BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Voluminous Report From the Waterworks Investigation Committee Submitted to the Council.

The Positions of Sanitary and Sewerage and Plumbing Inspector Filled at Last.

The report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the complaints made against the waterworks contractors as to their alleged unfair treatment of workmen, was presented to the city council last night. First came a short report signed by all three members of the committee, Ald. Macmillan, Humphrey and Cameron, recommending that as D. Wales and W. Ferguson had refused to give evidence unless witness fees were paid them their complaint was not entitled to consideration, and should not be entertained.

Then came a report signed by Ald. Macmillan and Humphreys, members of the committee, on the complaints of W. Payne: 1. That the citizens of Victoria are not treated as they should be, but more as slaves with a cursing taskmaster as foreman. 2. That the hours of labor are arranged by the contractors with the design of preventing workmen living in town, and making them board at the contractors' boarding house at the lake.

The report states that sections 25, 27 and 28 of the specifications in the contract with Walkley, King & Casey establish that the instructions of the council in interpretation of the specifications are binding on the contractors, that all workmen are to be paid by the contractors in full in cash, without deductions on any account whatever; that skilled workmen are to receive wages as such, and that preference is to be given by the contractors to workmen residents of Victoria. On February 7 the contractors were notified by the council that all workmen must be allowed to board and lodge where they pleased; if sufficient men could not be procured in the city the Mayor and Water Commissioner should give the contractors permission to procure labor from any available source (Chinese and Japanese excepted) but the contractors at all times must give preference to residents of the city. Although no direct statement was made on behalf of the contractors that sufficient workmen resident in the city could not be secured to finish the contract within the specified time, the report of G. E. Jorgensen on January 25 implied this by stating that "On 26th November last a strike took place, on which occasion over thirty men left the work, and on December 14 last I am informed that on account of the weather several more men stopped work, thereby reducing the working force to such a minimum that on December 24 last only about a dozen men were available. From a review of the evidence given at the investigation "the committee find that the complaints of Wm. Payne are proven to be true. Payne, Willoughby, McFadden and Wormwood all agree as to abusive language by some of the foremen to the men. It is shown by the evidence of Payne, Patterson, Cole and Wormwood the the hours of labor were so arranged by those in charge of the work as to prevent men from doing a full day's work if they boarded or lodged in the city, while, during the same time, D. McFadden and others working by the day for the city were able to work a full day of 9 hours and board and lodge in the city. The evidence shows that sec. 27 was not observed by the contractors; men were either told that they must board with the contractors and at their own rates or such arrangements were made as compelled them to do so or lose their employment. In making payment of wages the amount charged for board was deducted and only the balance paid the men, though sec. 27 provides that wages be paid in full."

The report proceeds to state that all the witnesses agreed that the food was improperly cooked and not fit for use; that men were compelled to furnish their own blankets, and the sleeping accommodation "was of the most wretched character," the men being uncomfortably crowded together and the rain leaking through the roof, drenching them in their beds. Men who spent Sunday in the city were charged the full rate for their week's board, and the same men, when discharged in the middle of a week, were charged 25 cents a meal for the part of the week, including Sunday's board, which they did not eat." Up to the week ending February 22 the pay roll was $26,828.69, the deductions for board being $9,360.94, or 34½ per cent. of the total wages.

"The evidence shows that at all stages of the work section 28, providing for the employment of residents of the city, was disregarded by the contractors, it being the opinion of witnesses that less than 50 per cent. were Victorians, while residents of the city were being continually debarred from going to work by regulations as to board and hours of labor apparently having that object in view. The evidence shows that section 27, providing that the contractors shall pay to skilled workmen the regular rate of wages connected with the trade has not been complied with, carpenters who furnished their own tools and worked as skilled workmen being paid the same rate as laborers who furnished no tools."

The report further says that Mr. Jorgensen's report of January 25, already referred to, was shown by the evidence "to be incorrect and misleading," and was contradicted by "positive and direct evident of McKenzie, McFadden and Younger, who swore that the total time lost by strikes was only one quarter of a day; that no number of men left on account of the strikes; that only the cook was discharged, and that the men who are said to have left on account of wet weather were discharged by the contractors, because although they wanted to work when the weather was fit, they refused to work continuously through wet and dry weather alike. Even though the engineer's contention was true that delay was caused by strikes, the strikes themselves were caused by the bad food furnished and arbitrary and unjust treatment of the men by the contractors. Consequently any disability to which the contractors would be liable on account of delay was due to the contractors themselves."

The report concludes by stating "From the evidence submitted to them the committee can come to no other conclusion than that the statement of the engineer as to delays caused by strikes and that 'on December 24 last only about a dozen men were available' was made solely in the interest of the contractors and was misleading and incorrect."

ALD. MACMILLAN, chairman of the committee, sent in a minority report calling attention to the evidence given by James Willoughby and Wm. F. McKenzie, to the effect that a log of wood had been put in the foundations of one of the walls of the filter beds, and recommended that the contractors be required to remove at their own cost the log and substitute proper material therefor.

On motion of Ald. Marchant the reports were laid on the table to give the aldermen time to look them over.

There were seven applications for the position of sanitary inspector and after several ballots R. Chipchase was elected with six votes, M. J. Conlin coming second with four.

The position of sewerage and plumbing inspector fell to George Watson with six votes to three for M. H. Thompson, there being one spoiled ballot. There were five applicants for the place.

An estimate by the City Engineer showed that it would cost $250 to level and put in fit condition a piece of ground in the park for a playground opposite the South Park school.

This was referred to the park committee.

Ald. Marchant took occasion, during the evening, to state that he had not meant in his remarks last week to decry Victoria when he spoke on the report he and Ald. Cameron had brought in as members of the finance committee.

The time for receiving tenders for lumber was extended for a week and the tenders for brick, castings and nails were referred to the streets and sewer committees and the purchasing agent.

The finance committee desiring to know whether or not the city was to pay a bill for $25 for repairing the street superintendent's buggy, the matter was referred to the street committee to report.

There was very little discussion during the evening, quite a change from ordinary council meetings, and business was disposed of promptly.

F. C. Holden's tender of $1,071 for electric light carbons was accepted, it being the lowest.

In Chief Deasy's monthly report he recommended that steps be taken to have all proposed alterations to buildings approved before they were allowed. This would be an extra precaution against damage from fires. The fire wardens will report upon the matter.

Before the council adjourned it was agreed that the conference in regard to Craigflower road should be held at 2 p.m. on the 21st inst.

The latest results of pharmaceutical science and the best modern appliances are availed of in compounding Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Hence, though half a century in existence as a medicine, it is fully abreast of the age in all that goes to make it the standard blood-purifier.

GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following interesting and important letter appears in the Pall Mall Gazette:

"In your issue of to-day it is remarked: 'While one has become accustomed to regard Canada and British Columbia as a district in which stock-raising, lumber, and agriculture are the main pursuits, it is somewhat of a surprise to find it laying claims to gold production;' and 'Canadian gold is not, according to habit, regarded as the genuine stuff.'

"Canada and British Columbia can hardly be regarded as a district, seeing that British Columbia is only one of the Canadian provinces. Regarding the gold product of the province of Ontario, I confess I know nothing, but as a British Columbian since 1870 I may be permitted to point out that gold-mining in my province has attracted attention since 1858-9, when the large exodus of miners from California to British Columbia opened up operations in the famed Cariboo district. It is estimated that the output of gold there to the present time amounts to some $45,000,000, while other parts of the province have furnished at least $10,000,000 additional; and 'genuine stuff' at that. At the present time several hydraulic gold mining companies are operating in the Cariboo country, in addition to white and Chinese miners engaged in the more primitive methods of extraction. Large areas of gold-bearing country are still untouched.

"West Kootenay, British Columbia, is, without doubt, the most extensive and promising mining region in Canada. While development of the silver mines has rapidly progressed for several years, rich gold-bearing ores are being constantly discovered, Trail Creek in particular having attracted much attention in connection with its rich gold and copper deposits.

"At Alberni, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, placer gold and quartz ledges show unmistakably the existence of the precious metal, while without exaggeration it can be stated that in almost every section of this enormous province gold has been discovered.

"I have heard it asserted more than once that British Columbia must eventually rank with, if not excel, South Africa and Australia as a producer of precious metals. Of this, however, there can be no question: the province today, with its liberal mining laws and absolute protection, offers a rich and extensive field to the prospector and capitalist; and I venture to predict it will be no matter of surprise to either that British Columbia's claim as a gold producer is, after all, well grounded.

"I am, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"ROBERT WARD."

"Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, March 20."

THAT DREAD DEMON.

Heart Disease Again Vanquished—Testimony from a Most Reliable Source—Relief in Thirty Minutes.

Mr. John Crow, son of George Crow, Esq., the wealthy and well known farmer, residing near Tara, Ont., sends the following statement, which he desires published:—"For the last ten years I have suffered from palpitation and enlargement of the heart, and during all that time I have doctored constantly, hoping in vain for a cure. Some time ago I saw a testimonial from a Tara citizen regarding Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and decided to try it. At the time of writing I have used four bottles of the remedy, and never felt better in my life. If I am not already rid of the disease, I am positive this remedy will complete the cure." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

A SET OF ROGUES

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

I got together £600, out of the sum left us after paying Don Sanchez his £10,000, and delivered 'em to Mr. Godwin against his note of hand, telling him at the same time that, having slept upon his proposal, I was resolved to be his steward for three months, with freedom on both sides to alter our position, according to our convenience, at the end of that time, and would serve him and his lady to the best of my power. Thanking me very heartily for my friendly service to him, though, God knows, with little reason, he presently left us. And Moll, coming back from taking tender leave of him at her gates, appeared very downcast and pensive. However, after moping an hour in her chamber, she comes to me in her hood, and begs I will take her a walk to dispel her vapors. So we out across the common, it being a fine, brisk, dry morning and the ground hard with a frost. Here, being secure from observation, I showed her how I had settled matters with Mr. Godwin, dividing the estate in such a manner as would enable her to draw what funds she pleased, without let, hindrance or any inconvenient question.

At this she draws a deep sigh, fixing her eyes sadly enough on the perspective, as if she were thinking rather of her absent lover than the business in hand. Somewhat nettled to find she prized my efforts on her behalf so lightly, I proceeded to show her the advantages of this arrangement, adding that, to make her property the surer, I had consented to manage both her affairs and Mr. Godwin's when they were married.

"And so," says I in conclusion, "you may have what money you want and dispose of it as you will, and I'll answer for it Mr. Godwin shall never be a penny the wiser."

"Do what you find is necessary," says she, with passion. "But for mercy's sake say no more on this matter to me. For all these hints do stab my heart like sharp knives."

Not reading rightly the cause of her petulance, I was at first disposed to resent it, but reflecting that a maiden is no more responsible for her tongue than a donkey for his heels in this season of life, but both must be forever a-flying out at some one when parted from the object of their affections, I held my peace, and so we walked on in sullen silence for a space; then, turning suddenly upon me, she cries in a trembling voice:

"Won't you say something to me? Can't you see that I am unhappy?"

And now, seeing her eyes full of tears, her lips quivering and her face drawn with pain, my heart melted in a moment, so taking her arm under mine and pressing it to my side I bade her be of good cheer, for her lover would return in a day or two at the outside.

"No; not of him—not of him!" she entreats. "Talk to me of indifferent things."

So, thinking to turn her thoughts to another furrow, I told her how I had been to visit her father at Greenwich.

"My father!" says she, stopping short. "Oh, what a heartless, selfish creature am I! I have not thought of him in my happiness! Nay, had he been dead I could not have forgot him more. You saw him. Is he well?"

"As hearty as you could wish and full of love for you and rejoiced beyond measure to know you are to marry a brave, honest gentleman." Then I told how we had drunk to their health, and how her father had smashed his mug for a fancy, and this bringing a smile to her cheek I went on to tell how he craved to see Mr. Godwin and grip his hand.

"Oh, if he could see what a noble, handsome man my Richard is!" she cried. "I do think my heart would ache for pride."

"Why, so it shall," says I, "for your father does intend to come hither before long."

"He is coming to see my dear husband," says she, her face aglow with joy.

"Aye, but he does promise to be most circumspect and appear as if, returning from a voyage, he had come but to see how you fare and will stay no longer than is reasonably civil."

"Only that," says she, her countenance falling again, "we are to hide our love, pretend indifference, behave toward this dear father as if he were naught to me but a friend."

"My dear," says I, "'tis no new part you have to play."

"I know it," she answers hotly, "but that makes it only the worse."

"Well, what would you?"

"Anything," with passion. "I would do anything but cheat and cozen the man I love." Then, after some moments' silence o' both sides, "Oh, if I were really Judith Godwin!"

"If you were she, you'd be in Barbary now and have neither father nor lover. Is that what you want?" says I, with some impatience.

"Bear with me," says she, with a humility as strange in her as those newborn scruples of conscience.

"You may be sure of this, my dear," says I in a gentler tone. "If you were anything but what you are, Mr. Godwin would not marry you."

"Why, then, not tell him what I am?" asks she boldly.

"That means that you would be tomorrow what you're not today."

"If he told me he had done wrong, I could forgive him and love him none the less."

"Your conditions are not the same. He is a gentleman by birth; you but a player's daughter. Come, child, be reasonable. Ponder this matter but a moment justly, and you shall see that you have all to lose and naught to gain by yielding to this idle fancy. Is he lacking in affection that you would seek to stimulate his love by this hazardous experiment?"

"Oh, no, no, no!" cries she.

"Would he be happier knowing all?" She shakes her head. "Happier if you force him to give you up and seek another wife?" She starts as if flicked with a whip. "Would you be happier stripped of your possessions, cast out of your house, to fly from justice with your father?" She looks at me in pale terror. "Why, then, there's nothing to be won, and what's to lose? The love of a noble, honest gentleman, the joy of raising him from penury."

"Oh, say no more," cries she in passion. "I know not what madness possessed me to overlook such consequences. I kiss you for bringing me to my senses" (with that she catches up my hand and presses her lips to it again and again). "Look in my face," cries she, "and if you find a lurking vestige of irresolution there, I'll tear it out."

Indeed I could see nothing but set determination there, a most hard expression of fixed resolve, that seemed to age her by ten years, astonishing me not less than those other phases in her rapidly developing character.

"Now," says she quickly, and with not a note of her repining tone, "what was that you spoke of lately? You are to be our steward?"

"Yes," says I, "for Mr. Godwin has declared most firmly that the moment he has authority he will cast Simon out for his disloyalty."

"I will not leave that ungrateful duty to him," says she. "Take me to this wretch at once and choose the shortest path."

I led her back across the common, and coming to Simon's lodge she herself knocked loudly at the door.

Seeing who it was through his little grating, Simon quickly opens the door, and with fawning humility entreats her to step into his poor room, and there he stands, cringing and mopping his eyes in dreadful apprehension, as having doubtless gathered from some about the house how matters stood betwixt Moll and Mr. Godwin.

"Where are your keys?" demands Moll in a very hard, merciless voice.

Perceiving how the land lay and finding himself thus beset old Simon falls to his usual artifices, turning this way and that, like a rat in a pit, to find some hole for escape. First he feigns to misunderstand; then, clapping his hands in his pockets, he knows not where he can have laid them, and after that fancies he must have given them to his man Peter, who is gone out of an errand, etc., until Moll, losing patience, cut him short by declaring the loss of the keys unimportant, as doubtless a locksmith could be found to open his boxes and drawers without 'em.

"My chief requirement is," adds she, "that you leave this house forthwith and return no more."

Upon this, finding further evasion impossible, the old man turns to bay and asks upon what grounds she would dismiss him without writ or warrant.

"'Tis sufficient," returns she, "that this house is mine, and that I will not have you a day longer for my tenant or my servant. If you dispute my claim, as I am told you do, you may take what lawful means you please to dispossess me of my estate and at the same time redress what wrong is done you."

Seeing his secret treachery discovered, Simon falls now to his whining arts, telling once more of his constant toil to enrich her, his thrift and self denial—nay, he even carries it so far as to show that he did but incite Mr. Godwin to dispute her title to the estate, that thereby her claim should be justified before the law to the obtaining of her succession without further delay, and at the expense of her cousin, which did surpass anything I had ever heard of for artfulness. But this only incensed Moll the more.

"What!" cries she. "You would make bad blood between two cousins, to the ruin and disgrace of one, merely to save the expense of some beggarly fees! I'll hear no more. Go at once, or I will send for my servants to carry you out by force."

He stood some moments in deliberation, and then he says, with a certain dignity unusual to him, "I will go." Then he casts his eye slowly round the room, with a lingering regard for his piles of documents and precious boxes of title deeds, as if he were bidding a last farewell to all that was dear to him on earth, and grotesque as his appearance might be there was yet something pathetic in it. But even at this moment his ruling passion prevailed.

"There is no need," says he, "to burst these goodly locks by force. I do bethink me the keys are here"—opening a drawer and laying them upon the table. Then, dropping his head, he goes slowly to the door, but there he turns, lifting his head and fixing his rheumy eyes on Moll. "I will take nothing from this house, not even the chattels that belong to me, bought from the mean wage I have allowed myself. So shalt thou judge of my honesty. They shall stand here till I return, for that I shall return I am as fully persuaded as that a just God doth dispose of his creatures. Thee hast might on thy side, woman, but whether thee hast right as well shall yet be proven, not by the laws of man, which are an invention of the devil to fatten rogues upon the substance of fools, but by the law of heaven, to which I do appeal with all my soul," lifting high his shaking hands. "Morning and night I will pray that God shall smite with heavy hand which of us two hath most wronged the other. Offer the same prayer, if thee darest."

I do confess that this parting shot went home to my conscience and troubled my mind considerably, for, feeling that he was in the right of it as regarded our relative honesty, I was constrained to think that his prophecy might come true also to our shame and undoing. But Moll was afflicted with no such qualms, her spirit being very combative and high, and her conscience, such as it was, being hardened by our late discussion to resist sharper slaps than this. Nay, maintaining that Simon must be dishonest by the proof we had of his hypocrisy and double dealing, she would have me enter upon my office at once by sending letters to all her tenants, warning them to pay no rent to any one lately in her service, but only to me, and these letters, which kept my pen going all that afternoon, she signed with the name of Judith Godwin, which seemed to me a very bold, dangerous piece of business, but she would have it so and did her signature with a strong hand and a flourish of loops beneath like any queen.

Nor was this all, for the next morning she would have me go to that Mr. Goodman who had offered to buy her farm for ready money and get what I could from him, seeing that she must furnish herself with her gowns and make other outlay for her coming marriage. So to him I go, and after much haggling, having learned from Simon that the land was worth more than he offered for it, I brought him to give £6,000 instead of £5,000, and this was better business on his side than on mine at that, for that the bargain might not slip from his hands he would have me

"Where are your keys?" demands Moll.

take £3,000 down as a handsell, leaving the rest to be paid when the deed of transference was drawn up.

And now as I jogged home with all this gold clinking in my pockets I did feel that I had thrust my head fairly into a halter and no chance left of drawing it out. Look at it how I might, this business wore a most evil aspect, to be sure. Nor could I regard myself as anything but a thorough faced rogue.

"For," thinks I, "if old Simon's prayer be answered, what will become of this poor Mr. Goodman? His title deeds will be wrested from him, for they are but stolen goods he is paying for, and thus an innocent, honest man will be utterly ruined. And for doing this villainy I may count myself lucky if my heels save my neck."

With this weight on my mind I resolved to be very watchful and careful of my safety, and before I fell asleep that night I had devised a dozen schemes for making good my escape as soon as I perceived danger. Nevertheless I could dream of nothing but prisons, scourgings, etc., and in every vision I perceived old Simon in his leather skullcap sitting on the top of Tyburn tree, with his handkercher a-hanging down ready to strangle me.

[To be continued.]

WALTER LAURIE'S BODY.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of little Walter Laurie was yesterday cleared up by the finding of the body under Macintosh's boat house. When the child was missed on February 8, the most generally accepted theory was that he had been drowned by falling into James bay from one of the boat houses. The search by the diver, though carried out as systematically as possible, was greatly hindered by the muddiness of the water, which readily accounts for the little body not having been discovered before. The finding yesterday was quite accidental. Capt. D. Macintosh on Monday began making some repairs to the floor of his boat house and tore up several boards so as to fix some of the stringers beneath. Yesterday morning when he resumed work he perceived a smell of something decomposing in the water beneath the hole and probing in the mud with a stick brought to the surface poor little Walter's body. The features were unrecognizable, but the blue dress, pink pinafore and the other clothes conclusively proved the body to be that of the missing child. Mr. James Woolcock, the child's uncle, was summoned and, from the clothes and the shape of the head, was quite positive that it was Walter's corpse.

Dr. Crompton, the coroner, held an inquest in the afternoon, at which Capt. Macintosh's and Mr. Woolcock's evidence was deemed sufficient by the jury, who brought in a verdict of accidental drowning. Capt. Macintosh stated that about half-past three on the afternoon of Saturday, February 8, he had seen the child on the float near his boat house and had sent him home. He had not seen Walter again, and the supposition is that the little one had returned while Macintosh was engaged in front of the boat house and had fallen overboard from the shore side. The funeral takes places to-day at half past two from the family residence on Humboldt street.

DOLLS WITH EXTRA DRESSES.

A Diamond Dye Novelty.

We are sending thousands of Diamond Dye Dolls with extra dresses to all parts of the Dominion.

A set of six dolls with six extra dresses will be mailed to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps.

Every user of the celebrated Diamond Dyes should secure at least one set of these dolls before the supply is exhausted. When ordering the dolls, ask for our forty-five samples of dyed cloth and book of directions for home dyeing, which are sent free. Address Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain St., Montreal.

TACOMA ELECTIONS.

TACOMA, April 7.—So far Fawcett, the citizens' candidate for mayor, appears to have the majority for mayor, there being several precincts to hear from. The Republicans have carried the remainder of their ticket.

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

DEAR EDITOR:
Please state in your valued journal, that if any sufferer from nervous Debility, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, etc., will write me in confidence, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge, how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, have nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose myself either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

Rev. Mr. Carson Dead.

TORONTO, April 7.—The death of Rev. Mr. Carson, well-known in Methodist church circles in Ottawa and later at Kingston, is reported from Detroit today. It was caused by typhoid fever. He joined the Presbyterian church after going to Detroit.

WHY SUFFER from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma or Bronchitis, when perfect cure is so easy with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25c., all druggists.

Oshawa's Ladies College Burned.

OSHAWA, April 6.—At half-past seven a fire was discovered in the Ladies' College. Before the firemen arrived the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to save the building.

HOAST is an old Scotch name for a cough. The English name for the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma and Bronchitis is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

RIDGETOWN, April 7.—The third death as the result of an explosion at Watson Bros' mill yesterday took place this morning, when J. T. Butler died from the effects of his injuries.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

STRATFORD, April 6.—Johnny Stewart, aged 10 was kidnapped from his home on Saturday. It is believed that his father is the kidnapper and that the child has been taken to Pittsburg, Pa.

GOOD ADVICE

ABOUT DYSPEPSIA.

The best advice about dyspepsia is—cure it with Burdock Blood Bitters, and as surely as you follow the advice and take the medicine the cure will follow in every case.

Mr Wm. Day, of Fort William, Ont., says in speaking of B.B.B.:—Two years ago my wife was very ill with dyspepsia. No remedy that she could find gave any relief; finally she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. That is now more than two years ago and she has had no return of the malady. I also have had occasion to use B.B.B. and I cannot speak too highly in its favor.

I always recommend it to my friends and in every case with good results. Hoping this may be of use to you, I am, Yours very truly,
WILLIAM DAY.

BIRTH.

SCHROEDER—In this city, at No 8 Seventh street, Work Estate, on the 30th inst., the wife of A. P. Schroeder, of a son.

REDDING—In this city, at Katherine street, Victoria West, on April 1st, the wife of J. Redding, of a daughter.

GREAVES—On April 2nd, at Somenosdale, Somenos, the wife of H. B. Greaves, of Horse Creek Ranch, of a son.

MARRIED.

HOOSON-LAWSON—At the residence of the bride's father, 75 Cook street, on the 30th instant, by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Mr. Evan Hooson, of Pender Island, to Miss Fanny Lawson.

DIED.

MARR—In this city, on Sunday, April 5th, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Henry Marr, Massachusetts, U.S., aged 60 years.

PEATT—At the family residence, Fairburn Cottage, Skinner street, Victoria West, on the 27th instant, Eldine Robert Frederick, only son of Frederick and Anna Peatt, aged 3 years.

KING—In this city, on the 25th instant, at his residence, 198 Pandora street, Christopher John, third son of Mr. John King, of Claverton, near Bath, Somersetshire, England, aged 54 years and 9 months.

SEEDS

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YOU WANT THEM. CAN GET THEM FROM MERCHANTS OR DIRECT FROM US. CATALOGUE FREE

SET
B—8 Fuchsias, assorted, . 50c.
I—6 Roses, ever-blooming, 50c.
G—8 Geraniums, good, . . 50c.
V—6 Canna Bulbs, as'd. for 50c.
A—8 Montbretias, pretty, . 50c.
L—30 Gladi's Bulbs, mxd., 50c.
U—Sweet Peas, Coll.30 var. 50c.
E—Window Coll., 1 each Ivy and Show Geranium, Coleus, Manetta-Vine, Mexican Primrose, Fuchsia, Heliotrope & Tradescantia 50c

Any 2, 85c.; 3 for $1.25; 5 for $2. Mention this paper. Address

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LTD. TORONTO ONT.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times January 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, London. Sold at 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. se6-y

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—Comox property. Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the sixteenth day of June, 1892, and registered in the Land Registry Office, of the city of Victoria, B.C., in Charge Book vol. 11, folio 85, No. 12785B, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon, the 4th day of May, 1896, for the purchase of Lot 15, being a subdivision of Lot 56, Comox Townsite This property is centrally located in the town of Comox, V.I., and has two buildings thereon, one being a one and a half story residence of a rental value of about $8.00 per month, the other being a small building used as an office. Terms half cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. T. L. Meyer, P.O. Box 224, Victoria, B.C. ap2-5tsw