Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1888.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

The current number of the New York *Epoch* has two interesting articles on the presidential outlook. General Horace Porter views the situation from the Republican standpoint, while Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, looks at it through the Democratic glasses. Each of these writers thinks the chances of his party candidate are excellent, and both of them give the reasons for the faith that is in them. Gen. Porter thinks that this year men are taking a more calm and dispassionate view of politics than ever before, and counts this as in favor of the Republican party and its platform of protection. He urges that a protective policy has been of great benefit to the masses by shutting out foreign competition, giving large employment to workers, and at the same time cheapening the cost of living to the consumer. He charges that the Democratic party have greatly receded from their promises in the matter of civil service reform, much to the disappointment of their supporters that President Cleveland's foreign policy has been timid and weak, and that he has been overreached by the trained diplomatists of England; that the character of Harrison contrasts most favorably with that of Cleveland, the latter having never lifted his voice against slavery in the past, and having shirked his duty in the war by providing a substitute while Harrison served and won distinction in the field; that the cry against the Republican party on account of corruption and extravagance which was effective four years ago has since been disproved, and finally that the Republicans will hold their own in the recognized Republican states and also carry Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and the Pacific States. Mr. Coudert, on the other hand, finds "a concurrence of favorable symptoms" on the Democratic side. These, in brief, are that the party is in power, and it is much easier to hold a strong position than to storm it; that the grave charges made against the Democratic party before they came into power, and then believed by many, have been disproved; for instance, the Confederate debt has not been paid, nor Confederate soldiers pensioned, nor the slaveholders indemnified, and there is no more prospect of a new rebellion in the South than when Grant ruled or Arthur was President. Mr. Coudert finds further strength and good prospects for his party in the high character, successful administration and personal popularity of President Cleveland. He thinks that the proposal of tariff reform will commend itself to the electors. "The Republicans," he says, "are on record as favoring tariff reform; the Democrats are seeking to accomplish what the former failed to do." On the other hand he believes that the "free whiskey plank" must operate against the Republican candidate, and exclaims, "The party of Lincoln and Seward, Sumner and Chase, advocating free whiskey and dear blankets!" Moreover this writer alleges that "the *morale* of the campaign is now all with the Democratic party," not only because of the stand taken by the Republicans on this question, but because of the distinctively lower tone which has to be introduced in its discussions. Those who have left the Republicans because of the whiskey plank, Mr. Coudert says are sneered at as "Sunday school teachers," but when an old-fashioned Republican like Mr. Bartlett, in opening the convention, "remembering the great days of his party, alluded seriously to the Bible, he was received with shouts of laughter that almost took the roof off the building in which the convention was held." In conclusion Mr. Coudert thinks the prohibitionists cannot attach themselves to the Republicans, while as for the labor vote its natural affinity is with the Democratic party. "That party," he avers, "has always been its friend, and had no tendency toward centralization and aristocratic discrimination, or to unfriendliness toward the foreign-born citizen. When the laborer understands that the reduction of the tariff is chiefly for his benefit, after all, and must result in giving him and his children cheaper food, cheaper lodgings, and cheaper clothes, he will naturally side with the party that advocates such advantages." But will the laborer understand this? We must confess that after reading the grounds of confidence which these writers put forward on their respective sides, the chances of the contending parties appear to be divided about as equally as before.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Our Grit contemporary evidently thinks he has at last struck a paying lead in the School Amendment Act of last session, and he is determined to work it for all it is worth. The cost of education has gone on increasing year after year, until, last session, the Department came down to the Legislature with a request for something like one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, equal to about one-fourth of the entire available revenue of the province. Now, we do not desire to be understood as complaining that this is too great a price to pay for such a system of free state education as British Columbia possesses. It is our boast that the state places a good common school education within the easy reach of every settler's child, free as the wind which fans the tops of our majestic pines. And it is something of which we may well boast, too. It came about, however, that the Legislature set itself to consider how this glorious educational system could be maintained, and the constantly growing wants of the new settlements met, without further increasing the burden upon the public revenue. The problem was not an easy one to solve. In the older provinces the direct charge upon the public revenue for education constitutes but a small part of the cost of it, the larger portion being derived from county and municipal taxes. But the exceptional conditions presented in this province rendered a resort to such methods impracticable. It was under these circumstances, and with an earnest desire to maintain the freedom and efficiency of the present system intact, that the Legislature hit upon the expedient of easing the pressure upon the public revenue by placing upon the four wealthiest communities enjoying the luxury of free high schools a small portion of the burden. These communities were asked to contribute one-third of the salaries of teachers within their respective bounds, in order that the state might be able to continue to follow settlement with a free common school education, without further increasing or materially increasing the already heavy charge upon the public revenue; for it was conceded on all hands that the time had arrived when a halt must be called. It should be noted that this allotment was made upon the four cities not alone because they were best able to bear it, but also, and chiefly, because they enjoyed free high school education at the expense of the taxpayers of the whole Province. The first thought was to cast the burden of these high schools upon the cities; but two objections were raised to that course. To do that would have been to mutilate the system, and the measure of relief would have been inadequate. It was, therefore, deemed best to adopt a plan which, while it left our free school system unimpaired, would be capable of extension as other communities became capable of sharing the burden. It is not necessary for our present purpose to discuss the question as to whether the plan adopted was the wisest and best that could have been devised. It is sufficient to know that the Legislature thought so. It is already known that the Mayor and Council of this city have deliberately determined to set themselves against the act of the Legislature—that they propose to themselves to take the position of resisting the law and setting the Legislature at open defiance. It is also known to some that the *Times* newspaper supports and applauds the action of the Mayor and Council in this particular; and, in doing so, it is zealously engaged in attempting to create prejudice in the public mind against the impost. In the prosecution of the patriotic task it has set itself, our contemporary does not hesitate to misstate figures and misrepresent facts. It places the amount assessed upon Victoria at six thousand dollars; it represents the measure as being class legislation, and, therefore, *ultra vires*, and as something unheard of in any other country and absolutely revolting, and it seeks to create the impression that the act is that of the government, instead of the Legislature. Indeed it would evidently like to make its *bete noir*, the Minister of Education, personally responsible for what it hopes to make the public believe to be an unjust, unconstitutional and hateful measure. Now, of course, one can readily understand how very much easier it is to create prejudice in the public mind against a fresh tax than it is to reconcile them to it, no matter how meritorious and essential to the public weal, but we purpose in a future article to show that our contemporary, in its eagerness to injure the present Government is having recourse to unworthy means, calculated to mislead and to eventuate in mischief. We may also succeed in showing that the measure itself is one which, when properly understood, should commend itself to the public and meet with the sympathy and support of the very communities our contemporary is so zealously endeavoring to incense against it. We shall certainly succeed in showing that the course our contemporary seems to have marked out for itself is not in the true interests of education in this Province. It is worthy of note that while, in the most sweeping way, condemning the measure and calling upon the people to set the law at defiance, this would-be leader of public opinion has never once attempted to point out a better way of meeting a difficulty which all must admit has to be met. To pull down, to find fault, is a work for which any empty-headed demagogue is competent. But to build up, to show a better way is something not so easily done.

THE CROFTERS.

The *Canadian Gazette*, published in London, says that Mr. Alexander Begg is still in England with the object of furthering the proposed settlement of Scotch Crofters on this island. It will be remembered, says our contemporary, that last winter Mr. Begg became the medium of an offer from the Imperial Government to the British Columbia Government, having in view the settlement in the Pacific Province of 1,250 Crofter families from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. It was proposed that for this purpose £150,000 should be advanced from the Imperial Treasury, the British Columbia Government becoming responsible for the repayment of the principal as well as of interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. This offer the British Columbia Government could not see its way to accept, and Mr. Begg returned to this country in May with authority to submit to the Imperial Government a modified proposal, which, though effecting similar objects, would, it is thought, avoid some of the objections felt in the Province to the original proposition. It has been suggested in Canadian newspapers that this modified proposal directly absolves the British Columbia Government from all financial responsibility in the matter. This, we are assured, is quite a mistake, for, as a matter of fact, the British Columbia Government still proposes to guarantee the repayment of both principal and interest. What are the exact terms of the modified proposal it is not now thought desirable to make public. It has been before the Imperial Government ever since Mr. Begg's arrival in May, and some hope would seem to be entertained of its favorable consideration. Pending the decision of the Imperial Government, it is interesting to note what steps have been taken in British Columbia in anticipation of this crofter settlement. Some months since, when Mr. Begg was last in the Province, an inspection was made of some of the most favored sites for the proposed colony, and as a result a large section of land, probably comprising some hundreds of thousands of acres, in the Renfrew district of Vancouver Island, was by proclamation, dated April 30th, reserved for sale and settlement. This reserve borders on the sea-coast on the Pacific side of the island at the commencement of the Strait which divides Canada from United States territory. It is, therefore, exactly opposite Cape Flattery in United States territory, from which it is only twelve miles distant by direct sea passage. The reserve is watered by the San Juan River, flowing into the sea at Port San Juan. This river was at one time, according to Indian accounts, a famous salmon-producing stream. Now, however, owing to the accumulation of what is known as a "jam," about a mile or so up the river, the salmon have been prevented from entering the river, while all navigation to inland points has been effectually prevented. To clear out this "jam" would be necessary before the settlements could be established on the reserve, and this would entail an expense of between £5,000 and £6,000, which, it is hoped, seeing the interest of the Federal Government in the fisheries and navigation of Canada, might be provided jointly by the Dominion and Provincial authorities. The existence of this obstruction has doubtless been the chief cause of the present unoccupied state of the reserve. It now consists of forest land, especially in the valley, and it would fall to the Crofter settlers to clear their lots, just as in Ontario settlers did in the old days. This need not, however, be regarded as in any way a serious difficulty to the success of the settlement, especially in view of the desire of the British Columbia authorities that the Crofters sent out should be, so to speak, ready-made communities—comprising the village mechanic, artisan, and blacksmith, from the overcrowded towns of Scotland, as well as the farmer and fisherman from the Highlands, Islands, and East Coast. It is, in fact, felt to be essential that the new community should be, as far as possible, self-sustaining, able to build up a settlement for itself, independently of outside help. It is not of course proposed that the whole 1,250 families shall proceed to the Colony in one season. Fifty families would probably comprise the first contingent, and in subsequent years further batches, each self-contained as far as practicable, would follow firstly to the San Juan reserve, and subsequently to other chosen localities where fishing and farming could be undertaken with prospect of success. Of the proposal now before the Imperial Government it is impossible to speak in detail at present, but so far as can be judged, there seems no reason to doubt that the Crofters would find in the proposed San Juan settlement every encouragement to success. That there would be ample volunteers if the funds are forthcoming, no one at all acquainted with the northern parts of Scotland will for a moment doubt.

The *Empire* says that "Professor Goldwin Smith told a Vancouver reporter that he was disappointed in the Rocky mountains. Naturally! They do not change their base and are always to be found in the same position." Perhaps he was *feeling* "rocky" when he passed through.

Says the *Empire*:—*Apropos* of the statement that the services of "C" Battery will not be needed on the Skeena, a Grit newspaper indulges in the following remarks for the benefit of our Canadian volunteers:

There were many hundreds in all of "supporters" of the Government anticipating a chance to steal valuable furs from the Indians, and give portions of the proceeds towards election bribery funds, all under the guise of suppressing the Indian uprising.

It is after this fashion extreme Grit politicians too frequently reveal their sympathy with rebellion or other defiance to constituted authority.

PORT MOODY.

(Special Correspondence of THE COLONIST)

The historic name of Port Moody was, only a few years ago, more widely known than any village of its size in the Dominion of Canada. It was selected, as many of your readers will be aware, for its many advantages by land and water as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. Owing, however, to reasons best known to themselves, and not entirely unknown to the public, the directors of the road selected Vancouver as the terminus. Notwithstanding the set back given to Port Moody in consequence of this change, even a superficial observer can see that its situation and surroundings may in a short time bring it into prominence as a manufacturing centre for its well known, but yet undeveloped, agricultural and lumbering interests cannot fail to attract capital.

At present some of the industrial classes of the village find employment in the mill on the opposite side of the water, others are employed at New Westminster and other places. Among the mercantile class Mr. Lemmon, Mr. William Elson, and the Postmaster are the representatives, and all appear to be doing a fair business. The village has a good hotel of which Mr. Scott is the proprietor—and he keeps himself busy in attending to his guests and superintending his farm.

From personal observation the writer is prepared to say that the Port Moody school, under the supervision of Mr. McCrea, is one of the best in British Columbia. The attendance is good and the pupils evince a proficiency in their studies to a most commendable degree. This, to my mind, is the best proof of the intelligence of the inhabitants generally.

Recently the villagers have been disturbed by some unsavory characters from the outside, and in one case the ends of justice were defeated owing to the long distance of the justice of peace from the business part of the village. The appointment of a justice of peace and constable, living in the village, would certainly add to the peace of mind of its inhabitants, and be the means of meting out speedy justice, when tardiness often defeats it.

MARINE.

Ship C. F. Sargent arrived at Nanaimo on Thursday and will load coal for San Francisco.

Collier Antonio will probably sail from Wellington to-day for San Francisco.

Steamer Idaho arrived from Nanaimo yesterday at noon and sailed for the Sound two hours later.

Steamer Umatilla will be due from San Francisco to-morrow morning.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FANCIES ABOUT HORSES.

FOLK LORE CONCERNING THE WELL KNOWN DOMESTIC ANIMAL.

The Horse as a Water Sprite—Scotland's Water Kelpy—Horses Ridden by Witches and Fairies—Various Omens and Beliefs—As an Emblem.

In folk lore the horse figures most as a water sprite. Neptune having traditionally created the animal, we should not be astonished to find him powerful at sea. Mystic water horses, water bulls, or cows, are to be found in the religious systems of many nations of old, and they still haunt the imagination of living men in the shape of dapple gray stallions and brown steers that still rise from some German lake.

These water horses appear in many lands in Iceland, Nick, or Hnikcur, also called by other names, appears as a gray horse with hoofs turned backward. When the ice splits open in the winter it is said to be the water horse coming up. One was said to have eight feet and ten heads. This steed sometimes induces young persons to mount his back when he rushes into the water, and it is said that he can be tamed, but his bridle must never be taken off.

In the Orkney islands the water sprite comes as a handsome litgle horse, with his mane covered with weeds. In the Shetland islands, Shoopultie is the name given to him, as well as Njuggle or Nick. An old historical chronicle asserts one was tamed and worked during the day. Popular accounts represent him as having a tail like a wheel. He is usually mischievous, stopping mills, carrying persons into the sea, etc.

THE WATER KELPY.

Nearly every Scotch lake or stream had its water kelpy. He would decoy travelers to mount him, and rush into the water with them. He could be caught by flinging over his head a bridle marked with the sign of the cross. A blacksmith, suspicious of one of these water sprites, thrust a hot iron into its side, reducing it to a heap of starch.

Water horses are called Phookie and Aughisky in Ireland, and are said to come up out of the lakes, some of them being carnivorous. One had a serpent's body, with a horse's head. In north Germany Jagowd is the name applied to the water horse. One is said to have come out of a lake, harnessed himself to a harrow, and worried the other horses to death.

Musquito Indians say Wilwin, a demon, appears in the shape of a horse. Eastern lore is not without its stories of water horses. El Kazwini, a modern Arab writer, says sea horses are larger than those of the land, and have clover hoofs and a small mane and tail.

Throughout England and Scotland it was formerly supposed that horses were at times ridden by witches and fairies. It was said that if the manes and tails of the horses were found to be plaited and knotted together it was a sure sign the fairies had been riding the steeds. To prevent this, as well as to guard against the unwelcome visits of witches, it was the custom to hang about the doors of the stables and in the stalls and mangers branches of ash or yew, hazel or broom. The horseshoe, nailed up over the door, was also efficacious here. When the inmates of the stables were found covered with a cold sweat or moisture in the morning it was deemed a sure sign that witches had ridden them during the night.

Nor were these beldames satisfied with the chargers thus surreptitiously procured. It was wildly believed, here and on the continent, that witches were able to transform persons into horses, and that such steeds were ridden to the nightly rendezvous of these hags.

VARIOUS OMENS.

There are few omens connected with the horse in Yorkshire, England, it is thought unlucky to see a white horse. Probably here is a key to the connection between the white steed and the ill omened red haired girl. In many parts of England it is believed that any person riding a piebald horse is able to cure the whooping cough.

Around the neck of a horse in Yorkshire, some years since, was found a string tied to a bag made of the thumb of an old glove, containing the Lord's prayer written on parchment. This was thought to preserve the animal from evil. In the same district, if a horse became "foul" or "fellen," the owner cured it by going into the orchard at midnight, cutting into a turf from the foot of an apple tree and hanging it in the branches of the tree. As the turf decayed it was said the horse would recover. In Ireland it is thought that you may subdue an unruly horse by whispering in his ear the Creed.

It is said that Darius, king of Persia, was chosen ruler by the neighing of his horse, it having been left by lot to decide who should hold the reins of power by choosing the noble whose steed neighed first.

The horse is a well known emblem in heraldry and in art. It is frequently figured on the tombs in the catacombs, where it is the emblem of the swiftness of life. In early Christian art it typified courage and generosity, and St. Martin, St. Maurice, St. George, St. Victor and St. Leon are all represented on horseback. In Aryan mythology the swift flying clouds were said to be horses. Gothic and Germanic tribes sometimes sacrificed horses on the funeral pyres of their chieftains.—F. S. Bassett in Globe-Democrat.

Forks a Modern Invention.

It is difficult to realize what a modern invention the table fork is. Queen Elizabeth never heard of one. She had, it is true, a few dainty forks, perchance with crystal handles, for eating preserved fruit at dessert. But long after her time dinner forks were unknown in England. The very earliest now to be found belong to the same nobleman whose hour glass salt has been already spoken of, and these are not older than the middle of the reign of Charles II. The few early forks of the reign of George I are three pronged, and but few of our neighbors can show us four pronged forks much before the reign of George III, from which time their fashion has remained unaltered to the present day except for their handles, which have followed the fashions of spoons, finishing up with the familiar "fiddle pattern" of Nineteenth century use.

Before the days of forks the ewer and basin, which have now generally disappeared, were much in request after every course, whereas now the basin alone, with a little rose water, makes its appearance at civic feasts after dinner, as a matter of fashion rather than necessity. Four out of five fine old basins have no doubt been melted up to supply the very forks whose invention rendered the washing of the fingers superfluous.—Murray's Magazine.

THE ROSLYN TROUBLES.

The Colored Miners Arrested and Placed in Charge of the Sheriff.

ELLENSBURGH, W.T., Aug. 24.—To-day the detectives and colored miners on their way to the Roslyn mines to take the places of the strikers, were arrested and placed under the deputy sheriff's care. Still the miners are allowed to work. They will have a hearing next Wednesday. J. M. Buckley, assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad company, who was on the steamer City of Ellensburgh, was sent for and he returned to Tacoma to-night. It is circulated through some of the papers that there are some of Pinkerton's men at Roslyn, and that the Knights of Labor sent a number of their men to Cle-alum for the purpose of having Johnson's men at the new mill strike, which is false.

School books, T. N. Hibben & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Visitors of Hospital Patients.

One of the very amusing, though at the same time considerably annoying, occurrences incident to charity hospital experiences is the daily arrival of all manner of indigestible food for the patients, which is either sent in or brought to the hospital by interested friends and relatives. "The first thing a woman does when she comes to visit her husband, son or lover," said a hospital surgeon on a recent occasion, "is to give him a bath."

"A bath!"

"Yes, a bath of tears. She cries all over him, don't you understand? And then she talks a lot of stuff, regular mush, you know; and when she has him all stirred up, pulse way up, fever rising, and everything in a fine condition, she tries to make a finish of him by feeding him a lot of pie, cake, crullers or something of that kind. We usually watch them and take the stuff away down to the office, but very often a woman conceals it under her apron, and we find under the man's pillow after her departure an apple pie, a lot of custard, cake, fruit, tobacco, and even whisky. Why, a man was brought in here insensible the other day from a blow on the head, dealt by the gentle hand of the new aqueduct elevator. We had him propped up in bed with his head in an ice pack, all tied up in a rubber bag, and his feet in a vapor bath. Presently his wife, children, sister, brother-in-law, and most of the rest of his relatives gathered in a line outside the doorway. His wife insisted on going up stairs, of course, and came flying down and said she was going right home to get him some breakfast, that he hadn't had a mouthful to eat since early in the morning, and she knew she could cook him something that would bring him round all right. No wonder he was faint lying there all day with nothing to eat or drink."—New York Sun.

Crickets in Algeria.

Accounts are published of the devastation caused by crickets in Algeria. The insects resemble but are not identical with either locusts or grasshoppers. Last year swarms of grasshoppers ravaged the colony. This year the crickets have taken their place. They spring like grasshoppers, but have a more rapid and sustained flight. They form clouds which shut out the light of the sun. When they alight on the ground they destroy every trace of vegetation. They sometimes fall exhausted on the ground in such numbers as to cover it with a layer of dead bodies, from which pestilential exhalations arise. The correspondent of a Paris newspaper, in a letter from Algeria, says that the railway trains have been stopped by the insects between Constantine and Batna.

The method still employed to check the evil in the African possessions of France is the old and expensive one of digging long trenches at a right angle to the advancing swarms, and placing on the most distant side a sort of fence formed by a web of cloth. The advancing insects strike against the cloth, fall into the pit, and are there covered with lime or mold. The Algerian authorities have spent 700,000 francs in destroying them, and now contemplate a further expenditure of 1,000,000 francs to complete the work.—London Times.

A Corset for the Fat Lady.

A clever little corsetiere on Seventeenth street says: "The most difficult customer I have to fit is Barnum's fat lady. She measures fifty inches round the waist, but laces down to forty-four. Her size is her stock in trade, to be sure. Yet, woman like, she will pull herself in. For common wear I make her a plain article of strong jean at $25; for best, a satin embroidered corset at $75. You see, I have to use about three times as much material and about three times as much whalebone, and the latter is costly, as I do for an ordinary customer.

"Yes, I have a customer in private life who is nearly as large. She is a very rich and fashionable lady, who lives on Fifth avenue, near Bryant Park. She tells me that as a girl her belt measure was the same as that of the Empress of Austria and the Empress Eugenie, just eighteen inches. Now she is over 40, and cannot well make herself less, as one attempt at that for a charity ball brought on an attack of apoplexy. No, I do not like to make corsets for overstout people. They always want to squeeze themselves and be comfortable at the same time."—New York Press "Everyday Talk."

The Cost of Various Wars.

The following statistics are of French origin, and pointed. Under Napoleon III the Crimean war cost France 800,000 men and 2 milliards of money; England 22,000 men and 5 milliards of money; Piedmont, 2,000 men and 175,000,000 francs of money; Russia, 6,000,000 men and 4 milliards of money; Turkey, 35,000 men and 400,000,000. In 1866 the Italian war cost France 80,000 men and 1 milliard of money; Italy, 60,000 men and 150,000,000; Austria, 120,000 men and 875,000,000. In the Mexican war France spent 500,000,000 money and 70,000 men. The Syrian expedition cost 15,000 men and 125,000,000 money. In the Franco-German war France lost 225,000 men and 9,288,000,000 money. And now France is bristling with Boulangism and will be compelled to go in with Russia ere long in a struggle more terrible than all before it. The estimate is that France and Russia together can put in the field 9,500,000 of men, while Germany, Austria and Italy can meet them with as many more. Think of 20,000,000 men eager for each others' lives on European battle plains—and what has been the gain of it all.—Globe-Democrat.

Pronunciation of Parnell's Name.

Charles Parnell is not the sort of man to be called by his intimate friends "Charlie," for he has features which are rather severe and unsympathetic, although he is a blonde of rather a fine type. The next thing to it is the name by which he is known all over Ireland—a pronunciation which is not extended to England—that of "Parnle," with the accent on the first syllable. His estate in the County Wicklow, not far from Dublin, is not a source of large income, but is picturesquely situated and before his illness caused him to make many journeys from England to Ireland.—New York Press.

A Petroleum Engine.

A petroleum engine now being exhibited in England is attracting much attention. In a tank in the bed of the engine is placed the petroleum, which is forced through a pipe into a compartment where the oil is converted into a fine spray by means of a blast of air. The spray passes into a chamber, and, coming in contact with an electric spark obtained from a small battery in the rear, motive power is at once supplied. In construction it is said to be comparatively simple, and the engine works with admirable regularity. The piston requires no oiling, the petroleum vapor supplying the necessary lubrication.—Chicago News.

Over 500.

"I take much pleasure in stating that since using Burdock Blood Bitters I have entirely recovered. I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils. I can confidently recommend B. B. B. to any sufferer from the same complaint." David F. Mott, Spring Valley, Ont.

tu-th-sat-dw

A Painful Subject.

"I was suffering for three months with a pain in my back, and was advised to use B. B. B. I had not used two bottles before I became as well as ever. I advise all who suffer from pain in the back to use B. B. B." Mrs. Paul Brondear, Lennoxville, P. Q.

tu-th-sat-dw

Nature makes no Mistakes.

Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, vomiting, sea-sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained from all dealers in medicine. Price, 35 cents.

tu-th-sat-dw

THE SEIZED SEALERS.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your issue of Sunday, August 26th, headed "Refused to bond them," your statement contained therein is contrary to the facts. U. S. marshal Atkins did not refuse to accept bonds; he was most anxious that the vessels should be bonded, but his instructions from Secretary Garland were so vague that the marshal telegraphed to Washington asking how this bonding was to be done. The reply came "Consult the U. S. district attorney at Seattle;" to which place myself and the marshal went. We were then told that the statute referred to by Secretary Garland made it necessary for me to appear again in the court at Sitka, which I declined. The marshal at once wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, asking him for further instructions. The marshal at all times during this unpleasant business has been most obliging to see matters fairly arranged. I can bear testimony, if all the other officials in Alaska had been as just as marshal Atkins, I should not now be looking in vain for my property.

J. D. WARREN.

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THE ANNUAL
EXHIBITION
OF THE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Agricultural Association
WILL BE HELD AT
AGRICULTURAL HALL, BEACON HILL,
VICTORIA, B. C.,
ON
Thursday, Friday & Saturday,
October 4th, 5th and 6th.

Thursday will be devoted to judging articles and animals on exhibition.

The doors will be open at 9 o'clock, a. m., on Friday and Saturday.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION:

50 cents for Adults; 25 cents for Children.

Intending exhibitors are requested to notify the Secretary.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
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aug24-dw-td

$9,999.00 in Gold
To be Given Away!

CUT out this advertisement and send it to J. LAHMER & CO., Nurserymen, Toronto, Canada, with 14 three-cent Canadian, or 21 two-cent American postage stamps and they will send you by mail (post-paid), in good time for planting in October or November next, your choice of any one of the following collections of plants, and enter your name in competition for the $9,999.00 in gold that they are giving away in order to introduce their nursery stock.

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS:

No. 1—2 hardy Roses. No. 2—2 hardy climbing Roses. No. 3—2 ever-blooming Roses for house culture. No. 4—8 very choice Hyacinths. No. 5—15 very choice Tulips. No. 6—25 hardy assorted flowering Bulbs. No. 7—5 choice Plants for house culture. No. 8—2 choice hardy flowering Shrubs. No. 9—3 hardy Grape Vines. No. 10—3 Cherry Currants (red). No. 11—5 Lee's Prolific Currants (black). No. 12—5 White Grape Currants. No. 13—10 Raspberries, 2 very choice kinds. No. 14—20 Strawberries, 4 very choice kinds. Nos. 3, 7 and 14 we will send earlier, if requested.

All letters with this advertisement enclosed along with stamps for any one or more collections of plants, will be numbered as they come to hand, and the senders of the first thirteen hundred letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st	$250	The next 20	$10 each
2nd	100	The next 40	5 each
3rd	50	The next 415	2 each
4th	30	The next 820	1 each
5th	20		

After 50 thousand letters have been received, the senders of the next eleven hundred letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st	$125	The next 10	$15 each
2nd	125	The next 15	10 each
3rd	75	The next 40	5 each
4th	50	The next 470	2 each
5th	25	The next 560	1 each

After 100 thousand letters have been received, the senders of the next one thousand letters will receive gifts as follows:

1 and 2	$100 each	The next 7	$20 each
3, 4 and 5	75 each	The next 15	10 each
6, 7 and 8	50 each	The next 304	3 each
9, 10, 11 and 12	25 each	The next 663	1 each

After 150 thousand letters have been received, the senders of the next eleven hundred and nine letters will receive gifts as follows:

1	$100 each	The next 10	$20 each
2	75 each	The next 25	10 each
3 and 4	50 each	The next 565	2 each
The next 5	25 each	The next 470	1 each

Any person may send any number of times for any of above collections. If 5 cents in stamps extra is sent, we will send in December next a printed list of the names of all persons who are entitled to gifts. We make this liberal offer to the readers of THE COLONIST, knowing it will not pay us now, but our object is to introduce our stock and build up a trade. Our mailing points are Toronto and Strub Mount, Ontario; Rochester, N.Y.; Louisville, Ky.; Painesville, O.; and Chicago, Ill.; and we will guarantee all stock to reach our customers in good condition. We employ no agents but deal direct with customers, and can sell and deliver stock to any part of the United States or Canada, at about one-half the price charged by other nurserymen through agents.

Remember, we will not be undersold by any reliable firm. Send us a list of wants and we will quote you prices, or 10c. for a handsome illustrated catalogue, which you may deduct from first order.

Address all letters to

J. LAHMER & CO., Nurserymen,
TORONTO, ONT.
tu-sat-d-w-jl 25

TENDERS.

Notice to Contractors.

CONCRETE WALKS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to Noon of

Tuesday, 21st instant,

for laying Concrete Side Walks round the New Law Courts, Victoria.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 10th Aug., 1888. 11-d&w.

Notice to Contractors.

FITTINGS
FOR
NEW LAW COURTS.

SEALED TENDERS, suitably endorsed, will be received by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to Noon of

Tuesday, 21st instant,

for certain Fittings and Furniture required for the New Law Courts, Victoria.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms for Tender obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 10th Aug, 1888. 11-d&w.

Notice to Contractors,
BUILDERS, &c.

WORKS AND REPAIRS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED ON BEHALF of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, until noon of Thursday, the 30th instant, for Works and Repairs to be executed at the Naval Yard, Naval Hospital and Powder Magazines.

Specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. John Teague, Architect, Victoria, to whom parties tendering will apply before going over the works.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Works and Repairs."

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, &c.
Naval Yard, Esquimalt,
9th August, 1888. aug10-td

DOMINION GOVERNMENT
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested to present their PASS BOOKS at the Office on Government Street, for insertion of the accrued interest at the 30th June, 1888.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Assistant Receiver-General.
Victoria, Aug. 2, 1888. aug3-1m

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

President, the Lord Bishop of Toronto—The school will be re-opened on Wednesday, September 5th. The accommodations are improved, and a thorough course of study is provided, with any required accomplishment. The arrangements for due supervision will be maintained in efficiency. Further information and prospectuses may be had immediately by writing to the Lady Principal, MISS GRIER, [illegible] Hall, College avenue, Toronto, who will be seen after 31st August. aug3-dylaw-wk

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL HIS Valuable Farm of 229 Acres, located on the Chemainus River, and the best locality on the Island for wild fowl. Apply on the premises.

JAMES HABART,
Chemainus.
je23-d&w-3mo

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM
Registered
Patchen, Berkshire and French Coach Horses.
Savage & Farnum, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Mich. We offer very large and choice stock, selected from the best studs in France. We guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address Savage & Farnum, Detroit, Mich.
nov27-6m

ESTABLISHED 1858
THE WEST SHORE
PORTLAND, OREGON

The West Shore is the only illustrated magazine published on the Pacific coast, and aside from its excellent literary features, its object is to convey information, by both pen and pencil, of the great resources of this region, and the progress of their development.

Special illustrated articles appear in each issue; also, several pages of notes of the progress being made in every section—Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Utah, California, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest in general, are fully illustrated. The subscription price is only $2.50. It is not only the cheapest illustrated magazine in the United States, but contains articles and engravings of great interest to every resident of this region, which can not be found in any other publication.

Subscribers for 1888 receive a large supplement every month. The first one is a beautiful oleograph of the "Entrance to the Columbia River," printed in nine colors, and each of the others represents some feature of our sublime scenery. The supplements are alone worth more than the price of the magazine. Try it for 1888, and after reading, send it to your friends elsewhere. You will find it both entertaining and instructive.

L. SAMUEL, Publisher,
171-173 Second St., Portland, Oregon.

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated in Sayward District and described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of land applied for by Ezra Cook, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

W. F. MADDEN.
Sayward District, May 30, 1888. my11

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 360 acres of Land, situate in Sayward District, and described as follows; Commencing at the north-east corner of Lot 48; thence north 80 chains; thence south 30 chains, more or less, to Campbell River; thence west 30 chains; thence south 27 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence north 5 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement.

Sayward District. W. F. MADDEN.
April 28th, 1888. my11-1d&w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Sayward district and described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the land applied for by M. Stephenson, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

J. KING.
Sayward District, April 28th, 1888. may-11

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the left side of the Nass River and described as follows: Commencing at a stake marked "B" near the bank of the river; thence south 20 chains; west 80 chains; north 20 chains; thence meandering the river to place of commencement.

A. J. McLELLAN.
March 22d, 1888. my-11

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on the left side of the Naas River, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake marked "A" near the bank of the river, th