EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Another Addition to England's Navy in the Shape of a Magnificent Cruiser.

Horrible Story of Cannibalism From the Solomon Islands in the Pacific.

Prize Fighting in the Pelican Club to be Subject of Inquiry in the Commons.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

LONDON, July 18.—Lars Neilsen, a trader residing in the small island of Gela, in the Solomon group in the Pacific, and three of his native assistants, have been killed and eaten by the islanders. Within the past year six white men have been killed and eaten by the cannibals of this group, out of a total white population of thirty. Neilsen had a small trading vessel of about 500 tons, in which he was in the habit of visiting the various points along the coast, and it was on one of these trips that he was killed. Mr. Woodford, the explorer, lived with Neilsen for several months during his last visit to Solomon Island.

OPPOSED TO PUGILISM.

The doings of the Pelican club will form a subject for the consideration of the House of Commons. A Liberal-Unionist will ask the Home Secretary if he is aware that prize fights frequently occur under the name of boxing exhibitions, and also whether the police have received any instructions regarding the matter.

THUNDER STORM IN LONDON.

During a thunder storm which swept over London to-day, lightning struck and dislodged one of the ornamental figures on Westminster hall. The figure fell to the pavement below, and barely missed the head of Hon. Sir William Grantham, justice of the court of queen's bench.

HIT THE WRONG BULL'S EYE.

A sensation was caused to-day at the national rifle contest, at Bisley. Read, who won the first prize last year, fired his last shot at the wrong target. He made a bull's eye but the error lost him the bronze medal.

A BRITISH TRIUMPH.

The Chronicle says that the appointment of Mr. Rhoades, as premier of the Cape government, is a triumph for British imperialism and means a check to Germany's pretensions in South Africa.

THE TENANTS ARE SATISFIED.

The rents of the Vandaleur estate, which were arbitrated by Sir Charles Russell, have all been collected, the tenants accepting with promptness and unanimity the figures arrived at by Sir Charles.

THE CONGO RAILROAD.

The latest mails from the Congo say that work on the railroad is making rapid progress. The force now employed numbers 18 Europeans and about 1,000 negroes. There are ten engineers, eight superintendents of construction and 33 miners, besides machinists, carpenters, masons, accountants and storekeepers. The road has been graded north along the bank of the Congo to Leopold ravine, across which a bridge 70 feet long is being built. It has been settled that the line will start from the bank of the Congo to M'pozo river, which it will cross on a bridge about 200 feet long. It will then ascend the valley of the M'pozo and gain the comparatively level plains south of the Congo.

SUBMARINE WAR VESSELS.

Spain has decided to build a whole flotilla of submarine war vessels after the model so successfully produced by the inventor, Lieut. Peral. Each boat will be constructed with accommodation for from 2,500 to 5,000 men. Peral is for the time being the greatest man in Spain, and the Spaniards believe that his invention will place the nation in the front of the great naval powers of the world.

WILLIAM AND THE LABOR PROBLEM

Two delegates of the German government at Durnham are inquiring into the cause and incidents of the miners' strike. It is understood that Emperor William asked, and was cordially granted permission to make this inquiry, which he thinks may prove a fruitful source from which he will be enabled to better study the labor question in Germany, with a view to remedial efforts in his own country particularly.

OBJECTS TO THE MCKINLEY BILL.

It is stated that the dissatisfaction in France on account of the increased duty imposed upon French products by the McKinley bill has resulted in an actual opening of negotiations between the French and United States governments on the subject. The French minister of foreign affairs is seeking some intimation from Washington that the proposed advances may be modified.

ENGLAND'S NEW CRUISER.

The Admiralty has launched a magnificent new cruiser, the Blenheim, fitted with torpedoes and quick-firing guns. The ordinary speed for long distances is from 18½ knots. Other powerful cruisers are being built.

TRAIN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

While a passenger train was approaching Frankfort to-day during a severe storm, one of the coaches was struck and badly shattered by lightning. The passengers were terrified and many painfully shocked, but none were killed, and after a stop to ascertain the condition of the rolling stock the train proceeded.

RIDICULING THE ADMIRALITY.

The British Admiralty authorities are being subjected to a great deal of ridicule because of the fact that several of the war ships which were ordered to proceed to the manoeuvers have been obliged to undergo repairs on the eve of departure. The old theory that a man-of-war in commission is, as a matter of course, kept in condition for immediate execution of any orders, is no longer lived up to. It seems the commander is no longer supposed to know the condition his vessel is in until some special occasion arises for ascertaining the fact. Such at least are the comments of cynics upon the incident.

THE POSTMEN'S MANIFESTO.

The Postmen's Union has issued a manifesto denouncing the men who remained at work during the recent agitation for better hours and pay as having caused the failure of the movement. The manifesto demands that the postmen shall provide for the support of the men who were dismissed for the prominent part they took in the agitation.

Vigilant Care.

VIGILANCE is necessary against unexpected attacks of summer complaints. No remedy is so well-known or so successful in this class of diseases as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Keep it in the house as a safeguard.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The excise returns of the production of native sugar in France from 1st September to 1st June show that 6,665,801 tons of beet were worked up and produced 700,172 tons of sugar, calculated as refined. There was an increase on the year of 2,448,951 tons in the quantity of root employed, and of 278,745 tons in the sugar extracted.

An English syndicate has taken over the cordage industry in Canada. Another English syndicate is said to have its eyes on the agricultural machinery manufacturing industry. Representatives of another body of capitalists have been in negotiation with the shirt and collar manufacturers with a view to establishing a trust to take over that industry.

A survey of life assurance to-day, contrasted with the business of even ten years ago, reveals that the demand for assurance as a form of investment has greatly increased, and that the demand for term assurance in some form—protection pure and simple for a limited period—has also marvelously grown.

Advices from Jamaica state that Canada has applied for fifty thousand cubic feet of space for the international exhibition to be opened January 27th, 1891. This has led to a discussion of the commercial relations of the two countries. Reciprocity with Canada is again urged and the hope is expressed that negotiations with the Dominion Government will be renewed.

In 1837 Canada could boast of sixteen miles of railway. Five years later the mileage remained the same; the passengers numbered 27,041, the freight carried amounted to 7,716 tons; the earnings were computed to be $13,650, and the working expenses $10,744. In 1869 the railway mileage had lengthened out to 2,037, with 1,922,227 passengers and $6,539,409 earnings. Ten years later (1869) Canada had 2,467 miles of railway, and the earnings were set down at $12,798,303. Another decade had increased the mileage to 6,484; the earnings to $19,925,066. In that year the number of passengers was 6,523,816; the freight 8,348,810 tons and the working expenses amounted to $16,188,282. In ten years more (1889) the mileage was nearly doubled—12,628; the passengers also nearly doubled—12,151,105; the freight had grown to 17,928,626 tons, the earnings to $42,149,615, and the working expenses reached a total of $31,038,045. The capital paid (including government bonuses, loans and subscriptions to shares and municipal aid) had attained the enormous sum of $760,576,446, and the amount promised to railways completed or under construction, in the shape of government and municipal loans, bonuses, etc., is stated to be $184,802,087.52.

Messrs. Robert Ward & Co.'s "Monthly Freight and Shipping Report" for June is just to hand. It says: "Freights for lumber during the past month, although showing a slight tendency to decline, have been fairly well maintained, and, although for future business, shippers are not inclined to pay the present ruling rates, yet for spot tonnage a few charters have been effected at the present figures. On account of the number of charters 'to arrive' having been effected during the past few months we have very few new fixtures to advise. Wheat freights continue very firm. The difference referred to in our last advices as existing between the miners and the proprietors of the Wellington collieries remain unadjusted, and the output of coal is consequently considerably decreased. The total number of tons of coal shipped during the month was 29,796, value $119,184. The shippers were the New Vancouver Coal Co., 22,340 tons; Dunsmuir & Sons, 558 tons; East Wellington Coal Co., 2,398 tons; Union Colliery Co., 4,500 tons."

The Dominion Post-Office Department has inaugurated a new system of refunding money to depositors in the post-office savings banks. Since the beginning of July cheques have been forwarded in lieu of money, thereby assimilating the practice of the department to that of the government savings bank operated by the Finance Department. By arrangement between the government and the banks these cheques will be cashed at par by any chartered bank in the Dominion.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says that "in wholesale drug circles a great amount of concern is felt on account of the increase in adulterated opium," and "a petition will soon be presented with a view of stopping the practice. There is not the slightest trouble, they say, at the present time in purchasing standard opium if the buyer will only go to a responsible dealer. They claim further that a considerable part of the adulterated opium is used for the vice habit, and the lower percentage of morphia there is in that opium the better."

The receipts of sugar at San Francisco during June were heavier than during any previous month of the fiscal year, and as compared with the arrivals of the corresponding month in 1888 they were excessive.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Peter Jackson's Farewell.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A farewell party was tendered Peter Jackson and his trainer, Sam Fitzgerald, last evening at his training quarters on the San Leandro road. About forty of the pugilist's friends were present. Jackson was presented with a souvenir of light blue silk, upon which was inscribed the names of those present. In accepting the gift he said he would leave California next Saturday for Australia with reluctance, as he had been treated on this coast with the greatest consideration and kindness.

Smuggler Holt's Sloop Sold.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 18.—United States Marshal Brown to-day sold the Annie, Andrew Holt's old sloop. Few bidders were present. The sloop was knocked down to the Puget Sound Fish Preserving company, the price paid being $450.

Mrs. Alva Young.

OF Waterford, Ont., writes, "My baby was very sick with summer complaint, and nothing would help him till I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which cured him at once. It is one of the best remedies I ever used.

PARADE OF WARSHIPS.

Grand Naval Display of British Men-of-War Off the Coast of Newfoundland.

The Atlantic Fleet Mustering at Halifax—A Formidable List of Vessels.

HALIFAX, July 18.—It is rumored here and not denied by the authorities, that England has decided on a naval demonstration on Newfoundland's French shore, and may possibly go further by making one in the French waters off Miquelon island, under the very nose of the French warships. The following formidable British fleet is now gathered in the vicinity of St. Johns, Newfoundland: the flagship Bellerophon, the Comus, Emerald, Forward, Pelican and Partridge, to be joined probably to-morrow by the Thrush, commanded by Prince George of Wales, and two torpedo boats direct from England. The Pylades, one of the most powerful men-of-war on this station, was also ordered from the West Indies station to rendezvous with the fleet at St. John's, but news is received from the Windward islands that the Pylades is ashore at Jamaica and seriously injured.

CHURCH NOTICES.

NOTES.

Some twenty-five to thirty members of the Calvary Baptist church have obtained their dismission and taken steps to organize a new church at Spring Ridge. For three or four years a Sunday school has been held, with week night prayer meetings and preaching. The work has grown so satisfactorily that the present departure has been necessitated, and already a call has been forwarded to a graduate of Williams' College who has been for some time acceptably performing pastoral duty in the east. For the present services will be held in the old mission house. The members and adherents of the new congregation profess great hopefulness as to their future.

On Friday evening a garden party, under the auspices of the Calvary Baptist church, will take place at Mr. Pickard's on Fort street, near the terminus of the tramway.

During the first week of September the Baptist convention of the Northwest will be held in the city of Victoria. The convention takes in Western Washington and British Columbia.

There are now 274 churches in Japan, of which 153 are self-supporting. The total membership is 31,481, the accessions for the year being 5,542. The contributions reached $40,602. The whole number of missionaries in the field, including women, is 527.

The Sultan has determined to found an asylum for meritorious Turkish subjects, without distinction of creed. The building is to contain a church, a mosque and a synagogue.

Miss Mary Coddington of New York has given the City Mission $40,000 for the building and endowment of a boy's clubhouse for the poor boys of the city.

In 1804 there were thirty-five translations of the Scriptures in existence; since the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in that year, ten millions of money have been expended in the work of circulating the Bible, and there are now nearly 300 translations of the Scriptures.

The German Catholic congress, after having its place of business changed from Munich to Cologne, has finally decided upon Coblentz.

Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, O. S. A., of SS. Augustine and John's Dublin, Assistant-General of the Augustinian Order, has left Rome for the United States. His journey is on business connected with the high office he holds in the great order of which he is such a distinguished member.

The Catholic Bishops of England have unanimously decided to place themselves at the head of the temperance movement among the people with system and perseverance.

The first Catholic church in Germany to be lighted electrically is the grand old cathedral at Strasbourg. Arc lights have been used outside with fine effect, and it is stated that many of the noble lines of the architecture are accentuated by night as they never have been by day.

METHOD OF TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR.—There is one paragraph in your editorial of Wednesday last under the heading of "City Sewers," to which, I presume, you invite suggestions. That paragraph refers to the mode of taxation necessary to pay for the construction of sewers. I would invite your attention to the "frontage tax" system. By this system of raising a revenue, the 50 foot lot built upon in, say Government street, is not assessed any more than a similar sized lot in any other portion of the city, for it stands to reason that the Government street lot does not derive any more benefit from the sewer, from the fact that it pays a higher assessment for ordinary civic revenue because it is built upon, than a vacant lot or lots in another part of the city held by a proprietor who will not build or improve, the owner merely holding on to take advantage of what his more enterprising neighbor is doing for the benefit of the community. There should also be a change in the mode of assessing water rates. Every lot is benefitted by the fact that water is to be had by merely connecting with the mains, yet we find that only the actual user pays for it. This does not seem right, for the city has gone to the expense of bringing water to the limits of almost every lot within its boundaries, and the very fact that water is so convenient must and does enhance the value, yet the owner of this vacant lot taking advantage of this fact, contributes nothing towards the expense.

There can be no gainsaying the fact that water and a system of sewage are a benefit to every lot in the city limits and each should pay its proportion of taxation according to the frontage.

TORY

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

The Victoria cricket club, when it met the Navy and Militia yesterday, put its best foot foremost. That is, it played the best game it has done this season, although its record shows it can do better. However, they played yesterday and played well; whether it was that they caught a spirit of enthusiasm, or whether they were filled with a desire to give their visitors a good game, or again whether they wanted to show the sailors that it was possible to lick them, is a matter of conjecture. It may have been that (and it is more than likely) the fact of knowing that they had good men to compete with put them on their mettle. They fielded better than they have for a long time, and succeeded by conscientious effort in putting out the other side for 71 runs. There was not a catch missed and no one fumbled with the ball. Things looked blue for the home team at first, they having lost four wickets for only 21 runs. A change took place in the atmosphere when Thomas approached the wicket and ran up a carefully played 24; this gave the batting some appearance of permanency, and Woolley established this feeling by putting 31 together very creditably. C. W. Rhodes supplemented this with 27, every run well earned, and was not out when time was called. On the whole the Victorians showed that they are capable of something better in the way of cricket than they have been exhibiting during the season. Following is the score:

NAVY AND MILITIA.

J. W. Sinclair, c Thomas, b Hudson	21
Lieut. Stanhope, b Martin	9
Lieut. Arbuthnot, b Hudson	4
Lieut. Colsmore, b Martin	6
Lieut. Church, b Hudson	7
Dr. Kellett, c Martin, b Hudson	9
Mr. Raxworthy, b Hudson	0
Lieut. Scott, c Martin, b Hudson	0
Lieut. Hewitt, b Phillips-Wolley	4
Lieut. Hammond, not out	2
— Manning, b Phillips-Wolley	0
Extras	9
Total	71

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

H. J. Martin, b Arbuthnot	8
W. Hudson, b Arbuthnot	0
W. A. Ward, b Sinclair	6
C. E. Pooley, b Arbuthnot	1
— Thomas, c and b Arbuthnot	24
Dr. J. Helmcken, c Sinclair, b Stanhope	8
C. Phillips-Wolley, b Church	31
A. F. Owen, b Arbuthnot	5
C. W. Rhodes, not out	27
F. Adderley, b Stanhope	4
H. W. Walby, not out	8
Extras	10
Total	132

BASEBALL.

JAMES BAYS VS. NANAIMO.

The James Bays visited Nanaimo yesterday, and, in addition to having a right royal good time succeeded in defeating the Wellingtons by a scoreof 6 to 3.

ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Athletics, 6; St. Louis, 9.

ROCHESTER, July 19.—Rochester, 7; Columbus, 1.

SYRACUSE, July 19.—Syracuse, 3; Toledo, 13.

NATIONAL.

NEW YORK, July 19.—First game, New York, 18; Cleveland, 4. Second game, New York, 7; Cleveland, 5.

BOSTON, July 19.—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 0.

BROOKLYN, July 19.—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 8.

BROTHERHOOD.

BOSTON, July 19.—Boston, 6; Chicago, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19. — Philadelphia, 8; Buffalo, 1.

NEW YORK, July 19.—New York, 18; Pittsburg, 7.

BROOKLYN, July 19.—Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 10.

FOOTBALL.

The undecided football match for the badges presented by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian societies between the Thistles and the United Scotch was played last evening in the Caledonian ground. The "kick-off" took place sharp at seven, and from the start it was evident the game was to be a hard one. The Thistles with the sun behind them at once assumed the offensive, and several narrow escapes were only averted by the strong defence of Hoop and McRae for the United Scotch. The forwards of the Thistles were playing a nice team game, but were evidently not in good form, for after working the ball from half-field to goal several times, they failed utterly to even attempt to shoot. The wings were working hard and their great fault lay in not centering the ball in order to give centre forwards a chance to shoot for goal. On the other hand, the forwards of the United Scotch were not playing up very hard, evidently waiting for the next half. Half time was called with the ball in the United Scotch territory, this half of the game being much in favor of the Thistles, although no goal on either side was scored. On beginning again it was evident a great struggle was to take place; every man on the field seemed to have wakened up, a smart run on the left by McCallum was as smartly stopped by Potts, and runs and counter runs were the order of the day. J. G. Brown, for the Thistle, on the left wing, was doing grand work, and had he been properly supported the result might have been different. About this point of the game Brown secured the ball from a pass by Fisher, and passing forwards, half-backs and backs, ran nearly the whole length of the field, and was just about to shoot what was acknowledged on all sides as a sure goal, when he was tripped from behind by Hoop, the back of the United Scotch. The game did not get any slower, and both goals were in constant danger. Once the Thistle goal had a very narrow escape from a free kick, the ball going clean through without having been played by another player of the opposite side; and on another occasion by a long shot from McRae, the ball just going over the tape. The game throughout was well contested, and eventually resulted in a draw, no goals, the ball at the conclusion being close to the United Scotch goal. Among those who played well for the United Scotch were Hoop and McRae in back field and Northcote in goal; among the former, McCallum, Gibson, Beaton and Decker, on the Thistle side. Prof. Foster in goal was all there. Potts and Earsman were the mainstays of the backs and among the forwards Brown distinguished himself. Allison in the first half worked hard. Martin and Miller made a good pair and played well together. Fisher played a dashing game throughout. There is noticeable a vast improvement in the play of both teams since the 4th of July and there is room for more. The umpires and referee's position at any time is a hard one and last night was no exception, but they did not improve it by giving some of their decisions.

HERE AND THERE.

of a canoe was an operation about as easy as getting out of bed, made a mistake yesterday at Dan McIntosh's boat house and stepped into the water. He was ducked.

AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

How Old Wolf Illustrated His Remarks with Great Effect.

In talking last evening about Indians and their native eloquence, Mr. Fairfield said to a Seattle (Wash.) Press reporter that he saw Old Wolf, the Cheyenne chief, make an effective speech with a lead pencil during a visit by Bishop Brundel at Ashland, Mont. Old Wolf took the pencil and drew a straight line and said:

"Cheyennes straight."

Then he drew another straight line and said:

"Black robe straight," meaning the Indian had nothing to say against the Catholic missionaries.

Then a third straight line was drawn and Old Wolf said:

"White House straight." By this he did not mean the Executive mansion, but the little white school conducted by the Sisters of Charity, which was known far and near among the Indians as the "White House."

Next a straight line was drawn part way across the page, and from one end he made a number of very crooked lines, so that the diagram looked like a cat o' nine tails. This was explained by the chief as:

"Washington straight, but all things coming from Washington very crooked."

Then a line was drawn straight part of the way, then crooked, then straight, and so on across the page.

"Indian agent straight, crooked, straight, crooked, straight, crooked," was the laconic explanation.

"Crow fly round, round, round," was the sarcastic way he illustrated the characteristics of the Crow Indians by a series of loops across the page. But the climax of this speech was reached when Old Wolf drew across the paper a very crooked line and remarked with manifest contempt:

"Sioux crooked, always crooked."

PENALTY OF POLITENESS.

One Time When Good Manners Were Not Their Own Reward.

Ex-Governor and Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, is noted for his politeness, says the New York Tribune. On one occasion he was the guest of a friend in the country. When he sat down to supper the lady of the house asked him whether he wished coffee or tea. The Governor replied:

"Coffee, if you please, madam."

His fondness for hot coffee is known to his friends, who can well imagine his feelings when the hostess informed him that the cook had neglected to warm the coffee for supper and that it was cold. Even this information of the cook's neglect did not affect the Governor's politeness, and with a smile he replied:

"How fortunate, madam. Do you know, madam, that I am so eccentric as to prefer cold coffee and do not care for it in any other way? Your cook's neglect is good news to me."

The relief of the housekeeper can be understood as she handed Governor McCreary the coffee, which he sipped with well-feigned pleasure.

The weather the next day was cold and bracing. It was just such a day as to make the heart of a coffee-drinker long for his favorite drink. Governor McCreary had forgotten the incident of the night before when he sat down to breakfast. But if it had escaped his memory it had not that of his hostess.

"I have the coffee cold for you this morning, Governor," she said sweetly. "You see I remember that you said you never liked it in any other way."

The smile on Governor McCreary's face was hardly as angelic as it was the night before, but he drank the cold coffee without a murmur. It was with difficulty, however, that the other guests restrained their laughter over this unfortunate predicament in which the Governor had placed himself by his politeness.

ON THE GRINDSTONE.

How Boys Tried to Get Rid of Their Leather Trousers.

A hundred years ago or more it was customary in some parts of New England for men and boys to wear trousers made of leather, says the Youth's Companion. The historian of the town of Wells, Me., remarks that such garments were not altogether satisfactory, for the rather curious reason that they lasted too long.

We remember hearing a moron of the olden times tell a story of the two boys of one of their neighbors. They had begged of their mother that they might lay aside their leather trousers and have a pair made of domestic cloth; but all their entreaties were in vain. She would give them no other encouragement than to promise that when the leather was worn out they should have a pair of homespun.

They endured for a long time the vexation of the unyielding garments, which promised to be as lasting as the raiment of the Israelites in the wilderness.

Finally all hope failed the boys and their wits came to their aid. They took to the grindstone. One sat upon it while the other turned the crank. In imagination they saw themselves already clothed in the long-desired homespun.

But, alas! their hopes were suddenly blasted. All at once their father came round the corner of the barn and discovered them thus employed. They had still to wear the leather—for how much longer the historian is unable to say.

Awkward Left Hands.

How awkward most people are with their left hands! There is no reason, at least no necessity for this, but it is true. It is partly due to heredity and partly to habit and practice, but it could be overcome. The left arm and hand might be cultivated to the same degree of dexterity, which literally means right-handedness, as the right arm and hand, but it involves trouble, time and patience, and therefore is neglected. The left arm has good reason to complain of this injustice.

The Weight of the World.

Greville Walpole, L. L. D., of London, writes to the Detroit Free Press to say that the world was successfully weighed many years ago, and its weight was found to be 5,874,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons! Any body who wants the earth can now realize how greedy he is. What a load poor old Atlas had to carry!

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Castoria cures colic, constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious indication.

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May 1st, 1890. may2-3mo-d-w

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WANTED, TWO TEACHERS—2nd Division, Girls' School, salary $45.00; 3rd Division, Boys' School, salary $30.00.
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JOHN McKENZIE,
Sec. School Board.
New Westminster, 14th July, 1890.
jly16-1wd-2ww

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