ap
and
before any
slightest knowled
done. The "kick," as
ary elegantly designates th
and necessary protest of the Boar
Trade, was delivered after the power to exclude merchant vessels had been extended to the Admiral and not before. And the same may be said of the comments on the order that appeared in the COLONIST. But when it has a point to make against an opponent, our contemporary has very little regard for either common sense or probability.

In its shuffling article our contemporary pretends not to know what interpretation Admiral Heneage puts upon the Order in Council. None are so blind as those who will not see. The action which the Admiral took with regard to the bark George shows very clearly what he considers the extent of his powers and how he intends to exercise them. The Times, in the face of the way in which Capt. Grant's vessel was treated a few days ago has the assurance to say that "the real nature of the order, and the manner in which it is proposed to enforce it, have still to be divulged." We wonder what stronger proof the Times wants of the nature of the order and of the way in which it is to be enforced than it already possesses. It is, when it chooses, to be so, a very dull scholar indeed, and the plainest and most striking object lesson is thrown away upon it. When will our contemporary give up shuffling and sacrificing interests of the very greatest importance for the sake of getting a chance to have a slap at THE COLONIST?

A SOWER OF STRIFE.

The mischief maker and the sower of strife are nuisances in any community. A newspaper that deliberately undertakes to spread discord and to create jealousy between neighbors deserves the contempt of all right-thinking people. It is not the function of a daily journal to pander to the ugly passions and the pitiable weaknesses of those among whom it circulates. When it descends so low as that it ought to be an object of detestation. It is continually doing harm instead of good. The News-Advertiser has undertaken to create ill-will and unneighborly feeling between the Island of Vancouver and the Mainland. It evidently takes a malignant delight in trying to make the people of the Island dislike the dwellers on the Mainland, and to cause the Mainlanders to envy and hate the Islanders. It never loses an opportunity of saying something disparaging of Victoria and of trying to impress upon the inhabitants of Westminster and Vancouver that its citizens are trying to take some unfair advantage of them and to treat them as if Victoria had a right to lord it over its neighbors on the Mainland. An article in Wednesday's issue of that paper is written in this mischief-making discord-sowing spirit. It contains almost as many misrepresentations and dishonest suppressions of the truth as it does sentences. Its subject is the meeting held in this city a few days ago to organize an independent agricultural association. The News-Advertiser is altogether silent upon the cause of that meeting being held. It accounts for its being convened and for the action taken by those who attended it in the following strife-provoking sentences which every one here knows are as false as they are wantonly malicious:

"As long as the Mainland," says our untruthful contemporary; "obediently followed the behests of the Island—as long as its people voted to let Victoria citizens direct the political, commercial and social affairs of British Columbia, the mainlanders were sensible people, good citizens and much thought of by the Capital. But when those living on the mainland began to realize that it might be judicious in their own interests that they should at least have some share in the direction of affairs then they fell altogether out of favor with Mr. Higgins and those like him who, to paraphrase slightly Milton's words, think it better to reign in Victoria than to serve on the mainland."

This being the key-note, it is easy to imagine the strain in which the rest of the article runs. Our contemporary says not one word about the breach of faith which was perpetrated at Westminster or the discourteous and unfair way in which the representatives of the Island were treated at the meeting at which it was decided where the next exhibition is to be held. If it had given anything like a fair and honest account of the circumstances which caused the meeting to be held in Victoria its readers would not be surprised at the warmth exhibited by some of those who attended it. They would, on the contrary, wonder how men who had been so badly treated could act and speak with such moderation. But the News-Advertiser was determined that its readers should not see the truth about the meeting held in Westminster, should not be told that the agreement that the exhibitions were to be held on Island and Mainland alternately was deliberately broken, and should not be

one of the
at he would
d, and leaves
these promises
political virtue
tminster, Liberals
It was offensive
the electors were
nade to them by men
it is still more insult-
inhabitants of the prov-
e that the electors of the
tminster are so credulous as
corrupt as to be induced to
pposition to their convictions
glowing promises of a candidate
islative honors—promises, it must
emembered, not of what he will do
d can do but of what he will try to
o. Our contemporary's explanation
only aggravates its offence. In its first article it represented the electors of Westminster as being simply corrupt, in its next it tries to show that they are childishly credulous and intensely green as well as irredeemably venal. We wonder how the community of Westminster likes the character given it by The Truth.

ig
dull
know
aver-
known a
to the sig-
y one, not a
understand.
all this ignor-
and scepticism?
orary's little game?
en shamming; it is
as it wishes to be
did it not come out
oldly and manfully ad-
erests of Victoria and not
orced to promise, by and by,
in getting such a modifica-
e order as will be just to the
ce of Victoria. Its backing and
and snarling and sneering have
ived its tardy resolve of all merit.

HE OFFENCE AGGRAVATED.

The Truth has evidently discovered that it perpetrated an atrocious blunder when it insulted the whole electorate of Westminster city. It does not acknowledge its offence and beg to be forgiven as it ought to do, but in school-boy fashion it tries to make those whom it it traduced believe that it never used the offensive language. It said on Wednesday: "Truth has not abused the honest electors of New Westminster." Unfortunately for our contemporary the words it used cannot be blotted out. They remain still in its columns to show that it did its best to lead the world to believe that there is not an honest elector in Westminster, that they are all corrupt and that they, without an exception, sold themselves to the Government. This is what it said:

"New Westminster has decided that it is only a supporter of the Government that will be sent to Victoria, believing that is the way of securing the help of the premier for the city. That, in so many words, is the city selling itself. It is a deplorable sight to see a man sell himself for boodle, but when it comes that a WHOLE COMMUNITY of otherwise enlightened men OFFERS ITSELF FOR SALE, it is much more pitiable."

The reader sees that Truth makes no exceptions. It says that the "community" offered itself for sale and that is why both the candidates are supporters of the Government.

The accusation is, of course, outrageously false; but it is the one preferred by the Westminster newspaper which has chosen to call itself by the sacred name of "Truth." The charge is the more inexcusable as it applies with peculiar force to that part of the electorate whose views "The Truth" is supposed to express, and on whose support it is believed it depends for its existence. It was to be expected that the electors who at the general election voted for the Government would select a candidate favorable to the Government. In voting for such a candidate they would be acting consistently with the course they had formerly pursued. Their views had undergone no change. It was the voters who at the last election had supported the Opposition candidate that Truth accused of selling themselves. It is to them that it attributed base motives. They were not proof against the offers alleged to have been made by the Government candidates, but had sold their principles for appropriations for public works. These electors ought to have been treated fairly by their own paper, but instead of getting credit from it for acting according to their own convictions, they were railed at in the most offensive terms, and told that they had sold their votes. The charge of venality could not have been made more directly or in stronger terms. The reader sees at once that it does not apply to the conservative electors, but that it was directed against those who in former elections had voted for the Opposition candidate.

The injustice of the accusation is apparent. Sensible electors who for the past three years have watched the current of public events must have seen how little the Opposition in this province have done or are capable of doing to advance the welfare of the province. It is an imbecile opposition if ever there was one. It is both feeble and factious. Its objections to the Government policy were either deplorably weak or inexcusably unreasonable. It wanted to oppose, but it had not the ability to do so with anything like effectiveness. Is it surprising that enlightened voters like those who formerly supported the Opposition in Westminster should have become greatly disgusted and should have made up their minds not to stultify themselves by giving their support to an Opposition that had proved itself to be utterly impotent?

There is no reason to invent the slander of bargain and sale to account for the change that has taken place in Westminster. Nothing is more natural or more creditable to the public spirit and the intelligence of those who formerly composed the Opposition in Westminster than that they should have made up their minds to elect a member favorable to the Government which had proved itself capable of administering the affairs of the province judiciously and fairly. In short, experience had proved to them who were the best men, and they made up their minds to send another good man to Victoria to help them.

The version which Truth now gives of what it did say does not make its slander in the slightest degree less offensive.

SLANDERING THE COUNTRY.

There is a great deal of truth in many of the old sayings. They contain the experience of generations condensed into a single short sentence. "It is a bad bird that fouls its own nest" aptly characterizes the class of men who speak evil of their own kindred and their own country. We have, we are sorry to say some of these "bad birds" in this community. Two of the Opposition newspapers have lately taken to speaking ill of the people, not merely of the towns in which they chiefly circulate, but of the whole province of British Columbia. One, which calls itself "The Truth," declares that the whole community of New Westminster has sold itself for boodle, and the other, The Times of this city, asserts that "to grab all they can out of the Treasury is the beginning and end of the political creed of one-half of the politicians of British Columbia." It says further: "We venture the assertion that there is more bribery in British Columbia than in any other province in the Dominion." The British Columbia "bad bird" does not stop here but goes on to declare that "A species of bribery as immoral and scandalous as ever disgraced the election courts of Ontario is practised and practised successfully."

Do the people of British Columbia deserve the character given of them by the Victoria Times? Are they to a man venal? Are constituencies bought wholesale? There is no use in the Times confining its accusations to one-half the politicians. There are always two parties to an act of bribery—the briber and the bribed. Everyone knows that the man who takes a bribe is even more corrupt than the man who offers a bribe. The system of bribery, which the Times asserts so emphatically is practiced successfully in British Columbia, must have for its successful operation a venal people as well as corrupt politicians. The electors must be as ready to sell their votes as the politicians are to buy them. It follows then that in its denunciation the Times includes the whole electorate of the province of both parties. Is the accusation true? Are the electors of British Columbia, Conservatives and Liberals, as well as those who belong to neither party, ready to sell their votes to the highest bidder? We do not believe that this "bad bird's" estimate of the character of its fellow-citizens is a just one. On the contrary, we are quite sure that it grossly misrepresents and maligns them.

Our contemporary, of course, produces no evidence in support of its very serious charge. It cannot begin to prove that what it says is true. It simply takes for granted that every improvement made by the Government in any part of the province is made with a corrupt intent and received by those who are benefitted as pay for political support. If a school is wanted, if a culvert is to be built, if a court-house is promised in any part of British Columbia, the Times would have the people of the Dominion believe it will only be given on condition that the electors of the neighborhood in which it is required will vote for the Government candidate. If this is true, the only parts of the province which get appropriations for roads and bridges and school houses, are those which return to the Assembly supporters of the Government. Is this the case? We are sure that it is not. If the districts which send Opposition members to the Assembly were neglected by the Government, the Times would soon accuse the Government of favoritism. If they did not get their fair share of appropriations for public works the complaints of the Opposition, both in the House of Assembly and in the press, would be loud and unceasing. But no such complaints are made. The Government does justice to all.

As there is no municipal system in this province, and as education is wholly under the control of the provincial government the different districts must look to the Legislative Assembly for any improvements that they require or that they think they require. The candidate for the votes of the electors naturally tells them that, if elected, he will try and get for them this or that public improvement. Is there anything wrong in his doing this? It would be very singular if he would not assure the electors that he would do his best to get for them what they want and what they can only get by a vote of the legislative body. A candidate for the Dominion Commons could not be accused of attempting to bribe the constituency if he told them that he would, if returned, do his best to get a harbor improved or a subsidy for a line of steamers, or aid for a railway, or the remission of the duty on mining machinery or any other advantage which he could legitimately ask for and the Parliament lawfully grant.

In the same way the candidate for the position of mayor or alderman would not be open to the charge of attempting to corrupt the ratepayers if he informed them in his card or by word of mouth that he would, if they honored him by placing him in the City Council, use his best endeavors to have the sewers constructed within a reasonable time, that he would see that the sidewalks were kept in good repair, and that the streets were well lighted every night and all night long. As it is the business of city councillors to look after these things he would be only telling the electors that if elected he would do the work of a councillor as well as he was able. If he was in earnest and intended to keep his promise, then there would be nothing wrong in holding out such inducements to the ratepayers to vote for him, and nothing improper, though perhaps a little simplicity, in their taking him at his word.

When a candidate for the Legislative Assembly, then, leads the electors to believe that if they give him a seat in that body, he will look well after their wants, and if he specifies what those wants are, he does it without a thought of corrupting the constituency. To get them appropriations for needful public works is part of his duty as a representative, and not the least important part, by any means. There is no corruption in the matter, no one is bribed. It is the duty of the Legislative Assembly to provide for the wants of the different localities, and the representatives of the various districts will take very good care that undue favor will not be shown to any particular locality.

It might be well perhaps if the province were divided into municipalities and the local wants were provided for by local bodies and by local taxation, but in the present state of the province that cannot be done. Until the province becomes more thickly settled the Legislative Assembly will have to do the work of county councils. That work is done well now and without bribery or corruption. Every dollar that is expended on public works is appropriated by a vote of the whole assembly, and the intelligent reader sees that the Government, even if it were inclined to corrupt a district by expending in it more than its fair share of the public money, has very little power to do so. Members have their eyes about them when the appropriations are being made. Each is bound to get as much for his district as he possibly can, and each takes precious good care that no other district is favored at the expense of the one which he represents. However pliable a member may be in matters of general policy, when the question of the expenditure of money comes up he is as firm as a rock. It is not easy for a government sometimes to get a majority to favor some public work that is greatly needed. Such works have to be deferred from year to year on account of the jealousy of members whose districts are at a distance from the locality in which the money is to be expended. To get an appropriation, therefore, to bribe New Westminster or any other constituency would be simply an impossibility. The majority of the House in that case would have to be "particeps criminis." The reader must see that the accusation of the Times is wholly unfounded. It is not "Robson," as the Times most falsely, most unjustly, as well as most stupidly says, would be the "legalized briber," but the majority of the representatives of the people. So we see that the Times includes in its foul libel not only the leader of the Government of British Columbia, but the whole of its public men and the great majority of its inhabitants without distinction of party.

A RICH COMBINE.

We alluded the other day to the Standard Oil Trust, and spoke of the immense profits of that enormously rich corporation. We have since seen some figures relating to it, which our readers would perhaps like to see. It is said that last year the profits of the Trust were $26,000,000, and it is calculated that this year they will amount to a still larger sum. The concern is by no means an old one. It was established by the Clark brothers, sons of a Wiltshire agricultural laborer, who in 1863 owned a small refinery. They had a bookkeeper named John D. Rochafeller, who worked for $25 a month. Rochafeller coming into a little money, $3,000, was taken into partnership by the Clarks, and at once began to enlarge the business. In 1870 he and his partners organized a company under the style of the Standard Oil Company. Its nominal capital was $2,500,000, but it is said that its real capital was much below that sum. The new company was determined to do a big business, and it set about strangling competition. The stories told about the methods it resorted to to crush out its rivals and to build up a monopoly are almost incredible. The men were deterred by no scruples and they were successful from the start. In 1880, ten years after the Company was formed, its capital amounted to $10,000,000, in 1885 it had grown to $72,000,000, and it is now $90,000,000. Its profits last year were within a trifle of thirty per cent. on this immense sum. It pays a dividend of twelve per cent and the balance of the profits are to be put into a reserve fund for future use. Its stock is issued in the form of Standard Trust certificates, which were lately sold at 170, making them worth $153,000,000. John D. Rockafeller, the bookkeeper, who twenty-six years ago worked for twenty-five dollars a month, is said to be worth $150,000,000. His brother William and H. M. Flagler are rated at $40,000,000, and three other members of the trust at $20,000,000 and over. The wealth heaped up by these oil merchants amounts to nearly, if not quite, $300,000,000. The men who own this great wealth were, when they began business twenty-five years ago, worth comparatively nothing. The consumers of oil in all quarters of the world have contributed to the millions which these men have been able to heap up. There is one thing to be said of these monopolists which cannot be said of many others of their class. They give the public a good article, and at a price lower than when they entered business it was believed it could be produced. The Standard Oil Trust is the parent of other trusts formed by its members, among which are the cotton seed oil trust and the white lead trust.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THERE is, or rather was a week or two ago, a precocious young miscreant in Paris. He is only thirteen years old, and yet he has committed two deliberate murders. He first killed an old man. After a while he told a little girl friend of his, Leontine Drieu, what he had done. Then, fearing that she would not keep his secret, he deliberately shot her. The boy, whose name is George Kap, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. He was cool and even cheerful during the trial and complimented the judge who passed sentence upon him. Now, we dare say, there are many sentimentalists in Paris who will try to get the young murderer's sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life. They will argue that the boy cannot be sane. He may appear to be in possession of all his faculties. He may seem to ordinary observers to be in his right mind, but he must be deranged. The arguments that are used in the case of the miserable man Harvey can be advanced with even greater plausibility in the case of the young French murderer. But is it right or safe to attach any weight to them? He may be a moral monstrosity, but can society allow such monstrosities to live? If a man or a boy who appears perfectly sane is not to be held responsible for his acts and that he has only to commit a crime peculiarly and horribly atrocious to be pronounced insane, what class of criminals are to be held accountable, and what degree of criminality is proof of insanity?

THE Times says it is honest in the views it has expressed with respect to Constance Cove. What views has it expressed? It has carefully refrained from expressing any views at all. It has said to THE COLONIST in effect: "We refuse to believe that Constance Cove has been set apart for the exclusive use the navy. When we are convinced that this has been done we will do as you are doing and will help you to get a modification of the Order-in-Council." The Times has as yet done nothing in the matter except scold THE COLONIST for doing what it admits it ought to have done.

EDISON has contributed a paper to the North American Review in which he condemns the system advocated by many in these days of putting the wires underground. He says that to bury the wires is to increase and not to diminish danger. When electric light, telephone and telegraph wires are underground no person in house, office or on the street can count on a moment's lease of life. Edison may be presumed to know as much about electricity as any man living, and what he says on the subject is entitled to every respect.

THE Nicaragua Canal is now well under way. The first sod was turned on the 22nd of last month, but the work has really been going on since the first week in June. The undertaking was delayed for some time on account of a misunderstanding between the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but as they have come to an agreement there is nothing to hinder the progress of the construction of the canal. It is calculated that it will take six years to complete the work. But projectors are often too sanguine. Difficulties that were not foreseen crop up and accidents occur that hinder the work. If the first steamer passes through the canal ten years from this present date the Company will have done very well. That the work will be proceeded with, and energetically too, there is now no doubt. The initial difficulties have now been overcome, and the company is said to be quite strong enough to carry out the project.

BURGOYNE BAY.

At a meeting, recently, to consider some changes in temperance work, which for a while past have steadily been growing more apparent, there was a good representation of members. After lengthy discussions as to the best means of procedure, it was generally conceded that only members should be admitted at the regular meetings. Other improvements as to ways and means received close attention, and the officers resigning, it was unanimously passed to have the constitution destroyed. That done, a committee was appointed to draft a new constitution, and in good time they reported completion. Each clause being discussed at length and passed, and the whole passed unanimously. In the new constitution the clauses are more numerous and specific, of which we may enumerate two, viz.: The name changed from Blue Ribbon Society to "Independent Temperance Society," and that only members are to be admitted at regular meetings. Last Wednesday night the new society held their first meeting, with a commencement of fifteen members. Mr. C. Horel was unanimously chosen to the chair, and in his usual happy style he outlined both the past accomplishments and what he considered lay before the temperance society. First on the programme was the election of officers, resulting as follows: President, James Dougan, jr.; vice-president, Mrs. S. M. Horel; secretary, W. L. Pollard; chaplain, C. Horel; 1st guard, Jas. Hy. Horel; 2nd guard, Edward Lee. In all cases, except for secretary, the election was by acclamation, while in that case W. G Perkins scored very close to Mr. Pollard. The new staff in well chosen words thanked the company, and all were very happy in the results brought about. Over an hour was then spent most enjoyably by all. Messrs. Pollard and Perkins did music ample justice; Vice-President Mrs. Horel, Mrs. Rogers, and Mr. Lee gave very enjoyable readings. Temperance remarks were made by the chaplain, president and others, who adduced many points bristling with pith and moment, and we parted with pleasure to await next meeting. So temperance in our locality does not wane.

Mr. J. C. Sparrow is again home, and on the evening of the 9th inst. gave a grand fete to his Island friends, who were all delighted.

Attendance at our public school for October was 19.2, average daily.

November 12th.

CONCERT AT VICTORIA WEST CHURCH SCHOOL.

A concert was given at the Victoria West church school, last Friday evening. The room, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, was well filled by an interested audience. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the evenings performance: Several songs were given by the Misses Johnson and Ellison and by Miss Johnson, also Messrs. Floyd and Purches, Mr. Langley acting as pianist. The Rev. W. Bolton read some amusing sketches from life, while the Rev. C. Marwood's reading of "Haiawaitha" was listened to with marked attention.

Miss Brady gave an excellent reading of "The Beacon Light," which met with great applause. During the interval refreshment was taken round by the gentlemen.

The Rev. W. E. H. Ellison, the new rector of Esquimalt, who presided, stated that it was intended to hold these social evenings once a month, and that a variety would be given. The next would be a lecture on India. The funds taken at these performances would be in aid of the new Victoria West church, which it was hoped ere long would be built in the neighborhood, as it was much needed. The reverend gentleman said it was most encouraging to see such a good attendance at this their first concert, and to know how heartily people responded in their efforts to help the cause. He would heartily move a vote of thanks to those who had favored them that night. The vote was heartily responded to. The Rev. W. W. Bolton, late rector, in a few last words said: "He looked upon the Victoria West church and congregation as his own child. He was heartily glad to see so encouraging a sight as that evening presented. He hoped the people would rally round the new rector, for he was the right man in the right place, and he wished both him and them God speed."

The evening's proceedings concluded by singing the national anthem.

From Bad to Worse.

SCROFULA leads to consumption. From three to six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters will cure scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas, boils, pimples, blotches, tetter, shingles, scald head, sore eyes, and all skin affections, by cleansing the system and removing all impure matter that causes bad blood. sw1

MONKEY GOLD MINERS.

THE ODD WORKMAN EMPLOYED BY A SOUTHERN MINE OWNER.

Sharp Eyed Quadrumania That Work More Deftly than Their Human Associates. Gleaning the Quartz Down to a Fine Point—Keeping a Lookout for Thieves.

In the diamond mines monkeys are said to be very valuable aids in hunting the precious stones. Many stories have been told and written of the usefulness of these clever, sharp eyed little animals. Africa has been for centuries the stronghold of the marvelous, and doubtless most of those who have read anecdotes about monkeys in the mines have known what to think of them. But I have a story about mines and monkeys that is true, can be verified, and is given without varnish. We shall not go beyond our own country.

Some time ago a friend told me that monkeys were employed in the gold diggings of South Carolina. He wove for me a very interesting account of their labors and of their value as laborers. My thoughts were busy the while with another animal—the fish. But since then I have come face to face with the man who employs them, and have heard from his own lips the story of these strange workers. He is the proprietor of a gold mine in the interior of the Palmetto state, and interested with him in digging the gold bearing quartz are a number of eastern capitalists, who have themselves witnessed the habits and ingenuity of their monkey workmen.

TWO DOZEN MONKEYS IN THE MINE.

Capt. E. Metz, who was born in Yankeeland, tells the story of the queer little animals who work for him in the mines. He is a typical New Englander from Vermont, and served in the Union army during the rebellion and settled in the south after the war. His mines are situated near Chesterfield, in South Carolina, about twenty miles off the railroad. He has been working them at a profit for a number of years, and new and improved machinery is constantly making them more valuable. As I saw him he was on his way to Chicago to purchase another new mill to increase the facilities for his gold digging operations.

"I have twenty-four monkeys," said he "employed about my mines. They do the work of seven able bodied men, and it is no reflection upon the human laborers to say that they do a class of work a man cannot do as well. In many instances they lend valuable aid where a man would be useless. They gather up the small pieces of quartz that would be passed unnoticed by the workingmen and pile them up in little heaps that can be easily gathered up in a shovel and thrown into the mill. They are exceedingly adept at catching the little particles and their sharp eyes never escape the very things that the human eye would pass over."

"How did you first come to employ them?"

"When I went to digging gold I had two monkeys that were exceedingly interesting pets. They were constantly following me about the mines, and one day I noticed that they were busily engaged in gathering up little bits of quartz and arranging them in piles. They seemed to enjoy the labor very much and would go to the mines every morning and work there during the day. It did not take me long to catch on to their value as laborers, for at that time our workingmen, who are mostly colored, were unskilled and oftentimes almost useless. My two pets had not worked very long before I decided to procure more. So I immediately imported a number, and now have two dozen working daily in and about the mines. It is exceedingly interesting to watch my two pet monkeys teach the new ones how to work, and stranger still to see how readily the new comers take to it.

DOING DETECTIVE WORK.

"Strange to say, they control themselves. They work as they please, sometimes going down into the mine when they have cleaned up all the debris on the outside. They live and work together without quarreling any more than men do. They are quite methodical in their habits and go to work and quit like true workingmen. They need some care and I have a colored man who superintends them. He feeds them and looks well after their comfort. They have their meals regularly and eat much the same character of food as human beings do. Corn bread is a great favorite with them. They clean up about the mines, follow the wheelbarrows and carts used in mining and pick up everything that falls off along the way. No one who has not seen them, can even imagine the wonderful intelligence they display and the neatness and cleanliness with which they perform their work. Nothing escapes them. Every little particle is picked up and cared for. They go down into the mines and come out as they please. They are friendly with the workmen employed there, but are exceedingly shy with strangers. They are most excellent detectives and no workman can get on good enough terms with them to carry away a piece of quartz. The men frequently attempt it just for sport, to see the monkeys get after them and chatter until they put down whatever they have in their hands. It is strange to see how they will discriminate between the tools used by the workingmen and a piece of quartz. They only keep their eye on and make a fuss about what they must recognize as my property. I would not part with them, because I do not know how their place could be supplied. Certainly not with human beings."—F. A. B. in Philadelphia Times.

A Careful Host.

Country Boarder—How is it, Mrs. Hayseed, that with all the cucumbers on your farm you never have them on the table?

Mrs. Hayseed—The horse is lame.

"The horse lame! What has that to do with it?"

"Well, you see we live 'way off in the country, and it's 'most ten miles to a doctor."—New York Weekly.

G·M·D·

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, is the only medicine of its class that is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

WARRANTED.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison, salt-rheum or Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Eating Sores or Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties, if taken in time. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh in the Head, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists.

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. au15-1y

REMOVAL NOTICE

MESSRS.

J. H. TODD & SON

Beg to give notice that they have removed their business to the spacious store of three flats, No. 72 Wharf street, and next to the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Store, on the north.

Having now secured ample room, they purpose to largely increase their stock of General Staple Merchandise, comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Coal Oil, Canned Salmon (Horseshoe and Beaver Brands), Nails, etc., etc.

N. B.—Just received, a line of splendid Creamery Butter and Cream Cheese.

In thanking their patrons for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance thereof, and promise their best endeavors to give the best of goods at the most reasonable rates possible.

Victoria, B. C.
Nov. 16, 1889. no17-1m-dw

173 Government Street. 173

SUGAR

STILL ANOTHER TUMBLE, AND NO WHINING.

Sugar	12 lbs. for	$1 00
Oat Meal, rolled	20 " "	1 00
Oat Meal, Saanich	10 " "	45
Corn Meal	10 " "	40
Flour, Choice, per bbl.		5 50
Sago and Tapioca	10 lbs. for	1 00
Rice	20 " "	1 00
Beans	20 " "	1 00
Currants	10 " "	1 00
Peel, Citron, Lemon & Orange, per lb	30 to	40
Hams, Fidelity, per lb.		18
Bacon	per lb	15
Coffee, Choice Mocha and Java, "	"	40
" My Own Blend	"	30
Tea, M. M., per 5 lbs.		1 50
" My Own Blend, per 5 lbs.		2 00
" Y. S., per lb.		40
T. & B. Tobacco, 5 plugs		1 00
Peas, Beans, Corn and Tomatoes, 7 tins		1 00
Oysters, Salmon, Lobsters, Milk, 5 tins		1 00
Soap, by the arm full		1 00

These are all First Class Goods, And Don't You Forget It.

Before buying elsewhere call and get price list at 173 Government Street.

oct27-dw WM. ECKHART.

S P Q R

Small Profits Quick Returns

—OUR—

STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

—FOR—

THIS SEASON!

Splendid value in

Dress Goods,

Trimmings,

Cloakings,

Sealette,

Plushes,

Etc., Etc.

CALL AND INSPECT

HAMPSON & TERRY,

Cash Dry Goods,

COR. YATES AND BROAD STS.

sep14-1yr-dw

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THE UNDERSIGNED, IMPORTERS and Dealers in Teas, hereby notify the Trade generally that the letters

"M M"

is one of their Specific trade marks, and name for Teas imported and sold by them. As such trade mark is registered in Ottawa, Canada, at the Department of Agriculture, "Copyright and Trade Mark Branch," all persons or firms using said trade mark will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

To insure receiving the genuine "M M" so well and favorably known by all Tea drinkers, consumers will please observe that across the top of each Box Label the words appear "TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN OTTAWA, CANADA, BY SIEGFRIED & BRANDENSTEIN."

SIEGFRIED & BRANDENSTEIN,
SAN FRANCISCO.

nov12 3mo-d&w

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female disease, is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address: THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. nov9

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Steamer Princess was beached above the railway bridge yesterday and will be at once pumped out and fitted for service again.