The Colonist.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1898.

THE OPPOSITION PLAN.

The scheme of the opposition, as outlined in our Vancouver despatch yesterday is weak in places and objectionable throughout. In some respects it is dangerous. In a legislature that is to be reduced to twenty-one members it is proposed to have a ministry of seven. With the Speaker, the ministry would only require three votes besides themselves to give them control of the house. This would be intolerable.

The proposed increase of departmental salaries and sessional indemnity cannot, we think, be defended, nor can the declared intention to make radical changes in the personnel of the civil service.

The scheme is of interest chiefly as showing the extremes to which the opposition is prepared to go in order to get into power.

Our correspondent reports that the caucus has provided a portfolio for Mr. Paterson, but it has failed to provide him with a seat in the house.

The law authorizes the establishment of a fifth department, but not a sixth, and we think that Premier Turner will get along very well for the next four years with five.

UNJUSTIFIABLE NEGLECT.

The report of the Board of Trade, which is printed in the Colonist to-day, sets out that while the British Columbia fishermen paid $50,000 into the revenue of Canada last year for licenses, only $10,000 has been appropriated by parliament to the purposes of the fisheries, and in this connection mention is made of the fact that the request for the establishment of hatcheries on the Skeena and Naas rivers and Rivers Inlet has been disregarded. In view of the very great importance of the fishing interests of British Columbia, it seems only reasonable to expect that the government will regard the receipts from licenses as simply a contribution by the fishermen to be expended for their benefit and not as something that can be properly expended elsewhere. If the government made no expenditure on behalf of the fishermen, the exacting of a license could not be defended. The only justification for it is that the industry should sustain itself and not be a charge upon the exchequer of the Dominion. Strong representations should be made to the ministry in this connection. Surely the fisheries of British Columbia are of sufficient importance to Canada as a whole to entitle them at least to equitable treatment. They ought at least to receive as much out of the treasury as they pay in, seeing that their prosecution contributes largely to the revenue indirectly by increasing the consumption of dutiable goods.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Mayor explains that his reason for withholding the assent from the $1,500 expenditure to protect the reservoir with the filtered water, so as to permit the filter to be used is to be found in the report of the chief engineer made on June 9th last. In that report the chief engineer expressed the opinion that the use of the reservoir in its present condition would lead to the discoloration of the water by reason of the clayey sides being dissolved, that the current created by the passage of water through the reservoir would injure the slopes and that the action of the water upon the sides, by dissolving some of the material, might cause the other to slide to the bottom.

Under these circumstances the Mayor thinks that so far from the expenditure of $1,500 in the manner mentioned enabling the citizens to make a thorough test of the filtered water and thus be induced to sanction the expenditure necessary for the completion of the reservoir, quite the opposite effect would be produced, and as the water would be discolored the verdict would be unfavorable to the filtering capacity of the beds. Moreover he thinks that the injury done to the sides of the reservoir might be serious and he did not feel warranted in the face of the report of the engineer in assenting to the proposed plan.

In reply to a question as to what could be done under the circumstances, the Mayor said that the only way the by-law could be re-submitted this year is for 15 per cent. of the taxpayers entitled to vote upon it to petition for its re-submission, and at the same time guarantee the city against the cost of the election in case the by-law is defeated. As it is not very likely that any one will go to this trouble, and as the position taken by the Mayor is one from which he is not likely to recede, and for which he advances reasons that are not without weight, we suppose the matter must remain in abeyance until next year.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

On June 27th the chancellor of the exchequer made the following motion in the British House of Commons, and it was carried by a vote of 155 to 81: "That it is expedient that the grant in aid of £798,802 to His Highness the Khediye of Egypt should not be repaid." In this manner Great Britain has assumed the cost of the Nile campaign and absolved Egypt from any claim to refund it. As will be remembered, when the campaign was begun the intention was to charge the expense against certain funds in the hands of the joint Egyptian finance commission, but the representatives of the other powers objected, and the British government undertook to find the money, with an implied proviso that the amount should be refunded at some indefinite date in the future. Fortunately for the British taxpayer, several prosperous years have made this unlooked-for burden not a very serious one, and as the time for repayment was extremely indefinite, the wiping of the score from off the slate can hardly be regarded as the sacrifice of an available asset. It is said that the rest of the expense will be borne by Egypt, but this is as open to doubt as was the original statement that the Khedive's treasury would bear it all.

This latter consideration does not at all lessen the importance of the step just taken. Before the flags of Great Britain and Egypt fly over the ruins of Khartoum fully a round million of pounds sterling, contributed by British taxpayers, will have been swallowed up in the expense of the campaign, not to speak of good British blood that will have been spilled on the sands of the Soudan. The Briton sometimes does Quixotic things, but he is very unlikely to be willing to see the territory thus rescued from the control of the worst barbarism, handed over to Egypt as a free gift. Especially unlikely is such a course in view of the fact that it is only a step, so to speak, from Khartoum to the borders of Uganda, with a navigable river all the way and a British gunboat plying on it. If Great Britain conquers the Soudan at her own proper costs and charges she will also have to administer it in the same way. One of the first acts of administration will be to devise ways and means of making the government self-sustaining, a matter that will probably present no serious difficulties. The difference between this and actual dominion is so slight that the London Daily Chronicle is quite warranted in cautioning the nation to be ready for "the swallowing, almost at a gulp, of a new empire."

The chancellor of the exchequer naturally does not employ language of that nature. He contented himself with saying: "No man can tell what the end of the advance on Khartoum may be" and with assuring the House of Commons that no operations "on a large scale" were contemplated above Khartoum, but the adjective "large" is deliciously indefinite, especially when it is used in connection with the further statement that "until Khartoum is taken I can add nothing to what has already been said." So the question resolves itself to this: "After Khartoum, what?" Cecil Rhodes would doubtless answer: "A railway to the Cape." and the chances are that he would not be very far wrong.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is a very decided departure in the United States in the direction of freer trade, and even some of the more pronounced advocates of protection are doubting the expediency of retaining it as a feature of the national policy. One reason for this doubtless is to be found in the more or less overt tariff war with which United States exporters have found themselves confronted abroad. Another is the desire to compete with all comers in the Asiatic market, and this materials of manufacture, and these include food products, are not cheapened. The movement is one of world-wide importance.

The staunchest advocates of protection in Canada never regarded it as anything more than a temporary measure, rendered necessary by the peculiar conditions with which the Dominion was confronted. They were protectionists from necessity and not for choice. Sir John Macdonald saw in 1878 that a stimulus was needed to domestic industry. Alexander Mackenzie also saw it, but he declined to apply it in the only way possible. The more statesmanlike Conservative leader showed himself equal to the emergency and the result has been of very great benefit to Canada. Doubtless Sir John, like every other British subject, was a free trader in theory; but theories count for little in politics, which must always be governed by expediency. Protection was expedient in 1878; it is expedient in 1898. Substantially both parties admit this, although Mr. Fielding talks free trade, the difference of opinion being as to how the incidence of protection should fall.

What is true of Canada in this respect is true of every part of the world, where protection has been tried. Everywhere it has been an expedient to meet a present emergency, and nowhere have its advocates, except those who may be called extremists, contended that it is to be regarded as the normal fiscal condition of it is felt will be impossible, if the raw any country. Hence the movement in the United States toward lowering the tariff barriers will be regarded with the greatest interest not only in the Dominion, but in Europe. Especially interested will Great Britain be, for John Bright once said that all America needed to make it rival British commercial supremacy was to develop British fiscal principles.

The crop of election protests seems likely to be pretty large. The indications are that the government will be the sole gainer by them.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND.

The Nanaimo Review is very absurd in suggesting that the recommendation of the Colonist to the business men of Victoria, to take up the question of developing the resources and trade of Vancouver Island, is an entering wedge for an agitation for the separation of the Island from the Mainland. As a matter of fact the article in question was written in response to a request made by a Victoria merchant during the election campaign. The merchant in the course of a conversation said that he had just returned from the Kootenay and Boundary Creek country and he condemned the government for throwing its influence against the extension of the Corbin system to Midway. He then went on to speak of the difficulty which Victoria would have in competing for the Kootenay trade, and asked why the Colonist did not agitate for the development of Vancouver Island. The reply was that to do so at that time would give the matter a political aspect, but that immediately after election the subject would be brought up. He agreed as to the desirability of deferring the discussion and suggested that, when it was spoken of, the business men should be invited to get together and take the matter in hand. After a few ideas had been exchanged on the subject the conversation ended with a promise on behalf of the Colonist that as soon as the election was over the matter would be dealt with.

That promise has been kept.

The Colonist is not at all sorry that the Review has seen fit to approach this very important matter in the spirit evinced by its article, because it displays the bitterness of the hostility which it feels towards every person or paper not in political sympathy with it, and such an exhibition places it in its true light before the people. But it is a matter of profound regret that any newspaper is actuated by so narrow and partizan a spirit. If there is any one thing, upon which the people of the Island should unite it is in an effort to develop its great resources and to improve its connection with the northern part of the province. Upon these things depends the prosperity of the people now residing here. The Colonist proposes to urge this matter upon public attention to the best of its ability and it is confident that in so doing it will receive the support of all right-thinking people. As for others, such as inspire articles of the kind printed in the Review, their opinion counts for very little.

The point made by Mr. D. R. Ker in his brief interview in regard to James Bay bridge is important. He said that the new structure should be put up before the present one is taken down, otherwise traffic to the outer wharf would be handicapped by the long detour around the head of the bay. This is a serious matter, because the additional distance will considerably reduce the amount of work that a team can do in a day. If Mr. Ker's suggestion is acted on it would be necessary at the earliest possible day to obtain permission from the Dominion to put up the new structure a short distance to the west of the present one. This would involve the removal of the shacks at the end of the bridge, but the community would not regret this. The council must realize that there is really no time to be lost in taking this matter up.

Notwithstanding the enormous production of gold it does not appear to be growing any more plentiful and one explanation is found in the fact that Russia and Japan are large buyers of the metal. Russia is paying a penny an ounce more than the price fixed by law to be paid by the Bank of England, and the result is that very little of the new gold finds its way into the bank. In this connection it may be mentioned that great distress exists in the agricultural communities of Russia because of the fall in prices resulting from the adoption of the gold standard. Very strong protests against the change have been made, but apparently with no effect.

Victoria would do well to follow the example of Vancouver in regard to its plank sidewalks. The plan adopted here may be the cheapest at the outset, but it is undoubtedly the most expensive in the end. Plank sidewalks to be durable should be well laid, with planed plank of even thickness and on a good rigid foundation. It seems to be a mistake to nail them down by driving in the spikes with two blows of a sledge. Is not the damage to the wood caused in this way the reason why the spikes work loose so quickly?

Capt. Gaudin requests that plainer language may be used in regard to the absence of the Quadra, when required here for the use of the press excursionists. There is no reason why his request should not be complied with. The Colonist is informed that the Quadra was sent North on her trip, when there was no certainty that she could return in time to be used by the excursionists, although there was no reason why the trip could not have been postponed until after the excursionists had come and gone, and that Capt. Gaudin was responsible for the order.

Redistribution representation is under discussion in England, and Mr. Balfour is reported as saying that while the present system is full of anomalies, it is almost impossible to devise one against which a similar objection cannot be raised. He also took the position that frequent changes in this respect are objectionable because they upset everything in the way of political organization and give the wire-pullers too many opportunities to get in their work.

Some one has taken the trouble to discover that an ancestor of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer under the Marquis of Salisbury, was secretary to Lord Treasurer Burghley, ancestor of the Marquis and the great adviser of Queen Elizabeth. This sort of thing shows that there is pretty good stock in some of the old English families and that even centuries of eminence does not debase it.

The Poles are growing very uneasy. The first evidence was in the shape of Anti-Semitic outrages, but latterly there have been signs of grave political discontent. As yet the movement is confined to Gallicia, but it is growing rapidly.

It will interest those persons who went over to Seattle to hear Melba sing, to know that she has made a great hit in London in Traviata, so much so, indeed, as to lead the Times critic to say that "she deceived critics into supposing the opera to be worth serious consideration."

There are fake telegrams sometimes just as there are fake property qualifications. The Colonist indulges in neither. When it prints anything as a telegram, it is a telegram. The Vancouver despatch, to which the Times referred last night as a "fake," was exactly what it purported to be, a message from Vancouver giving a few statements of fact and an extract from the Vancouver World of the same evening as the despatch was sent. The Colonist's editorial, to which the Times refers, was expressly based on the statements in the despatch. If the Colonist had any doubt as to the truth of what its Vancouver correspondent sent as emanating from the World, the fact that no denial appeared in the Times until after Mr. Joseph Martin had come to Victoria, although the denial could as well have appeared a day earlier, when the despatch was published, would serve as confirmation Another reason for thinking that there may be more truth than poetry in the World's story is to be found in the temper with which the Times treats it. We have a word for the Times. The Colonist was in hopes that after the election campaign, its evening contemporary would discuss public questions with some show of decency. It seems to be either unable or unwilling to do so. It will, if it values its own reputation or that of any one connected with it, change its tune at the earliest possible day. If the Colonist retaliates, it will be not with words, but with some facts that may cause some interesting inquiries to be set on foot in high places.

We have been having some remarkable dissertations on the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor in the alleged crisis now pending. There does not happen to be any crisis. Every member of the cabinet has been declared elected with one exception, and he received more votes than his opponent and doubtles swill be seated on the trial of the protest. Meanwhile affairs are being administered according to the wishes of the legislature as expressed by the statutes passed last session. The crisis exists chiefly in the mind of the opposition, and is due to the determination of Joseph Martin to compel obedience to his mandates. If he does, he will deserve a medal. What a spectacle it will be to see Charles Semlin and Francis L. Carter-Cotton sitting like the statue of Memnon, dumb as claims, until the sunlight of Joseph of Manitoba awakens them to speech.

Alderman Phillips writes a letter on the waterworks question. How would it do to compromise between the view of the Mayor and that of some of the aldermen in the following manner: Let the connecting pipe be put in and let it be extended to the middle of the reservoir. There will then be so much permanent work done. Then let the water be turned in. If it is discolored, or any serious damage is likely to be done to the slope, let the gate in the feed pipe be closed and the supply be taken from the lake as at present? Is there any objection to an arrangement of this nature, and if so, what is it?

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Here is a honeymoon incident. First the bride speaks:—

I don'tthink anybody dreams
That I'm a bride.
You mustn't try to hold my hand!
Be dignified,
And try look at ease and calm,
The way I do
As if our going off alone
Were nothing new;
And when I ask you things, just growl
"Oh, I don't know!"
Why does that horrid man back there
Grin at me so?
Could he have guessed?—or does he just
Think I look nice?

The bridegroom speaks:—

Of course he does—but, dear, your hat
Is white with rice.

Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said,
As his collar stud flew 'neath the bed,
—!!!—!!!—!!

"I remember that your wife was such a dainty and pretty little thing, Humly, and yet they tell me she has turned out a fine cook!"

"Turned out a fine cook? She has turned out half-a-dozen of them within the last three months!"

There was something in his manner that led her to think that he was about to propose, so he murmured:

"I think that every woman craves some strong nature upon which she can lean in an emergency."

His face became white.

"What is the matter?"

"I thought," he gasped, that you had already been taught to ride your bicycle."

Bronson—"My poor old grandmother is dead; and her parrot died the next day."

Dailey—"Very strange! The poor bird died of grief, I suppose."

Bronson—"No, I killed it with a poker."

Little Willie—"I wish I was you, Mr. Selfmade."

Mr. Selfmade (who has come to dinner): "And why, Willie?"

Willie—"'Cause you don't get your ears pulled for eating with your knife."

"Isn't it horrid," asked Miss Swiftly of her friend, "isn't it horrid that men will put those nasty old pipes into their mouths?"

"Yes," said her friend emphatically, as she stooped and tenderly kissed the back of her pet dog, "yes, indeed it is."

Gave all he had—With a quick nervous movement he brushed the leonine locks

"My only thought," he exclaimed passionately, "is of thee."

She was radiant.

"How generous you are," she cooed, "when you have but one."

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

DANGER SIGNALS.

This journal has already quoted from a dozen or more Liberal and independent journals in condemnation of the Laurier government for its failure to carry out pledges and for its reckless increase of the expenditure. The Richmond Guardian is another honest Grit paper published in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and it has this to say:

"The government is mistaken if it thinks that the rank and file in the country approves of all this.

"We know scores of influential Liberals who are disgusttd, and who will, when the occasion arrives, manifest their resentment.

"They have lost confidence in Laurier, Cartwright, Patterson, Joly and Fisher, from whom better things were expected; they are alarmed and do not hesitate to predict for the government the fate of Mercier, in whose steps it is following with remarkable fidelity."

The Toronto Star, independent Liberal, is constrained to join the procession. It says:

"The difference between promise and performance was never more strikingly shown than in the manner in which the government is deliberately setting at naught its own fair promises. By the government's own reckless throwing overboard of nearly all its professions, it can not escape from the condemnation which will be bound to follow, unless the government speedily gives some evidence of a change of heart."

Still sharper is the following from another independent Liberal paper, published at Bobcaygeon in Ontario, which speaks of the recent session as "a disgrace to liberalism" and adds:

"When the Liberals were in opposition they were unceasing in their denunciations of the excessive expenditure of the Conservatives, and they solemnly declared that if entrusted with the management of the national affairs they would curtail expenditure, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation. How have they kept their promises?

"Six million dollars is the increase in the annual expenditure of the Liberal government of Mr. Laurier. Richard Cartwright, Louis Davies and other Reformers, over the Conservative governments that preceded it. Those governments were bad, corrupt, extravagant, many of the members were convicted boodlers, and some of them have been in their right places if confined among criminals in gaols, but they ruled Canada at a less cost than the monstrous price charged by Mr. Laurier and his associates."

The Goderich Sentinel, stalwart Liberal, published in the constituency represented by Mr. M. C. Cameron, just translated to the governorship of the Northwest, is fairly hysterical. Here are a few choice excerpts from that outspoken journal:

"The crooked politician, like the poor, is always with us.

"A politician is far gone when his mouth won't hold soup.

"What has become of the independence of parliament act?

"Every man has his price, and some get more than they are worth.

"Honesty is the best policy, and few there are who walk that way.

"As breath to the nostrils is the scent of office to the time-worn politician.

"Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and there have been others.

"The end of it all will be the placing of an old sack of bones in a wooden box.

"Herman was a fine type of the average politician, and he got a high place at last.

"Do the members belong to the constituencies, or the constituencies to the members?

"The law of heredity in politics is bowed in the leg, bent in the knee and crooked in the back.

"If money and position mean success, the late Benedict Arnold was a very successful man.

"If a man is to reap as he sows, God help some of the politicians whose noses are in the air at present.

"What a gathering there will be when Beelzebub, the father of liars, gets up a housewarming to welcome his children, the scheming politicians.

"Lying and chicanery will never help a politician when he is dead. That's why the schemers devote all their time and attention to it while in the flesh."

The Ottawa Journal, which is independent and rather favored the Laurierites in the last elections, points out that "there are symptoms of "danger for the Laurier government" in the newspaper utterances that come under its notice from day to day. After referring to the extreme partizanship of some of the Ontario newspapers in both parties, the Journal goes on to say that "no guide as to the trend of public opinion is afforded by such papers on either side. It must be looked for in the part of the press which foreshadowed the defeat of the Conservatives in 1896. Prior to the general election of that year, there was a notable chilliness, to say the least, towards the Conservative government on the part of the independent papers, even those of Conservative leanings. Something of the same coolness towards the Laurier government is appearing now among the independent papers, even those of Liberal leanings. Of late sharp criticisms, sometimes repeated criticisms, of the government performances as compared with government promises have appeared in a number of the independent Liberal papers. It is a healthy sign for the country, but not for the government."

The Journal, being in that class, is of course an ardent admirer of the beauties of the independent press. The honest party press serves a purpose, however, in upholding what it conceives to be the right even when the wind of public opinion is against it. The most that can be said for some independent journals is that they always tack to the lee side and apart from the respective merits of the so-called "independent" and "party" press it is therefore true that we find in the former a very good "guide in the "trend of public opinion." The Ottawa paper's conclusion that trouble is gathering and that "the Liberals will need a different record to go to the polls on than they have now," is, of all the sings mean anything, very well founded.

The danger signals are hanging out, but the captain of the ship of state is either careless of results or powerless to rid himself of the wreckers—Moncton Times.

THE NEW AMERICA.

The London Chronicle sent to America a writer of remarkable ability and penetration, charged with the duty of treating the problems of our war with Spain from the standpoint of an observer of the course of events on the minds of the American people. In the second letter of his series on "The New America" he says the United States "will be armed to defend against any enemy the national policy she may decide to pursue." He follows this statement with the question: What will her policy be? And he rightfully observes that no more important question exists at this moment. "This nation," he continues, "nearly 80,000,000 strong, with unapproached natural resources, enormous marvelously organized industrial enterprises, intelligent and ambitious beyond the average, soon to be one of the great powers on the sea, has hitherto been content to think only of its own defence, and to cast pitying looks, accompanied by moral disquisitions, upon the nations of Europe disputing with each other the lands of Asia, and Africa. 'Avoid foreign entanglements," the advice of the founder of the republic, has been written, one might say, across every American flag. Anybody who should have prophesied in the spring of the year that has not yet reached midsummer that the United States was about to embark upon a policy of oversea expansion, of colonization, of territorial aggrandizement, of 'imperialism,' would have been laughed at for a fool." The new sentiment which swept the nation almost in an instant is properly attributed to Dewey's remarkable achievement in Manila bay, which is characterized as "a finer naval exploit than is yet admitted abroad." Long ago the News expressed the opinion that Dewey's victory marked an epoch in our natural career, and that it was impossible for the war to produce a more important achievement. It was a foregone conclusion that America would easily overcome Spain, and so far as physical results are concerned Sampson's fleet, under the direction of Schley, has paralleled the destruction of Montejo's squadron, but the victory off Santiago meant little more than a crushing blow to Spain. Dewey's victory was constructive in its bearing upon national policy and the country's future. He sent a host of outworn traditions to the bottom with the Spanish squadron. And as Mr. Norman says: "Public opinion accommodated itself to the change, as automatically and as quickly as the governor of an engine to a sudden increase of steam pressure." Then, indulging in prophecy, Mr. Norman says:

"By the 'greater issue' I mean simply the Philippines. All the rest is as fixed as fate. There is no doubt that Hawaii will be annexed. Cuba will be given an opportunity—not an opportunity, by the way, unlimited either in time or scope—to govern herself, the idea being that so great an influx of Americans, especially from the South, and of American capital, will take place that the elements of disorder and corruption left by Spanish misrule will speedily be 'snowed under,' and that Cuba will bear the same relation to the United States as the Transvaal would have borne to Great Britain if the Jameson raid had succeeded. One West Indian 'republic' is administered to-day by a syndicate of New York capitalists, and there are plenty ready to 'run' Cuba. If these calculations, however, prove erroneous, Cuba will be annexed out and out. Porto Rico will be annexed in any case, and a strong naval base formed there. With the West Indies thus practically divided between the United States and Great Britain, the American government considers that a safe and satisfactory situation in that part of the world will have been reached . . . . Which policy will prevail? In exact language, will America retain the Philippines? It is rash, and possibly reckless, to answer such a question now, but so far as I can see I think she will. Some of the grounds for this opinion may be easily given. First, what else can America do with them? Cede them to England, to Japan? Neither would take them at such a critical moment. Put them us to auction among the European powers ,to secure a cash indemnity from Spain? Inconceivable. Hand them back to Spain? Public opinion would never tolerate it. Retain a coaling station and cede the rest piecemeal among the powers? Such a course has been hinted at, but it would be a fatal course, the worst mistake possible, a policy fraught with every kind of peril. Allow the insurgents, under 'General' Aguinaldo, to set up a republican government under American protection? The idea is laughable to anybody who knows the Philippine native, and has seen for himself how east is east and west is west. There seems for America no safe and sensible course except the old and simple one of keeping what she has taken."—Chicago News.

RHEUMATIC MISERY.

Is Terribly Prevalent in Quebec, and Tortures Young and Old.

Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Cure for It—They Are the Only Medicine That Removes the Cause of the Disease.

Levis, P.Q., July 15.—The climate of this province is such that Rheumatism is a very common disease.

Almost every family in the province suffers from its ravages. Young and old are victims.

Thousands of people are crippled for life by it.

A medicine that can cure Rheumatism is a God-send.

Experience has proved that liniments and oils are of no more value than cold water rubbed on the cheek to cure toothache.

That Rheumatism is due to diseased kidneys allowing poison to remain in the blood, instead of filtering it out, has been abundantly proved by the remarkable success of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which act solely on the Kidneys, and which have cured every case of Rheumatism for which they have been used.

A specimen case is that of Mr. M. L. Hinchey of this town.

Mr. Hinchey says: "I have, for two years, been tortured by back-ache and Rheumatism.

"My pain was very severe, and my sufferings were very great.

"I tried several kinds of medicine but they did me no good.

"I was induced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am happy to state that three boxes cured me, fully and thoroughly."

If Dodd's Kidney Pills cured this severe case of Rheumatism, they will certainly cure others.

Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism? If you are, use a box or two of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They will certainly cure you.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

Gents:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes

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Yesterday morning Max Lohbrunner, a boy, who has previously been in the meshes of the police net, was arrested for tapping the till in Mr. Isaac's grocery store on Cook street. He is suspected of having also helped himself to small change out of other tills in the city. The boy's plan was to go into a store, when the proprietor was in some other apartment and getting behind the counter help himself.

SHAW-JACKSON.

Another Very Pretty Wedding Celebrated at St. John's Church Last Evening.

At St. John's church last evening Rev. Percival Jenns officiated at the wedding of Mr. Albert Arthur Shaw, and Miss Susette Jackson, youngest daughter of the late E. H. Jackson, of Brentwood, Hillside Avenue, Victoria. The church was crowded with the many friends of the contracting parties, and the wedding was as pretty a one as has been celebrated in Victoria during the present season. The service was a full choral one, opening with the Lohengrin wedding march and closing with Mendelssohn's march. The bride was attended by the Misses Chase, Going, Emilie Shaw and E. Pitcairn McElhinny, while Miss L. Dorville McElhinny acted as maid of honor. The groom was supported by Mr. George E. Powell.

The bride wore a very becoming costume of white organdie, trimmed with bebe ribbon and valencienne lace, with a veil and wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of carnations and wore a crescent of pearls, the present of the groom. The dresses of the bridesmaids and maid of honor were of white organdie over blue, trimmed with lace. They also wore veils and wreaths of sweet peas and carnations, carrying bouquets of the same flowers. Each wore an initial pin, presents from the groom.

After the services at the church the wedding party were driven to the residence of the bride's mother, Brentwood, Hillside avenue, where the wedding supper and reception were held during the evening. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated with carnations, and banks of roses, sweet peas and ferns.

Many handsome and costly presents were received from friends in Victoria and elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw leave this morning for Cowichan Lake, where they will spend their honeymoon.

METHODS OF NATION BUILDING.

Admiral Markham in his book entitled "Sea Fathers," says that he was once talking to a "patriotic and intelligent Spaniard" about national characteristics, national methods, and national success, who thus delivered himself, "In my opinion one Spaniard is equal to one Englishman anywhere, either for courage, enterprise, endurance, power of work, variety of resource. Of two Spaniards and two Englishmen the same may be said. But when you get to three, four, five, ten of each, the difference favors the English side, and by the time you reach fifty the English superiority is incalculable." With due allowance for the politeness of this Spaniard, and without pretending to accept his canon as mathematically demonstrable, we can accept it on the authority of the stories of the "Sea Fathers" themselves as tolerably correct. The Portuguese began to organise discovery and improve both seamanship and navigation under Prince Henry of Portugal; the Spaniards followed close. The first book of sailing directions known to history was the composition of a Spaniard of the fifteenth century. The Portuguese flag went round the Cape of Good Hope eastwards to conquest; the Spanish, steering boldly across the Atlantic, went west to stamp the impress of the Spanish character on the American continent from the Rio Grande to Patagonia. To the great Portuguese and Spanish navigators, Markham does ample justice, writing of them with the sympathy of an enlightened sailor of his time who has realised how far ahead of their day were those great men. Coming to the English and Dutch, who, he admits, learnt all they knew of their art from the Spaniards, he tells their stories in a way that corroborate the man for man theory of his "intelligent and patriotic Spaniard." But no one who reads with intelligence can fail to be struck with the fact that the largest share of the fruits of the new discoveries has remained with the English, chiefly owing to their superior power of combination.

From that time to the present, history throws much light on the application of this principle of combination. The key to its successful application is, we take it, to be found in the absence of compulsion. There is nothing in contemporary history anywhere but in Holland to compare with the great trading companies of English merchants, who fitted out expeditions who patriotically regarded themselves as bound every year to do something for the cause of discovery, who established excellent schools for seamen, and logically co-operated with the government of their country. Prominent among these institutions stands the East India Company, which built the British Indian Empire out of a trading factory, and enjoyed nearly three centuries of eventful profitable life. The principle on which they have worked has been, it is true, abused in our time. Nevertheless, the companies of the past represent the best kind of combination; the combination for worthy objects of men ready to take pains, and so anxious to do well that they subordinate everything to their object—in the vernacular, never lost sight of the main chance. Of what value was an arbitrary discipline, of itself, on the long voyages of those days into regions in some cases inhospitable, in others teeming with temptations, in all remote extremely? The loss of life (from scurvy chiefly) rose often to 80 per cent. There was danger always, and hardship indescribable; but the combination invariably held together. The combination strength was as great in the execution as in the planning and preparation for the ventures of those days. Upon the achievements of those men rests the great British Empire, of which they "dug the dark foundations deep." Most notable is the fact that long ere this work of digging was done all government aid, and nearly all government interference, had ceased. The nations of Europe on the other hand, stimulated individual effort by what Mr. Gladstone, speaking of France, once called "the infinitely elaborate contrivances which they have devised in order to commercial success, the Conseils de prud'hommes, the schools, the associations innumerable, the regulations infinite." The British lead in the race, nevertheless, increased.—Sydney Telegraph.

Why is it that one man is old and decrepit at 45, and another hale and hearty at 80? It depends on the care he takes of himself. Often a man's body gets out of repair. The trouble grows until it lays him out in bed. Whenever a man feels that he is not as well as he ought to be, whenever he is listless, without energy and without vitality, whenever he finds that he is losing weight, and that his ordinary work gives him undue fatigue, he needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If he keeps on working with his liver inactive and his blood impure, he keeps his nerves and his body under a constant nervous strain. He will not be hearty when he is old. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures many so-called diseases, because nearly all illness springs from the same thing—bad digestion and consequent impure blood. The "Discovery" makes the appetite good, the digestion strong, assimilation easy, and the blood rich and pure.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.