Weekly Colonist.
FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1886.

PRODUCTS OF NATAL.

Speaking of the African court of the Colonial exhibition the Canadian Gazette says it appears as if Natal was intended to absorb the greatest attention in this court, for its exhibits obscure nearly all others from this part of Africa. The shores of Cape Colony are washed by the South Atlantic, those of Natal by the Indian Ocean, and the difference thus caused is very great. The climate of the cape is not hot, while sometimes hail has fallen that has torn in pieces the house-roofs formed of corrugated iron, the effect of which is shown in one of the exhibits: but in Natal there is a decidedly tropical and semi-tropical temperature. Hence we get sugar, coffee, maize, arrowroot, cotton, guava, and tobacco. There is a fine show of biscuits, and of a thatch used for roofing, which is worthy of notice. The woods are of great variety, and some are beautiful. The native "pillows" will be sure to excite curiosity, also the stones used for the grinding of snuff, similar in all respects to those used on the west coast of South America in preparing aji, the fine aromatic pepper which has no rival in any land. The native stone implements are very curious. The fruits are well represented, both candied, in syrup, and dried. This court is a perfect chaos of good things, heaped up in disordered order. The evaporated pine-apples go with the orange wine, and surrounding a pyramid of coal, which sets forth that one of the coal fields yields 5,416,000 tons of coal to the square mile, or say, 13,000 tons to an acre, there are wools, leathers, silks, pottery, quinces, and gooseberries; hats made from vegetable ivory and the leaves of the date palm; with sugar, canned butter; maize, and other grain; copper vessels of all kinds, a pair of iron gates, very well made indeed. but from which side of the Cape they come there is nothing to show. All these things bewilder the mind, while they transport it to the lands which produce them, and bring them to mind as easily as seeing a play. There is a model of Table Bay Harbour Works which conveys an idea of the great scale on which some things are being executed. The carriages, carts, and buggies, the saddlery and ironmongery are all excellent. Notice will not fail to be taken of a wheelbarrow made by native boys, which is a very refreshing sight. This was made at an institution called Lovedale, and properly belongs to Cape Colony and not to Natal. It is to be hoped that this human element in that part of our African possessions will excite the attention it deserves. Lovedale, it appears, is a mission institution, and its scholars belong to all denominations in the colony, even to heathen tribes beyond the Zambesi—English, Dutch, French, German, Kaffir, Zulu, Basuto, Bechuana, and Zambesi, do not exhaust the list of tongues spoken in this institution. It appears that in the University examination, Martha Clack, Cecilia Miskidya, Samuel Maquis, and Joseph Mtombeni took a single first. One encouraging feature in this exhibit is, that the natives have contributed some sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety-three pounds sterling towards its support during the past fifteen years. Some of these Africans are learning Latin, and it may not be generally known, but it is worth knowing, that an African negro, called Latin John, became a professor of Greek and Latin in the cathedral school of Granada, in Spain, at the close of the XVI. century. The industrial exhibitions from Lovedale are of the highest order of merit, are highly satisfactory, and should evoke much gratitude to all who are immediately responsible for carrying on this great and most interesting work. Among other multitudinous things curiosity will be awakened by the display of the gold ornaments paid by the King of Ashanti in the war of 1874. They are sufficiently barbaric in design, but they show also an element of good taste. There is a native flute and single-stringed harp, on which thirty-two tunes can be played. The cases of moths, beetles and butterflies are very striking in form and color; so are the girdles, belts, satches, bracelets, necklets, anklets, and leg rings, the native bows and arrows, the horns of the stood, the wild beeste, and Pallak, the native baskets and pottery, the bead work, ivory spoons, ear-rings, pipes, whips from the hide of the sea-cow; the veils of a Zula bride; everlasting flowers, prettily grouped, and, finally, the teas, both native and acclimatised, which display a new world of industrial activity, which should much animate the best feelings of all who are sufficiently inquiring to demand a fuller reason for the multiplying of these things in these distant colonies.

Public School Examination.

CHEMAINUS SCHOOL.
Miss S. G. Lewis, Teacher.

Friday, June 25th being the last day of the term was devoted at the Chemainus public school to an examination of the pupils' papers, they having undergone a written examination during the previous week, and to oral exercises, which consisted of readings and recitations. Those who looked over the papers were pleased with the manner in which the pupils had acquitted themselves. The readings and recitations were well rendered, the only fault being that some of the pieces selected for recitation were rather too difficult.

The roll of honor was awarded as follows: Ellen Thomas, prize for proficiency; Thomas Boutall and George Lilley, prize for regularity and punctuality.

This school has been remarkable ever since it was started for regularity of attendance, which character it has fully sustained during the past year, many of the pupils having been absent two or three days during the whole year. Most of the parents and many of the friends of the pupils were present, amongst whom were Mr. and Mrs. Boutall, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Miller, Mr. Windsor, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Lilley, and Mr. Scott. A picnic was held in the school ground, to which the pupils were invited, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent, the weather being most favorable.

CHARGES IN THEFT.—W. R. Gilbert, the Gloucestershire cricketer, was brought up at Cheltenham Police Court on Monday on two charges of theft at the East Gloucestershire cricket ground. Various sums having been missed by members, a policeman was concealed over the dressing room of the pavilion, and he saw Gilbert abstract a half sovereign from clothes belonging to Captain Willes. The prisoner also searched another coat and waistcoat. When accused of the theft he admitted his guilt, expressed sorrow, and said that if they would forgive him he would go to Australia. The other charge was that of stealing a half sovereign from the pockets of Mr. Piers. Gilbert admitted this theft also. Mr. Waghorne, for the defence, urged that for some time past the prisoner had been harassed and worried, that he was suffering from erysipelas, and could hardly control his actions. He pleaded that such a penalty might be inflicted as would enable the prisoner to go abroad. The prisoner was committed to prison for 14 days on each charge.—*London Times.*

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1.25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system, to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw15

Quinine and Chills.

Quinine is the popular remedy for chill fever, but it does not always cure. Require Pelton, of Grass Lake, Michigan, took in all 600 grains of quinine for chronic chills and malarial fever. After that and various other remedies had failed, five bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him. tu-th-sat-dw

THE COWICHAN NOMINATION.

Mr. Booth's Untruth and Cowardice Exposed.

VICTORIA, 30th June 1886.

TO THE EDITOR:—My attention has been called to a letter in the Times from the pen of Mr. J. P. Booth, of Salt Spring Island, upon the subject of the Cowichan nomination, and although, as a rule, I take little notice of newspaper criticism I feel that I cannot allow Mr. Booth's (purposely as I believe) distorted and misleading statements to pass without contradiction. Mr. Booth charges me with having, to use his own elegant language, bull-dozed the returning officer into disallowing his nomination paper. This, sir, is absolutely false. I will not say that Mr. Booth knows it to be false, because he was not present and so of his own knowledge could not tell what was true or what was untrue. Mr. Booth states that I was the first to raise an objection to his nomination paper and that the first objection was "that the witnesses signatures were in the middle of the paper, instead of being at one side." Both these statements are absolutely untrue. Mr. Booth's paper was informal and invalid apart from his not having signed it as assenting to the nomination, but so far from objecting to this portion of it first thing, I very carefully abstained from doing so at all until after the returning officer had declared it invalid and closed the election. Then, when it could not affect the decision one way or the other, I casually mentioned that the paper was invalid on other grounds than that upon which the returning officer had decided. When at one o'clock of the 23rd ult., the day appointed for nomination, the returning officer proceeded publicly to read out the nomination papers placed in his hands, he commenced with Mr. Booth's, and he read the paper deliberately from the beginning to that part where it read "Witness my hand at Cowichan this 22nd day of June, 1886," then he stopped and hesitated, and I simply asked if the signature was not there, and was answered in the negative. I never asked the returning officer to disallow the paper, for that or any other reason, but after a few moment's hesitation he openly stated that under the oath which he had taken as returning officer there was nothing left for him to do but to declare the nomination paper invalid and of none effect, which he accordingly did. Now, sir, Mr. Booth may try to make believe that advantage was taken of his ignorance, but he will find it difficult to induce the people of Cowichan to think that was not a disgraceful trick on his part to escape ignominious defeat at the polls. The general opinion is that the nomination paper was purposely sent to the returning officer in an illegal form, and that Mr. Booth purposely kept away from the place of nomination so that he could not be called on to correct the errors. If this be not the true state of the case how otherwise does Mr. Booth explain his persistent refusal to be present at the nomination where candidates are expected to be and where the electors in large numbers go to meet them. It is not as if Mr. Booth had been on Salt Spring Island attending to his private business and not wishing to spare the time. He was in Cowichan especially on election business, within, I am told, a half mile of the place of nomination. He was seen on the road within that distance by electors going to the hustings and urged to get in the trap and ride down with them, but he refused. Does Mr. Booth hold me responsible for his non-attendance at the nomination? He says I went with the deliberate intention of raising some quibble at the nomination, "bull-dozing," etc. Does he mean to give me credit for having so accurate a measure of his capacity that I could tell he would not know enough to make out his nomination paper properly? Granted so much. He surely does not think that I could tell he would shirk the hustings and so put me on hand to reap the benefit of the knowledge which others might have if he had not. Mr. Booth may choose either horn of the dilemma he chooses. Either he sent in an illegal nomination paper purposely and deliberately kept out of the way so that it could not be rectified, or he was too ignorant to make it out properly and therefore was guilty of presumptuous assurance when he asked the intelligent electors of Cowichan to send him as one of their representatives to the legislature of the province.

Mr. Booth's letter is a tissue of falsehoods intended no doubt to cover up his shameful position, and intended also to cast reflection upon the returning officer and myself; but I think the facts as they are will show Mr. Booth in a true light.

The nomination forms which Mr. Booth complains of having been furnished to the returning officer at Cowichan were exactly the same as were furnished to other returning officers throughout the province and were exactly the same as Mr. Booth on a former occasion was supplied with when he, having filled his property, no doubt after having been coached by some one who knew more than he, went before the people of Cowichan and was promptly rejected.

WM. SMITHE.

ART education beyond the Mississippi is not so widely diffused as in this part of the country. A good story, which illustrates this fact, is told of a clever young painter in St. Louis, who was much annoyed by the disposition of purchasers to stipulate exactly as to size and price, as though they were buying gingham instead of genius. One day a gentleman came to him and gave him a commission. He had no particular instructions, except that it was to be small, pretty, and not to cost over $75. The artist turned out a very handsome picture of a female figure, apparently floating in mid-air, with a star above her forehead. There was no particular meaning to the conceit, but it was very striking, and the purchaser took it away, apparently well pleased. A few days later he came back and said, in an embarrassed way, that his wife objected to the figure because it was nude. He wanted to know if some drapery couldn't be painted on. The artist raged inwardly, but disguising his feelings with an effort he pulled out an note book and figured the cost of an entire feminine outfit, hose, shoes, corset, skirts and dress. Then he struck a total and said it would cost that to do the job. "But you won't have to paint on all those things, will you?" protested the astonished customer. "Certainly," replied the painter; "you wouldn't have me just slap a dress on a woman in that condition would you?" His patron told him in a dazed way to go ahead, and the consequence is that in his parlor there now hangs a study of a female in full evening costume suspended by some unnatural means in middle air. Nobody knows what it means, and everybody is afraid to ask for fear of showing their ignorance.

In the new edition of Mrs. Laura C. Holloway's book, The Ladies of the White House, the biographies of Miss Harriet Lane, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield will be brought down to date. The work is to be entirely rewritten, and will make two large octavo volumes of over 600 pages each. Portraits of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland and the new Mrs. Cleveland will be given.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Tribune's Washington special says: It is now pretty definitely settled that the lovesick Senator Jones of Florida will not return during the present session of congress. His friends say he is ashamed to return, but that he will be here at the opening of the next session. A Michigan representative who has just returned from Detroit says Jones is living in great style at the Russell house. The senator is seen very little, except when he makes an occasional visit to the bar. The senator's daughter, a bright and handsome young lady of 18, who had been attending school at a Catholic seminary in Georgetown, D. C., graduated last week. It was thought the event might bring the truant statesman here, but it did not. Miss Jones, it is said, did not appear on the stage with the other young women graduates, but reported that she was ill. It was thought by some that she was so much embarrassed by the unpleasant notoriety which her father had gained that she did not wish to be seen on such a public occasion.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Special orders have been given to every Boston policeman to arrest Sullivan wherever found. Patrolmen have been instructed that they will be fully justified in using either club or pistol if he resists arrest. In fact, the authorities have determined to drive Sullivan away from Boston. The district attorney will push the cases against him and the police commissioners have concluded he has been allowed to commit petty outrages in Boston with impunity long enough. Sullivan arrived in New York Saturday, having left Boston quietly, though his lawyer had promised to produce him in court, looking unusually well and strong, notwithstanding the reports of his heavy drinking.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Tribune's Warsaw special says: The will of the late Col. J. B. Folsom, of Folsomdale, was offered for probate yesterday. The property amounts in value to $150,000. The will divides the property among his eight grandchildren, share and share alike. Thus it will be seen that, unless the property increases in value as it is expected to, the President's wife will only be entitled to $20,000 instead of $50,000 as was reported.

LONDON, June 30.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the house of commons. Everything was done by the officials in charge of the building to conceal the fact, but it leaked out, however, in false form. Sensational rumors about Irish plots and dynamite outrages got into circulation. The truth was made known to-day that the explosion resulted from pent up sewer gas. A workman who happened to be in the vicinity at the time was injured by the explosion. The occurrence is generally accepted as a fair exhibition of the extremely bad sanitary condition of the parliamentary buildings.

Convocation at Oxford to-day was unusually crowded. Honorary degrees were conferred on Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and John Bright. Both gentlemen were received with a demonstration amounting to an ovation. The students passed over every mention of Mr. Gladstone's name and cheered for Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Baron H. De-Worms, E. Wayley and T. P. Royden, conservative candidates for East Toxteth, Everein, and West Toxteth divisions of Liverpool, were respectively to-day elected to the house of commons, their seats being conceded to them because neither was contested. These three gentlemen, therefore, enjoy the distinction of being the first members elected in the new parliament.

Theatrical Notes.

Annie Lockhart is a young actress of great promise. She is a daughter of the well-known Mrs. Lockhart, who died in Salt Lake City some years ago, and is also the niece of John Coleman, the English actor and literateur.

The Lyceum Theatre, New York, will have an additional gallery next season. This will make the seating capacity of the theatre larger than the Madison Square Theatre.

Mme. Modjeska is counting her chickens at her ranch near San Bernardino, preparatory to counting a fresh accumulation of California coin at the Baldwin, a few weeks hence.

Daniel Frohman sails for London, England, June 22d, in the interest of Miss Fortescue, who plays next season under Hayman and Frohman's management.

Charles Frohman has arranged with M. B. Curtis for a tour of England. Mr. Curtis' business, and also that of Jeffreys Lewis, will be entrusted to the Randall Theatrical Bureau hereafter.

Louise Calvert, a promising young actress, is seriously ill and her recovery is considered doubtful. Her last appearance was with Lawrence Barrett, during the Baldwin season.

Harry Emmet and Arthur Branscombe, who left Melbourne about three months ago under conditions of an unceremonious nature, have turned up in Honolulu, where they were giving a queer entertainment under the title of Bonbons when the mail steamer left. They are en-route to Frisco.

An experienced Melbourne manager has offered to furnish Harry and Charles Cogill with all the necessary capital for a tour of the Australian Colonies at the head of their own company. They start out after completing their New Zealand tour with Leon and Cushman.

John C. Freund, the talented projector of Freund's Music and Drama, has given up journalism for the stage and will start next season with a strong company under the management of David Peyser in The Huguenot Captain, Cartouche, Buy Blas and Jocrisse, the Juggler.

The date of Margaret Mather's San Francisco debut has been changed. The lady will open at the Bush-street Theatre on the 2nd of August. The famous Union Square scenery for the production of Romeo and Juliet will be forwarded to San Francisco, which will be the piece de resistance of Miss Mather's engagement. In all probability the lady will open in Leah, the Forsaken.

Prentiss M. Clarkson, whom McKee Rankin had arrested for forcible entry to the California Theatre, and against whom the proceedings were dismissed in the Police Court, had Rankin arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury. The trial is set for ten o'clock this morning.

John Cogill, father of the well known Cogill Brothers (Charles and Harry), died on the 11th inst.

Willie Simms, the comedian, is hopelessly insane and has been sent to the Stockton Asylum.

Miss Fortescue will have an American company to support her.

Marie G. Bishop, formerly well-known in operatic and burlesque roles in the East, has adopted the line of heavies and eccentric, and will accept an engagement with a first-class combination.

FIRST ON RECORD.

SOME INTERESTING NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE DOMINION.

The name of America first occurs in an edition of Ptolemy's geography, on a map by Hylacomylus.

The name of Canada first occurs in the "Bref Recit, etc.," of Jaques Cartier, printed at Paris in 1545.

The first settler in Canada was Louis Hebert, who came out in 1617 with his family to settle, and who maintained himself and family by tilling the soil.

The first governor of Canada was Samuel de Champlain, whose term of office continued from October the 15th, 1612, to December the 25th, 1635.

The first earthquake in Canada occurred in 1638.

The first motion of lacrosse is made in Sagard's Voyages au pays des Hurons, Paris, 1632.

The first newspaper published in Canada was the Quebec Gazette, which appeared on June the 21st, 1764.

The first steamship from Canada to cross the ocean was the Royal William, which sailed from Quebec on the 5th August, 1832, captained by John McDougall.

The first coin issued in Canada was in the year 1658.

The first bank note issued was from the Canada bank in 1792. This bank never amounted to anything more than a project; notes were issued by the Bank of Montreal on October the 1st, 1817.

The first military organization in Canada was the military fraternity of "La Tres-Saint Vierge," composed of sixty-three men; the date of its organization is 1653.

The first to suggest confederation was Mr. Uniacke in 1808; after him came Chief Justice Sewell in 1814.

The first railway company in Canada was "The Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad;" a charter was obtained the 25th February, 1832. The line was from Laprairie to St. Johns, and work was begun in 1835; first opened for traffic August, 1836, being run with horse-power, but in 1857 the horses were replaced by engines.

The first discovery of gold was made in a stream flowing into the Chaudiere in 1823 by a woman named Gilbert. In Silliman's Journal in 1834 a Canadian nugget is described by Lieut. Braddeley, R. E.

The first game of lacrosse between white players only occurred at Montreal in 1859. The clubs were the Montreal Club and the Hochelaga Club.

The first mention of Niagara is found in Lalemant's Relation of 1641.

The first sale of land on the island of Montreal was about forty acres where the St. Ann's market now stands. The sale was made by Maisonneuve to one Gadays, date 4th January, 1648, and the consideration was one quarter sou per acre yearly.

The first oil wells were dug in 1854. In August, 1860, L. A. Vaughn sank an oil well, and in November struck oil at a depth of 85 feet. This was the beginning of the town of Petrolia, Ont.

The first Protestant church was built as Berthier by the Seigneur Cuthbert in 1786.

The first vessel to ascend the St. Mary's current was the Hercules in 1824, in charge of Capt. Brush, lately deceased. Previous to the Hercules no vessel had come up the current without the aid of oxen.

The first steamer to come down the Lachine Rapids was the Ontario, Capt. Hilliard. The name was afterwards changed to Lord Sydenham. The date of her descent was 1842. (!)

Coal was first shipped from Canada late in the seventeenth century, and was sent to the West Indies to the sugar refineries there.

The first incorporated town in Ontario was Hamilton, date 1833, February 13th. Toronto was incorporated as a city, March 6th, 1834.

The oldest city in the Dominion is Quebec and not Annapolis as some authorities claim. This latter town was first founded, but is not in existence on its original site. Quebec was founded by Champlain on 3rd July, 1608, and the present Annapolis (previously Port Royal), by Charnisay, between 1632 and 1645. The ruins of the old fort are still to be seen.

The first smelting of iron took place at the St. Maurice forges on October 15th, 1737. These forges were established near large beds of bog ore; they have not been worked for some years.

The first temperance meeting in Canada was held in January, 1828, in the county of Picton.

The old fort at Chambly (the present ruin) was built in 1709–11, from plans of De Lery. The first clock factory was established at Whitby, Ont., in 1871. The first paper mill was erected at St. Andrews, Que., in 1803. The first distillery was Drummond's, at Quebec, which was in operation in 1779.

The first Sunday school, in one sense of the term, was the free school opened by Prince Edward at Quebec on September 4th, 1801. It was a secular school open on Sundays. The first Sunday school in the present meaning of the word was opened by Miss Hedge, in 1816, and in connexion with the church, March 9th, 1823. (Dr. Miles is the authority for the above, but there is some doubt as to its correctness.)

The first newspaper in Upper Canada was the Upper Canada Gazette, the first number of which appeared April 18th, 1793, at Newark.

The first capture of Quebec was effected by L. and T. Kertk in 1629. It was given up by the English King in 1632 to secure the payment of a certain sum of money. The cession was made by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

The first printing press in Canada was set up by Berger & Mesplet in 1775.

The first stone of the locks of the Rideau Canal was laid by Sir John Franklin, Aug. 16th, 1827.

Montreal was first lighted with oil lamps in November, 1815.

The first settlers at Ottawa were two persons named Berry and Firth. Ottawa was called at first Bytown, after Col. By, who came out from England to superintend the construction of the Rideau Canal.

The first vessel to come up the St. Lawrence to the foot of St. Mary's current was the Emerillon, of Jacques Cartier, in 1535; the latter gives the date 29th September.

Montreal was founded May 17th, 1642. Paul de Chomedy, sieur de Maisonneuve, was the first governor of the island.

The Montreal Curling Club was organized in January, 1807, by some natives of North Britain. This is believed to be the first regular club in Canada.

The first name of the present site of Kingston was Cataraqouy, afterwards it was called Fort Frontenac.

The first mention of a copper mine in Canada occurs in the 28th chapter of Lescarbot, where he says, "the 16th August we arrived at Isle Perce where we found Sieur Prevert, of St. Malo, who was coming from the mine. The place where the mine is situated lies in 45 degrees and several minutes."

The first mention of smoking in Canada occurs in Cartier's second voyage and is very amusing.

Eastern Canada Mail.

Per Northern Pacific Railway.

At Kingston a lad named Mawhinney fell in the water opposite the barracks, when Gunner Boutilier leaped in, and, after shoving the boy to the wharf, took cramps and sank. Gunner Langlois, who was in the hospital, and has been unable to move about for some time, having rheumatism, saw him sink. The sight gave him the use of his limbs, and leaping downstairs he plunged into the lake and rescued his drowning comrade. When Langlois drew himself out of the water he was unable to walk back to the hospital. Both soldiers were highly complimented by the Colonel for their bravery.

Walter Young, of Crowland, got married a short time ago. A lot of young fools charivaried him, and he closed the programme with a shotgun, filling some of the charivaris full of shot. He was arrested and was tried at St. Catharines, Wednesday. The jury acquitted him.

At Toronto D. J. McMurchy and a companion rescued two men named Darby McBride and James Thompson from the waters of the bay, their boat having capsized.

A certiorari will be applied for to quash the convictions obtained at Guelph under the Scott Act against certain members of the Oddfellows' Society, who, on an excursion to that city recently, it is alleged, violated the law by introducing several kegs of lager and selling it.

While witnesses were being examined in a case in the County Court at Ottawa on Thursday it was found that the judge was sound asleep and that he had not taken the slightest notice of the proceedings for some time. The lawyers, officials and spectators were afraid to arouse him lest they should be committed for contempt, and so everybody went away, leaving the judge to enjoy his siesta.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 23.—Sir George Stephen and Mr. Van Horne inspected Halifax harbor and terminal facilities yesterday. They also interviewed General Lord Russell in connection with the transport of British troops for India and China via the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir George would not express an opinion on the secession agitation, but remarked that he did not think Nova Scotians would be such fools as to go out of the confederation. He says a short line will be in operation the fall of next year, when the distance between Montreal and Halifax will be covered in fifteen hours. By that time he hopes to have the whole line in full operation from Liverpool to Hong Kong, the two terminals of the road. He says Canadians should urge the Dominion Government only to give mail subsidies, to first-class fast boats rivalling the fastest boats running from New York. These boats should be specially built for mails and passengers and carrying about one thousand tons of freight. They ought to make the run from Halifax to Liverpool in five days. To subsidize steamers of the speed of those now carrying Canadian mails is simply to throw away money.

TORONTO, June 28.—A fatal accident occurred about noon to-day in the Toronto stone company's yard on the esplanade. A gang of men were lifting a heavy block of stone. When the guy rope of the derrick broke and struck Thomas Shortreed, senior partner, who was directing the operations of the men, a crushing blow on the legs, breaking them both and throwing him forward, his head striking against the stone. He was killed instantly.

It is stated that Bishop Bond, of Labrador, has the intention of sending to British Columbia a colony of fishermen from the Gulf.

The Canadian Pacific Railway offers half rate tickets to Catholic priests intending to visit the Northwest and British Columbia.

Happiness and Health

Are important problems, the former depending greatly on the latter. Everyone is familiar with the healthy properties of fruit, and no one can afford to be sick and miserable while the pleasant subscription liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs may be had of our enterprising druggists, Messrs. Langley & Co. 12dw

A Luxury and Necessity

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to resort to bitter bitter nauseous liver medicines and cathartics, is the concentrated liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles free and 75c. and $1 a bottle for sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. 10dw

The Perfection

Of the age in the medical line is the liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. It is agreeable to the taste, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in its nature, painless yet prompt and thorough in its action. For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. 11dw

High Praise.

Mrs. John Neelands, writing from the Methodist parsonage, Aylmer, Que., says: "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years. For heavy colds, sore throats and distressing coughs no other medicine so soon relieves." 4-th-fr-dw.

A Growing Evil.

Scrofula, or king's evil, or an enlargement of the glands of the neck is termed, may be called a growing evil in more than one sense. Mrs. Henry Dobie, of Berriedale, was cured of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. 4-th-sat-dw.

A Fair Proposition.

There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that medicine if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial. 4-th-sat-dw

Declared Incurable.

R. C. McGovern, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is a well-known resident of that place, was declared incurable by his physician, the disease being a complication of kidney and liver complaint. In two days he found relief in Burdock Blood Bitters, and in one month he entirely recovered. tu-th-sat-w

A Complicated Case.

Harry Ricardo, of Meaford, Ont., testifies that he suffered from rheumatic gout and chronic trouble of the stomach and liver, which Burdock Blood Bitters finally cured, after all other tried remedies had failed. 4-th-sat-w.

"A NEW ERA."

THE BENEFITS OF THE

GRAPECURE

IN AMERICA

Concentrated in one Bottle without the expense of an European Journey.

SAL-MUSCATELLE

This exhilirant salts is extracted from grapes and fruit; a most wonderful product from Nature's laboratory, a perfect preventative against and cure; it keeps the bloom of youth on the cheek, brightens the eyes, and imparts vigor to the whole system. Sal-Muscatelle is Nature's own specific; it supplies to the nervous system the vital elements of sound, sleep, appetite and rest; it keeps the blood pure and pulse clear, brings color to the pale cheek and vivacity to the languid eye; it imparts the fire of youth to the aged, and renews the vigor of manhood to the children. Have it in your homes, travel, summer resorts and use it during your sickness.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure.

Sal-Muscatelle is the best preventative and cure for all functional derangements of the liver, bilious pains, sick headache, dyspepsia, constipation, nervous debility, dizziness, sleeplessness, depression, tiring or feeling of melancholy. PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH ON TRAVELING for all sanitarium benefits, arising from hard meals, over-exertion, impure water, or the tainted air of railroads, will find a sure cure in the Grape. Some skin eruptions, commencement of the hideous, the effect of mercurial poisons and other beginning of all diseases, manifest themselves primarily heat, rheumatic and gouty poisons due to impure blood, and sourness of stomach.

Prepared by the

LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Beware of imitations. The genuine has "the trade mark" on the wrapper only."

Send for circulars to G. EVANOVICH, General Agent for Canada, 1 Jordan St., P. O. Box 1, New York Office: 1 Park Place. Mention this paper.

AGENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:

LANGLEY & CO., THOMAS SHOTBOLT, VICTORIA; E. G. MARVIN & CO.

jel6w1w

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, MALE OR FEMALE, holding a first-class A or B certificate for the Barkerville Public School. Duties to commence on the 1st September. Salary $100 per month. Apply with testimonials, etc., to

JOHN HUSSEY, Secy.

Barkerville, June, 1886. jel0w3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the firm are requested to send a statement of the same to Mr. W. P. SAYWARD, Victoria.

W. P. SAYWARD.
HENRY ANDERSON.

Outer Point, V. I., June 29th, 1886. jel0dw1w

To be Sold—A Bargain.

A FOUR-HORSE POWER PORTABLE BOILER, made by Ransome's, England. Also, 2 lengths of Hose, each 50 feet; a Cross Cut Sawing Machine with 11-foot. Can be seen by applying to

H. M. BROWN,
Sawyer Bay.

Sawyer Bay, June 28th, 1886. jel0dw.

VICTORIA MARBLE WORKS

MONUMENTS

TABLETS

TOMBS

MANTLES

GRATES

MARBLE

WORK.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF MONUMENTAL MARBLE, and are prepared to furnish Tablets, Tombs, Grates, Mantles, etc., at the lowest possible figure. Our Marble is all of the best quality, and our workmen are the most skilful in the Province. Our Mr. Hunter is a practical man, and has had the management of the business for the past 10 years, which is a guarantee that the work will be satisfactorily executed. Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and see our stock and obtain our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE RUDGE, PROPRIETOR.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN

NOTICE.

STONE QUARRY.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Rev. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon on WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY NEXT, for the purchase of the Stone Quarry on Russell Island, North Arm of Burrard Inlet, for the purpose of quarrying stone therefrom.

Tenders to state the amount proposed to be paid for the privilege for a term of two years.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Surveyor General's Office,
Lands & Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 24th June, 1886.

(Columbian copy.)

BY POWER OF SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER OF SALE contained in the above written Mortgage, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. Pemberton & Danby, Government Street, in the City of Victoria, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1886, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following lots of land, namely:

Lots 1 and 2, Section 22, Victoria District, according to Plans 360 and 360A, deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, and containing 160 acres more or less.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

DATED at Victoria, this 24th day of June, 1886.

J. H. TOWNLEY,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

June 26, 1886. 4-th-sat-dw.

ALLSOP & MASON,

ESTATE AGENTS

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 9 Bonham Buildings, Guildhall.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OF LOW RATES.

TOWN LOTS AND FARMING LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

MR. D. P. JOHN

Will be a Candidate to represent Victoria District in the Local House at the coming Provincial Election. jel6dw

TO THE ELECTORS OF

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—I offer myself as a Candidate at the Ensuing Election to represent you in the Local Legislature.

GEO. W. ANDERSON.

To the Electors of the District of Kootenay, B. C.

CRANBROOK, KOOTENAY, B. C., May 15, 1886.

GENTLEMEN:—THE TIME IS APPROACHING for the election of your representatives in the Provincial Parliament, and I have the honor to offer myself as a candidate to fill that important post.

The District of Kootenay is as yet in its youth, and much of the future prosperity of the population must depend upon the efforts that may be made for developing the natural resources of the District in order to raise it to a strong and healthy manhood.

Chief among these resources stands the great mineral wealth which is known to exist. Although a large portion of this wealth has already been successfully developed, through the energy, the perseverance and the courage of the mining adventurers, still all these admirable qualities will be neutralized and thrown back to the future unless vigorous efforts are made to facilitate the opportunities for prospecting, and also to lighten the burdens of the prospector.

I am of opinion that the taxes now imposed upon the miner are too onerous, and that some political economy will consist in giving every possible encouragement and assistance to the miner in order to enable him to get at the wealth which lies buried in the earth, and thus enrich the state and reward the laborer.

It is manifest that easy means of communication must be opened to place, and with the outer world, of paramount importance in the development of any country, but more especially so in the Kootenay Division, where there are many localities, probably rich in mineral wealth, but which are now inaccessible for want of proper trails. Good roads and trails would also have a material influence in cheapening the cost of provisions and in helping to develop the agricultural resources of the country, and should you confer the honor of electing me as your representative I should give special attention to this branch of my duties.

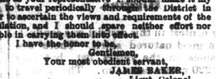
The Kootenay District is rapidly attracting the attention it fully deserves, and so many miners and others are arriving that the large area contained within its limits is too great for successful and economical administration. This difficulty will increase in direct ratio with the population; and I am of opinion that active efforts should be made to divide the present district into two parts, each independent of the other.

I am in sympathy with the present government, and should be called on to contend against many difficulties and to combat them, on the whole, with success; but should I be elected I should take an independent position in supporting measures for the good of the country.

I shall shortly have the pleasure of visiting each part of the District and of explaining my views more at length, and I may say at the moment of writing that if the use of your representative I should make it my duty to travel periodically through the District in order to ascertain the views and requirements of the population, and I should spare neither effort nor trouble in carrying them into effect.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES BAKER,
Lieut.-Colonel,
J. P.

my18-1w



CLEMENT F. CORNWALL,
CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

ALEX. E. B. DAVIE, WHEREAS it is advisable to establish the following additional polling places in the several electoral districts of the Provincial Electoral Division of Cowichan:

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the authority vested in the "Qualification and Registration of Voters Act, 1885," and amending Acts, I, the Attorney-General, do establish the following additional polling places shall be, and they are hereby, established for the several electoral districts of which they are respectively set opposite each polling place respectively, that is to say:

Polling Places.	Electoral Districts.
School House, Somenos	Cowichan.
Burnt Bridge School House	
Moodyville	
Burrard Town Hall	New Westminster.
Burrard School House	
Lehmen's Landing School House	
Clover Valley School House	
Alder Grove, Chartrand's	
Agassiz's Landing	
Ashcroft Station	
Spences' Bridge Post Office	
Priest's Valley, Government Office	Yale.
Cottle's, Lower Nicola	
Granite City, Government Office	
Spallumcheen, at Geo. Wallace's	
Chilliwack	Cariboo.
Hope: Ranch, W. side of Fraser	Lillooet.
River	
Windermere	
Kootenay Lake	Kootenay.
Wild Horse Creek	
Donald	
Goldstream	
Leech River	Cassiar.
Aberdeen	
Salmon River	
Nass River	
Albert	Nanaimo.

Witness: Wesmore. We have caused these our letters to be made Patent