Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JULY 6TH, 1888.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The fourth annual convention of the teachers of this province was a greater success than any which preceded it. In point of numbers it was all that could have been desired and the interest taken in it was worthy its importance. The proceedings throughout were characterized by an enthusiasm which speaks volumes for the heartiness which the teachers bring to their work in the schools—an evidence that the nobility of the calling in which they are engaged is fully appreciated by them. The papers read were far beyond the average, many bearing traces of scholarly attainments and deep thought. These deserve to be preserved for the use of those who come after; placed in some durable shape a mine of valuable information would thus be within the easy reach of those for whose benefit it was especially written. The entertainment last evening was a fitting conclusion to the exercises of the last few days; and was enjoyed to the full by those who attended it. It goes without saying that much of the success achieved was due to the zeal in the cause of education of Superintendent Pope, ably assisted by Inspector Wilson and the committee of management. It is earnestly to be hoped that the objects of the gathering have been accomplished, the interchange of thought on school methods and work, and the infusing of a spirit of *camaraderie* among the teachers of the province.

TRAINING THE EYE AND HAND.

It has long been complained that our schools and colleges have "too much to do with books and too little to do with things." This objection has been accentuated by some evidence given before the Labor Commission, and by a recent report of Inspector Hughes of the Toronto school board. Professor Huxley, in a recent number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, also observes:—

If there were no such things as industrial pursuits, a system of education which does nothing for the faculties of observation, which trains neither the eye nor the hand, and is compatible with utter ignorance of the commonest natural truths, might still be reasonably regarded as strangely imperfect.

The changes of half a century have brought a great advance in the general education of the masses, but at the same time the old order of apprenticeship to industrial callings has largely gone out without its place being adequately filled. The problem of the time is how to bring the education of the eye and the hand into the educational system more fully. Our public school system, like that of some other countries, has made but little progress in this direction. It is even questioned whether the state ought to undertake the work of technical training for particular trades and industries, but the want should be supplied in some way. There are at present better facilities for the pursuits of ornamental studies than for the acquisition of technical and mechanical skill of a high order. We are pleased to find that the question was touched on at the Teachers' Institute, which has just come to a close in this city, and trust that the matter will not lie there. In this young country we want skilled mechanics and artizans quite as much as lawyers, doctors, and scholars. It must be drilled into the minds of the young that a man is no less a gentleman and no less worthy of social status because he does not belong to the charmed circle of the so-called learned professions.

THE DEFENCE OF ESQUIMALT.

In the House of Lords on the 27th ult., Lord Sudeley asked the government what arrangements had been made with the Dominion Government for the defence of the naval headquarters of the Pacific in Esquimalt harbor; whether plans for fortifications had been finished; when would the works be commenced; when would the armament be sent out; and whether the government would state by what date the fortifications would be completed and the guns placed in position? The Secretary for the Colonies replied that no arrangements as yet had been actually made with the Dominion Government. Arrangements had been made for the defence of Esquimalt harbor. These had been communicated to the Dominion Government by a dispatch dated June 13th. On learning from the Dominion Government that they would assent to the arrangements, with or without some alteration of details, Her Majesty's government would be in a position immediately to proceed with the work contemplated. The guns and such other armament as was provided in England were in a very forward state of preparation, and there would be no delay on that score. The plans for fortifications and defences had been prepared in England, and no further step could be taken until Her Majesty's government received an answer from the Dominion Government. Those who were afraid in regard to Burrard Inlet may rest tolerably well at ease, considering what was stated in the House of Lords on June 12th by the noble lord who then spoke, and by the opinion he had given to the Dominion Government, an opinion which had received the concurrence of both the naval and military departments. The following was one passage of the despatch which he sent to Canada: It will be observed that the proposed scheme of defence has been drawn up more especially with a view to the direct defence of the harbour of Esquimalt. Protection is, however, at the same time, conferred upon the town of Victoria. When Esquimalt has been made into a strong naval base, the danger of attempting the bombardment of Victoria, which will be fruitless of all real military result, becomes so great as to render such a measure highly improbable. For similar reasons any hostile operations against Burrard Inlet, or Nanaimo, need hardly be anticipated. No naval commander would be likely to risk his vessels in the somewhat intricate navigation and prevalent fogs which characterize these straits, leaving in his rear the strong strategic position of Esquimalt. With respect to any fortifications by land, that matter will of course receive consideration, but not at the present time. There was no necessity at present to consider that portion of the scheme.

"THE VICTORIA EVERCIRCULATOR."

The manuscript magazines known as "Evercirculators" have for many years enjoyed great popularity among phonographers in England. They owe their somewhat quaint title to the fact that all of the subscribers are editors and all the editors are subscribers, and that the magazine is always circulating from one to another of a small group of members. Like the planets they go the same round again and again, and if the members are punctual, the appearance of the magazine may be calculated beforehand with the same certainty that the astronomer feels when he predicts the return of a comet. The mode of conducting such a magazine is extremely simple. A select number of phonographers agree to contribute say once a month a short paper written in short hand. One of their number is chosen as Conductor, and upon him devolves the duty of starting the periodical. He provides a suitable cover, and sufficient paper of uniform size for containing all the contributions likely to appear in a single number. He inserts his own article, enters the names and addresses of all the members on one page in the order in which they are to receive the magazine, adds the rules on another page, and starts it on its career. Each member on receiving it reads the preceding articles, inserts his own contribution, and passes the magazine to the next subscriber. When the "Evercirculator" comes round again each member removes his former article so that the periodical is in a perpetual state of change. Certain pages are devoted to criticisms, queries and answers on short hand, and other pages wholly to literary criticism, comments on articles and friendly gossip. "The Victoria Evercirculator" was recently started by certain young gentlemen of this city who expect their membership to be soon increased by others having a knowledge of the reporting style of Isaac Pitman's phonography.

ANOTHER GREAT WANT.

Victoria's "wants" are never filled. A little while ago a great hulabaloo was raised for a larger and better supply of water. Scarcely had the echoes of the outcry died away when another was heard for a perfect system of sewerage. Before either of these great *desiderातums* have been supplied we venture to indicate a third. The two first are essentially public in their character. By act of parliament the duty of providing them rests with the city corporation. The want we now wish to point out is left for private enterprise. It has been long felt that Victoria needs at least one more first-class hotel. She has but two or three now; and when it is known that often during the months that are devoted by tourists to travel the demand for accommodation largely exceeds the supply, this ought not to be. In a city so old and populous as Victoria there should be ample accommodation of the very best description for every demand. Tacoma has a great hotel of modern design and elegantly furnished and fitted. Vancouver, thus early in her history, possesses an hotel which, so far as modern conveniences and furniture go, will throw any hotel that Victoria has into the shade. This ought not to be. Victoria should take the lead in hote's as, in everything else and keep ahead. In *cuisine* travelers say that Victoria hotels rank with the best on the continent, and they are very clean. But a handsome building with lofty ceilings, grand corridor, perfectly ventilated, elegant furniture, bath-rooms *galore*, elevators, *suites* of rooms, commanding site, healthful location, is urgently needed. Such an establishment would be patronized by a class of tourists who want the *best and are willing to pay for it.* Who among our rich citizens will take an interest in the scheme and push it on to sure and early completion?

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

Never before was Russian literature so prolific as it is at the present time. The number of popular writers, including Tourgeineff, Tolstoi and Stepniak, whose works have been translated into other languages, have served to give to the world a rapidly increasing knowledge of the social and political condition of the Russian people. None of these has done more in this line than the socialist known to the literary world as Stepniak, whose real name is Mikhail Dragomanoff. He is of a noble Cossack family, and was formerly a professor of Kiev University in southern Russia. He was driven from his native land for political reasons, and took refuge in Switzerland in 1876. There, and more recently in London, he has continued to write and publish socialistic books, which, notwithstanding their revolutionary tendencies, give a great deal of useful information respecting Russia. One of the latest of these books is entitled "The Russian Peasantry." This class comprises 83 per cent. of the total population, and, as described by Stepniak, are very unlike the same grade of citizens of other states. Their aims, morals and religion are peculiarly their own. Their municipal government is semi-patriotic and semi-republican while the supreme government above them is a rigorous despotism. The mouzik, or peasant, is described as remarkable for truthfulness and frankness towards his fellows, and is moreover a very self-respecting individual. He is strongly religious, but ignorant of the sciences and arts. Many of them, it is said, still believe that the earth rests on three enormous whales swimming in the ocean. But this ignorance consists with a strict morality and such deep humanity and moral wisdom as excite the admiration and wonder of their more educated observers. The educated classes of Russia have a deep-seated democratic feeling, and the colleges have been fruitful of recruits to the revolutionary party. The peasant is not naturally inclined to insurrection, and with the nobility form the support of the Imperial throne. But Russia, like Ireland, has its land question, and from this and the shameful depravity in official circles arise the chief causes of political disturbance among the masses. He who would understand the Russian people must have a knowledge of her peasantry, and it is to be remembered that Russia must remain, for many years to come, a peasant state in the full acceptance of the term. Education and freedom are developing but slowly among the masses of the Russian people. That they are capable of noble development, and when educated will be well fitted for self-government, appears to be established. Stepniak endeavors to foreshadow the result of education and freedom upon these masses, and how they are to be guided and controlled in the better days which he anticipates for them. Of course, to his view, the despotism must be overthrown and the republic take its place before these happy results are reached. Such a change cannot be in the immediate future.

OUR CREDIT.

The improvement in Canada's credit abroad is a striking example of her onward progress. Our command over cheap money with which to develop the country with little burden to the people is a result of our high standing, while the fact that our financial condition is so solid attracts the attention of the public to the Dominion. Hardly a better test than the money market could be had of the soundness of a community as of an individual, and its secure position is necessarily a great help in quarters where good will is most necessary. The London *Economist* a leading authority on financial matters, has been led by the success of the recent Canadian loan to prepare a table showing the yield to investors upon the stock of the different colonies, the higher the credit the smaller of course being the yield. The present figures are compared with those of ten and twenty years ago, so as to show the change. The table is as follows:

	Yield in June.		
Representative Stock of...	1888	1878	1868
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Canada	3 4 0	4 9 0	5 12 6
New South Wales	3 6 0	5 16 3	6 0 0
Victoria	3 7 9	4 2 6	4 17 6
New Zealand	4 2 6	5 15 0	5 5 0
Queensland	3 14 6	4 5 0	5 6 3
South Australia	3 12 0	4 2 6	5 2 6
Tasmania	3 12 0	4 12 6	5 8 9
Cape of Good Hope	3 14 6	4 11 3	5 1 3
Natal	3 17 0	4 11 3	5 11 3
Mauritius	3 15 0	5 8 9	5 5 0
India	3 6 0	3 10 6	3 13 9

Canada, we see, takes the first place, outdoing all the Colonies and even India, whose public debt is always considered as having at least the moral guarantee of Great Britain, and whose credit, therefore, has been exceptionally high. But however satisfactory our present financial condition may be, the improvement which is being made is more than satisfactory. Reckoned by rate of interest, our credit is now nearly double that at Confederation. Compared with the other Colonies we are going along at a giant's pace. While twenty years ago we were at the very foot of the list, and even ten years ago were far down, having besides India, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and even Mauritius above us, now we head the list! Our excellent credit proves the soundness of our financial position in the eyes of the experienced and cautious judges of the money market, while it renders, at the same time, our expenditures for national improvements little burdensome to us. No better answer could be given to all the aspersions of Canada's detractors than the action of the unprejudiced capitalists of the European money markets.

IMPURE OLIVE OIL.

Seven samples of so-called California olive oil have been submitted to tests at San Francisco. Two are formed of the pure article. The other five are adulterated. The test is made with nitric acid, a small proportion being put into a pan and slowly heated. If the oil is pure it solidifies into a golden or straw-colored mass. If adulterated with lard and cotton-seed oil it becomes a dark red liquid and will not solidify. Of the samples referred to, one that is retailed at 65 cents a bottle, is pure cotton-seed oil; another is 60 per cent. of that article; another is only one-quarter pure oil and a fourth is composed of peanut and sesame oil. This last sample shows much lighter color in the test. All of these oils are made in California, are sold daily in the local markets and are shipped East in large quantities. Two firms keep brands of oil that are 60 per cent. or more pure cotton-seed, retailing at 60 and 65 cents, and at the same time keep on their shelves other oil of known purity that brings $2.50 a bottle of the same quantity. It is suggested to housekeepers that a good test for olive oil is to place the bottle in the ice-chest over night. If it is impure it will be of the consistency of butter in the morning; if pure, there will be no change in its appearance. The names of all the bottlers of this impure oil will be submitted and a special committee will be asked for to take the steps necessary to break up the traffic in the impure article.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

In another column will be found an Essay read at the recent meeting of the Teachers' Institute by Mr. H. M. Stramberg, B.A., Principal of the High School, Westminster. A careful perusal of "Cui Bono" will, we believe, lead our readers to the conclusion that it is a scholarly and logical effort.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Says the Toronto *Empire*: The Victoria, B.C. *Times* blames the government of British Columbia for sending the brother of the Attorney-General, Mr. Davie, to England to act as counsel for the province before the Privy Council in the claim against the Dominion for possession of the minerals in the railway belt. It thinks the Attorney-General, who has been ill for some time, should attend to such matters without assistance. The *Times* remarks that "in other provinces—Ontario, for instance—Privy Council cases are personally attended to by the Attorney-General." The statement is only partially correct. It is true that Mr. Mowat has gone to England to argue a case against the Dominion Government, but it is equally true that Mr. Blake is to lend him a helping hand. The example of Ontario, therefore, tells directly against the *Times'* pretensions.

TRAFFIC IN CHINESE.

Affidavit of Ah Chee and Statement of Ah Lin—Serious Charges.

In giving the affidavit of Miss Jessie Fowler in Friday morning's issue, the result of the application for the possession of Ah Lin was not stated. Ah Chee, with whom Ah Lin lived for several weeks, desired to resume intercourse with Ah Lin for the purpose of becoming legally married to her. Several affidavits were presented before Mr. Justice Gray, who, in assenting to the issuance of a summons to produce Ah Lin in court, said that if the statements contained in the affidavits were true, the case should not stop at this point, but Mr. Gardner's conduct should be investigated by the courts. The girl was produced in court and was examined before the Registrar, but averred that she did not want to marry Ah Chee, but desired to return to the Home. Ah Lin at first denied any knowledge of Ah Chee, then admitted that she had lived with him for three weeks, and that he had given her the clothing she wore.

It is claimed by the party suing for the possession of Ah Lin that undue influence was used over her in order that she might give the evidence that she did. That she ran away from the Home in the first place and remained away several months is true; that she was cruelly turned away in midwinter in scant clothing, by Mr. Gardner, is also true; that she lived with Ah Chee several weeks in content is the case, and that at the time she was taken to the Home again she went with reluctance, and with the understanding that she was to marry Ah Chee in a few days, seems also to be established; and therefore the friends of Ah Chee feel confident that she was by some means persuaded to remain where she now is. Ah Chee is a respectable Chinese vegetable vendor, having lived in Victoria for a dozen years; is well known to many citizens as such, and is simple minded fellow who tells his story with every evidence of truthfulness. As Ah Lin stated she did not desire to go under the protection of a white family in preference to the Home, and did not want to marry Ah Chee, of course the court had nothing else to do but to return her to that institution.

However, that does not destroy the weight of the evidence submitted in the affidavits, and there is the conviction in many persons' minds that matters in connection with girls taken by force into the Chinese Home, and married from there are not altogether what they ought to be. Therefore, an investigation in court, by a responsible tribunal, of the affair is just what they would like, and so would THE COLONIST. It is immaterial to us in what form it may come, so long as unprejudiced judges may determine where the wrong lies. We believe a most grievous wrong exists, and as we before stated, we believe that Mr. Gardner is in precisely the same position as Prof. Menzies was placed in by him. The affidavits have been on file in court for a couple of weeks, and yesterday we produced one, and this morning we produce Ah Chee's affidavit. If Mr. Gardner is innocent of the charges contained in the sworn statements, and as our countenance of them will show, we have confidence in their truth, he will take some means, as the honest man he claims to be, to refute them. He has written several hyperbolical epistles to the newspapers as to his integrity, and he now has the opportunity to prove that he is entitled to his self-vaunted goodness.

[COPY]

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia:

I, Lum Tsze, of Victoria, British Columbia, vegetable vendor, make oath and say:—

1. That my name is Lum Tsze, but I am usually called Ah Chee.

2. In the month of February, 1888, while at Mrs. Crawford's residence in Victoria in the pursuit of my occupation as a vegetable vendor, I was asked by Mrs. Crawford, who had seen me talking to the girl Ah Lin on several occasions before, if I would like to marry Ah Lin. I replied yes. She then asked Ah Lin if she would like to marry me. Ah Lin said she liked me very much and would marry me. I told her if she did not think me too poor I would marry her. I told Ah Lin I would speak to Mr. Vrooman to interpret between Mrs. Crawford and myself to arrange about the marriage. I next went to Mr. Vrooman and told him about it. He said it would be a good thing and fully approved of the marriage. He said the girl belonged to his girls school. He told me if I would pay him $200, besides the expenses of the marriage, which he said would not exceed $10, he would let me marry Ah Lin. I next saw saw Prof. Menzies and told him that Vrooman wanted me to pay him $200, besides expenses. Prof. Menzies told me Vrooman had no right to give me the girl to marry. Menzies said he had supported the girl several months, had bought her clothes, shoes, stockings, etc., and provided her with board and lodging, and that if I would reimburse him his expenses he would let me marry the girl without charging me anything. I told him I had no money then, but thought I could get it in another month. I asked how much the expenses would amount to. He said $150 would cover all expenses including the costs of the marriage and the wedding presents. I agreed to this and on the Saturday before I was married I deposited $50 with Menzies, and on the same day I presented Ah Lin with some new clothes, and artificial flowers and some ornaments for the hair. Menzies procured the marriage license on the following Monday, and on the same day Menzies and I tried to get a minister to marry us but they all refused. I did not understand the reason they gave for refusing. Prof. Menzies told me it made no difference, as I had a license and had applied to get married. I then paid Menzies $100 the balance agreed upon as aforesaid, and Menzies, Mrs. Crawford, Ah Lin and myself went in a carriage to my house. Ah Lin seemed to like me and wanted to go with me. Menzies presented us with new mattrasses and pillows, and we lived together three weeks and one day as man and wife.

3. Mr. Vrooman then told one Hong Yuen, a Chinese merchant, that my marriage was not good; when Hong Yuen told this to me I went to a minister on Pandora street and asked him to marry us properly. This was on a Monday. The minister sent for Mr. Vrooman, who came and told me that he would have us married properly in two or three days. The next day, Tuesday, Vrooman and the said minister came to my house. Vrooman said they had come to arrange our marriage. He asked Ah Lin if she wanted to marry me. She said yes. He asked her if she would be content to go with me to China if I were very poor. She said she would go with me. Vrooman then said he wanted her to go back to the Chinese girls Home for about three days and he would then let us be married. Ah Lin commenced to cry and said she did not like to go. I told Ah Lin two or three days would not make much difference, and as Vrooman had promised to let us marry properly as the expiration of that time she had better go. Upon Vrooman promising that I might come to see Ah Lin at the Home every day, the latter consented to go on account of my solicitation. Ah Lin, Vrooman and myself then went to the Home. I told Ah Lin good bye and went outside, but was waiting for Vrooman to come out to tell him good bye, when I heard Ah Lin commence to cry very hard. I believe some person was beating Ah Lin. I ran back and rang the door bell and told the woman coming to the door that no one should strike Ah Lin. She denied that anyone was being whipped. I went to the Home on the next day to see Ah Lin, and was refused admittance. On the following Saturday at 4 p.m., I went into the premises adjoining the Home, and spoke to Ah Lin in the yard. I told her to wash and dress as I was coming at 8 p.m. that evening to be married. She said all right and ran into the house, as I thought to get ready. Vrooman sent a Chinaman, one Ng She Tor, to me with the message that I should come to the minister's house at 8 p.m. I went with Ng She Tor to the minister's house and stayed there from a quarter before 8 to a quarter before 9 p.m., when the minister, Vrooman, Ng She Tor went to the Home and I went by my own residence to change my trousers and arrived at the Home a few minutes after them. Vrooman then told the matron to bring down Ah Lin. The matron replied at once that Ah Lin was tired and did not want to see me. I asked to speak to Ah Lin anyhow and the matron then went for her. Another Chinese girl, Chun Far, first came down and then Ah Lin. I was obliged to speak to Ah Lin in the presence Vrooman, Ng She Tor and Chun Far. Ah Lin said she did not know me and that she did not want to marry me. I have reason to believe, and do believe, that Vrooman used some undue influence which caused her to speak to me in that manner. And I have reason to believe, and do believe, that the said Ah Lin is in fact confined in the said Chinese "Home" by the said John E. Gardner, otherwise Vrooman, and Miss Leak, under his directions, and that she is deprived of her liberty against her will.

4. Ng She Tor told me to go to Vrooman's residence and he would explain matters. On the next day, Sunday afternoon, I went to Vrooman's residence. He told me I need not be afraid, that after the Menzies matter was all over he could easily induce Ah Lin to marry me, for me to keep quiet for a few days, say nothing to the police about the matter, and not to mention to anybody that he had asked me $200 for the girl, and if I did so everything would be all right. I followed his directions. I waited several days but he did not keep his promises. I went to the "Home" several times but was refused admittance. I went to the minister several times, and he said Ah Lin was very tired now, but when she was rested he would bring her back to me.

5. The said Ah Lin is 16 years and 10 months old or thereabouts.

6. The above named Miss Leak is the matron of the "Home," and the said Vrooman-Gardner is the organizer and controller of the same.

7. That the said Ah Lin has no property, other than her clothing. Her parents are in China. I am advised that the said Vrooman and Miss Leak have no lawful authority to detain the said Ah Lin of her liberty. I have no desire to compel Ah Lin to consummate the marrying with me against her will. I only desire to give her liberty, and remove her from the influence of Vrooman.

"Lun Tsze."

Sworn at Victoria, British Columbia, this June 16th, 1888, before me, the same having been first read over and explained to him in the Chinese language by Ng Mook, who was duly sworn to interpret the same.

GEO. JAY, JR.

A Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

NG MOOK, Interpreter.

A CHALLENGE FROM SAANICH.

TO THE EDITOR:—I was really astonished on reading in the *Times* an article attributing to the Government and their supporters the grossest corruption, both personal and general, in connection with the recent election in Victoria district.

It is an old saying that "those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." Few have been in a better position than myself to know, if the election held last month had been characterized by corrupt acts, either by the government or their supporters, and I know of none.

But I have something to say about the general election of 1882, when Mr. Beaven was premier and chief commissioner. The regular wages then paid to those employed by the government on road work was $2 a day; but just before the election the pay was suddenly raised to $2.50 a day, and just as suddenly after the election it was cut down again! It will be remembered that at that election two members opposed to the then government were elected in spite of this brazen-faced piece of boodleism.

Now I have stated a simple fact, which a reference to the pay-sheets of that date had no right to give me the girl to marry. Menzies said he had supported the girl several months, had bought her clothes, shoes, stockings, etc., and provided her with board and lodging, and that if I would reimburse him his expenses he would let me marry the girl without charging me anything. I told him I had no money then, but thought I could get it in another month. I asked how much the expenses would amount to. He said $150 would cover all expenses including the costs of the marriage and the wedding presents. I agreed to this and on the Saturday before I was married I deposited $50 with Menzies, and on the same day I presented Ah Lin with some new clothes, and artificial flowers and some ornaments for the hair. Menzies procured the marriage license on the following Monday, and on the same day Menzies and I tried to get a minister to marry us but they all refused. I did not understand the reason they gave for refusing. Prof. Menzies told me it made no difference, as I had a license and had applied to get married. I then paid Menzies $100 the balance agreed upon as aforesaid, and Menzies, Mrs. Crawford, Ah Lin and myself went in a carriage to my house. Ah Lin seemed to like me and wanted to go with me. Menzies presented us with new mattrasses and pillows, and we lived together three weeks and one day as man and wife.

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A Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

NG MOOK, Interpreter.

A CHALLENGE FROM SAANICH.

TO THE EDITOR:—I was really astonished on reading in the *Times* an article attributing to the Government and their supporters the grossest corruption, both personal and general, in connection with the recent election in Victoria district.

It is an old saying that "those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." Few have been in a better position than myself to know, if the election held last month had been characterized by corrupt acts, either by the government or their supporters, and I know of none.

But I have something to say about the general election of 1882, when Mr. Beaven was premier and chief commissioner. The regular wages then paid to those employed by the government on road work was $2 a day; but just before the election the pay was suddenly raised to $2.50 a day, and just as suddenly after the election it was cut down again! It will be remembered that at that election two members opposed to the then government were elected in spite of this brazen-faced piece of boodleism.

Now I have stated a simple fact, which a reference to the pay-sheets of that date had no right to give me the treasury vaults, will prove; and having done so, I fearlessly challenge the Opposition rag-bearer to specify a single instance of corruption on the side of the government during the late election.

It is very easy to deal in generalities and make sweeping charges of bribery and corruption; but to the proof, Mr. *Times*.

SAANICH.

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.

W. F. Neffa, tinner at Los Angeles, fell from a roof on Friday and was instantly killed.

Savage & Co., foundrymen, of San Francisco, have assigned. Assets, $84,292; liabilities, $115,712.

It is now believed that the loss to the Union Bank by Pitcher's defalcation will not exceed $50,000.

The yachts Lurline and Aggie started from San Francisco on Sunday on their race to San Diego.

Dennis Mooney, of St. Sylvester, Quebec, hung himself in a barn on Monday while temporarily insane.

The Pullmans will have a re-union at their island in the St. Lawrence in August, when property valued at $150,000 will be presented to Mrs. Pullman, mother of the great palace car builder, who attains her eightieth birthday.

SURGEON GEN'L W. A. HAMMOND says we can each prolong our life if we learn the secret thereof. WHAT IS THIS SECRET? If you soak a sponge in oil, the sponge will have in it all the peculiarities of the oil. So every organ in the body contains all the peculiarities of the blood. If the kidneys, the *only* blood purifiers, do not clean the blood of the waste of the system, then the various organs will give out and you will have RHEUMATISM, MALARIA, HEADACHES, AGUE, CHILLS AND FEVER, IMPOTENCY, BLADDER DISEASES, LAME BACK, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, BAD EYES, STOMACH TROUBLES, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, ABSCESSES, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS and in women FEMALE TROUBLES. The secret of good health then lies in *keeping the kidneys well.* If you don't, you can't cure any of the above diseases. They may not suspect it, but eight persons out of every ten have some form of kidney derangement. The only scientific blood purifier is the famous WARNER'S SAFE CURE, which not only cures kidney diseases, but the *majority of ailments* which really come from unsuspected kidney disease.

TO THE INCREDULOUS.

There Was Never the Man Who was Fooled or Humbugged—He Humbugs Himself.

The human race affords in itself a most singular study. There are among the many class of thinkers, those who repose too much confidence in others, too little confidence in themselves, or no confidence in anything. The man who knows it all himself, the man who thinks somebody else knows it all and the man who thinks he knows who knows it all. The egotist, the simpleton and the skeptic. Recognizing the fact that people require more substantial evidence than mere words and promises, Drs. Darrin resort to the most legitimate method of advertising themselves by advertising their cures. That those among the community may be afforded an opportunity of investigating before calling in person upon the doctors, the following testimonials are published bearing evidence of the doctors' ability and skill as well as success.

DEAFNESS CURED IN TEN MINUTES.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: I reside in North Yakima, W. T. I consulted Drs. Darrin for deafness. My left ear was totally deaf. With one operation with Drs. Darrin's electro-magnetic cure, of ten minutes, I was made to hear as well as ever in my life. Can be referred to as to the truth of my statement.

C. V. FOWLER.

AN OPEN LETTER.

SEATTLE, W. T.

DRS. DARRIN—Gentlemen: I now take the pleasure of writing to you that after a full course of your electro-magnetic treatment I am entirely cured of a pain in my chest which has troubled me for over eight years. Having been under treatment by doctors of Liverpool, Glasgow, Calcutta and San Francisco, none of them did me any good until I came under your treatment, which I am sure has permanently cured me, for which, gentlemen, I beg to remain,

Yours gratefully,
WILLIAM LITTLE.

ASTHMA AND OPIUM HABIT CURED.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with asthma for the past thirteen months, so bad as not to be able to do a day's work, and have suffered "torments of the damned." The paroxysms were so severe that my life was many thought to be despaired of. I had tried everything, and a great many physicians. In order to get relief I had to resort to morphine, until I had contracted the habit. I put myself under their electro-magnetic treatment. Now, after several treatments, I am entirely cured of my asthma and the morphine habit, and I have no craving for the drug. I can be referred to at the McKenzie House, foot of Marion street, Seattle, W.T.

H. A. JOHNSON.

CURE OF CATARRH AND VARICOSE VEINS.

TO THE PUBLIC: For ten years I have been troubled with a very disagreeable catarrh and bronchitis. I finally got so bad that I had to give up my business of ranching and riding for my stock. The secretions extended to my lungs and stomach. My physicians gave me up as incurable. Last October I came to Drs. Darrin, and now, after three months' treatment, I consider myself so far restored as to be able to do all my own work. Before treatment I had given up horseback riding, and could not attend to my stock at all. Now I can remain in the saddle all day without fatigue. My wife has also been troubled with dropsy, milk leg and varicose veins, so she could only walk with the greatest inconvenience, and it was painful to the touch, and finally broke out in a running sore. Drs. Darrin sent her medicines, and to our glad joy, she is entirely cured.

Refer to me at Sprague, W. T.

FREDERICK MOHS.

The above gentleman, Mr. Mohs, owns a farm of 2,700 acres and hundreds of cattle and horses, and these statements coming from a man of undoubted integrity, and whose reputation for veracity is above suspicion must be admitted as positively true.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: For nearly a year I have been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism, and was so bad to be unable to sit upon a chair or to get around, and suffered tortures indescribable. I came to the Drs. Darrin, Seattle, W. T., and went under their electro-magnetic treatment and home treatment. I now consider myself entirely cured. Can be referred to at Port Blakely, W. T.

S. F. HOSKINSON.

DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGING EARS CURED.

TO THE PUBLIC: I have been troubled with deafness and a discharge of one ear for over twenty years, and have tried everything. I placed myself under the Drs. Darrin's electro-magnetic treatment, and I am now cured of my long standing trouble. I cheerfully recommend the doctors to afflicted humanity. Can be referred to at Stuck Junction, W. T.

JOHN WOLFLIN.

OVERFLOWING TEARS CHECKED.

TO THE PUBLIC: For a number of years I have been troubled with overflowing of tears down my cheeks, and have been operated on a number of times by a physician without success. Called on the Drs. Darrin at the International Hotel, Cherry street, and they operated upon my eye, and now I feel great relief for the first time in fourteen years. I can be referred to at 1351 Railroad street, Tacoma, W. T.

MRS. A. J. QUENTAL.

A CERTIFIED CURE.

This is to certify that I have been troubled with weak eyes for over a year past, and with a constant pain over the eye and ball, and was almost blind at times. I went to Drs. Darrin and put myself under their electro-magnetic treatment, with the happiest results, as I consider myself cured. I can be gladly referred to at White River, W. T.

JOHN MULLEN.

OFFICE HOURS AND PLACE OF BUSINESS.

The Drs. Darrin are located at the International Hotel, Cherry street, Seattle, W. T. Consultation free.

Office hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, catarrh and deafness are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed. Circulars sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit at the doctors' office.

(The Drs. Darrin also have a branch office at 235 Fifth street, Portland, Or., where any in that vicinity can consult them.)

A Warning.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from diseases of the Throat and Lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly, and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption and to the head, causing Catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to proceed will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may lose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your Throat, Lungs or Nostrils, obtain a bottle of Beechee's German Syrupe. It will give you immediate relief.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Meeting—An Exhaustive and Able Report—Election of Officers, etc.

The annual meeting of the board of trade was held in their rooms on Friday afternoon, and was numerously attended. President Robert Ward occupied the chair.

After calling the meeting to order, the secretary read the minutes of the last quarterly meeting, which were adopted.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the board states that at the commencement of the year the membership was 95, but this had been reduced through the year to 93. Two new members were elected during the year. Twenty-four meetings were held, altogether, four of which were general, the balance meetings of council.

Regret is expressed at the death of the late Joseph Spratt, who had been connected with the board since its foundation. He was a valued member and one of the community's most energetic citizens.

Reference is made to the discontinuance of the