

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1899.

TIME FOR ACTION.

The Globe very sensibly asks if the present is not an occasion for the calling together of the legislature, when such an occasion can arise. The condition of the province is serious and is daily becoming more so. Mines are shutting down in all directions; transfers of mining property have been abruptly arrested; the value of developed properties is depreciating every day. Meanwhile the government stands supinely by, waiting for no one knows what.

Far be it from the Colonist to exaggerate the nature of the situation. We would gladly believe it to be favorable. But it is the worst kind of folly to refuse to recognize conditions as they are. Day after day passes and things are growing worse. Nothing is done to minimize the evil. Not a government paper has a word to say. With hundreds of men out of employment and the value of mining properties steadily depreciating, the organ of the Finance Minister discusses the affairs of foreign countries, and the organ of the Attorney-General presents its views on prize-fighting. But what else can be expected from a divided cabinet? The business of the country is going to the dogs, while Messrs. Cotton and Martin struggle for supremacy. Neither of them has the courage to tell the truth, lest he may alienate the vote of a certain section in Vancouver, to which both of them are playing in a pitiable manner. A more disheartening spectacle never was presented. Here we have a fair province suffering from hasty and ill-considered legislation, and not an effort has been put forth by the government to avert disaster. Do the members of the government see daylight ahead? If so, why have they not made some public declaration upon the subject? Will they undertake to say that at any date in the near future the dispute between the mine owners and the miners can be adjusted so that work can be resumed on them? Have they made the slightest effort at reconciling the two parties? Apparently they know nothing, have done nothing and have not the least intention of doing anything. The reason lies upon the surface. It matters little to Messrs. Cotton and Martin what becomes of the business of the province so that they can hold on to office. If Mr. Cotton can get Mr. Martin out, he is ready to allow things to drift as they are now drifting to the great loss of every one. If Mr. Martin can get Mr. Cotton out, he will not hesitate to wreck the province in the operation.

The whole combination ought to be turned out. They are all equally responsible for the harm that has been done. They must plead guilty either to ignorance or recklessness. We believe them to be justly chargeable with both. Distracted by every business interest in the province, quarrelling among themselves, rapidly losing the friendship of their warmest supporters, the government is rushing headlong to destruction, which would be a matter for congratulation, if it were not dragging the business of the province with it. The time has come for action. Turn out the incompetents and self-seekers who have been unconstitutionally foisted upon the country.

A TIMELY DISCUSSION.

The Columbian and the Province are engaged in an animated discussion of the merits of prize-fighting, the former taking the view that the sport is degrading and the latter standing up for it. To suggest that this editorial conflict has arisen because a "holier-maker" wrested the championship laurels from a "blacksmith" would be doing an injustice to these papers. To suppose that would waste their grey matter in the elucidation of an abstract principle of no local or present interest would be to accuse them of a prodigality unwarranted by the reserve of matter in store. The only explanation is that they are dealing in an indirect way with the interests of strife now being waged in the ranks of the government which they support. The Province, as becomes the champion of the Manitoba belligerent, poses as the defender of the settlement of moot questions vi et armis; the Columbian, which does not regard the injection of Martinism into political affairs of British Columbia with conspicuous equanimity, rather looks with favor upon the Gospel according to Cotton, and dissents entirely from the bloodthirsty views of its contemporary. Reading the Province between the lines, it is very clear that Mr. Martin proposes to proceed against his colleague with violence; and that, judging from the Columbian, it is Mr. Cotton's intention to avoid fistfights at all odds.

FINLAND.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the Russianizing of Finland now in progress, but only an inadequate idea was given of the nature of the changes being forced upon the people of that country. The principal direction of this action is being taken by the Czar's ministers in connection with the military service of the people. Under the Finnish constitution as confirmed by many Czar, the grand duchy is to furnish on a peace footing 5,600 men to the Russian army for three years' service, the officers to be Finnish citizens and the soldiers to be retained at home, except in case of foreign war. The new edicts increase the number of conscripts to 36,000 and the term of service to five years; they provide that instead of being offered by men of their own nationality the Finnish soldiers are to be drafted into Russian regiments to serve in remote parts of the empire. Finland is to be garrisoned with Russian soldiers.

There can only be one object in the adoption of this policy, which is to exterminate Finnish civilization and freedom.

The area of Finland is about 140,000 square miles, and the population is in the neighborhood of 2,000,000. Nothing more need be said to demonstrate how the country will suffer from such a draft upon its young men as the new military regulations will call for. The London Times says the new policy means nothing else than the complete and deliberate extermination of the Finnish nationality. The movement looks like a determined attempt on the part of the Russian bureaucracy to stamp out the last vestige of liberty within the Czar's dominions. While it is true that the Finns cherish their ancient language and literature and have the warmest regard for their Swedish neighbors, and while they decline to become assimilated with the embroiled peasantry of the neighboring province, Finland has never been a danger point to Russia. The people are loyal to the crown and law-abiding. The grand duchy is one of the few portions of the empire where Nihilism has not acquired a footing. Why, then, this radical and extraordinary change, which is rapidly driving people out of the country and breeding discontent among those who remain? The London Times says that the reason is that Finland is an object lesson lately to the Czar's encouragement. Kindly disposed as that monarch seems to be, anxious though he is to promote peace and civilization, he is surrounded with a wall of officialdom which he cannot scale or break down. Liberty will not be allowed to flourish within his dominions if the nobility can prevent it.

THE STELLAR UNIVERSE.

With all the progress that has been made in astronomical science, with all the improved means at our disposal for observing the stellar universe, with all the study that men have given the subject during past centuries, the language used by David nearly three thousand years ago is quite as appropriate now as then. We say: "The heavens declare the glory of God."

And feel that nothing else can express the sentiment, which comes upon us when we learn of their marvels. The first thing that occurs to most persons, when they begin to get some idea of the facts of astronomy, is that this world is a very small portion of the universe. How small we cannot possibly estimate, but its bulk compared to that of all the stars can hardly be greater in comparison than a small pebble to the earth itself. As our sun has attendant planets, it is probable that some at least of the myriads of stars have their systems of attendant worlds. Large and small, the members of our planetary system number hundreds. Many of the stars are known to be immensely larger than our sun. Hence there may have a more numerous retinue of planets. Moreover it is known that there are dark stars, and since a few of these are known to exist, it is probable that very many more are unknown. There is something inexpressibly awe-inspiring in the thought of huge dead globes, vaster than a thousand of our worlds, floating through space in utter darkness. Unseen by any eye except that of Him who created them, they circle in their appointed orbits playing some inscrutable part in the wonderful drama in whose great overture "the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

A second thought which will come to us when we have reflected a little upon ascertained facts, is that worlds and systems of worlds are evolved from chaos, reach an acme of development and then become dead, so to speak, for no other word will suit. Thousands of orbs have passed through the stage in which the earth now is; thousands have not yet reached it. Has there been intelligent life on these dead stars? Have systems of religion, philosophy and government been developed there? On those huge dark stars, which circle around, did men and women once live, and love and hate and speculate as to the nature of things? If so, where are they now? If not, what were the nameless orbs like in the prime of their development? If this little world of ours glorifies its Creator by the intelligent worship of its inhabitants, how did those incomparably vaster globes discharge the same duty? These things are beyond our philosophy. When we think of them, we feel like exclaiming with David again:

"What is man that Thou art mindful of him?"

What is there in our nature that enables us to feel ourselves at times in touch with the God of this wondrous universe?

A third thought is that there must be an end to all this some day. Philip James Bailey in his remarkable poem, "Festus," describes the Almighty as saying to his attendant Spirits:

"Eternity hath snowed its years upon them, And the white winter of their age has come. The world, and all its worlds and all must end."

And the cherubim answering for the worlds reply:

"As flames in skies
We burn and rise
And lose ourselves in Thee;
So years on years
And nought appears
Save 'God to be.'"

The lesson of astronomy is that such a day is coming. Some time, the force holds the great dark stars in their orbits will weaken, and they will plunge down upon some neighbor orb, which will burst into such terrific light that observers on this far distant earth can see it at noonday, as they saw the wonderful star on Andromeda some three

centuries ago. Every one has seen a smoke wreath vanish in the air. Rendered comparatively compact and visible as long as the original motion imparted to it lasts, it becomes invisible when the motion ceases. So it may be with the world systems. When what the poet of Genesis describes as "the Spirit of God" has lost the force imparted to it in "the beginning," the visible universe will become invisible. This is the logical deduction from the facts of astronomy so far as they have been ascertained. When this climax may be reached is of course beyond all power of calculation; but its occurrence is theoretically certain, so far as we can be informed from our present knowledge. Persons who desire to follow this thought further will find a very able exposition of it in a work entitled "The Unseen Universe," frequently referred to by Henry Drummond in his well-known book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World."

Such are some of the thoughts suggested by the teachings of astronomy. They are calculated to awaken us from the notion that any act of ecclesiastical have been able to compress into a creed the whole mystery of Creation and the Creator. They show that only one thing is eternal, namely, God.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

We agree with the Globe in regretting exceedingly that the Lieutenant-Governor did not see fit before leaving for his home to call upon his ministers for a statement regarding the working of the eight-hour law and some assurance that its injurious effects will only be temporary. We think it was and is his duty to do so, for the province has suffered, and is suffering and will continue to suffer from this ill-considered legislation.

On the general proposition of an eight-hour day, the Minister takes the position that this is a matter which ought to be left to the employer and the employee, and that such supervision as will prevent the former from imposing upon the latter. The shorter the hours, up to a certain limit which no one can indicate in advance, the more labor must be employed, which is on the face of it a good thing, but if more labor is to be employed lower wages must be paid, or the cost of the product must be increased, which are both bad things. The labor agitator will say that by shortening the hours and keeping up the rate of wages, all that is done is the employer's margin of profit is reduced, but as a rule competition cuts this down to the smallest limit consistent with the successful carrying on of business, for the employer must have a sufficient margin to make it worth while taking the risk of losses, or he will not engage in business, and hence there will be no demand for labor. All this is elementary, and it is what one would suppose legislators would have in mind when attempting to pass laws dealing with labor, but not five minutes were devoted to the consideration of these principles, or indeed of any principle at all, when the eight-hour law was passed. No one alleged in the legislature that the men in the metalliferous mines were being overworked and ought to have shorter hours. No one asserted that they were being underpaid. No one thought it worth while to ask if work in these mines could be carried on as advantageously in eight-hour as in ten-hour shifts. No one thought it necessary to inquire if the shortening of the hours of work would have any effect upon the rate of wages. In fact every elementary principle that ought to have been taken into account was disregarded, and the law was railroaded through with even less consideration than is given to a formal motion to adjourn.

We have in British Columbia a Bureau of Mines with a minister at its head. The question of hours of labor might very well be left to the supervision of this Bureau, which could hear what both sides have to say, and could in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred arrive at a conclusion perfectly satisfactory to all concerned. Workmen, when not interfered with by irresponsible agitators and self-seeking politicians, are thoroughly reasonable. Capitalists have no disposition to crush their employees. A little good sense, a little mutual forbearance, a little effort to understand the economic questions involved, would prevent the great majority of labor troubles.

THE DOCK CHARGES.

The more the action of the public works department in reducing the dock charges at Esquimalt is inquired into, the more evident it becomes that the subject cannot have received as much consideration as is desirable, for surely such a reduction would not have been made without there was good reason to suppose some benefit would result from it. In the absence of any authoritative explanation of his reasons, it is to be presumed that Mr. Tarte has been led to believe that the present charges kept business away from Esquimalt. If this were the case, and care had been taken not to needlessly interfere with private interests, no one would have anything to say against the reduction, for it is better that the government should get a smaller fee for dockage and workmen than no employment than that reverse conditions should prevail. That such a reason might have influenced the minister is evident from the fact that no reduction has been made in the charges at the government dock in Quebec. When Mr. Tarte comes to examine into the facts, we are quite confident he will realize that the change, so far from being in the interest of those whom he would desire to serve, is really likely in the long run to do them an injury. We think this is demonstrable and

will deal with the question at some length for the purpose of making the demonstration.

If the object of the reduction is to secure new business, where is that business to come from? The vessels requiring to be docked many for convenience are divided under four heads: Steamers plying to the Orient and Australia, vessels owned or making their home ports on Puget Sound, local shipping and miscellaneous sea-going vessels of all kinds and nationalities. Taking up these classes in detail we have first the vessels engaged in the Oriental trade. Owing to the very much cheaper price of Oriental labor and the fact that Hongkong is a free port, the regular Oriental liners would not dock at Esquimalt if the dues for dockage were altogether abolished. Even under the old scale the fees at Esquimalt were one half what they were at Hongkong. Steamers engaged in this trade will only go into dock here, when it is imperatively necessary to do so, and in such a case the fee would count for nothing. The same remark applies to Australian liners which will only use the Esquimalt dock in cases of emergency. These vessels when requiring to be docked will not seek Puget Sound or San Francisco for that purpose on account of the fees, because the charges there are higher than they were at Esquimalt under the old scale.

The reduced fees are not likely to attract the second class of vessels, the ones owned or controlled on Puget Sound. Local feeling runs strong there and will prevent owners and agents from sending their vessels to a Canadian dock except in cases of extreme necessity. It is useless for the government to think of catering for Puget Sound business, by cutting rates, which were already lower than those charged over there.

The third class, that is the local shipping, has not asked for a reduction, does not complain of the old charges, and would not under any circumstances seek dock elsewhere, especially as the charges elsewhere are higher than the scale just altered at Esquimalt.

We think it reasonable to conclude from the above reasons that neither of the above three classes of shipping are likely to contribute any more than they do now to the business of the dock by reason of the reduced fees. We come now to the fourth class, namely, the miscellaneous, that is, the vessels that may come from anywhere and everywhere to use the dock.

The competing points with Esquimalt are Puget Sound and San Francisco. Following are the rates at these points:

	First day.	Per ton.	Per day.
Steamers.			
From 100 to 3,000 tons.	40c	20c	
From 3,000 to 4,000 tons.	40c	20c	
From 4,000 to 6,000 tons.	20c	20c	
Sailing vessels.			
From 120 to 600 tons.	25c	15c	
	Per day.	Per day.	
From 600 to 750 tons.	\$150	\$75	
Over 750 tons.	20c	10c	
Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	
Over 1,000 tons.	\$300	50c	
Over 2,000 tons.	40c	20c	
Over 2,000 tons.	40c	20c	

The rate at Esquimalt, which has just been altered, was as follows:

	First day.	Per ton.	Per day.
Up to 1,000 tons.	\$300	50c	
1,000 to 2,000 tons.	350	45c	
Over 2,000 tons.	400	2c	

These are the same rates as prevail now in Quebec. The new rate at Esquimalt is as follows:

	First day.	Per ton.	Per day.
Up to 1,000 tons.	\$150	\$50	
1,000 to 2,000 tons.	200	50c	
Over 2,000 tons.	250	50c	
Over 2,500 tons.	400	2c	

We think it very clear from the foregoing that the reduced fees will not lead additional vessels to come to Esquimalt, at least in any very considerable numbers. On the other hand the effect of the reduction will be to compel the ship railway to close, and this means that at any day Esquimalt may cease to be a port where vessels of the mercantile marine, even local craft, can be handled. Close the marine railway, put one of Her Majesty's ships in the dock for six months or more, as has already happened, and even our local shipping will be driven to Puget Sound for repairs. We think, therefore, that it is in the interest of workmen that Messrs. Bullen's enterprise should not be killed by such a reduction in the rates. In editorial mention may be made of the fact that the Messrs. Bullen are constantly seeking for business, some of which goes to the Esquimalt dock, and if they are driven away one will do this, and the loss will fall upon the dock as well as upon the workmen.

THE DIVORCE EVIL.

The New York Nation recently dealt with what it called "The United States Marriage Scandal" in a manner which thoughtfully minds in that country, and is not unworthy of consideration by Canadians. Speaking of the condition to which legislation has brought matters, it said: "The institution of marriage can hardly be said to exist among us, any more than in the fifth century at Rome, when twenty wives in succession was not an extraordinary allowance, even for a Christian deacon." So common is divorce becoming, says the New York paper, that people who are content to live together as man and wife "until death do them part" are beginning to be regarded as prudes, fossils and old fogies. Perhaps this is stating the case more strongly than the facts yet warrant, but undoubtedly the drift is in that direction. In some of the states the law is such that the marriage tie can be dissolved practically at the mere whim of the parties, and divorce is looked upon as the easiest and simplest way of settling a trumpery dispute. The consequence is that marriages are contracted without any thought of the responsibilities of the relationship. The marriage ceremony has been robbed of all its impressiveness by the substitution of mayors of cities and justices of the peace for clergymen, who rattle off some sort of formula,

with about as little regard for the solemn nature of the act as if they were ordering a drink. The next step in the way of facilitating the entrance into the marriage relation is the invention of what is called "the common law marriage," which was not known to the common law. This consists in an agreement between two people to live together as man and wife. Sometimes they sign a paper to that effect, but this is not always regarded as necessary. Indeed it is a fact that in the United States to-day the newspapers will speak of a man's "common law wife," and the courts will seriously consider her rights, when the relations of the man and woman are such as every law of God and man regards as both illegal and immoral. We are far from denying that divorce should be denied in any case; we are far from saying that marriage is wrong unless the benediction of the church goes with it; but it is worse than folly—it is absolute madness—to shut our eyes to the teachings of history, which show that with the disintegration of the business and permanency of the marriage relation comes national decay.

PASSING COMMENT.

The News-Advertiser thinks Major Halder has been hasty in his conclusions as to the workings of the British Columbia mining laws, and says he ought to exercise great caution before expressing his views in the British press.

The Wellington Enterprise joins in the call to all persons, who are in favor of promoting the welfare of the province and are opposed to the mischievous policy of the present government, to unite on some common ground. It is not a question of men or parties, but of the welfare of the whole province.

It is quite true, as the Province says, that no one wants to see this country overrun with cheap laborers; but it is also true that the workmen in the metalliferous mines are in danger of precipitating just such a condition of things. Let reason and common sense prevail in the tunnels and drifts as well as in the managers' offices.

The Kamloops Standard enters a protest against the action of the government in cutting the pay of teachers down to the days in which they are actually engaged in teaching. The protest is proper. Teachers ought to be paid for the holidays. They require holidays. Their pay is not extravagant.

The Nelson Tribune commends the refusal of the peace officers to permit the management of the Athabasca mine to swear in or have some of its employees sworn in as special constables and authorized to go armed. We endorse the principle of this refusal, which we presume is that the preservation of the peace is a matter for the officers of the crown and not for private individuals to manage.

The Cumberland News, discussing the employment of Japanese in the coal mines, says the matter is wholly in the hands of the white miners, and it asks them not to insist on employing Japanese for the sake of saving a few dollars. According to the News, the question is not one between capital and labor, but between one class of labor and another. We reprint the article from the News as an interesting contribution to an interesting subject.

The Boundary Creek Times thinks that the reports of the trouble between the Attorney-General and the Finance Minister must be discounted somewhat. Not a bid of it. Justice cannot be done in cold type. Those who were present at the interview with the Vancouver delegation will tell the Times that nothing short of a kitescoope could do the thing justice. By the way this is an idea for the Finance Minister. Kitescoopes views of the meeting of the executive would be as funny as the average prize fight.

The Times avers that it did not say that "the law will not allow contracts to be violated." Well, it might have said so, for such is the case. But before enforcing contracts the law endeavors to learn what they are. This is a matter of evidence. Our contemporary asks how we would have it discuss the action of private individuals in the conduct of their lawsuits if not editorially. We would have it not discuss such matters at all. The courts of the land are open to every subject, and no one has a right to endeavor to intimidate persons from resorting to them.

"If not Turnerism, what other 'ism' does the Colonist wish to see foisted upon the people of British Columbia?" It is the Island Sentinel which asks this question. We shall not play upon words with our contemporary, although there is a strong temptation to do so, but will meet the Sentinel squarely upon the question which it desires to have answered. The movement which has the support of the Colonist is not in favor of Sir Hibbert Tupper, as the Sentinel suggests. It is not in the interest of any man, or combination of men. It is purely a question of the public interest, and we repeat that we do not care who the political leader of the new movement is, so long as he is a man, who will command public confidence. So far as Mr. Turner is concerned, if he is acceptable to the public and will take the place of first minister again, the Colonist will have the greatest pleasure in supporting him.

There is a petition circulating in Vancouver calling on the Lieutenant-Governor to dismiss Mr. Cotton, and another calling on him to dismiss Mr. Martin. The Colonist will undertake to get a thousand signatures to both in twenty-four hours.

EMMANUEL'S NEW PASTOR.

Rev. Mr. Hastings Preached His First Sermons in Victoria.

For the first time in more than two years, the congregation of Emmanuel Baptist church had the pleasure on Sunday last of listening to sermons by a pastor of their own, the pulpit having been vacant ever since the resignation of Rev. P. H. McEwen. Their patience has, however, brought its own reward, for the new incumbent, Rev. J. G. Hastings, is a Christian gentleman and a ripe scholar that any congregation might indeed be proud to have in charge of its affairs.

At present in his forty-eighth year, Mr. Hastings is enjoying the full vigor of an energetic, well-nurtured manhood. He is a typical cultured Scot, and although it is many years since he left the land of the heather and great preachers, to his speech and manner of thought, affectionately at times with the round, rolling 'r's. Emmanuel's new pastor received his education at Glasgow University, which graduated him an M.A., and comes here from Mossburn, N.W.T., having previously held pastorates in both Chicago and Ontario. He is a married man, bringing Mrs. Hastings and one son here with him, a daughter having been left before the family left the prairies for this city.

For the present Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings will make their home on Devonshire road, at what has been heretofore the home of Mr. and Mrs. Spafford. There were good representations of the congregation at all of Sunday's services, when Rev. Mr. Hastings made his first reference to his new relationship with the church. He came as one professing the fullest allegiance to the old-fashioned gospel truths, he said, and he hoped that his ministrations as a co-worker with the congregation would be blessed.

To-morrow evening a public reception is to be given the new pastor, in which the ministers of the other evangelical churches of the city have been invited to participate.

RECEPTION ARRANGED.

How the Western Canada Pressmen Are to Be Entertained.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the reception to the members of the Western Canada Press Association, who are to arrive here on Tuesday afternoon, met at the City hall yesterday and decided on a programme. D. G. S. Quadra is to meet the delegates at Port Townsend on Tuesday, take them around by the quarantine station at William Head, thence to Esquimalt harbor, sailing round the wharves, and then on to Victoria, arriving here some time in the evening. After dining the visitors could make a tour of Chinatown, visit the theatres or go to the park. Next day it is proposed to take them up the Arm in boats towed by a steam launch, disembark and rest at the Gorge. At 2 o'clock the city in time for luncheon. The delegates are to be taken for the Esquimalt, arrangements having been made with the company for a special excursion. The warships are to be inspected, and the legislative buildings, museums, the Beacon hill park, and, if time permits, perhaps a run to Oak Bay. Each member of the party is to be provided with a souvenir card, which will give important facts in reference to Victoria.

LOUBET STILL CALLING.

Waldeck Rousseau Also Reports Inability to Form Cabinet for France.

Paris, June 19.—It was announced last evening that Senator Waldeck-Rousseau has declined the task of forming a new cabinet. His failure was due to the refusal of public works, which he considers inferior to the portfolio held by him in the retiring cabinet. But for the failure of M. Camille Krantz to accept the portfolios of public works, the cabinet of Waldeck-Rousseau would have been complete. M. Waldeck-Rousseau and Gulland made their acceptance of office dependent upon the inclusion of M. Krantz. The latter, besides retaining the portfolio of public works, expressed his disagreement of certain measures which M. Waldeck-Rousseau proposed to take against the generals and colonels who recently inspired a newspaper propaganda in favor of the army.

The failure of M. Waldeck-Rousseau makes the situation exceedingly difficult. Both M. Camille Perier and General Brugère declined to enter the cabinet. It is quite uncertain whom M. Loubet will now summon. M. Sarrien or M. Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies.

WONT OFFER MEDIATION.

Peace Conference Not Anxious to Intervene Between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

London, June 18.—The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague says he has the best authority for asserting that the peace conference will in no case offer mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The attendance at the half-yearly fair for farm servants was small. Young women and boys were scarce, and the getting better wages than for some years women £8 to £10. Unmarried ploughmen also got good wages, ranging from a week marked £10 for the half-year, £10 to £12 for the half-year.

In connection with the recent tragedy known as the Bantay murder case, a very clever arrest was effected by the local constabulary not long ago. The searching party who were in quest of Cornelius Keelane, who had evaded arrest, and who was wanted in connection with the affair, were engaged in scouring the country north of Drumdeague, and consisted of Constables Daly and Collins, of Cahernagh Station. Constable Collins, of Cahernagh, entered a house, and his suspicions were aroused by some flutter of excitement on the part of the inmates, and he at once made a thorough search, but without result in the first instance. He, however, renewed his search, and under a bed in an attic, well covered up with innocent looking articles, such as old boards, etc., he found the man he wanted, and placed him under arrest, and took him before a justice.

For 40 years the lizard orchid has been lost to the British flora, but the authorities of the Kent and Sussex Agricultural College certify that it has been rediscovered on the Kentish Downs, where 15 out of the 20 varieties of British orchids have been found.

Among the vast number of churches in England that have adopted resolutions of protest against Sunday newspapers, that at Queen's Park, where Dr. Lawson Foster formerly of Montreal, after a sermon on "Cromwell," invited the congregation, numbering about 1,600 persons, to express their disapproval of the sale of Sunday newspapers when the great audience rose en masse.

The indications are that nearly all the lightweight boxers are now engaged in crating strawberries.



It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill with your grease wheels.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus if it were a quack. It is a "supply and demand" article. Medical Times, January 12, 1888.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. W. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., 21, Strand, London. Sold at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle.

W. H. Mawdsley, Manager.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"The Three Jays." "The Three Jays No. 2." "The Three Jays No. 3." and "Blue Jay" mineral claims, situated in the Township of Alberni, west side of the Alberni Canal, about one mile below Nahmat. Take notice that the said certificates of improvement will be presented to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvement on the 28th day of March, 1899, at the office of the Mining Recorder, at the Alberni, B. C.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1899, at Alberni, B. C.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

Lenora Mineral Claim, situated in the Township of Alberni, west side of the Alberni Canal, about one mile below Nahmat. Take notice that the said certificates of improvement will be presented to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvement on the 28th day of March, 1899, at the office of the Mining Recorder, at the Alberni, B. C.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1899.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria. Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after the date of the publication of this notice, the land of 2,000 acres of pastoral land, situated in the Township of Alberni, west side of the Alberni Canal, about one mile below Nahmat, will be offered for sale by public auction, commencing at the southeast corner of lot 45, in the Township of Alberni, west side of the Alberni Canal, about one mile below Nahmat, and starting from a post marked G. A. S. Potts' southwest corner, and running thence 40 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence back to starting point.

May 1st, 1899.

GEO. A. STEWART POTTS.