Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1889.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

People in a panic never act reasonably. Fear takes complete possession of them and they conduct themselves more like lunatics than sane persons. Panic is proverbially contagious. Let two or three persons in a crowd get scared and, if the conditions are at all favorable, their fright, no matter how causeless it may be, is communicated as if by electricity to their neighbors, and in a short time every person in it is alarmed and ready, on the slightest prompting, to act in the most absurd way. The Mayor and Board of Health of Vancouver were evidently seized with an uncontrollable fit of fright on Friday last. They were told that the steamer Premier was relieved from quarantine at Victoria and that she was on her way to Vancouver. The Mayor immediately summoned the Board of Health, and they were all so excited that they would neither reason nor inquire. They jumped to the conclusion that the Victoria Health Officer had acted illegally in releasing the vessel. None of them seem to have the remotest idea of what the Health Officer's duty is in such cases. They evidently had not read the law, or their minds were in such a confused and excited state that they were not capable of understanding it. If they had read the Quarantine Regulations, and been in a frame of mind to understand what they read they would have seen that the captain of the Premier had done all the law required him to do, and that Dr. Jackson had acted in strict conformity with the quarantine regulations. Had they kept as cool and as calm as a body having important duties to perform should keep, they would have seen that it is not necessary for a ship that has small-pox on board to remain in quarantine twelve or fourteen days. There is no such requirements in the regulations. Regulation 4 says that any person or persons ill with cholera, small-pox or other infectious diseases, shall be landed for treatment, and the vessel disinfected or be detained in such manner as may be deemed expedient by the medical officer for the protection of the public health. Regulation 6 requires that any person *refusing to be vaccinated* shall be landed subject to a quarantine of observation. Regulation 8 provides that any vessel arriving with infectious disease without having special ventilated hospitals shall be liable to be detained at the quarantine for disinfection. The Vancouver Board of Health, if it had taken the trouble to enquire, would have found that the Victoria and Vancouver health officers had done everything that the law and the quarantine regulations require, and that the clean bill of health that had been given to the Premier was perfectly regular and legal. But they were evidently not in a condition coolly to deliberate upon any question. They made up their minds to forbid and prevent, by force if necessary, the landing of passengers, baggage and freight, from the Premier. It did not occur to them that in forbidding the landing of passengers and goods, which the laws of the Dominion declared could be landed, they were opposing the Queen's authority, that they were actually in open rebellion. The law of the Dominion authorized Captain O'Brien to enter his vessel and to land his goods and passengers; the mayor of Vancouver placing himself above the law of the Dominion and the authority of the Queen took measures to prevent his landing those goods and passengers. Mayor Oppenheimer may be a very great man and the Board of Health of Vancouver may be an assemblage of potent, grave and reverend seigniors, but the citizens of Vancouver, however much they may respect and admire them, will hardly go so far as to say that their authority is superior to that of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Yet on Friday and Saturday many of them, including the mayor himself, acted as if they were under that impression. They not only prevented the captain of the Premier from landing passengers and freight—although the law of the land fully authorized him to do so—but they opposed the landing of passengers and freight, and even the mails, from the Islander because she had taken on board the passengers of the Premier and their baggage. To such a length did they carry their little brief authority that they would not allow their own health officer, Dr. Beckingsale, to go on shore. It was considered just a little too hard to detain that official in quarantine when he was beyond the bounds of his own district, but to prevent his landing at his own port, which he had left a few days before on official duty, was a "fantastic trick" indeed, which, if it did not make the angels weep, was enough to make the proverbial horse laugh. It cannot be said that Mayor Oppenheimer arrogated to himself all this authority in ignorance. The materials were before him on which to form an opinion in conformity with law and common sense if he were only in a position to use his faculties. There are, we presume, copies of the Quarantine Regulations at Vancouver, and if he was too panic-stricken to examine them and find out what they required he saw the interpretation that was placed on them by the Department in Ottawa, which was, "If vaccinated and clothes thoroughly disinfected, detention for observation not necessary." He and his Board of Health must have been indeed in a bad way when they could not understand these few plain words; or their views of things must have been awfully distorted when they could not get it out of their heads that their city by-law could not override the law of the Dominion of Canada. Vancouver City is, we all know, an immense place, but it is not so large as the Dominion of Canada, and its mayor must have had a fearful attack of what some people all the "big head" when he fancied himself the superior of the Governor-General. The scene at the Vancouver steamship wharf on Saturday when Mayor Oppenheimer and his specials and volunteers opposed the landing of persons who had as much right to be on the free soil of Canada as his worship and his minions had, would be, if it were not so serious and attended by such loss and inconvenience to law-abiding citizens, exceedingly funny. It will not be lucky for him if *Grip* gets hold of it, for if he does that comical genius will immortalize him in a way that will not by any means add to his self-complacency. We find, however, that the mayor and his board of health are getting over their panic and are coming to their senses. They have got off their high horse and have consented to allow the Islander to land her passengers and mails. The C. P. N. Co. need be under no obligations to them. They can use the port of Vancouver for all lawful purposes as long as they comply with the requirements of the laws of the Dominion, whether the Mayor of Vancouver is pleased or displeased willing or unwilling. The ambitious mayor of our very ambitious city has made himself just a little ridiculous. When he next gets up a little rebellion, "may we be there to see."

A SENSIBLE SPEECH.

The second annual banquet of the Toronto Board of Trade was a splendid affair. The Governor-General, Sir John A. Macdonald, the Minister of Finance, the Premier of Ontario, and many other distinguished gentleman were present. The speaking was, for after-dinner oratory, uncommonly good. Loyalty to Great Britain and to Canada was the key-note of all the speeches. The Governor-General made a good, sensible speech. He hoped that the guiding principle of Canadians everywhere would be "Keep the Dominion of Canada above all." He deprecated sectionalism. He has formed a very high opinion of the capabilities of Canada, and believes that there is a great future before it.

"When we proceed," he said, "to the consideration of material questions a new comer especially is almost daunted by the grandeur of the task. To weld together countries, states, and provinces is indeed an effort worthy of the highest class of statesmanship. But men have been found among you in times past who have been equal to the occasion. (Cheers.) And while, we trust, their lives—and I speak of all—may be happily prolonged to the benefit of the country, let us trust that in their footsteps a race may follow equally alive to the great task before them, equally prepared to meet and surmount all difficulties. I am not speaking only of that statesmanship whose strength it is to sit still. That may be more applicable to the Old World. Certainly it is not applicable to the condition of a country such as this. But to attract and retain population, to develop the great facilities which already exist, land which I trust may be immeasurably increased, to encourage the utmost freedom in commerce compatible with the due progress of our trade and manufactures, and to consolidate all those various interests in one—such is, indeed, a task worthy of the highest destiny on earth. (Hear, hear.)

The following is the peroration of His Excellency's speech, which was enthusiastically received:

"To make the most of such a heritage as this is no light task. Bodies such as yours working in the community supplying information, pushing trade, and using the resources which exist are performing a great and noble task, and corresponding with the ability you possess as is the responsibility great upon you if you neglect or abuse your opportunity. Gentlemen, I trust that in years to come, long after we have passed from this scene, there may arise in the Dominion a people even greater and nobler than that which exists, who may populate this vast Dominion from shore to shore, and who, whether it be on the Atlantic or on the Pacific side, will be known as those who are foremost in the cause of freedom and of commerce, who are indeed themselves the forerunners and at once the representatives of a great, happy, and prosperous people. (Cheers.)

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE RIFLE.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association was held in the office of E. Crow Baker, Esq., M.P., president of the association, last evening. The secretary's report was read, showing the work of the association during the year to be all that could be desired. The treasurer's report was also very satisfactory, while the report from the rifle team at Ottawa proved very interesting.

A motion was introduced to obtain the sense of the meeting on the advisability of using the long Snider rifle for all matches, the members being unanimous in pronouncing in its favor. The following gentlemen were then elected to comprise the council for the year 1889:—Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P.; Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden; Capt. Jones; Capt. P. Æ. Irving; Capt. Fletcher; Capt. McNaughton, Capt. Dorman; Capt. Woolacot; Capt. Scoullar, Sergt. Williams; Sergt. Roper; Sergt. Newbury; Gunner J. L. Beckwith, and Pte. Cotton.

The council afterwards met and elected Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., president for the ensuing year; Capt. Fletcher and Capt. Dorman being re-elected to the offices of secretary and treasurer.

FROM O'CONNOR.

A telegram received at this office yesterday from Wm. O'Connor, the Toronto carsman, states that he will visit Victoria on his way to San Francisco, "if any substantial inducement is offered." The inducement of meeting the number of thorough athletes and thorough gentlemen withal, who comprise the Victoria Club, and the double inducement of enjoying our glorious climate and viewing our magnificent scenery, ought certainly to be sufficient unless friend O'Connor proposes to make a travelling exhibition of himself.

ATHLETICS.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. will meet this evening for the purpose of organizing an association football club.

There will be three meetings this week of the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium class—this evening, and Thursday and Friday evenings.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Ahead of All.

I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in my family for years and have found it ahead of any preparation of the kind in curing colds, etc. I can especially recommend it for children. Alex. Moffatt, Millbrook, Ont. tts

JUST ARRIVED—direct from Vienna—a choice assortment of indestructible Austrian bent wood chairs; also piano and library lamps, at J. SEHT'S, 68 Government street. *tf

A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

The Story of a Helpless Victim of Russian Cruelty.

Outline of a Well-Authenticated Tragedy Illustrating the Terrible Hardships Incident to Exile by Administrative Process.

In the year 1879 there was living in the town of Ivangorod, in the province of Chermigof, a skillful and accomplished young surgeon named Dr. Baillie, writes Mr. George Kennan in one of his *Century* articles on Russia. Although he was a man of liberal views, he was not an agitator nor a revolutionist, and had taken no active part in political affairs. Some time in the late winter or early spring of 1879 there came to him, with letters of introduction, two young women who had been studying in one of the medical schools for women in St. Petersburg, and had been expelled and ordered to return to their homes in central Russia on account of their alleged political "untrustworthiness" (neblagonadezhnost). They were very anxious to complete their education and to fit themselves for useful work among the peasants; and they begged Dr. Baillie to aid them in their studies, to hear their recitations, and to allow them to make use of his library and the facilities of his office. As they were both in an "illegal" position—that is, were living in a place where, without permission from the authorities, they had no right to be—it was Dr. Baillie's duty as a loyal subject to hand them over to the police, regardless of the fact that they had come to him with letters of introduction and a petition for help. He happened, however, to be a man of courage, independence and generous instincts; and instead of betraying them, he listened with sympathy to their story, promised them his aid, introduced them to his wife, and began to give them lessons. The year 1879 was a year of intense revolutionary activity in Russia. Attempts were constantly being made by the terrorists to assassinate high Government officials; and the police, in all parts of the empire, were more than usually suspicious and alert. The visits of the young girls to Dr. Baillie's house and office soon attracted the attention of the local authorities in Ivangorod, and they took steps to ascertain who they were and where they had come from. An investigation showed that one of them was living on a forged passport, while the other had none, and that both had been expelled from St. Petersburg for political "untrustworthiness." Their unauthorized appearance in Ivangorod, when they should have been at their homes, and their half-secret visits—generally at night—to the house of Dr. Baillie, were regarded as evidence of a political conspiracy, and on the 10th of May, 1879, both they and the young surgeon were arrested and exiled by administrative process to Siberia. Dr. Baillie eventually was sent to the arctic village of Verkhoyansk, latitude 67.30, in the province of Yakutsk, where he was seen in 1882 by Engineer Melville, Lieutenant Danenhower, Mr. W. H. Gilder and all the survivors of the arctic exploring steamer Jeannette. At the time of Dr. Baillie's banishment, his wife, a beautiful young woman, twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, was expecting confinement, and was therefore unable to go to Siberia with him. As soon as possible, however, after the birth of her child, and before she had fully recovered her strength, she left her nursing baby with relatives and started on a journey of more than 6,000 miles to join her husband in a village situated north of the Arctic Circle and near the Asiatic pole of cold. She had not the necessary means to make such a journey by rail, steamer and post, as Lieutenant Scheutze made it in 1885-86, and was therefore forced to ask permission of the Minister of the Interior to travel with a party of exiles. As far as the city of Tomsk in Western Siberia, both political and common criminal exiles are transported in convict trains or barges. Beyond that point the common criminals walk, and the politicals are carried in telegas, at the rate of about sixty miles a week, stopping in an etape every third day for rest. At this rate of progress Mrs. Baillie would have reached her husband's place of exile only after sixteen months of incessant hardship, privation and suffering. But she did not reach it. For many weeks her hope, courage and love sustained her, and enabled her to endure without complaint the jolting, the suffocating dust, the scorching heat, and the cold autumnal rains on the road, and the bad food, the plank sleeping-benches, the vermin, and the pestilential air of the etapes; but human endurance has its limits. Three or four months of this unrelieved misery, with constant anxiety about her husband and for the babe that, for her husband's sake, she had abandoned in Russia, broke down her health and her spirit. She sank into deep despondency and eventually began to show signs of mental aberration. After passing Krasnoyarsk her condition became such that any sudden shock was likely completely to overthrow her reason—and the shock soon came. There are two villages in Eastern Siberia whose names are almost alike—Verkholensk and Verkhoyansk. The former is situated on the river Lena, only 180 miles from Irkutsk, while the latter is on the head waters of the Yana, and is distant from Irkutsk nearly 2,700 miles. As the party with which she was traveling approached the capital of Eastern Siberia her hope, strength and courage seemed to revive. Her husband, she thought, was only a few hundred miles away, and in a few more weeks she would be in his arms. She talked of him constantly, counted the verstposts which measured her slow progress toward him, and literally lived upon the expectation of speedy reunion with him. A few stations west of Irkutsk she accidentally became aware, for the first time, that her husband was not in Verkholensk, but in Verkhoyansk; that she was still separated from him by nearly 3,000 miles of mountain, steppe and forest; and that in order to reach his place of banishment that year she would have to travel many weeks along on dog or reindeer sledges in terrible cold, through the arctic solitudes of Northeastern Asia. The sudden shock of this discovery was almost immediately fatal. She became violently insane and died insane a few months later in the Irkutsk prison hospital, without ever seeing again the husband for whose sake she had endured such mental and physical agonies.

Crazy for Women's Shoes.

An old man named John Kaufman, who died in Brazil, Ind., the other day, had a most peculiar monomania. His desire to steal women's shoes was uncontrollable, though he was never accused of stealing any thing else. A few years ago he was arrested, and forty or fifty pairs of women's shoes and slippers recovered. He had buried them on the commons. He was sent to the penitentiary for a short time for this offense. His wife got a divorce during his term in prison, and he has ever since lived alone. The day he died over sixty pairs of women's shoes and slippers were found in his hut. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

The endorsement of *German Syrup* is unparalleled. We will publish 1000 testimonials received during the last six months. Read them. May save your life.

BURLINGHAM, N. Y., May 31, '86.

G. G. GREEN, Dear Sir:—I am frequently troubled with severe colds, and the only remedy that will relieve me of them is your *Boschee's German Syrup*. I have used it for more than twelve years. It is a constant household companion with me. Our merchant here procured it first at my solicitation, and says he has sold a great many bottles. It is a very popular remedy in this section. Every person who has used it speaks in the highest terms of its merits. I do not know of a single case it has not cured. I first used it in Vermont, where I lived before coming here. I advise everyone to use it, as it is certainly the best cough medicine I have ever known. I have tried nearly all of them at different times.

Yours respectfully, MOSES GRAY,
Proprietor Grist Mill.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Dewdney Cancels More Grazing Leases in the Northwest.

Making Over One Million Acres Available for Settlement or Lease—No Action Yet Taken on the Jesuits Bill—Illness of Lieutenant-Governor McLellan—The Labor Commissioners in Session.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—The labor commissioners are holding daily sessions and fully anticipate their report will be a unanimous one, as after going over the evidence found, their points of agreement are many.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney has cancelled fifteen more grazing leases in the Northwest, unlocking 360,000 acres, thus making over one million acres rendered available during the month for settlement or lease.

The report current to-day that the Government had disallowed the Jesuit Estates bill turns out to be unfounded. The matter has not yet been considered by the cabinet. Lieut.-Governor McLellan, of Nova Scotia, is suffering from bronchial affection, and winters in the south. An administrator was appointed to-day.

Several cabinet Ministers will attend the board of trade banquet at Montreal on the 23rd.

CABLE NEWS.

The Queen's Continental Visit.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is announced that during the sojourn of Queen Victoria at Biarritz she will entertain her daughter the dowager Empress Frederick, Queen Marie of Hanover, and Princess Frederick of Hanover. The semi-official press make the announcement of Her Majesty's intention to entertain the Queen and Princess of Hanover in most offensive language.

To Marry an American Girl.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is announced that Captain Petouret, late private secretary to the Marquis of Normandy, will shortly be married to Miss Blanche Eckley, daughter of the late Arthur Eckley, of Boston.

Taking a Holiday.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lord and Lady Sackville are sojourning at Cannes.

Jailed for a Slight Offence.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—At Waterford to-day, fourteen persons were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, each for taking part in the recent celebration of the anniversary of the day devoted to the glorification of the Manchester martyrs. On their way to jail they were repeatedly cheered by crowds which lined the streets, and utterances denouncing the judgment of the court were to be heard on all sides. Several times the police were compelled to charge upon the people surrounding and impeding the progress of the vans, and in the ensuing fights a large number of persons were more or less seriously wounded.

Death and Burial at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—The Inman steamer City of Berlin, which arrived here to-day from New York, January 5th, reports the death of two passengers during the passage. Miss Maggie Gale, of Albany, committed suicide one day after leaving New York by taking poison. She confessed she had quarreled with her friends and wanted to die. Efforts to save her life were of no avail. On the following day R. P. Blonden died in an attack of delirium tremens. The remains of both passengers were buried at sea.

Italy Objects to the Cossacks.

SUAKIN, Jan. 14. — The Austrian steamer Aphitrite has arrived here from Triste, having on board one hundred Cossacks with their wives and children. The object of the Cossacks is to found a colony in Abyssinia. The Italian gunboat Barberijo is outside watching the movements of the Aphitrite, and will follow the vessel when she leaves to-morrow, and prevent the landing of the Cossacks on Italy's Red Sea littoral. The Cossacks claim to have the permission of France to land at Obock.

The King Rapidly Sinking.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—A special cabinet council was held to-day for the purpose of discussing the question of a regency. The king is unable to take food, and is rapidly sinking.

The King of Holland's Illness.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—The King of Holland was very restless throughout all of last night. His physician will remain at his bedside to-night and until released in the morning.

Scored a Point.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Referring to the blue book on the Sackville incident, the *Daily News* says Lord Salisbury has vindicated the technical propriety of his course; and has scored a point at President Cleveland's expense, but no useful purpose has been served.

To Visit Gladstone.

ROME, Jan. 14.—The vatican will instruct the archbishop to call on Gladstone provided that Gladstone will signify the visit would be agreeable to him.

BY A CLEVER TRICK

The Police Succeed in Entering A Chinese Gambling Den During the Progress of the Game.

For several months past the police have been aware of the existence of a regularly equipped Chinese gambling den on the second floor of a wooden building on Government street, between Cormorant and Fisgard sereets. The place has enjoyed the patronage not only of the Chinese lovers of tan tan—and what Chinaman does not love gambling?—but of a good many young white men, attracted to the place at first by sheer curiority. While the character of the place has been recognized by almost everyone, so vigilant has been the sentinels left on guard at the door that the police were until Sunday night unable to force an entrance while the game was in progress. Then it was only done by a clever and unexpected ruse, which took the Chinese sentry completely "off his guard." Having detailed Sergeant Walker and Officers Lindsay and Hawton to accompany him on the raid, which was made shortly after six o'clock, Supt. Sheppard left them stationed out of sight a few yards from the scene of action, and crept quietly up to the door in the wake of a portly citizen who was walking past on his way to church, on religious thoughts intent. Seizing the sentry, the Superintendent flung him aside and dashed up the stairs, closely followed by Officer Lindsay, Sergeant Walker and Officer Hawton.

Entering the room they found between 200 and 300 Chinese, and a few whites, either at play or deeply interested in the game. Confusion worse confounded reigned supreme the moment the officers appeared. Lights were extinguished, and the bable of excited Chinese cuas words mingled with the crash of broken glass, as some of the Mongolians made a dash for liberty *via* the windows. The dealers and proprietor of the place were soon subdued, and taken in charge by the officers, with five complete gambling outfits and a considerable amount in small coin.

In the police court yesterday the three Chinamen taken in charge, Ah Lee, Ah Sun and Ah Youen, were charged with gambling. Lee was fined $20 and his two companions remanded until Friday next.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Candidates Nominated at Westminster and Nanaimo—John Hendry Elected Mayor at Westminster by Acclamation.

Westminster, Jan. 14.—The following civic nominations took place to-day:—John Hendry for mayor, Messrs. J. A. Jacques, John Reid, J. A. Calbeck, D. S. Curtis, D. McPhaden, Alex. Ewen, E. S. Scoullar, W. B. Townsend, O. B. Ackerman, H. V. Edmonds, Thos. Evans, A. M. Herring, S. H. Webb, Thos. Cunningham, John E. Lord and James Wise, for aldermen. J. Hendry was declared mayor by acclamation. The election for aldermen takes place on the 17th inst. Nine being the required number. T. Ackerman was elected chief engineer of the fire department, and W. W. Dickinson, assistant, by acclamation.

Nanaimo, Jan. 14.—Nominations for Mayor: M. Bate and John Hilbert. For aldermen: North Ward, J. Masher and R. Nightingale, elected by acclamation; South Ward, W. M. Hilbert and G. Baker, elected by acclamation; Middle Ward, James Abrams, W. E. Webb, T. E. Peck, W. Wilson and H. McAdie. The polling will take place on Thursday for mayor and middle ward.

EXTENSIVE TIMBER DEAL.

The Chemainus Sawmill and 100,000 Acres of Timber Lands Sold to a Wisconsin Syndicate.

Probably the largest private transfer of property which has ever been made in the province was effected yesterday afternoon. For some time past Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir has been endeavoring to induce capitalists to invest in Island timber lands in order that the lumber industry might be fostered. He has been successful, and yesterday completed the sale of the Chemainus sawmill and timber limits, owned by Croft & Angus, and has agreed as soon as surveys are completed to sell one hundred thousand acres of timber lands within the railway belt. The whole transaction will exceed $600,000 in value. The gentlemen who have purchased the property are Messrs. Humbird, Glover and Phipps, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Macauley, who has recently taken up his residence in Victoria and will this year erect a $25,000 residence. All these gentlemen are men of wealth, and have an extensive experience in the manufacture of lumber. It is their intention to immediately begin the remodeling of the Chemainus saw mill, and its cut will be increased to a capacity of 150,000 feet daily. Possession will be taken on the 1st of March. Two other mills will be erected at convenient points on the east coast of the Island as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose. The terms of payment for the various properties have been arranged on a liberal basis, and every possible inducement held out to the purchasers to enter into the work in a large way.

The sale means the introduction of a large amount of capital in the development of the lumber industry, and will necessitate the employment of a small army of men. This will naturally increase the trade of the Island, the railway and of Victoria, and will hasten the cultivation of vacant farming lands. It is also an indication of the prosperous era that is before us.

A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for Dyspepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B. B. B. is the great system regulator. tts

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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The Perry Creek Gold Mining Company,

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

December Assessment, Due Jan. 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 17th December, 1888, an assessment of Five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable on or before the 17th January, 1889, to the Secretary of the company at the company's office, Victoria, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessments shall remain unpaid on the 19th January, 1889, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at Public Auction, and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 29th January, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

HENRY JACOBY,
The Company's Office, Secretary.
Government St., Victoria. nov10-3t-1w

SPECIALTIES.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED.

The most agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and burning Eczemas are cured by the Cuticura Remedies, when Physicians and all other remedies fail.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
Broad Brook, Conn.

Eczema Three Years Cured.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

Eczema on Baby Cured.

My baby has been troubled with eczema on his face, neck, head, ears, and entire body. He was one mass of scabs, and we were obliged to tie his hands to prevent his scratching. I have spent dollars on remedies without effect, but after using one box CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP the child is entirely cured. I cannot thank you enough for them.

F. W. BROWN,
12 Mull St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Eczema on Hands Cured.

Two years and a half ago Salt Rheum broke out on my right hand. It appeared in white blisters, attended by terrible itching, and gradually spread until it covered the entire back of the hand. The disease next appeared on my left hand. I tried many remedies, but could find no cure until I obtained the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which effected a speedy and permanent cure.

JAMES P. KEARNEY,
234 Wood Avenue, Detroit.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c. RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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Choice young Stock for sale. Buyers invited.
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IN SPALLUMCHEEN.
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Also, Rope-walk made Cotton Rope, superior to machine kinky rope. Letters replied to, and samples by mail.
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MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-tf-dw

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CORK SOLED BOOTS!
Just the Thing for Winter Wear,
—AT—
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mar23-d&w-1yr

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON THE First day of July, 1888, the General Office of the BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COMPANY (Limited), was transferred from Victoria, B. C., to ASHCROFT, B. C.

All business communications to be addressed to Ashcroft, B.C.

J. J. MACKAY, General Agent. S. TINGLEY, Manager.
sep14-1t-w2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease, for timbering purposes, of the following described tracts of land, situate in the undermentioned Districts, viz.:—

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

TRACT 1.—Commencing where a post has been planted on the eastern side of Texada Island, south-easterly from a small island close to the shore of said Texada Island, the bearing of which is about south from the mouth of Eagle Creek, on the mainland of British Columbia; thence south 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 100 chains, more or less, to the shore line of Malaspina Strait; thence following the shore line in an easterly direction to the place of commencement, containing 1,000 acres, more or less.

TRACT 2.—Commencing where a post has been planted at North West Bay, on the Straits of Georgia, north-westerly from the Trail Islands; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the shore line of North West Bay; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the place of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

TRACT 3.—For that one of the Thormanby Islands lying west of Buccaneer Bay, Malaspina Strait, containing 640 acres, more or less.

TRACT 4.—Commencing at the north-west corner of the Sliamen Indian Reserve, which lies north-west of Harwood Island; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to the sea shore; thence following the shore line in a south-easterly direction to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

COAST DISTRICT.

TRACT 1.—Commencing at the north-west corner of the Indian Reserve at Forbes Bay, Homfray Channel; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 120 chains, more or less, to the shore line of Forbes Bay; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the point of commencement, containing 300 acres, more or less.

TRACT 2.—Commencing at a post on the north shore of Toba Inlet, about (14) one and three quarter miles west of Brettell Point, where three small streams empty into a small bay; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains, more or less, to the shore line of Toba Inlet; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the place of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

TRACT 3.—Commencing at the south-east corner of the Hastings Saw Mill Co.'s limit, which is situate on the northern shore of Cardero Channel, about one mile west of Pleton Point; thence north 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to Cardero Channel; thence following the shore line of Cardero Channel in a south-westerly direction to