republican form of government for China, which, whatever the Viceroy's private opinions may be, could scarcely be countenanced in a publication enjoying his semi-official protection. As a result, therefore, of this premature flight into the realms of advanced theory, his Excellency's favor was withdrawn, and its circulation has, it is said, been reduced by more than 50 per cent.

Owing to the very poor quality of the paper used for Chinese newspapers, and to the cheapness of labor, both literary and mechanical, the cost at which the native papers can be produced is extremely low. The price of the ordinary Shanghai journal is four cash (900 cash to the dollar), or, at the present rate of exchange, one-tenth of a penny, and that of the Shi Wu Pao, which is published only three times a month and in book form, is five candereens, or about three halfpence.

LIMIT OF VICTORIA'S POWER.

Considerable as are the powers of the Queen, they are not unlimited. There are some very curious restrictions on the royal prerogative. The Queen cannot, for instance, communicate with her subjects as can the most menial of her servants, nor can she receive presents from her people, save through officers of state or friends personally known to Her Majesty.

The Queen could sell or give away the Royal navy, or declare war with Russia; but she could not spend a single farthing of public money without the consent of Parliament. The Queen has no power over taxation, and could not create any new office and in speeches his denunciation of the and impose any fresh tax upon her subjects. She annex new fees to old offices. She could not increase the wages of one of her footmen, unless she did it out of her private funds, or without exceeding the allowance made to her by Parliament.

A curious curtailment of the Royal prerogative is effected by an act of Parliament passed in the reign of George III. This act deals with Sabbath-breaking, and in it it is distinctly stated that the monarch cannot pardon offenders who have been convicted of a certain form of Sabbath breaking. Yet Her Majesty can pardon 99 per cent. of all the prisoners in the land.

Though no act of Parliament is complete until it has been signed by the Queen, Her Majesty is subject to the laws that she signs, and cannot issue a proclamation contrary to law. If, for instance, it were the law of England that no train should travel at a rate exceeding 50 miles an hour, the Queen could not issue a proclamation exempting a certain train from the operation of the law. Nor can Her Majesty issue a proclamation which would injure the community, such as, for example, a proclamation exempting a whole town or neighborhood from serving on a jury.

Though the Queen could recall any subject from abroad, she cannot compel a subject to leave this country. This disability does not cease to operate even in time of war, and though at such a time the Queen could call upon every able man to take up arms, she could not force a single civilian to leave the country, even to carry on a necessary war.

Her Majesty could not set up courts such as the star chamber, for the child of Henry VII's misguided genius, nor could she invest a spiritual court with temporal power. Though her decision is absolute after a prisoner has been sentenced, she could not interfere with the course of justice before the sentence has been passed, nor could she exert any influence over the judges. Neither could she interfere in a case of private as opposed to public wrong.

The Queen is the only person who cannot arrest a suspected felon. No action can be taken against her for breaking the law, and, therefore, she is precluded from making an arrest, as, supposing the suspected person were innocent, no action for false imprisonment could be taken against Her Majesty. The law, indeed, assumes that the Queen can do no wrong, which seems about as unfound as the legal assumption that the Queen cannot be under age, and cannot die.

The Queen cannot exclude a member from Parliament after he has been duly elected, nor can she delegate the duty of signing laws to any one.

The Queen's power of disposing of territory in time of peace has been disputed. In time of war, Her Majesty could hand over London to France to bring the war to an end, but it seems clear that in time of peace, Her Majesty cannot subject any part of the Empire to the sway of a foreign power.—London Tit Bits.

SPECIMENS OF SPANISH RAPACITY.

To the Editor: The high-handed proceedings of Don Martinez at Nootka, the extraordinary claim of Spain to the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the 60th degree of north latitude, which is now the established northern boundary of British Columbia, and the confiscation of the property of Captain Meares, furnishes an excellent illustration of the grasping policy of Spain at the time when that kingdom was at the zenith of its power. But the seizure of the Iphigenia was only an instance of commencement of the rapacity of Don Martinez.

In the beginning of June, Captain Douglas was approachel and promised his liberty and the restoration of the Iphigenia, provided he would order the master of the Northwest America to deliver up that vessel to him for the use of His Catholic Majesty. A letter was written by Captain Douglas, as requested, but he cautiously avoided any directions as to the disposal of the vessel; and, availing himself of Don Martinez's ignorance of the English language, immediately sailed from Nootka Sound, though in a very unfit condition to proceed on a lengthy voyage. The two United States vessels remained behind at anchor. They had been suffered to continue there, unmolested by the Spaniards, from the time of their first arrival. The Iphigenia proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and, after obtaining such supplies as they were able to procure, with the iron before mentioned, set sail for China, which they reached in October, 1790.

When the Northwest America arrived off Nootka (June 9th), from the northern trading trip, she was boarded by the Spaniards, seized and towed into port and anchored close to the Spanish ships of war. The officers and men, her stores, tackle and furniture, articles of trade, etc., including 215 sea-otter skins, were removed on board the Spanish frigate. Several of her men were placed in irons. The Princess Royal, arriving from China a few days after the seizure of the Northwest America, was also seized, but released and allowed to proceed to sea for the purpose of continuing her trade.

Within a day or two afterwards the Argonaut arrived in the offing, and was boarded by Don Martinez, who, with expressions of great civility, promised the commander, Mr. Colnett, every assistance. On the assurances given that the Argonaut should remain unmolested, and being in want of some supplies, he proceeded to the harbor. Next day, however, Don Martinez sent the lieutenant of the Princessa, with a military force, to take possession of the Argonaut, which was seized in the name of His Catholic Majesty. The British flag was hauled down, and the Spanish lag hoisted in its stead. The officers and men were made prisoners and Mr. Colnett was threatene to be hanged at the yard-arm in case of his refusing compliance with any directions which might be given him.

The captain of the Princess Royal, anxious to obtain instructions from the company's coast manager, Mr. Colnett, returned to the offing off Nootka Sound, and, approaching the port in his boat, was seized and made prisoner by Don Martinez. Under threats of being hanged at the yard-arm, he was forced to send orders to his officers to deliver up the Princess Royal without contest. A Spanish officer was accordingly despatched to the offing with these orders, and the vessel was brought into port, when she was seized and her officers and crew made prisoners. Her cargo, consisting of 680 skins, was captured. Mr. Colnett, from the circumstances of his capture and loss of the ships and cargoes, became so deranged that he attempted to destroy himself.

The next move made by Don Martinez was to transfer the Northwest America's late crew to the United States ship Columbia, which was about to sail for China. The consort ship Washington was permitted to remain trading on the coast, and was supplied with provisions from the Columbia, which previously had been obtained from the Argonaut and the Princess Royal. The Columbia, after calling southwards at Port Cox and getting all available skins aboard, set sail for China, where she landed the crew of the Northwest America. They reported they saw the Argonaut proceed as a prize to San Blas, with her officers and men aboard as prisoners, and that the Princess Royal was shortly to follow with her crew also in the same manner.

The record of the infamous conduct of Don Martinez at Nootka during the summer of 1789, would be incomplete without mention of the tragic end of Chief Callicum, who had shown such kindness to Captain Meares and his men. The sad event occurred in the month of June. The particulars of the tragedy were received from the master of the Northwest America, who is stated to have been "a young man of the most correct veracity, and who was a witness of the inhuman act." The record reads as follows:

"Callicum, his wife and child came in a small canoe alongside the Princessa, the commodore's ship, with fish, which, being taken from him in a rough and unwelcome manner, before he could present it to the commodore; the chief was so incensed at his behavior that he immediately left the ship, exclaiming, as he departed, 'Peshae! Peshae!' the meaning of which is 'Bad! bad!' This conduct was considered so offensive that he was immediately shot through the heart by a ball from the quarter-deck. The body, on receiving the bullet, fell over the side of the canoe and sank. The wife, in a state of stupefaction, was taken, with her child, to the shore by some of her friends, who were witnesses of this inhuman catastrophe. Shortly afterwards the father of Callicum ventured on board the Spanish ship to beg permission to creep for the body beneath the water, when this sad request was refused, till the poor, afflicted savage had collected a sufficient number of skins among his neighbors to purchase of Christians the privilege of giving sepulture to a son whom they had murdered. The body was soon found, and followed to its place of interment by the lamenting widow, attended by all the inhabitants of the Sound, who expressed the keenest sorrow for a chief whom they loved, and to whose virtues it becomes our duty to give the grateful testimony of merited affection." Spanish rule must have been looked upon as an abomination in the eyes of the natives at Nootka. Captain Meares of necessity brought his grievances before the British House of Commons, in a memorial datel 30th April, 1790. Prompt action was taken by the British government relative to the high-handed proceedings of the Spaniards. The result may be epitomized in another short article, should you be pleased to grant space for it.

ALEXANDER BEGG,
Author of History of B. C.

August 4, 1898.

GREAT ISSUES—GRAVE DUTIES.

The larger events of the world's progress within very recent years have found their field of action in the Pacific ocean. They include the war between China and Japan, the advance of Russia (through her Siberian railway) to the seaboard, her more recent progress from Vladivostock south to the open sea at Port Arthur, the practical break-up of the Chinese empire, the encroachment by Britain of the coal resources of South-eastern Asia, the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and the fall of Spanish power in the Philippines. There is no mistaking the significance of these events. They mark the entrance of new forces, racial, political, commercial and moral, into a world potentially new. They imply for the trans-Pacific countries a development prodigious beyond the wisdom of human calculation. In the largeness of the new conditions, projects like the inter-oceanic canal and the Pacific cable, to which our hopes have long turned as to the largest of possibilities, take their place in the list of inevitable and relatively minor things.

The supreme opportunity of the American Pacific states is suddenly at hand. The new world of the Pacific opens before us. In this new world we may, if it shall be permitted to us, lead the movement of moral and commercial conquest. All the advantages are with us, every suggestion of destiny is a new element in our reasonable expectation. Fortune has put into our hands a key by which we may enter all the doors of life and interest, carrying benefits wherever we go and receiving in return advantages beyond estimate.

Who shall hold the empire and lead the civilization of the world? This old question is made new again by recent events; and the answer to it is to be wrought out in the Pacific ocean, where English and Russian forces stand face to face. England holds the commercial and naval base of Hong Kong; she controls the coal power of Southeastern Asia. Russia holds Northern China and Corea under her heel. England is mistress of the sea; but Russia just now for the first time holds a port free from ice blockade, and many gratify her traditional passion for a sea-power—with its base on the Pacific.

As these giants stand, sword in hand, each in support of the social and political ideas which make up its civilization, what is the alignment of the nations of the earth? Germany, out of her natural and proper place, stands sider and abbettor of Russia; France, deaf and blind to the appeals of her democratic aspiration, stands at the back of the despotic system; and all the Latin countries are with her. England stands practically alone in her policies, and alone. And now, let us ask, where are the sympathies and in what course lies the duty of the United States? Can any many who calls himself a patriot and a friend to civilization, as we understand it, hesitate for one moment? Do not all the obligations which appeal to all that is highest and best in the human spirit bid us array our remove side by side with those of English civilization?

These considerations lead directly to the question of the hourt—he future of the Philippine Islands. To give them over in obedience to the demands of Continental Europe would be in effect to play into the hands of Russia as against England, and to give her a powerful aid in the coming struggle for domination of the western shore of the Pacific. Are we heedless and faithless, that we should do this thing? Again, to give over the Philippines would be to throw away our station in the new Pacific world, cheapen the value of Hawaiian annexation, and to decline the leading of the greatest opportunity ever put in the way of a modern people. Are we bereft of sense, that this unspeakable folly should even be proposed? Surely there will be those in whom a sense of loyalty to English civilization, to our national honor and to the future of our commercial life, will move to stay the course of a president who appears not to know the potentialities of events under his hand.—Oregonian.

SALMON WILL WEAR BADGES.

California Fish Commissioners Will Mark Fins of Young Salmon For Identification.

Claude Rutter, assistant United States Fish Commissioner, arrived in this city last night, after several months of experimental work and scientific investigation on the Sacramento river. He has been studying the salmon, their habits and their development.

Rutter has made two rowboat trips down the river, the first from Red Bluff to Sacramento, and the second from Redding to the same destination. He says that the river has been stocked with 40,000,000 young salmon during the past few months. But the novel part of his labors is yet to come. The adult salmon will be tagged with three-quarter inch plates, either of copper or aluminum, fastened to their fins or gills. Their movements up stream will then be noted and observation made accordingly. The public are requested to return all tagged fish to the river in the event of a successful angling.

In order to determine the rate of growth of salmon, several hundred specimens of young fish will have their adipose fins cut. The adipose fin is on the back in front of the tail fin, and is of fatty nature. The cutting will leave a scar, which will be the means of identification should any of these abbreviated fish return to the scenes of their youth. A single specimen of one of these finless fish found in the river will be the best evidence that he was launched in 1898, and his rate of growth may be accordingly judged. The general belief is that the salmon gets out to sea soon after hatching, and does not return until it has reached the age which places it in the class of adults. The tagging and cutting will be the means by which the habits of the salmon may be ascertained by the fish experts.—San Francisco Call.

Abe Coller—Whad yo' puttin' pizen on de seat ob dem pants fo'? Is yo' losin' yo'r mind?

Lew Wemple—No, sah; but mah bes' girl's father am gwine toe lose a bull-dog.—Judge.

NO DENTRIFICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or
Carbolic Tooth Paste.
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots,
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.
Avoid Imitations Which are Numerous and Unreliable.
From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late United States Consul, Manchester: "Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is the best I ever used. In my opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."
The Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.
Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.
AGENTS:
Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C

NERVOUS DEBILITY
Is due to over-work, over-study, over-exhaustion or some form of abuse. When you abuse yourself you begin to decline. Now just stop it and get cured with the great Remedy-Treatment
HUDYAN
This remedy-treatment cures Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, failing or lost manhood. It has been used by over 10,000 men on the Pacific Coast, and these men are now cured men. If you doubt this read their testimonials or consult Hudson Doctors free.
HUDYAN
Is to be had only from
Hudson Medical Institute.
Write for Circulars and Testimonials.

BLOOD POISON
BLOOD
When you are suffering from Blood Poison, no matter whether it be in the first, secondary or tertiary form, you can be cured by the use of the
30-DAY CURE.
Write for 30-Day Circulars.
Consult Hudson Doctors Free.
Consult Hudson Doctors Free.
Consult Hudson Doctors Free.
Consult Hudson Doctors Free.
Consult Hudson Doctors Free.
HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
San Francisco - - Cal

BOYS
BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 50c. a box each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation.
Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at the northeast corner of Lot 17, Telegraph Creek, Cassiar District, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres.

A. CAMPBELL.
Per J. H. McGregor.

(Sgd.)

June 27, 1898.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Public School Building, Cumberland, B. C.

Sealed tenders, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Monday, 15th August, for the erection and completion of a Public School Building at Cumberland, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and conditions of tender and contract may be seen at the office of the Government Agent at Union, and at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 30th July, 1898.

COMPANIES ACT, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Frederick Peters, of Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C., Queen's Counsel, has been appointed the attorney for "The Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, Limited," and "The New Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited," in place of Caldwell Ashworth.

Dated the 13th day of June, 1898.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post 20 chains west of the west shore of Windy Arm of Tagish lake and about 20 chains north of the south end thereof, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore line of Windy Arm, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction to a point 20 chains east of the starting point, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement and comprising 640 acres, more or less.

D. E. CAMPBELL.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 59 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.

Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Sikeen river and Shake creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.

F. W. TOWNSEND.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the land surveyed for H. A. Munn, near Lake Linderman, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along the south boundary of H. A. Munn's surveyed land to the place of beginning and comprising 160 acres, more or less.

M. KING.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in Cassiar District more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post about two miles northwest of the log cabin, and about 20 chains west of the trail leading from Shallow lake to Bennett; thence north 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 100 chains to the place of commencement, comprising one thousand acres, more or less.

T. R. ELLA.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in Cassiar District more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post about one mile northwest of the log cabin, and about 20 chains west of the trail leading from Shallow lake to Bennett; thence north 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 100 chains to the place of commencement, comprising one thousand acres, more or less.

JOSEPH WEILER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in Cassiar District, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post about 120 chains southwesterly from the log cabin, and about 100 chains west of the trail leading from Shallow lake to Bennett; thence north 125 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 125 chains; thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement, comprising one thousand acres, more or less.

J. SAVANNAH.

NOTIC