RUSSIA AND KOREA.

Should China Be Humbled the Czar Would Have Plausible Excuse for Interference.

England Therefore Thought to Be Hostile to Japan—Further Severe Fighting Reported.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British dailies continue to publish vehement denunciations of Japan. Every repulse of the Japanese in Korea is welcomed editorially as would be a triumph of British arms, and every Japanese success evokes a storm of disapproval and appeals to international law. The opinions of the press are not reflected by the British public. The average Englishman is either unpartisan or hopes that Japan will humble China in the present war. Among diplomats and others who speak with authority on Oriental affairs, however, there is a feeling of hostility and apprehension towards Japan. With few exceptions the men who have lived long at Eastern courts, or travelled much in Asiatic countries, while imbued with no love for China, express the belief that Japan's success in the present struggle would be bound to lead to trouble between England and Russia, and the government's views are similar.

In official circles the impression is that the expulsion of the Chinese from Korea would be followed shortly by the appearance of a Russian fleet in Korean waters, and perhaps by Russian soldiers on Korean soil. Russia would not allow Japan to make herself at home on the peninsula. One has regarded herself too long as the natural heir to Korea. At present she is anxious to see the status quo maintained, and would be greatly displeased with any attempt of the Chinese or of Japan to take possession of the land. Despite the great coast defences of Vladivostock and the skillfulness of the engineers engaged in the work, that port is not a satisfactory naval station. The climate is harsh and wearing, and the roadstead is blocked with ice during the cold season. Russia knows that only a little further south on the Korean coast there are several harbors exactly suited for her purpose. Port Lazareff, on Broughton's bay, is one of them. Russia has had her eyes upon it for years Few Russian officers doubt that Port Lazareff would be a strong base of naval operations on the Pacific. It would be of immense service to Russia in a war with England, who with such a position in the hands of an enemy would be obliged either to send a large part of her navy to Asiatic waters or to leave Iadia, Australia and the Straits Settlements open to Russia's naval attacks.

In this situation lies the reason of England's present anxiety and enmity to the Japanese cause. She is most eager to prevent Japan from giving Russia an excuse for interference. She realizes that Russia might justify such interference quite plausibly, inasmuch as nobody at St. Petersburg would have the remotest influence in fomenting the war.

The bitterest anti-Japanese writers in London have been declaring all the week that Japan is already scheming to play Russia and England against each other. The influence of the war on the silver market has been slight so far, although on the stock exchange the silver price is expected to rise eventually on the strength of China and Japan's demands for ships and war material from Europe and America. Probably exchange will also rise, as a loan might be raised in London and the proceeds be used in buying and sending out silver. It has been remarked in the last few days that China has bought considerable silver for delivery at the end of the year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The Japanese of New York and Brooklyn have caught the war spirit. They are talking and working on behalf of their relatives in the Empire on the other side of the continent. As evidence of their loyalty and enthusiasm a meeting was held at the club rooms of the Nai Nippon Jin Wai (Association of the Land of the Rising Sun) in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and evening, at which was formed the Patriotic League. Eighty-five members were enrolled at the meeting. Patriotic addresses were made and resolutions adopted supporting the declaration of war against China by the Emperor of Japan and pledging loyalty. Approval is made of the undertaking to remove the "Undue influence of China over the kingdom" and to introduce modern civilization into it. The Patriotic League will establish a sort of national headquarters at New York city next week. An appeal will be sent to all in the United States to organize societies and to forward contributions. The members intend to work through the Red Cross Society and alleviate suffering on the field of battle. The officers of the league think that that they can do the most effective work along these lines. The Patriotic League has already heard from the Japanese in Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, New Haven, Baltimore and Atlantic City, who pledge their support to any movement started by their New York brethren.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Shanghai dispatch says that to-day the Japanese made a second attempt to disperse the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Chinese coast, and thus gain access to that port. After an obstinate fight they were compelled to retire. No details of the losses of the Chinese or the Japanese in this or in Thursday's naval encounter can be obtained.

Last night the Japanese fleet attacked the Port Arthur station. The Japanese bombarded the town heavily, but were unable to gain any advantage.

At the time the dispatch was sent a stubborn fight between Japanese warships and part of the Pei Nang squadron was reported as progressing. Twenty-one large men-of-war and many small craft were engaged. The Japanese have lost heavily. It is not known whether they have lost any of their ships. There is no news to indicate which fleet has the advantage.

England has notified the combatants that warfare within the limits of the waters approximate to Shanghai is precluded by Japan's promise not to attack that port. China's reciprocal promise does not obstruct the waterways leading to it.

A Shanghai dispatch confirms the statement that twenty thousand Japanese are marching towards Seoul. They will be combined with those already at Seoul and operate against the Chinese army coming down the peninsula.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Voelnische Zeitung complains that Germany is not sufficiently represented by naval vessels in east Asiatic waters. While all the great European powers have sent strong fleets to watch the Korean conflict, it says Germany has only two gunboats with about 160 men on the scene, although a large part of the Chinese coast trade is in the hands of Hamburg and Bremen firms.

ALASKAN AFFAIRS.

SEATTLE, Aug. 10.—The steamer Chilkat from Alaska yesterday brought papers to July 30, containing the latest news.

A reward of $250 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the party who broke into the warehouse of the Juneau Wharf Company on July 19, and stole a bale of bear skins.

Work on the Cross bay claims, two miles south of Juneau, is progressing rapidly. A tunnel has been driven into the footwall over 14 feet, and it is expected to tap the ledge within forty feet of the beach. The lava capping removed indicates a well-defined mineral-bearing rock, and it is estimated a conservative assay will show $4 50 to $20 to the ton of ore.

The Berner's Bay Mining and Milling Company has shipped two bars of gold bullion and 270 sacks of concentrates to the Everett smelter, as a result of its last two clean-ups. There is yet a quantity of concentrates to be shipped.

Although the work of mining and prospecting in the vicinity of Juneau has been somewhat retarded this season on account of the heavy fall of snow last winter and an unusually late spring, work is progressing rapidly on all important properties, and several of the prospectors have already made some valuable discoveries on new ground in different parts of the range. Good ore has been brought in within the past month from ledges which are well defined and extensive.

BUSINESS REVIVING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Evidence continues to accumulate that the earlier portion of July witnessed the lowest point in the ebb of the commercial tide. In the reaction after the moderate revival in the spring, as reported last week, the July bank clearings this year furnised a list of 29 cities with larger aggregates than last, while June reports furnished only 18 cities, with totals larger than in June a year ago. The clearings total for the six days ending with Thursday, $774,000,000, or being slightly larger than in the week previous, but smaller than in the second week of August last year. The significance of this is found in the fact that the clearing totals this week at all points (New York city excepted) furnish an aggregate 13 per cent. larger than in second week of August last year. The reports of the gross earnings of 123 railroad companies during July, especially reported to Bradstreet's, point the same way.

Speculative interest in Indian corn has put up the price nearly 8 cents a bushel this week, about 25 cents above the low water mark for the year. Wheat has jumped 2⅝ cents this week in sympathy with corn. The American and European total available supplies of wheat decreased 4,100,000 bushels net during July against a decrease of only 1,200,000 bushels in July a year ago. The exports of wheat from the United States and Canada, both coasts, this week aggregate 3,047,000 bushels, against 2,977,000 bushels last week.

There has been slight increase in some departments of business at Montreal, but these are exceptions and collections are slower than usual. The half year's trade there indicates that many have barely held their own. General trade at Toronto is quiet and without feature.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s report will say tomorrow: Failures for the five weeks ending August 1 showed liabilities of $11,144,713, of which $5,626,594 were of manufacturing and $5,220,247 of trading concerns. The failures during the past week have been 251 in the United States against 394 last year, and 54 in Canada against 25 last year.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 10.—(Special)—The Countess of Glasgow left for the West today and will remain two days at Banff before sailing for New Zealand. Her Ladyship was much pleased with her stay in Winnipeg as the guest of the Governor and Mrs. Schultz, greatly enjoying the reception and dinner party given in her honor at Government House last night.

E. L. Pease, manager, and W. B. Torrance, assistant manager, of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, passed through the city this morning en route for the Pacific Coast.

James Cronin, one of Winnipeg's best known horsemen, died suddenly yesterday.

The infant daughter of Geo. Patterson has been burned to death, her clothes igniting from coals while playing near the stove.

It is said that the Manitoba prohibitionists intend to contest the constituencies in which they are strong at the next Provincial election.

A team from Brandon won the MacDonald cup match at the provincial rifle meeting to-day.

The exhibition directors have recommended the permanent expulsion of P. O'Connor from all race tracks, and the suspension of John Carleton for two years for alleged illegal driving at the recent fair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has devoted some time to the discussion of the sleeping car system. For a text it had Representative Brickner's bill, which was introduced during the Chicago strike, and which provides that after January 1, 1895, railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce shall own or control by lease all sleeping cars used on their roads or branches operated or controlled by them, and fixing a penalty of $10 a day for failure to comply in each case. Several members also spoke in favor of the principles embodied in the bill. Members of the committee believe that a measure of that character will be reported, which will include dining cars and all palace cars, but the time will doubtless be extended to 1896, with a view of giving the companies time to adjust their business to the change.

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

BEAMSVILLE, Ont., Aug. 10.—Levi Cornwill, aged 62, a blacksmith, was burned to death last night in a fire which destroyed his house.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

DEAR SIRS—I was suffering very much from diarrhœa, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man.

SOCIALISTS' DAY OVER.

Public Spirit in Germany Calls for Decisive Measures for Their Suppression.

Bismarck's Newspaper Advocates Draconic Severity—Daily Demands for Repressive Laws.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The precise intention of the government as regards the repression of socialism and anarchism is still the subject of anxious doubt and surmise. The conservative organs are ready to favor any severe measure, the severer the better. They found their arguments on recent reports of workingmen's riots in Upper Silesia. They direct special attention to the fact that the Westphalian socialist, Schroeder, one of the miners' delegates received, in May 1889, by the Emperor during the great coal strike, has been busy inciting the Silesia laborers to violence. They quote with evident delight his most extravagant utterances at recent agitatory meetings. The "Hamburger Nachrichten," Prince Bismarck's newspaper, again exhorts the government to abandon the principles of the so-called new course and proceed with Draconic severity. "If the government be resolved to repress socialism," it said yesterday, "it must renounce the aid of social democrats in the Reichstag. If the government do this true Germans will show signs of confidence, which has so long been missing in our politics, and will readily support the ministers."

The National Zeitung, Dr. Miguel's mouthpiece, publishes daily demands for the severest repressive laws. The proposals to restrict the liberty of associations and assemblies, it says, would be utterly inadequate. Meanwhile the authorities in Saxony have adopted a course of rigorous action under existing laws. The magistrates of Leipsic recently have refused the applications of several social democrats to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens, basing their refusal on the ground that the characters of the applicants offered insufficient guarantees of their interest for the community's welfare and of their ability to contribute to the same.

NICARAGUAN BARBARITY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A cable dispatch from Colon, Colombo, says: "The Nicaraguans about Bluefields are inflicting terrible cruelties, it is reported, upon the Mosquito Indians and Jamaica negroes taken prisoners. It is believed the Nicaraguans intend to destroy the fruit crop so as to finally cripple the Indians. The whole coast is in a state of anarchy. The Indians repulsed the first attack on the town, though sustaining heavy loss. Refugees arriving at Costa Rica, principally women and children, say that Bluefields is to be bombarded by General Cabezas.

The Sun's Memphis special says: A letter received here from a well known Greytown artisan, dated August 1, gives some interesting facts of the attack on and capture of Bluefields, which has since occurred. It says: "Yesterday five hundred troops came down from the interior on their way to Bluefields. The steamer Wanagua will bring down five hundred more to-day. To co-operate with these General Escaton has started with one thousand troops overland for Rama, and it is also said that five hundred Honderans and Nicaraguans are coming down the coast from Cape Gracias-a-Dios. The force here is all infantry except two small cannon. The officials claim to have secured the steamer Yuhan, belonging to the Emery Mahogany Company, to transport the troops from here, and also claim to have chartered a steamer which is daily expected from New Orleans. Capt. O'Neill issued strict orders to all steamers flying the United States flag to maintain a strict neutrality and to transport neither men nor arms. He may prevent the Yuhan from landing troops. The English ship Mohawk is at Bluefields also, but her late actions are very contrary to the actions of the British at first. It seems as if England and Nicaragua had made a deal of some kind whereby for a consideration the former is to let the treaty of Manague lapse, and, if so, how will this bear on the canal? English vice-Consul Johnston does not think that a single shot will be fired at Bluefields, which probably means that the Mohawk will compel the Jamaica negroes to keep quiet under the penalty of losing the protection of their government. Altogether things look quite warlike here, and a settlement seems very far in the future."

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 11.—A large public meeting was held to-night at which the Fraser river bridge by-law was discussed. The by-law is certain to carry by a large majority.

The temperature of the water in the Fraser river to-day was 63 degs.

Members of the scientific association unearthed yesterday on the North Arm a skull with broken spear head in it. Over the mound from which it was dug was a tree fully 1,000 years old. The skull was in a fine state of preservation.

The fishermen hauled out their nets this morning after a very successful week's work. From Sunday night until Thursday afternoon the salmon run was uniformly good, but during Thursday night it slackened, only to start in again stronger than ever yesterday, and the best catches of the season were made last night, except in Canoe Pass, through which the fish did not seem to be entering the river in large numbers. Opposite the city the catch last night averaged fully 200 to the boat, and near the mouth 250. Many of the canneries had sufficient fish on hand this morning to keep them canning for another 24 hours. It is impossible to give a strictly accurate statement of the Fraser river salmon pack to date, but careful estimates place it at fully 250,000 cases. D J Munn & Co.'s Sea Island cannery has the top pack, about 16,000 cases.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—(Special)—The Dominion government has asked the Manitoba government to provide for the education of the deaf and dumb residents of the Northwest Territories.

The Brandon Liberals have nominated Chas. Adams for the legislature.

Jas. Christie, a rancher, was found dead on the trail north of Calgary yesterday. The track of a buggy wheel into a gopher hole was seen where he was found. Deceased was aged 65

Gentlemen.—I have used your Yellow Oil and have found it unequalled for burns, sprains, scalds, rheumatism, croup and colds. All who use it recommend it. Mrs. Hight, Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—(Special)—French Canadians are flocking into the northern part of Ontario in hundreds. Official figures show that during the past few months some five hundred French speaking families, representing 2,500 souls, have settled in that part of the province. Of these a majority are returning settlers from the Eastern and Northwestern States.

Mrs. Edward Clarke, who keeps a fashionable boarding house is under arrest, charged with conspiring with several young men who boarded with her to defraud local merchants. The young men implicated have left town.

The funeral of the late Hon. Felix Geoffrion took place at Vercheres yesterday and was attended by quite a number of prominent men. The chief mourners were deceased's four brothers, his father-in-law and his nephews.

The steamship Fremona sails for London to-morrow with 400 tons of sand and ballast, no grain offering for shipment.

C. P. R. traffic for week ending August 7, amounted to $359,000; for the same week last year the earnings were $419,000.

A cable from England states that the $2,000,000 Montreal 4 per cent. debenture loan, put on the market yesterday is all subscribed.

NEW MINING RUSH.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 11.—(Special.)—The steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaska to-day and reported that a big mining excitement had broken out on Annette island, near the boundary, and that a large number of miners had come down from Juneau and staked out sixteen quartz claims The island is an Indian reservation, and some doubt prevails as to whether mining claims can be located thereon. The agent, Rev. Mr. Duncan, in behalf of the Metlakahtla Indians, has sent a request to Washington City asking that the government remove the miners from the reservation before trouble ensues, as the Indians dislike the invasion of the white miners. Many of the miners apprehend trouble if the government does not take cognizance of the proceedings. They are now holding the claims at the point of rifles. Both sides are watching closely, and any indiscreet action will surely precipitate a bloody battle. Some unsettled spirits among the Indians declare they will kill the miners if the government fails to take quick and decisive action.

THE PULLMAN BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The attorney general has filed an application against the Pullman Palace Car Company, calling upon it to show cause why it should not be prohibited from further doing business in the state on account of having violated its franchises. The petition lays stress upon the fact that its conducting hotel and real estate business at Pullman is without warrant of the law.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—George M. Pullman was a passenger last night on the Pennsylvania Limited for Chicago. This will be his first visit to Pullman since the great strike ended. He was close mouthed on the affairs of the strike, saying that he had been away so long that he was not conversant with the situation. His advices were that the trouble was settled and that no outbreak was probable. He said that the strike had cost everybody connected with it a heap of money, but he had no figures with which to make an estimate.

CAPITAL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—Four hundred agricultural laborers in Newfoundland are desirous of migrating to Manitoba, but there is no demand for labor there.

The marine department has issued notices relating to change of buoys in Victoria harbor.

The post office department notifies the public that parcel post with Samoa via New Zealand has been discontinued.

INTERCOLONIAL RELATIONS.

Discussing the proceedings of the Colonial Conference at Ottawa, the full report of whose debates and proceedings has just been issued, the Toronto Mail in the course of an editorial says:

"There was a preponderance of opinion favorable to telegraphic communication across the Pacific for commercial as well as strategic purposes. The minority, or the opposition, was led by Mr. Playford, of South Australia, who was inclined to the view that the existing cable service by way of the Mediterranean was sufficient for the present."

"With respect to the steamship service, there also arose a difference as to the distribution of the burden. The Australian position towards the service is not unnaturally governed entirely by the service it can render to the colonies individually."

"An interesting and prolonged discussion took place over the trade issue. This matter was divided into two branches. First, there was the question of preferential trade among the colonies; and secondly, the question of preferential trade between all the colonies and Great Britain as well. There seemed to be no difference of opinion touching the first. Everybody agreed that if we can make treaties with foreign countries we ought to be at liberty to treat among ourselves, and to give advantage for advantage.

"Some of the delegates did not care to give to sister colonies tariff favors denied to the mother country. The representative from New Zealand expressed the opinion that England could not afford to abandon her present policy, and Lord Jersey characterized the proposed departure as the breaking up of the British commercial system. A majority, however, declared for an Imperial customs arrangement.

"What really stands in the way of intercolonial reciprocity is imperial policy, and in respect of this the conference calls unanimously for a modification. Colonial reciprocity seems to be nearer than Imperial reciprocity, with discrimination against the world. But the colonial system can only be advanced through the extension of the steamship service, and to this work the Antipodean colonies are not by any means zealous contributors."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—F. L. Winter, a professor of music and stage manager of the Garrick theatre, under the name of H. Montague, was arraigned in the Bow street police court to-day on a charge of perjury. It is claimed that Winter obtained a divorce from his wife in 1881 by swearing that she had been guilty of adultery with his only brother, who was drowned in 1876. Winter in 1886 went to the United States and settled at Denver, Col., where he became organist of a Catholic church. He was admitted to bail in $10,000.

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Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SITUATION.

(St. John's Correspondence Toronto Globe.)

The Goodridge-Morine administration now appears to be safe in the saddle while Whiteway and Bond are altogether unhorsed, and its friends are beginning to throw out hints that a campaign in favor of confederation with Canada is to be undertaken. Mr. Morine, the moving spirit, is a Nova Scotian. It is not long since he ran for a Nova Scotia constituency. The belief prevails that the imperial government, Sir Terence O'Brien and Sir Charles Tupper are behind the Goodridge-Morine party and are instigating it to go in for confederation. I fancy that on the whole confederation would be good for Newfoundland, but whether the Dominion would benefit much by it is another thing. There are several matters which Canadians ought not to overlook when the admission of Newfoundland comes to be presented. First of all, the colony is not so well off as it might be. The population is 200,000, the public debt six million dollars and growing. There is no municipal system to speak of; as in Nova Scotia the government builds the roads and performs most of the other local services, which in Ontario are paid for by the county and township councils. For a long time settlement was discouraged, indeed, prohibited, by the fish merchants, and even now population scarcely extends beyond the coast. There is coal, gypsum, nickel, copper and timber, but their development has been slow. The interior is not much worth, being in the main a wilderness of rock, lakes and scrub. The fisheries are the best in the world—no one can dispute that—but as a rule where fishery wealth exists the people are poor and lacking in enterprise. The working fishermen of Newfoundland live amid squalid surroundings and are usually in debt to the merchant, who feeds and clothes them and their families in return for their year's catch, the truck system being universal.

I happened the other day to be on the branch railroad running from Placentia, and met a doctor who was a marine man up to the hilt. His idea was that Canada would spend an enormous sum in developing the colony; railroads, harbors, telegraphs, public buildings, etc., would be built right and left, and new offices created for sound men. He reckoned that Newfoundland would have at least twelve members in the Commons, and their united voice would command attention when patronage and appropriations were being distributed. It would be necessary to give bounties to the fishermen, or at any rate to promise them bounties, in order to get them to vote for confederation—not tonnage bounties, like those paid in the Maritime provinces, but bounties on the sale of the fish as well as on the equipment. I am bound to say that almost every champion of confederation I have met views the question from this carnal standpoint.

The greatest drawback Canada would encounter lies in the interminable controversy over the French or west shore. Under the treaty of Utrecht and later conventions, France lays claim to exclusive fishing rights from Cape St. John on the east coast north to Belle Isle, and down the west coast to Cape Ray, at the extreme southwest angle. In other words France asserts and virtually enforces something near akin to exclusive territorial jurisdiction over 800 miles of coast line in a total of 2,000. Her men-of-war patrol these 800 miles, order off Newfoundland fishermen, close Newfoundland lobster factories, maintain the right of French bottoms to land goods without paying the Newfoundland duties, and refuse to open the harbors to lines of railway projected from St. John's. The so-called French shore is the shore facing the Gulf of St. Lawrence. That France is determined to maintain her position is apparent from the correspondence extending over a period of seventy years, bur more particularly from the high-handed course pursued of late by her naval commanders. All attempts to settle the difficulty have come to naught, the Newfoundlanders, whose assent to any proposed solution is requisite, contending that Britain wants to yield too much. They hold that they are entitled to equal rights with the French in the fishery, to fish in common with them upon that shore, whereas Britain appears to take the ground that they cannot prosecute the fishery in common with the French at the particular stations to which the French may resort for their summer's work, since that might fairly be construed as an interruption to French operations, but that they may do so at places not used by the French. It is a bad state of things for Newfoundland, and would not be mended by the transfer of the colony to the Dominion.

I have now shown, in a rough way, the worst side of the medal. The other side has attractions. The admission of Newfoundland would undoubtedly round off the Dominion, give it a larger home market, and prevent the colony from drifting into the hands of the United States. If the Newfoundland people are backward they are "good stuff." Newfoundland ranks fifth among the copper-yielding countries of the world. Since 1880 copper and nickel ore has been exported to the value of five million dollars. There are several good seams of bituminous coal lying close to limestone and magnetic iron. The shipping is extensive; there is a good deal of wealth in St. John's, the merchants, big and little, have a reputation for integrity, the banks are sound, the fisheries need no lauding.

There is an impression that the admission of Newfoundland will be the leading card at the next Dominion election. Sir William Whiteway is a confederate in the abstract, as he has often said, and cannot offer much resistance here if, as will probably happen, good terms are presented and money spent amongst the fishermen.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains.

GEORGE ROBB, Farmer,
Markham, Ont.

Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

HOW TO BE HANDSOME.

When people are looking out for appliances to create and preserve the beauty they miss a great factor in the business they have on hand by not looking within, and learning that our emotions are, after all, either our best beautifiers or exactly the reverse.

There are no lives without trouble. Man is born to it, we have been told. But the trouble can be made twice what it is by constant worrying and brooding over it. In every nature, too, are depths into whose pool many of these troubles can be dropped. Not the great griefs, which are often as if sent divinely, so fine is the work they do upon us, so softly are the spaces they unlock for us, so strong is the hand they offer us to climb on skyward, but the multitude of vexations, mortifications, hindrances, ungratified wishes, disappointments, slights, hurts, angers and all the herd of wrongs, little or great, that belong to life even under happy conditions. A wise person drops these troubles into the depths, and lets them stay there. An unwise person is perpetually reaching down and bringing them up, and clouding all the waters of existence while doing so. And the statement hardly involves a metaphor, for who does not remember the actual physical disturbance from brooding over a wrong, cherishing a grudge, or indulging in a burst of rage—the burning at the heart and in the head, the trembling of the nerves, the loss of appetite and sleep? In fact, this brooding arouses a nervous action which the old domestic nurse tells you stirs the bile, and the natural result of it is that the whole countenance will often look, after such experience, sallow and yellow and bilious; there will be no lustre in the eye; the circulation has been interfered with; there will be an unpleasant hectic flush on the cheek, and even red and angry patches on the forehead and throat; while it is well known that the perspiration in danger is of a virulently poisonous quality.

Whatever form the disturbance takes, there is serious interference with the kindly and healthy processes of life, and the complexion suffers from it. For it is absolutely sure that bad temper breeds bad humors, and that we can as readily poison our blood with them as with external application or internal absorption. And even if one does not cherish a state of feeling to interfere with the functions so seriously, dwelling on the perpetual pin-pricks instead of covering them out of sight will make fine lines in the smoothness of the forehead, lift the eyebrows querulously, drop the corners of the mouth downheartedly and not only spoil present beauty, but hasten future ugliness. And it does not require vexation, dark brooding or worry alone to injure the good looks. The person who allows herself to be bored where she is not interested in what goes on about her gains a lack-lustre of eye and skin and feature that is akin to disfigurement, for the eye grows dull and heavy, the features fixed and immobile, the whole air and aspect without alertness or grace.

To cultivate interest is to cultivate vivacity, expression, intelligence—things that are beautifying, that quicken the blood and send it freely to the surface. And if one cannot cultivate an interest, but must needs be bored, then to cultivate the power of abstraction, so that one may be busy with pleasant thoughts while stupidity drones on, is to cultivate cheerful lines upon the face and so keep the blood as well as the intellect from stagnation, that it is no extravagacne to say that sweet temper and good humor are among the best cosmetics known.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup cures and removes worms of all kinds in children or adults. Price 25c. Sold by all dealers.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX.

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More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.

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