nickest remedy ever known Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Cuts. Boils, Sprains, Strains, etc. many well known people, of inding in the community, who oken and written of the merits cure, show that it is an honest of great efficacy.

MARKET THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O

# That Map

OF KLONDYKE. can MAP out a ROUTE to economy. taking our trail you save money. No ing over rugged mountains; no sh dangerous rapids; all clear sailing and

Flour advanced another 20c. a bbl.

OFFERING THIS WEEK: Cerman Kronprintz Beer, 3 for 25c. Island Apples, \$1.80 a box.

Cherries for Pickling.

OFF FOR JAPAN.

rs. Large is Returning for Missionary Work Among the Jans.

Toronto dispatch of the 10th reads: rs. James Gooderham has resigned position as president of the Metho-Woman's Missionary Society. Her ion is the outcome of one of the m eresting episodes on record in Canan missionary history. A few years misunderstanding existed between chief agents in Japan of the general ard and the Woman's Society. It was t by the withdrawal from Japan of s. Large, the lady superintendent, toher with the then male missionary rintendent and one assistant. The urn to Japan of Mrs. Large was, after me, petitioned for by the lady misaries residing in Japan, and consent her return was asked for twice by Woman's Society in Canada from general mission board, but the rewas refused on each occasion. Mrs. Gooderham has met the situaby resigning, and with Mrs. Large left for Japan to take up missionary rk there. Mrs. Carman succeeds her sident of the Woman's Missionary

Vill some student of political prohe present rate for Canada and the ted States to reach a condition of ntercourse.-Montreal Star.



CURE

SICK

aall Pill Small Dose.

ELIMINARY NOTICE

A LARGE

uction Sale

Real Estate (including small holding city properties) and Boats, Nets, and Acres of Barley, Buggy, Horse a less, Stage Coach and Misscellanes cless will take place in the Opese and at the Public Wharf in

STEVESTON.

Saturday, 28th August,

its. Parties having sin for sale or surplus farm stock

ALEX. PHILIP, aug9-1w-d&w

## THE U. S. TRADE

The British Empire the Best Customer-Canada a Large Buyer.

Suggestive Statistics-A Trade That May Suffer from Too Much Dingleyism.

Washington, Aug. 6.-The advance sheets of the summary of exports and imports as reported by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, ending with June, completing the fiscal year, show that our exports have exceeded those of any former year, and that the exports of manufactured goods have been \$276,357,861, an increase over previous phenomenal year of \$47,-

An examination of some of the tables shows that Great Britain and her nies continue to be our best cus-TS, that Europe buys eight-tenths of we have to sell, and that South Amwhich has been cultivated for shows an incapacity or a reluctnce to buy of the United States in ased quantities.

REAT INCREASE TO ENGLAND. The total exports of merchandise, do-The total exports of merchandise, do-stic and foreign, was \$1,050,987,253, Cotton (bales) .... \$168,381,315 more than in the year 95-95. Of this increase the United former year; British North America | Leather, sole (pounds) gdom took \$77,513,315 more than in | Machinery former year; British North American teased its demands \$4,947,991, and manufactures of .... have Participle Bacon (pounds) .....10,799,240 total increase from these British Butter (pounds) ...

s was about eighty-seven million Cheese (pounds) ... rs, or more than half the entire in- | Seeds .... ise of the year. There was an ag- Tobacco (pounds) gate loss of exports to South America Lumber (1,000 feet).... 62,643
32,529,178, the losses being in the ex-Manufac. of wood.... to Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, the nas, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Argentina and Ecuador.

China increased her purchases \$5, 2.500; Japan's increase was \$6,565,-655, and Hongkong's increase was about million three hundred thousand dols. Although we lost in South Ameriwe gained in Asia and in Africa, and

otably in Oceanica. NCREASE OF EXPORTS TO CUBA Notwithstanding the internal disturbices in Cuba, that island took in 1897 books and other printed matter in it did in 1896. In the former year took from us \$19,595, while in 1897 it ok \$221,251. Cuba bought more of nted matter from us during a war or than did Germany, Mexico or razil. Cuba was also a good customer r our corn, having taken \$247,905-1896, and more than twice as much as Carriages, cars, etc...
all South America in the same year. Cotton cloth (yards).. 5,556,829 Cuba also increased her purchases of Fruits and nuts ..... coal and of cotton goods, while countries not disturbed by war, such as Mexico, Central America, Porto Rico, Brazil, Argentina and other South American countries show declines. Although the countries of the cou nigh there was ies show declines. loss of exports to Cuba of bui'ders' Lumber (1,000 feet) .. rdware and sewing machines, and the Lumber, all other .... nsiderable loss of about two hundred nd forty thousand dollars of other ma- ing to take our goods in increased quaninery, there was an increased buying titles, that continent succeeded in selling salted beef and salted pork to the us almost as much as in 1895-96. Arceding year.

DEVELOPMENT OF BICYCLE

TRADE. The development of the trade in biports of exports for the two years. so interesting that the analysis of Africa. exportations by countries is given: TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE-

	1890.	1991
Cycles, and parts of:	Values.	Values
United Kingdom	\$613,292	\$2,375,6
Germany	145.892	1,026,3
France	108,414	262.6
Other Europe	214,697	1,199,2
British North Am	496,598	730.2
Morios		73,1
Mexico	27,210	
Central Amer. States	47,781	53.8
& British Honduras	5,766	4,0
Cuba		
Puerto Rico	7,929	4,1
Santo Domingo	*266	4,9
Other West Indies and		And David
Bermuda	19,915	132,6
Argentine	4,065	42,0
Brazil	13,592	29,3
Colombia	23,012	24,2
Other South America.	13,401	73,5
China	4,669	18,4
British Australasia	84,610	692.8
East Indies, British	2,392	18,8
Other Asia & Oceanica		113,
Africa	7,609	125,9
Other countries		

Total .... \$1,898,012 \$7,005,323 THE DOMINION A BUYER. The new tariff is supposed to be dited with great force against British orth America. In the light of the re-

ONE HONEST MAN.

To the Publisher:

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a scaled envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently testored to health and manly strength after years of suffering nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and lack of development.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacts until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Unsolicited indorsements from my grateful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice:

Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, is he wish of a cured friend." the wish of a cured friend."

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter of so vanuable advice, absolutely free."

"It is the first advertisement. I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

Man and deserve the encorsement of and want no and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:

MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies. P.O. BOX 59\_ST. HENRI, QUE.

ports from the bureau of statistics this must strike the business man as some-thing to be regretted, if the object be plished. Here is a list of the articles for which British North America made increased demands upon the Unit-ed States, the exports for the two years being given:

INCREASED PURCHASES BY BRITISH

Twelve months endir	June_	9.50
		896
	Quantitles.	
Cattle (number)	2 788	\$ 170 81
Hogs (number)	1.884	6.35
Books, maps, engrav	era te Mes	and the second
ings and other print	Salah Salah	21138.3 19.89
ed matter		594,17
Corn (bushels)	5 991 509	2,062,88
Wheat (bushels)	9 537 948	2,424,11
Coal (tons)	S UNK ORK	8,956,22
Cotton (helps)	87 899	2,868,97
Cotton (bales)	10 705 904	1,189,61
Hops (pounds)	200 441	24,05
Machinery	900,331	1,464,11
Leather, sole (pounds)	400 000	74.56
		17,00
Leather, other, and		428,43
manufactures of	7 040 000	422,92
Bacon (pounds)	070 941	114,81
Butter (pounds)	. 010,041	402,78
Cheese (pounds)	. 0,204,884	636,21
Seeds Tobacco (pounds)	10 000	
		1,100,84 588,04
Lumber (1,000 feet)	38,267	
Manufac. of wood		1,207,44
and the second second second second		897
	Quantities.	Value.

Cattle (number) .. .. Hogs (number) .... 3,768 maps, engrav-3.975.433 Wheat (bushels) .. ... 3.137.860 Cotton cloth (yards). .29,460,860 Hops (pounds) .... 369,188 482.038 1.797.089 TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Great Britain will be glad, perhaps, to

9		
	Quantities.	Value.
The same of the sa	Agricultural implements Wheat (bushels) . 1,813,116 Wheat flour (barrels) . 126,552 Carriages, cars, etc	\$ 285,72; 1,285,72; 423,47; 256,60; 67,64; 219,61; 822,58; 215,08; 564,53;
	Mineral oils, refined (gallons)	1,621,29- 34,40 500,83: 466,33
	Quantities.  Agricultural implements 1829.591	Value. \$ 490,98 1,538,84

wheat flour (barrels) . . . 1,025,000 1,000,000 Wheat flour (barrels) . . . . 1,025,000 1,000,000 (gallons) .... .... ... 16,837,914 63,943 616.087

ue of \$187,927, and an increase of ex- gentina, the Guianas, Peru and Uruguay orts of tobacco of \$79,981. The exports increased their exports to the United States. while Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela fell off. Europe was the best customer of United States, taking \$813,380,332 of the total exports of \$1,050,987,253, or about British Columbia, Mexico and Central

is illustrated very graphically in eight-tenths. North America, including 96 the entire exportation of cycles | America, took a little more than one orts thereof was but \$1,898,012. In tenth; South America took less than ear ending June 30, 1897, it was one-twentieth and less than all Asia, and 005,323. The details of this export the rest was taken by Oceanica and

SIR LOUIS H. DAVIES

Chamber of Commerce. London, Aug. 16.-Sir Louis Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, addressed the London chamber of commerce to-day. He said every vestige of feeling in Canada in favor of union with the United States had long ago 016 disappeared. Canada, he added, had

nothing to gain thereby. Sir Louis warned intending immiioned, and they would die in the passes

Referring to the new United States tariff. Mr. Davies said the Dingley bill had built up a prohibitive wall against Canadian trade, which the government of the Dominion therefore had resolved shortly to transfer to Great Britain.

Always Feit Tired. "I suffered with severe headache and loss of appetite and I always felt tired. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking one bottle my heauache disappeared. I continued taking it until now I am never troubled withheadache and my appetite is good." Luara Garland, 247 Claremont street, Toroto, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly upon the liver and bowels. Oure sick headache.

She-They say Fred is an awfuly good He-Yes, too good to be true.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

A Round of Festivities in Honor of the Canadian Prime Minister.

The Visit Successful in Wining Good Will of the French People.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, July 31.-The first day of Augugst is said to mark the very close of the season in Paris, no matter how dragged out it may be, and the most prominent inhabitants of the loveliest and gayest city in the world are wont, on or before that date to forsake it for the continental watering places; just as their English brethren, some two weeks later, leave London for the shooting in Scotly be amended by adding "and go to 17,883 Paris," neither times nor seasons make any difference; and the number of peoboulevards these days bears witness to the fact that the pame of these disciples is legion. Perhaps our friends from the other side of the border admire Paris Yet a lad as the centre of a country which they 81,509 may possibly think it nearer an ideal 1,708,623 republic than their own; a country where to feel weak and ailing. My appetite was bad, and after meals I had an aching pain in the chest and a most uncomare not so numerous on the surface as fortable feeling in the stomach. My to be blatantly offensive to the eye; and to be blatantly offensive to the eye; and mouth tasted badly, and I spat up a sour, sickening fluid. I was much troubled with wind, belching up frequently. It 1,553,832 couple of hours each day in leisurely 859,018 sipping his heloved absinthe at one of 1,369,604 the little round tables which adorn the front of the countless cafes. Be that as it may, thousands of Americans make ere was a slight increase of exports relieve the United States of some of their home here, apart from those who the patronage of British Australasia, (despite the new 100 clause) still dare to Argentina and Education.

Asia indicates a willingness to be a which has patronized the United States, buy Parisian goods at Parisian prices. Asia indicates a winnigness to the determinance of American goods, the destrepurchaser of American goods, the as shown below:

INCREASED TRADE TO BRITISH AUS
Section 1895-96, to \$39,268,755

TRALASIA.

Twelve months ending June—

The list of permanent residents may be said to range from Dr. T. W. Evans, to whom alone the Empress Eugenie owed her escape from Paris-after the defeat of Naroleon III, at Sedan, and who is The list of permanent residents may be of Napoleon III. at Sedan, and who is now proprietor of the American Register, to a convert of more recent years, to wit: Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprie tor of the New York Herald and of the Paris edition thereof, and who is now said to be a Parisian celebrity by reason of his having been successful in introducing Paris to the pastime of coach-

On the invitation of Mr. Felix Faure, president of the republic, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Mr. Hector Fabre, went to Havre on Thursday last. The Canadian Premier had a long private conversation with Mr. Faure, who afterwards invested him with the in signia of a grand officer of the legion of honor. In the evening the President and 351,886 Madame Faure gave a dinner at their 305,348 villa at Havre, the guests including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Edward Detaille, Mr. Bairin, Dr. Lannelongue, all of whom had also received invitations, and

946,405 Mr. Hector. Sir Wilfrid's time has also been largely 52,666 taken up with social and other engage-636.761 ments during the past week. On Tuesday evening the Premier and Lady Although South America was declin- Laurier dined with Mr. Jules Desfecher at the Pavilion, Dr. Arnenouville, Marquis of Anglesy and Captain De Tremont being also amongst the guests. On Wednesday Mr. Louis Herbette, Bouseiller D'Etat, gave a dinner in honor of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, to meet whom were invited M. Lafferriere, president of the Bouscil d'Etat; Mr. Loew, president of the Bour du Bassa-

tion; Mr. Bartholdi and others. There has lately been some change the premier's plans. According to the present arrangement he will not leave Paris until next Thursday, when he leaves for Switzerland. On his return. within a week, he will stop over in Paris for a couple of days, spending a similar time in London, thus leaving space for a very brief visit to Ireland, before going Delivers an Address at the London on board the Labrador at Moville on August 20th. Sir Wilfrid will doubtless recollect his three weeks in Paris as one of the most enjoyable parts of his pleasant and successful trip to Europe. For some weeks before his arrival here the French press attacked him rather severely, having taken umbrage at his oft-repeated remarks respecting the relation of the French Canadians to the British empire, and the pride with which they cherished that connection. From grants against the tremendous difficul- the day that Sir Wilfrid came to Paris, ties of the Clondyke, saying they would however, the reception accorded him by go there at their own risk, and that everyone, from the president down, has the Canadian government had not ad- been condial in every respect, and the vised them. Hundreds and thousands, articles in the Le Lovi, Le Figaro and he insisted, were going there ill-provis-ioned and they would die in the passes has not hesitated to join in the chorus before reaching Clondyke. Mr. Davies of praise raised by Frenchmen in welsaid that a reaction was certain to fol- coming one who, by descent, at least, is low, and that Canada would be blamed of their own nationality. Sir Wilfrid, however, has not receded from anything which he said in London. In an interview which appears in Le Siecle, over the signature of Mr. Abel Ravier, the writer, after appreciatively describing the personal appearance of the premie and paying a compliment to the French he uses, proceeds as follows: (Excuse

the translation.) "You have been, I said, magnificently received in London, and you have had the precedence over all other English colonial premiers. Your declarations of loyalty have been great'y remarked in

France. Have your words not been somewhat exaggerated?"
"I said that Canada was satisfied with the present order of things, and that Canadians of French origin, while always preserving their love for France thanked the British government for have ing given them the same rights as the English Canadians. We French Can-Brglish Canadians. We French Canadians love France passionately. The French language is dear to us above everything; we do not forget the country of our ancestors. At the same time we also declare that the constitution of the Dominion is such as to insure our future development."

This work has also witnessed Sir Wilfrid's triumsh in the denunciation by Great Britain of the German and Belgian treaties. The Cerman press accepts the ultimatum philosophically, and deprecates the idea of any commercial war with England. The French papers

as Le Temps, remarks that imperial federation is a mere fancy; but from the ne of the article one is more than half tempted to believe that the wish is father to the thought. The English press commends the action of the government, which will probably be criticized and discussed more in detail when the official

cement is made. The gold fever has pervaded even unto Paris, and press opinions anent the merits and demerits of the Clondyke district are rife. Paris is a great place for balloon ascensions, and one only wonders that expeditions have not already set out on that airy route. By the way, they say here that Andree is afraid to descend on American soil, on of the alien labor law !!!

Sir Adolph Caron and Mr. W. A. Allen, of Ottawa, are amongst the Canadians at present in Paris.

COMFORT FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

Suppose the wheels of time could suddenly be reversed, and we could, in an instant, go back to the year 1814. Why, man, you wouldn't recognize England. You wouldn't know how to speak, what to do, or how to understand the things land. But to the Americans and others around you. You would be as completely who agree that the saying that "one lost as though you were whisked away should see Rome and die," might proper- and dropped on the planet Jupiter. You would find no railways in England, no telegraphs, no running water in the city houses, and mighty few of the houses ple you hear talking "American" on the themselves that are standing now. Between 1814 and 1894 the difference is as great as between 1814 and 1600. Yes;

Yet a lady who was born in 1814 writes us the following letter. She says: "In the early part of 1884 I commenced was about all I could do to get around here and there in the house.

"A woman that I knew told me of a medicine that she said had done her a great deal of good; she called it Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She said it would no doubt do as much for me. On hearing this I sent and got a bottle from Mr. F. Daniell's, grocer and draper, in Linton, and began to take it. I am glad to say that in a very short time I felt much better. The bad symptoms I have spoken of went away, and soon I was as strong and hearty as I had been before the trouble came on me.

"I am 80 years of age, and can do al

most any kind of work easily and with comfort. I owe it to Mother Seig 's Syrup, and by taking an occasional dose when I feel ailing it has kept me in good health for ten years. I recommend the Syrup to all my friends, and if by printing my letter in the papers you think other persons-especially those who are advanced in life-may come to hear of the Syrup and use it, I shall be very pleased to have you do so. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Woollett, Wheeler's Lane, Linton, near Maidstone, Jan. 16, 1894." , We do think Mrs. Woollett's letter will do good, and so you find it printed here. Now, there are a great many old people in this country, some of them perhaps even older than she. And they need a gentle and good medicine like Mother Seigel's Syrup. Old age is a time when life is apt to seem a heavy thing to bear, particularly if there is more or less pain

they are likely to be troubled with rheumatism, which is a complaint peculiarly had digestion. them all to pieces as some harsh medi-

cines do. It operates gently and thor- take long to discover that the propinoughly; it doesn't make them worse be- quity of the Indian village was neither fore it makes them better. For indiges- to the advantage of the city nor to that tion, dyspepsia, rhaumatism, and all the of the Indians themselves; but in spite aches, pains, and discomforts of age, it of this fact the Indians have remained Mother Seigel, who discovered it, knew,

what her elderly friends needed-nobody

growlers and grumblers, we are better off where we are. In 1814 Mother Seigel's Syrup was never heard of, it didn't exist. But everybody knows it in 1894. It is one of the great and good things of this end of the century.

"Miss Gallagher is as fleet as Diana, isn't she?" "I don't know; all the Dianas I have ever seen we e made out of solid rock and weighed a ton."

Is the Product of Prime Ox Beef

BOVRIL

Forms a complete food for Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle, and supersedes all ordinary Meat Extracts, for flavoring and enriching Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes. Sold by all first class Grocers and Druggists.

WHOLESALE DEPOT

BOVRIL, LIMITED 27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL,

900 DROPS

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion Cheerful-ness and Rest Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Newpe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER Pumpkin Seed -Alx Senna -Rodells Selts -Ansie Seed -Pepparmint -Ei Outomate Seda-

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chatt Fletcher. NEW YORK. At6 months old DOSES - 35 CENTS

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OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It s not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it just as good" and "will enswer every pur." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-E-I-A.

### THE SONGHEES INDIAN RESERVE

A Summary of One of Victoria's Grievances-Where the Question Stands.

Mr. McKenna, of the Interior Department, Coming West to Arrange Settlement.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Aug. 17.-In 1850, before British Columbia had become a regular colony, and when the chief of the Hud- The Great Exposer of Conservative and iliness. And this is sure to be the son Bay Company on Vancouver Island, case. The stomach gives out. Old peo- Sir James Douglas, administered the ple can't digest as they once did. Their government as well as managed the affood sours and ferments in the stomach, fairs of the gentlemen traders, a comand makes all those bad feelings that pact was entered into between Sir published a fac simile letter, alleged to Mrs. Woollett herself had. And when they cannot eat and digest their food, of course they get weak and feeble, and tribe of Indians, under which the latter and Thomas McGreevy, of Quebec, have to lie in bed or sit in the corner, un- relinquished their right to all the land which is as follows: have to lie in bed or sit in the corner, un-able to take the air and go about for claimed by them on Vancouver Island, and T. McGreevy, agree to pay the share necessary exercise. Then they get to reserving for themselves their village of Hon. A. P. Caron, Hon. H. L. thinking they are in the way, and grow site and enclosed fields. In the course Langevin, Hon. E. Dewdney and Hon. downhearted and lowspirited. Besides, of a few years British Columbia grew H. Robitaille, for the purchase of lands into a self-governing colony and later in the northwest under agreement dated common to old people, and comes from on became o province of the Dominion August 7th, 1882, not to exceed one of Canada. In the meantime there had hundred thousand dollars, and to share Now, for curing and mitigating the ail- grown up alongside of "the enclosed equally with the above named in any ments of old people, there is nothing in fields" of the Songhees Indians a city said lands after deducting the amount the world so good as Mother Seigel's that was named Victoria and made the disbursed for them. Syrup. It doesn't sicken them and tear seat of the local government. It did not

tions have been made in the city council and resolutions have been passed by the local legislature for the removal of the Songhees, but the Indians have quietly possessed themselves of their "enclosed fields," and the good people of Victoria have had to possess their souls in patience. The law and policy of Canada stood against any summary treatment. The compact made with them by Sir James Douglas on bealf of the crown in 1850 had to be rigorously adhered to until they were prepared to remove to an acceptable reservation, and the Canadian government, as their guardian, was assured that the exchange and arrangements for effecting it were to their interests. The late administration of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the British Columbia government appointed a joint commission to arrange for the exchange of the present reserve for a tract of land offered by the province and for the removal of the Songhees to the new location. But an agreement was never come to which was sufficiently definite to admit of action. At this stage Hon. Mr. Sifton took hold of the question. He concluded that the department could not successfully deal with the matter at long range, and that the only possible way of bringing the affair to a satisfactory settlement and properly protecting the interests of the Indians was by

with a commission to settle the long outstanding dispute between the Dominion and the province over the land within the twenty mile railway belt. As already telegraphed to the Times, Mr. T. H. Rothwell, law clerk of the

interior department, has also been ap-pointed a commissioner to sit at Nanaimo and take evidence in regard to the disputes over land and minerals along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway. Mr. Rothwell and Mr. Mc-Kenna leave here next Sunday for the Coast. SLABTOWN.

Mr. Natanael Mortonson, a wellknown citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor Superior Posten, who, for a long time, suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured, eight years ago, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it

TARTE STILL AT IT.

Crookedness. The following is taken from the columns of the Kamloops Sentinel: La Patrie which is Tarte's organ

"We, the undersigned, Wm. Sharples

(Signed.) WM. SHARPLES, THOS. M'GREEVY.

Quebec, November 3rd, 1882. La Patrie says the original of the letter is in its possession, and McGreevy and Sharples, his brother-in-law, engagon their old reserve (which comprises ed to pay one hundred thousand dollars upwards of 100 acres along the har for the benefit of the three ministers bor of Victoria) and the growth of the of the crown, Caron, Langevin and Well, we can't go back to 1814, and city in that direction has been hind red Dewdney and the former lieutenant we don't want to. In spite of all the and the general interests retarded. Mo- governor of Quebec, Robitaille. The lands mentioned, is says, were public lands obtained from the federal government, of which Caron, Langevin and Dewdney were members.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE REGINA "DEAL"

La Patrie Further Explains the Mc-Greevy-Sharples' Agreement.

Montreal, Aug. 13.—Referring to the agreement by which the Hon. Thos. Mc-Greevy and William Sharples, of Quebec, agreed in 1882 to pay the shares of Sir Adolph Caron, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Theodore Robitaille and Hon. Edgar Dewdney in certain lands in the Northwest up to the amount of \$100,000, and also to give them a share of the net profits, La Patrie throws some light on the reason for such apparent generosity. Dewdney was at that time Indian commissioner and lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories, while Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe were members of the Dominion government, which had the disposal of lands. "The lands ob-tained from the government by Mc-Greevy and Sharples." says La Patrie, sending an officer from headquarters who was familiar with the subject. The officer chosen for the mission is Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, and he is charged with making with the provincial authorities an arrangement for the removal of the Songhees which will be satisfactory to the latter and in their best interests. It the latter and in their best interests. It the latter and in their best interests. It important was find where it is now the control of the satisfactory to the latter and in their best interests. It is sential was find where it is now the seems a lot of trouble to take about a mere handful of Indians, but it is an incident that well illustrates the policy which has made Canada famed for her fair treatment of the abonigines.

Mr. McKenna will also be entrusted in greenity. For cross who will also take about a the capital was fixed where it is, now the reply is easy. The corrupt arrangement, the photograph of which was published in La Patrie, is the indisputable proof of the reason by which Regins was chosen by the government of the day."