The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 5, 1890.

THE BY-LAWS.

The rate-payers of this city will be required on Tuesday next to vote for four by-laws.

1. For the extension of corporation limits.
2. For the raising of the sum of $45,000 for the purchase of a market site.
3. For raising the sum of $55,000 for the erection of a market building.
4. To enable the corporation to raise the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of establishing a crematory.

The last of these is, in our opinion, the most important. A person unacquainted with the circumstances of the city, would be very liable to misapprehend the nature and purport of the by-law. The preamble states, "Whereas, it is expedient that a crematory be established and maintained in the city of Victoria".

A stranger reading this would be likely to conclude that the corporation of Victoria is in advance of the corporations of the great majority of the cities, not only of Canada, but of Great Britain and the United States. He knows that it is only people of advanced ideas—people who have freed themselves from the prejudices of their age, and their country—who favor the cremation of the dead. As it is very likely he has never seen the term "crematory" applied to anything else than a furnace constructed for the express purpose of burning the bodies of human beings, he would naturally conclude that the Corporation of Victoria, for sanitary and other reasons, had come to the conclusion that burning the bodies of the dead is the best way of disposing of them, and had asked the citizens for means to provide a furnace for that purpose. But this would be a mistake. The crematory which the City Council propose to build is for the purpose of consuming the city's garbage. It has been found that it is impossible to dispose of the offensive and health-destroying matter in any other way. Regard for the public health will not permit them to dump it in any locality in the vicinity of the city. Besides, if the City Fathers were so regardless of the health and the comfort of the people dwelling in the suburbs as to allow filth to be deposited near their dwellings, they would certainly protest and have recourse to the law to compel them to abate the nuisance.

It has been found inexpedient to throw the garbage into the sea near the city. This plan has been tried and found not to answer. The inhabitants of both the city and the country near it found that a nuisance was created that was in many ways quite intolerable, and so, as a last resort, the Corporation has been compelled to propose to get rid of the garbage by burning it. This has in other cities been found to be an effective mode of disposing of it, and we have no doubt it will be equally effective here.

It may be thought that a crematory of this kind would be very offensive to those who live near it, but if the furnaces are properly constructed very little inconvenience will be felt by persons living even in their immediate vicinity. In Montreal the people living on Papineau road, quite near the crematory, do not find it offensive. We do not recollect to have heard of a single complaint from people living in the neighborhood, and it is quite thickly settled. But the crematory will, of course, be built at a distance from dwellings so that the chance of its proving a nuisance will be the smallest possible.

Some way of disposing of the refuse of the city must be found, and it is impossible to find a better or a cheaper way than by burning it. The crematory will be required after the sewers are built. There will always be an immense quantity of rubbish which will not go through the sewers. This rubbish cannot be allowed to remain on the ground within the city's limits, or to poison the air by being dumped outside them. It must be burned, and the larger the city grows and the more carefully the health of the citizens is looked after the more there will be for the crematory to do.

There is a great deal of diversity of opinion about the necessity of building a market for the city. People whose business will be disturbed or injured by the establishment of a market will naturally be opposed to the passage of the by-law, and will find a hundred reasons to prove that it is altogether unnecessary. Then there is that very considerable class, the members of which are opposed to change. "We are well enough as we are, and a market will only be a bill of expense; it will never pay," is what they have to urge against the passage of the law. Others think that one hundred thousand dollars is a great deal to spend on an experiment, the success of which they contend is, at best, doubtful.

There is, however, quite a large number of citizens, many of whom are influential, who consider that a market is much required in Victoria. They have been used to markets in the cities from which they came, and they miss them here. They know that it is convenient to have some place to go to where they will find everything in the way of provisions that they want. They are sure that all that is produced in the different seasons is to be found there, and of the very best. They can do their marketing quickly, and have a wide range of choice. Besides, they believe that where competition is brisk there is always a chance of making a good bargain, and many housewives dearly like to think that they have got what they want as cheaply as it can be obtained.

There is this to be considered, the establishment of a market in this city is a mere question of time. All cities similarly situated have their markets, and Victoria is not going to be an exception to the general rule. A year or two more, or less, does not make much difference. Of course the longer the matter is delayed the more difficult it will be to get a site in a suitable place, and the more it will cost. Vancouver has taken time by the forelock and has its market already. Whether it has been wise or not in incurring so considerable expense so soon is a question on which people both there and here will differ. The market here cannot be said to be a very pressing want.

The extension of the city's boundaries is a wise precaution against future inconveniences and evils. It is found that villages and groups of houses, not of the best kind, just outside the city's limits, are productive of many disadvantages. Their annexation to the city is a necessity sooner or later. Victoria is growing fast, and we believe it is best both for the citizens and for the owners of property outside its present bounds that it be allowed plenty of room. We hope that this by-law will pass without any opposition from the ratepayers. We are quite satisfied that it ought to do so.

We trust that the ballots will be so made out that the voter, no matter how great a hurry he is in, will have no difficulty in voting exactly as he intends.

INDEFINITE.

The Westminster Columbian returns to the discussion of the labor question. We notice its article not because it throws any light on the subject or because it contains anything worth replying to, but because it is a sample of a very great deal that is said on the question of organized labor—a number of indefinite statements strung together, of which it is impossible to make either head or tail. It is noticeable that very many who desire to be considered advocates of the rights of organized labor, when they are asked to state plainly and straightforwardly what they want, and how they purpose to attain the ends they aim at, either make no reply at all or reply in such a way as to prove that they have no definite idea of what they are driving at. They find it inconvenient to state in cold print what their methods are, and whether it is fair and just to others to resort to them. It is the easiest thing in the world to howl at a public meeting and by clamor and threats to prevent free discussion. It is not at all difficult to cry "scab" and "blackleg" in order to coerce workers, who desire to assert their independence as free men. But it is very evident that it is by no means easy to state how far the power of labor organizations should extend, and how that power is to be exercised.

We have studied carefully all that has been said and written on the subject of late in this province, and it has been vague, indefinite, unbusinesslike and unsatisfactory.

The Columbian's article is an average specimen of what the asserters of the authority of organizations intend for argument in support of their claims, but there is really nothing whatever in it. It does not say that the organizations should have power to compel employers to recognize their authority. It does not define the powers of organizations when their authority is recognized. It does not assert that the organizations are right when they use their power to punish non-union men with starvation and all the suffering which want of employment occasions. It has not shown why refusal to join the union or rejection by the union should be regarded as a crime and punished with greater severity than the law punishes all but the most heinous offences. It has not shown that it is right for Unions to be judges in their own cause and to subject employers who will not agree to their terms to annoyance and loss. It does not try to show that one party to a business dispute has a right in justice, or in reason, to take vengeance on the other party who will not submit to his terms. When the Columbian states in plain terms what rights the unionists are ready to allow non-unionist workingmen and employees to exercise, it would then be in a position to discuss the question of organized labor, and to take exception to the position we hold.

The Columbian has, indeed, nothing to advance against our theory of perfect freedom for all, except that it is too good for this wicked world. That is the argument which has been advanced against freedom, both political and religious, from the earliest times. The advocates of freedom have been denounced as the enemies of society and as amiable enthusiasts, builders of castles in the air. But, in spite of cruel persecutions, and in spite of mockery and ridicule, freedom has grown, and the result has been a far better state of society and a great addition to the sum of human happiness. It will, we are confident, be the same with labor. When the liberty of all is recognized, antagonisms will cease and the union for which our friends are contending will become general. The day has gone by when one class, be it high or low, capital or labor, can tyrannize over the other. Men will not submit to be bullied or unjustly treated. The attempts of one side to take advantage of the other will be followed by disturbances which will be injurious to both, and all will find it to be to their advantage to live in peace and concord.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

GREAT interest is still taken in Koch's consumptive cure, but there is more reserve than there was at first with respect to its curative properties. Dr. Koch has been from the first extremely guarded as to what he said respecting his discovery. But those who furnished the world with news were far less reticent. It is now said that it is not certain that the remedy will cure all cases of consumption even in the earlier stages, that it is only a certain cure for lupus. There is, however, a very great demand for the lymph by the first men in the medical profession, both of Europe and America. It does not seem to be made in very large quantities, for it is most difficult to procure even a few drops of the wonderful medicine. It is said that two or three German practitioners, who have been able to secure a supply of it, are coining money. The world will soon know all that can be known about the effect of Koch's discovery. It is greatly to be hoped that it will turn out to be as effective as it was at first believed to be. But the latest news has a tendency to moderate men's expectations with regard to its curative properties.

AT a flower show, in New York, a variety of Chrysanthemum was exhibited called the Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. It is described as being white and feathery. It was valued at $1,500. The San Francisco Chronicle remarks that the flower may be worth that large sum in New York, but that the same variety, and variations of it, even more beautiful than the original, are grown in San Francisco, "right out of doors, and that a contract to supply a wagon load of them at considerably less than $1,500 for the load would be taken with avidity." We are pretty sure that this is not an empty boast. The Pacific Coast well deserves to be called The Land of Flowers.

AT NORTH COMOX.

Report of proceedings of a meeting held at North Comox school-house, on the 26th Nov., 1890: Mr. S. F. Crawford was elected chairman, and E. A. Halliday secretary.

Mr. Coates being called upon stated that the reason for calling the meeting was the dissatisfaction felt at the boundaries which had been laid out for Puntledge district.

Mr. B. Crawford spoke for a short time on the general misplacing of the schools in Comox district, his idea was that three schools, if properly placed, would suffice for Comox district, west of South Comox.

Mr. George Grieve said that if Mr. Crawford's idea were carried out it would put some of those who are at present attending school entirely out of reach of school privileges.

Mr. Coates said that his children and some others would have at least three and a half miles to go to attend either the present Courtenay school, or the prospective Puntledge school.

Mr. Bridges said that if one school was built across Courtenay river, the present North Comox school moved to the Mission, and Courtenay school placed somewhere near the middle of the district nearly everybody would be accommodated.

Moved by Mr. B. Crawford, seconded by Mr. C. Bridges, that Courtenay District be enlarged, making the cross road at Mr. Bridges extend both ways, the dividing line between Courtenay and Puntledge Districts. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. R. T. Carwithen, seconded by Mr. George Grieve, that the eastern boundary of Puntledge District be placed at the Mission. Carried.

The secretary then read the minutes, after which the meeting adjourned.

S. F. CRAWFORD, Chairman.
E. A. HALLIDAY, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER NEWS NOTES.

The McLean-McKay Race — Mr. Ladner's Promised Protest not Entered.

(From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 29.—The McLean-McKay race has been declared off, McLean refusing to row in Vancouver harbor on account of so much floating debris. Another race has been arranged to take place on the Fraser at an early date.

The steamer sunk at the Mission ten days ago has been floated at last, and reached the city this evening.

Yesterday was the last day on which a protest could be entered against the late election in the district, and the threatened protest by Mr. Ladner was not filed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed a night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.
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THE FALL OF PARNELL.

He Endeavors to Drag Down Gladstone With Him—Bitter Attack on Liberals.

He Reveals Confidential Matters—Irish Members Likely to Depose Him on Monday.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Parnell's manifesto to the Irish people, which was issued to-night, is very lengthy. He begins by saying:

"The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish parliamentary party having been apparently sapped and destroyed by the wire-pullers of the Liberal party, it has become necessary for me, as the leader of the Irish party, to take counsel with you, and, having given you the knowledge which is in my possession, ask your judgment upon the matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide.

"The letter from Gladstone to Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of a leader, and claiming for the Liberals and their leaders the right of veto upon such choice, is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to remind you and your parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safe-guard within the constitution, and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated insolently on many platforms and in numerous British newspapers, compels me to put before you information which, until now, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of loss with which you are threatened unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now howling for my destruction."

Parnell then tells how, at Hawarden, last November, he received from Gladstone the details of the proposal of that gentleman and his colleagues with regard to home rulers in the next general election favoring the Liberal party. Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in the Imperial parliament, Gladstone told him that, in order to conciliate English public opinion, it would be necessary to reduce the Irish representation from 103 to 32.

Upon the settlement of the land question, Gladstone intimated that while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by imperial legislation on the lines of the land purchase bill of 1886, he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side. In other words, that the Irish legislature was not to be given the power of solving agrarian difficulties.

With regard to control of the Irish constabulary, it was stated by Gladstone that in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of its officers under the control of the imperial authority for an indefinite period, while funds for its maintenance would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish revenue. A period of ten or twelve years was suggested as the limit of time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates should be retained in the hands of the imperial authorities.

Passing to his own expressions on these points, which Parnell says represent his views then and now, he says, with regard to the retention of the Irish members, that he holds that with the concession of full powers to an Irish legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by a state of the American Union, the number and position of the members so retained, would become a question of Imperial concern, and not of pressing or immediate importance for the interests of Ireland; but that, with the important and all-engrossing subjects of agrarian reform, constabulary control and judiciary appointments left either under the Imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grattan's example and consent to disband an army which had cleared the way to victory.

"I further undertook," says Parnell, "to use every legitimate influence to reconcile Irish public opinion to the gradual coming into force of new privileges and to the postponements necessary for English opinion with regard to constabulary control and judicial appointment, but I strongly dissented from the proposed reduction of the number of members during the interval of probation, and pointed to the absence of any suitable prospect of a land settlement by either parliament, as a constitutional and overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland."

At the conclusion of the interview Parnell was informed that pending the general elections Gladstone and his colleagues were agreed that silence should be preserved with regard to these points of difference. The absence of any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question and of any policy on the part of the Liberal leaders, Parnell says, filled him with concern and apprehension.

On the introduction of the land purchase bill by the government at the commencement of the last session, Morley conferred with him, and having regard to the avowed absence of any policy on the part of the Liberals, Parnell strongly advised Morley against any direct challenge of the principle of state aid to land purchase, and that they should direct their efforts on the second reading to the association of the principle of local control. In this Morley agreed with him, but was at the same time hampered by the extreme section of the party, led by Labouchere, and in a subsequent interview impressed upon Parnell the necessity of meeting the second reading of the bill with a direct negative, and asked him to undertake the motion.

"I agreed," Parnell continued, "on condition that I was not to attack the principle of the measure, by confining myself to a criticism of details. I think this was false strategy, but it was strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudice and radical peculiarities. I did the best possible under the circumstances, and the several days' debate on the second reading contrasts favorably with Labouchere's recent abortive attempt to interpose a direct negative to the first reading of a similar bill yesterday."

Just before the commencement of this session Parnell had another interview with Morley, and impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure with reference to land purchase, and the necessity and importance of providing for the question of local control and limitation in the application of funds.

"He would have agreed with me," says Parnell, "had I offered to move on the first reading of the bill an amendment favoring this local control, and advising, if this was rejected, that it might be left to the radicals on the second reading to oppose the principle of the measure. I left Morley under the impression that this would be my duty, but in addition he made a remarkable proposal. Referring to the probable approaching victory of the Liberals, he suggested some considerations as to the future of the Irish party and asked me whether I would allow another member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of filling one of the law offices of the crown in Ireland by a legal member of my party. I told him, amazed as I was at the proposal, that I could not agree to forfeit in any way the independence of the party or its members; that the Irish people had trusted me because they believed the declaration I made at Cork in 1880 represented my conviction, and that I would on no account depart from it.

"I considered that Morley's proposal that we should allow ourselves to be absorbed into English politics was one based upon an entire misconception of our position.

"In conclusion, Morley directed my attention to the plan of campaign against the estates. He said it would be impossible for the Liberal party, when it attained power, to do anything for these evicted tenants by direct action, and it would also be impossible for the Irish parliament, under powers conferred, to do anything for them, and, flinging up his hands in a gesture of despair, he exclaimed: 'Having been in Tipperary, I do not know what to propose.' I told him that this question was limited; that funds would be available from America and elsewhere for the support of these tenants as long as necessary, and that this difficulty should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country."

Parnell says he alludes to this matter only because within the last few days a strong argument for his expulsion has been presented. Unless the Liberals come into power at the next election, the plan of campaign for tenants will suffer. He has shown that the Liberals proposed to do nothing for them by direct action, and is entitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, whom he has supported in every way in the past, and will continue to support, will not constitute a reason for his expulsion from Irish politics.

Parnell says that, during the ten years of the independence of the Irish parliamentary party, it has, because of its independence, forced upon the English people the necessity of granting home rule to Ireland. He believed that the party will obtain home rule, provided it remains independent of any English party.

In conclusion, he says: "I do not believe that any action of the Irish people in supporting me will endanger the home rule cause, or postpone the establishment of an Irish parliament. But, even if danger were to be realized, I believe the Irish people throughout the world would agree with me that the postponement would be preferable to a compromise of our national rights by the acceptance of a measure which would not realize the aspirations of our race."

An important section of the Parnellites in the Commons met to-night, and resolved to take action to combat the influence of Parnell's manifesto, resenting the appearance of a breach of faith. The meeting adjourned to get the opinion of the delegates in America.

A canvass has been conducted by members of the Irish parliamentary party opposed to Parnell's retention of the leadership, with a view of ascertaining how the poll is likely to go at Monday's meeting. The result was the securing of 53 members against Parnell. Among them are Gordon, Deasy, John Dillon, Esmonde, Finucane, Timothy Harrington, Timothy Healy, Maurice Healy, Justin McCarthy, J. F. O'Brien, Roche, Sexton, Sheehan, Sheehy, Tanner and Webb. The anti-Parnellites also rely upon the votes of William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, Gill and T. D. Sullivan. The adherents of Parnell who have announced their intention to stick to the old leader number 23, namely: Blair, Byrne, Henry, Campbell, Conway, W. J. Corbett, J. G. Fitzgerald, Edward Harrington Hayden, J. E. Kenny, W. A. McDonald, McNeal, McGuire, Mahoney, J. P. Nolan, Joseph Nolan, John O'Connor, O'Kelly, Pinkerton, P. J. Power, Richard Power, John Redmond, William Redmond and Shiel.

It is stated that even if Parnell is outvoted at Monday's meeting, he will stick to his seat for Cork and harrass the Liberals as much as possible.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—A letter is published to-day from Archbishop Walsh. He declines to make a public statement of his opinion of the Parnell case until he has an opportunity to consult his Episcopal brethren. He says that next Monday's meeting of the parliamentary party may result in a decision that will put upon the bishops of Ireland the grave duty of considering whether or how far it may be in their power to continue to place in the Irish parliamentary party that confidence which, as a body, they felt justified in placing in it in the past. In conclusion the Archbishop says he does not feel convinced that we are yet in a position to form final judgment on the case, out of which the present unhappy crisis has arisen. At all events, it is a matter that must be decided one way or the other before many days.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN SILENT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—Dillon, Harrington, O'Connor, Gill, O'Brien and Sullivan held a secret conference to-night. In response to an interrogation a reply was sent out, saying all statements as to their views on the present position of the Irish party were entirely unauthorized. The delegates have made no communications to the press as to their opinions, and do not intend to do so for the present.

HE HAS DUG HIS OWN GRAVE.

The English Press Unanimously Denounce the Shameless Manifesto.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is repeated that Gladstone will issue a counter manifesto. All the papers comment at great length on the matter.

The Post says: The bomb has been exploded in anger, and Parnell turns evidence against his fellow conspirators to save his own political life. The manifesto has rendered the prospects for home rule worse than at any time since 1885.

The Daily News says: This is the last fatal disservice which obliterates many, if not all, his incomparable services.

The News appeals to the Irish clergy and people not to allow Parnell to drag down the Home Rule cause in his own fall by a belief in serious misapprehensions of their English friends.

The Chronicle says: Parnell's most powerful blow is a revelation of the abject paralysis of the Gladstonian party over the land question, and Morley's confession of their inability to assist sufferers from the plan of campaign. The manifesto clearly shows that Parnell is not a person with whom any statesman can venture to hold confidential relations. Irish ingratitude in politics is proverbial, but never before avowed with such cold, calculating cynicism.

The Standard says: The manifesto is highly damaging to the credit of Gladstone and Morley as straightforward statesmen. No English politician will ever trust Parnell again, but he has chosen the right line to win back the fanatical support of Irishmen.

The Times says: The manifesto shivers forever the supposition that Parnell can ever again be treated as a trustworthy friend or an honorable foe. It is probably the most shameless document of English public life seen since the days of the revolution. The Times thinks, however, that it will probably effect its purpose in Ireland; and refers to the severity of the blow inflicted on Gladstone's impracticable schemes.

In case the Irish Nationalist members at their meeting Monday favor Parnell, a movement will be started among the Liberals to give English reforms precedence over Home Rule, and a meeting to advocate reverting to the programme of 1885 will be summoned.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, it is believed, will succeed Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party in the event of the latter retiring.

HOSPITAL DRAINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Having read the reported account of the statements made by the president of the Jubilee Hospital in opening the meeting, held this afternoon, in reference to the letters on the subject of hospital drainage, written to the press by Rev. Percival Jenns, who thereby awoke the public to the fact that the surroundings of the new hospital were becoming a source of disease, rather than cure, to those who might be so unfortunate as to find their way thither, I wish to take exception to the inference drawn by Mr. Smith. I would also like to ask the president of the hospital if he is aware that in that institution to-day there is one person at least suffering from the worst type of disease known. Does this patient not take the baths, the water from which, as was stated by Mr. Wilson, finds its way to the watering place of cattle, some of which supply the milk sold in the city and given to our little ones to drink? Is not this highly dangerous? Cannot the water used in the bath by a badly diseased person carry that person's disease? Mr. Smith also states that the sole object of Mr. Jenns' letters has been to harrass the directors and give to the public a feeling of uneasiness. As the present system of drainage, or rather want of drainage, has been so thoroughly exposed, is it any wonder that the directors should be harrassed by the public, whose institution the hospital is regarded as? and whose money builds and maintains it? It is a certainty to the majority of the citizens that the open criticism of matters needing remedy cannot but do good. Has not the work of providing a remedy for these improperly constructed drains been very materially hastened by the letters so much abused by Mr. Smith?

F. B.

Victoria, Nov. 29, '90.

THE CUT IN COAL.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Nanaimo Free Press contains the following article:

"We understand that the agent for the Wellington Company, at the capital, has attempted to justify the cut in prices, initiated by them, on the ground that the New V. C. Company sell their Nanaimo coal at $1 per ton below the current rates for Wellington coal. It has been understood for the last three or four years that this difference of $1 per ton should rule, and no complaint has been made. The New V. C. company are merely continuing the practice so that there must be some other reason for the movement, however, on the part of the Wellington operators. It is now necessary that another cut be made by the New V. C. company and their present price may be reduced from $6 to $5. Should the Wellington owners again reduce their price, the New V. C. company will of course again meet the cut. So it appears at present as if the Victoria consumers are likely to have very light coal bills this winter."

Permit me to state, as one who handles the product of the Wellington Collieries, that there is no agent for these mines in the city. We simply buy the coal and sell it as a marketable article. The proprietors of the Wellington Mines had nothing to do with the cut. It was caused by the agent of the Vancouver Coal Co. advertising coal a half a dollar less than other dealers, and through his agents obtaining an important contract, defeating in competition those who buy direct from the New Vancouver Coal Co., as well as those who get their coal from the Wellington Collieries—rather a perplexing way of doing business. We confess we are at a loss to understand why the management of the N. V. Coal Co. should wish their agent to sell their coal a dollar less than other dealers if it is, as they claim, equal to Wellington coal.

W. WALKER.

FREE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

VIA NELLIE BLY'S ROUTE, or its equivalent in gold is given by BELL'S MAGAZINE for the largest list of words constructed out of the words "Bell's Magazine." Also Pianos, Organs, Parlor Suites, Gold Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Parlor Coal Stoves, etc., etc., all positively given away. Everyone sending not less than TWENTY words will get a present. Send 12 cents in stamps, mentioning the (your paper's name), for rules, illustrated catalogue and copy of paper to BELL'S MAGAZINE, TORONTO, ONT.
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A BAD FACE HUMOR

Covering the face with disfiguring, Painful Blotches, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About seven years ago I had a humor break out on my face; it started in a small blotch and looked like the sting of a bee, then it spread and looked like a ringworm, and became very painful. I at once went to one of the best doctors in the city, and he could do me no good. No less than twelve of the best doctors have had a trial at my face, and all of them failed. I will not give you a list of their names, but will say that they were from Boston, New York and Maine, also from England, France, and Canada. I have been a hotel cook and steward for years. In the summer I cook at watering places; that is why I have had an opportunity of being among good doctors. They could not cure my face, and I had given up all hopes of ever being any better. Last June, I went to Moosehead Lake, Maine, to cook for the season. My face was so bad I did not like to be seen. At the lake I met a gentleman from England. He told me to use your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they would cure me at once. I did so. The result was, in three weeks the pores on my face were healed up. I used it all the season. My face is all well, and no scars to be seen. I have recommended it to a number, and in every case it has cured them. It would take a great deal of money to put me back where I was one year ago, providing I did not know what your CUTICURA would do. I shall recommend it as long as I live, and shall ever remain.

H. STEVENS, East Jackson, Me.

Cuticura Remedies

The greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and manifests, and speedily, permanently, economically and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when all other methods and best physicians fail.

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