tion of the late Brigham Young was as re- forty years. This is long enough for a fair markable for the wisdom and foresight dis- test of the principle." played by the Mormon prophet as for the This, he says, was due to a combination of stained from. important circumstances. It was not the As to the profits in so enormous an exconditions requiring correction and revision, the census of the United States shows that At least, it is one of those cases in which it only five per cent. of all the American people is desirable to lay aside prejudices and sus- have any proprietary interest in the land pend judgment pending the submission of on which they dwell, ninety per cent. of the evidence. So far as the matters with which Mormon people are owners or heirs of the islands, which contain a large area of valuthe writer deals are concerned, polygamy soil; and of all the people of the United able land suitable for farming, fruit raising and religious belief are wholly outside of States they have been least affected, if at the limits of discussion. This he is careful all, by the recent financial crisis which has ing the steamer on the Sidney route will be to make plain. "There is," he remarks, been particularly severe on the farming com-"no doubt that religious superstition, ren- munities as a whole. dered effective by the marvellous machinery of the church, was partly the source of the leader's irresistible power with his own people; but back of the religious the solid men of Great Britain and the men pleasant in these dull times to see substansuperstition and the church organization of the greatest financial and commercial exstood the brain of a great and masterful man. perience are bound to stand by the currency He knew that his power, to be enduring, system under which Great Britain has grown must rest upon something material and tangible, and this something he discerned to be the commercial nations of the world. It is the prosperity of the people themselves.

Brigham Young was an organizer of prosand bankers of London are as good judges and financial questions, the budget debates has already home good fruit. When Mr. perity. This was the real source of his as to what kind of currency is best for the has already borne good fruit. When Mr. strength. He did not aim at mere temporary prosperity. On the contrary, he fought everything that tended to that end, going commerce the study of their lives, and they to the length of forbidding the opening of have brought to that study minds improved to the length of forbidding the opening of the rich mines in the mountains near at hand, because he abhorred the spirit of speculation. He chose for the corner stone of his State the principle of industrialism; and that principle lies there yet, at the base

success, but to Brigham Young it was not a rency. He said: "I concur entirely in the to secode if the tariff should be raised. Afdrawback, but an advantage of the most important sort. The writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system product to second in the tarm should be raised. Attended the product that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on to point century has proved that the present system of the writer goes on the write out that it meant freedom alike from the is suited to the wants of this great commerdangers of drought and of flood. With rich cial country, and that to depart therefrom soil and plenty of sunlight it was actually would be disastrous to the trade and credit an improvement on nature to be able to turn of the United Kingdom. A continuity of the "rain" on or off at will and with equal the national policy is more necessary on this facility. "It remains for a later genius to than on perhaps any other question." remark: 'Irrigation is not a substitute for The question to be considered on this side rain. Rain is a substitute for irrigation— of the Atlantic is: Is the currency system and a mighty poor one." For instance, which for over eighty years has worked so the conditions were favorable to the well in Great Britain suited to younger growth of sugar-beet, because to grow beets communities? Are their circumstances of a standard size, which is a desideratum such that the principles which time of the sugar-beet industry, moisture at first and experience have shown to imparts vigorous growth and then a period be sound in a nation which has of uninterrupted sunshine is necessary to de- arrived at maturity are not applicable to question forced Mr. Blake to be a moderate velop the saccharine qualities. The result new countries? We find that in the United men who had been protectionists on was that a great sugar factory was added to States men of the same class as those who was that a great sugar factory was added to States men of the same class as those who the industrial system of the Mormons; and urged upon Sir Vernon Harcourt the necessory was added to States men of the same class as those who principle and had followed Mr. Mackenzie as a free trader now beso with all classes of vegetation. The very sity of adhering to the old single standard, best results were obtainable in point of pro- hold the same views with respect to ourrenduction and quality, while the very widest cy. They favor gold and are opposed to tryunderstand the semication and quality, while the very widest cy. They favor gold and are opposed to tryunent without a fiscal policy. At this juncture Sir Richard Cartwright suddenly, and were rendered possible. By a scientific are, no matter by what name they are system of irrigation the supply of moisture called in politics, staunchly conservative on sented it to the house and the country as can be regulated to suit the requirements of each crop independent of all other crops.

other great lesson, and that was that no man This, we are convinced, is a most mischieother great lesson, and that was that no man should own more land than he could cultivate to its highest point by his own and his family's labor, and that no man should go to a store for any article of food or clothing that could be profitably produced on his own small farm. This is not to be construed as a parts. The present depression proves this would be more popular. A change was consequently determined upon. But it was as a lesson in economics which teaches that quite as injurious to the rich as they have

This is a lesson, the writer says, which the have been appalling. It is they who have Mormon people can teach the world. "The suffered from the immense shrinkage of rangement on behalf of the farmers. Then time has come," he adds, "when the world is values, which has been the chief feature of the administration, the opportunity to sewho can demonstrate how it is possible for an When times get better the whole community that we could not hope for such a fair measure."

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895.

The proprietor of twenty unmortgaged of the greatest railroad system is a servant. The proprietor of twenty unmortgaged and increase, planned with a view to the production of nearly all that is consumed, and in the May Century, headed as above by In the May Century, headed as above by W. E. Sayshbe. The outlines were given and some of the general conclusions of the many concept the original class, is best for the interests of, and some of the general conclusions of the many concept the original class, is best for all the other and some of the general conclusions of the many concept that with the Utah people foreign goods are many believes in and advocates another. There can be no doubt whatever that the system of our concept the original class, is best for all the other of the project the continual class, which it locks upon as its encourage of the project the continual class, which it locks upon as its encourage of the project the continual class, which is locks upon as its encourage of the project the continual class, which we were to strike until the Ottawa convention of 1893 was held for the project. The resolution of 1893, how show that the convention of 1893, how show that for the project. The resolution of 1893, how show the entire field incorporating in the platform reciprocity, moderate protection and free trade. It was a doubt the indefiniteness of the project of they wandered far over the entire fiscal field, incorporating in the platform reciprocity, moderate protection and free trade. It was a doubt the indefiniteness of the project of they wandered far over the entire fiscal field, incorporating in the platform reciprocity, moderate protection and free trade. It was a doubt the indefiniteness of the project of our they wandered far over the entire fiscal field, incorporating in the platform reciprocity, moderate protection and free trade. It was a doubt the indefiniteness of the project of they wandered far over the entire fiscal field, incorporating i ing and certainly the most instructive sheep, with the same pride that a New feature of the contribution in question was York man wears a London hat, and a New that relating to the unique experience of the York woman a Paris gown"; and asks: Mormon colony in Utah. Leaving out of "What are the financial results of this question altogether the system of polygamy policy of home industry, beginning with the and religious belief, and viewing the colony small diversified farm and leading up to wholly in the light of the industrial con- stores, factories and banks "? He answers ditions which it discloses, the administra- "The policy has been in force for more than

Very complete statistics of the expendisuccess which attended his rule. Those who tures of the Mormon colony for forty years have been used to regard Brigham have been prepared, calculated upon the Young as remarkable solely as an basis of an average population of 120,000. apostle of Smith and his successors distributed on 10,000 farms, as well as in as President and religious autocrat of the cities and towns. The statement included colony will derive fresh interest from a labor as well as actual outlay, losses and all perusal of Mr. Smythe's article from an other forms of expenditure in development. economic point of view. The writer re. The total is \$542,900,000. Nothing was marks that "the experience of the people of done on borrowed capital, and all was ac-Utah over a period of more than forty years complished without individually or collectfurnishes the best available light for the lively going into debt. Going into debt for problems of the arid regions as a whole." any purpose whatsoever is religiously ab-

experience of a few individuals but of "a penditure as that appears, it may be of inwhole people." Again, Utah was the very terest to know that the average gross incentre of the arid regions of the United come of the Mormon farmer over a period States. It, furthermore, was not limited to of forty years has been \$1,357.25 or \$482 25 agriculture; but illustrates in a much larger above the cost of his living expenses. In way the development of a commonwealth, other words, the accrued surplus wealth, There was, however, Mr. Smythe contends, taking \$542,900.000 as the total expendia circumstance of still higher importance to ture and estimating the profits of all other be considered. Eliminating, as we have classes as proportionate with those of the said, the whole of the moral and religious ele. farmer, has been about \$180,970,000 with meats incorporated in his system, it may be no liabilities. Such a result is the best seem to be another instance of popular im- set in operation and practically worked out. pression regarding imperfectly understood It is of further interest to note that while

BRITISH CURRENCY.

and that principle lies there yet, at the base of a noble edifice of economic fact, reared by human toil and held firmly in place by the chancellor of the Exchequer was in comhuman toil and held firmly in place by the average prosperity of all who had part in its building."

the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in complete agreement with the merchants and brokers who addressed him. What he said brokers who addressed him. What he said will no doubt have great weight with men on both sides of the Atlantic who are sedulously studying the question of cursular properties. The said of the Exchequer was in complete agreement with the merchants and brokers who addressed him. What he said the said to free trade at a moment's notice. No doubt, Mr. Mackenzie refers to this interesting incident in the letter which he wrote after his defeat, wherein it is said that certain Eastern Liberals, Mr. Jones and Mr. Vall in all probability, threatened to second if the tariff should be raised. Af-

There is an object lesson of vital interest to British Columbia considered in relation to the possibilities of her great interior.

Brigham Young also taught his people and that the vice many people should favor a double standard. They try their best to make the masses believe that the vice many are their possibilities. The vice many are their possibilities of the property of the unrestricted scheme, for it meant protection as they have it in the United States, with discrimination against English many are their possibilities of the property of the unrestricted scheme, for it meant protection as they have it in the United States, with discrimination against English many are their possibilities of the property of the unrestricted scheme, for it meant protection as they have it in the United States, with discrimination against English many are their possibilities of the protection as they have it in the United States, with discrimination against English many are their possibilities of the possibilities of the protection as they have it in the United States, with discrimination against English many are their possibilities of the protection as they have it in the United States, with discrimination against English many are their possibilities of the protection as they have it in the United States, with discrimination against English many are their possibilities of the protection as they have it in the United States, with discrimination against English many are their possibilities of the protection as they have it in the United States, with discrimination against English many are their possibilities of the protection as the prote Brigham Young also taught his people ant that the rich men are their natural enemies.

GRIT ARITHMETIC.

Would it not be just a little prudent in verify the figures from other Grit papers which it quotes with approval? A very short examination of some of the Grit cam-The Times, quoting from the Halifax Chronicle, makes the obligations to which the country is irrevocably committed \$20,729,-000, and adds that "the annual interest on the total sum of \$20,000,000 will amount to \$1,400,000." A glance at these figures by plank for the next campaign, many of the anyone acquainted with elementary arith- arguments in its support have received durmetic would show that the rate of interest, according to this calculation, would be just 7 per cent. Now, no one, Grit or Tory, believes that the Government has to pay 7 per cent, on the Government has to pay 7 per cent, on the growth of the money it borrows. The rate of interest for is not the half of seven per cent. The actual rate of interest paid on the 3 per cent. See proven that the absence of adequate defence to industry has cast out of employon late loans when everything is accounted loan of 1892 was 3.43 per cent., and the last loan was obtained on even better terms.

The newspapers which try to make their the means of making a living. But apart the arilla which means of making a living. readers believe that Canada has to pay 7 per per cent. on the money it borrows must be to the industries of Canada, we have a either very ignorant or very dishonest. If financial difficulty which will intensity the Times has reproduced the figures with these troubles. Mr. Coatsworth pointed out examining them it is a victim of mis. out in his speech of Monday that the free out examining them it is a victim of mis.

placed confidence. It ought by this time to know better than to place the least reliance has been denied. But it is absolutely true.

We are glad to see that the steamer Mary Hare has been placed on a route which will be our condition when, with our industries paraly zed owing to the withdrawal of their defences, we shall be required to contribute nection with the Sidney railway. The in direct taxes still more to the general fund? want of better means of communication with of renewed prosperity, and will also give an impetus to the growth of Sidney. The enterprise of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Our news by cable yesterday showed that Co. is greatly to be commended. It is

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(From the Mail and Empire.)

thereupon became the policy of the party. Owing to the adoption of the free trade doctrine a split occurred. Messrs, Laurier, Patterson and Charlton, it is true, became free traders with the main body of the Liberals; but a large number of excellent busiless men passed to the Conservative side.

When Mr. Blake took control he adopted a half-way scheme. To the National Policy, Mr. Blake offered opposition, on the ground that the protection it afforded was excessive. But he was a free trader in theory only, for he asserted that, while free trade would be advantageous in that it would destroy a batch of industries unsuited to the country

and expensive to Ontario, it could not very well be resorted to owing to our revenue needs. In other words, the financial came unwilling moderate protectionists under Mr. Blake. The withdraw Mr. Patterson were not of this number. as a lesson in economics which teaches that quite as injurious to the rich as they have it is unprofitable to have more land than can been to the poor. The poor, it is true, have stricted species had not been seriously prosuffered, but the losses of the well-to-do posed. All that was ever wanted was a

who can demonstrate now it is possible for an indefinite number to gain a generous living by honest labor, not as servants, but as masters. Employment, however good the wages and certain the tenure, is in the last analys.

When times get better the whole community feels the improvement. And the masses feel the effects of the change before it reaches the classes, and to a greater proposer. Meanwhile it was declared necessary to strike out for ourselves. No portionate extent. The man who thinks

the polis with an indistinct idea of the policy the Liberals are to enforce. The budget debate has cleared the atmosphere. It places the Liberal leaders firmly and un-erringly on one plank, namely, absolute free our contemporary, the Times, to attempt to trade, with neither moderate protection for the present nor a fair measure of reciprocity in the future. We know now where we are. There is to be no admission for Canadian products into the United States market as jury was composed of Albert R. Baker, T.

Marshall and Hoskins were there besides defendants. One of the defendants handed jury was composed of Albert R. Baker, T. paign literature would show that some of it offered by Sir Richard in Essex. There is G. Challoner, Thos. Elliott, Jas. B. Griffin, that time that Planta was sued.

But there is to be that revenue tariff which

is an essential feature of free trade as prom-

ised by the Opposition leader in his Winnipeg speech and as practised in England.

While free trade has been espoused as the

ing the debate a severe shook. It has been proaching free trade from 1871 to 1881 our population increased nine per cent., while in the protection period from 1881 to 1891 it from the evils which, reasoning from exments incorporated in his system, it may be said that "the economic structure of the state founded by Brigham Young appears to approach marvellously near to perfection."

approach marvellously near to perfection."

and the description of the success of the system of economics founded by Brigham Young, approach marvellously near to perfection."

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and the description of the success of the system of economics founded by Brigham Young, approach marvellously near to perfection.

The campaign of 1891 was conducted by the economics founded by the case for the crown explained that magister the case for the case for the crown explained that magister the case for the crown explained that magister the case for the case from the federal chest than is now paid to them. If, as Sir Richard says, we feel se-We are glad to see that the steamer Mary verely the indirect taxes of to-day, what will

THE CITY MARKETS.

No more important transaction has occur-red in the wholesale trade for many weeks than the shipment, a few days ago, of about \$30,000 worth of provisions to the Upper Yukon country, thus inaugurating a business likely to be of considerable advantage to the city. Wholesale dealers are now the shipment with the control of the city. ness likely to be of considerable advantage to the city. Wholesale dealers are now wondering to what value flour will reach, for it is still on the rise, and has within the past week taken two jumps. Fortunately, however, many of the merchants have sufficient stock on hand to tide them over until the new wheat are likely to be settled; that until the new wheat crop begins to keep other people from entering suits.

In October following T. R. McInnes withthan has been known for years. It is already heading and in about seven weeks new oats are expected to be on the market. New California potatoes are market. New California potatoes are now in small supply. They are of excellent quality and are retailing at 2 cents per pound. Another novelty in the market is court officials out of office if the opposition new apricots. Cherries are more plentiful was elected. He did, however, say to Mr. Molnnes that such was the current report.

Mr. T. R. K. Molnnes who appeared on A scarcity of fish, particularly salmon, an abundance of butter and eggs and the advance of feed stuffs in sympathy with flour ness without result as to whether Marshall are the only other noteworthy features of Bray, registrar of the County court, had the market. Appended are the current retail quotations : FLOUR-Oglivie's (Hungarian) per bbl...\$ 6.00 Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)...... 6.00

Salem. Rainier heat, per ton. Ground Feed, per ton.

Corn., whole.

oracked.

Cornmeal, per 10 lbs.

Oatmeal, per 10 pounds.

Rolled Gais, per lb.

Potatoes, per lb. American, per lb.... Rolled "Long clear "Canadian " ers, per lb..... Pigeons, per brace. Apples, per lb.... Oranges (Navle). Strawberries, per box. Small fish

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

On Tuesday the Victoria spring assizes were opened. Mr. Justice Walkem, who resided, made a short, business-like address to the grand jury, pointing out their duties to be no improvement in the conditions affecting manufacturing, as indicated by Mr. J. C. Keith, Geo. A. Kirk, M. Leiser, F. Laurier in Montreal, Brantford and Toronto.

Norris, R. Porter, Geo. S. Russell, J. A. Sayward, W. L. Smith, W. Wilby, George W. Wynne, and J. J. Downey, foreman. The Crown was represented by Mr. A. G.

Smith, deputy attorney-general, and Hon.
A. N. Richards, Q.C.
The grand jury brought in true bills in every case. The McInnes case and those of Jackson and McDonnell were not submitted to the grand jury as true bills had already been found against them at the former assizes. The full list of cases is as follows: been found assizes. The full list of cases is as follows:
Regina v. McInnes, compounding a qui tam
case; Regina v. Murphy, breaking into a
bonded warehouse and breaking into the
tramway office; Regina v. Cook, keeping a
gaming house; Regina v. Matson, arson;
Regina v. Mitchell and Taylor, larceny; Regina v. Lee Hong Yung, keeping a gam ing house. Ah White, against whom a charge of stabbing has been laid, preferred a speedy trial, which was fixed for this morning at half-past nine.

Molnnes v. Molnnes was the first case called, the following jury being empanelled: Chas. Moore, Jas. Johnston, R. Deacon, W. A. Lawson, R. Bell, H. R. McIntyre, C. Lever, F. Jordan, W. Croft, W. P. Perkins, Chas. Macaulay, H. F. Langton (fore

by them, sentences given and fines collected, and for neglecting to fulfil this requirement the magistrate was liable to a fine of \$200 for each such case. Mr. Plants, the Nanaimo police magistrate, had failed to make returns under the statute. In November, 1893, the defendants brought suits in the name of Phillip Ross and J. D. Ross against Planta for having failed to comply with the act. A few days later defendants compounded the cases on Planta paying them \$300.

Herbert Stanton, deputy registrar of the County court, Nanaimo, gave evidence of suits entered in the name of Phillip Ross in November 1893 Plaint and summons drew the suit.

Mr. T. R. E. MoInnes, who appeared his own behalf, closely cross examined witthreatened to put defendant in a hole if he did not hand over some affidavits to be used as evidence against Mr. Planta before the commission in Nanalmo. Five similar suits to those taken out in the name of Ross were taken out by Mr. Simpson, of Nanai against other J.'s P., and in each of then

udgment was entered. J. P. Plants, formerly magistrate at Nanalmo, was next sworn. He stated that in November, 1893, he found that two qui tam actions had been brought against him by the Rosses for not making returns. Next day he went to defendants' office and gave them a check (check produced) for \$300. It was made payable to Moinnes. When asked if he gave the check to settle the qui tam suits tablished, viz. Commencing at a point on the witness, after a long pause in which every person in court waited in dead silence, answered, "I gave it in hope that I would never hear anything more about the suits. Nothing was expressly stated, however." Witness was surprised that the suits were brought against him. Further pressed by Mr. Richards witness stated that he had understood the defendants to say that some of their clients had been put to expense in trying to get a police investigation, and that the amount was about \$350. No particulars were given, though Hoskins and Marshall's names might though Hoskins and massaus a long time He did not then know, nor for a long afterwards, that it was any offence to settle a qui tam action Closely questioned b word had passed as to the money being paid in settlement of the qui tam actions. The in settlement of the qui tam actions. The parties for whom they were acting were not mentioned by the defendants. Asked if it was not implied that the money was paid to settle the actions, the winess replied that what had passed in his brain was not evidence. He could not give the names of the persons to be recovered. Certain complaints had to be recouped. Certain complaints had gone to the Attorney-General about the police force, but not against him, giving rise to a scandal, and he wished to appease these parties. Of these there were others besides Marshall and Hoskins. Marshall and Hoskins. Hoskins was a nightwatchman who wanted to get on the police force and had made complaints against Sergeant Gibbs, but did not get Gibbs off the force. "Then," said Mr. Richards, "Hoskins had made unfounded charges against Gibbs,

and you gave \$300 to recoup Hoskins' ex-pense. You know too much to give money away for nothing."

"I have given hundreds of dollars away for nothing." replied the witness. "It was in the interest of peace."

Who was going to make war. There was no charge against you, was there?"
"Not then," replied the witness. He believed that the qui tam actions were brought as a result of people being put to expense in the investigations.

Then they used the qui tam actions to queeze money out of you?" asked Mr.

"I paid \$300," replied the witness, "but I would have seen that no one should lose Mount have seen that no one should lose money on my account." Further pressed by Mr. Richards witness repeated what he had said before, that the \$300 was to recomp people put to expense on account of the police investigation.

Cross-examined by defendant T. R. E. Molinnes. Mr. Plants and defendants had McInnes, Mr. Planta said defendants had offered to go into full details when he was

at their office. Probably defendant had said at their omce. Propably defendant had said there would most likely have to be an in-ventigation into police matters. Defendants offered to make explanations, but he had re-

fused to hear them.

Phillip Ross, whose name appeared as Plantiff in one qui tem action against Mr. Planta, said it was the policemen who troubled him, and he thought Mr. Planta was "in with them," judging from the way he acted. Connors was head policeman and he thought the other officers went by what he said. Gibbs had collected money from his son for fines. Finally witness got tired of paying money to Gibbs and went to McInnes & McInnes to try and get them to keep Gibbs quiet. They said nothing about bringing a qui tam suit in his name. He was at defendants' office one evening when stood the money was to repay him for fines he had paid for his son.

To Mr. T. R. E. McInnes—Considered

there was a ring in the Nanaimo police at that time, and as Gibbs, the sergeant, was not using his son rightly he wanted to get him off the force.

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D. J.

From

Work

This witness though evidently trying to tell a plain story got somewhat mixed up at The court adjourned at 6 o'clock until 9:30 this morning.

During the afternoon some one sent in a private grievance to the grand jury. Its purport was not stated, but His Lordship structed the grand jury that it did not properly come under their province, as there was a proper legal remedy if one was needed.

BIRTH EIGH-In this city, on May 29th, the wife of Sidney M Leigh, 38 Mary street, Victoria West, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ROOKES HORTON—On the 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, 3 St. Law-rence street, by Rev. W. D. Barber, M. A., Lizzle, youngest daughter of R. J. Horton, Esq., to John H. Brookes, of the Bank of B.N.A., San Francisco.

Millington—In this city, on the 27th inst.,
Mrs. Mary Millington, aged 59 years and
7 months. a hative of Gloucester, England.
GOODACRE—In this city, on the 26th inst., Clarence Helmcken, youngest son of Lawrence
Goodacre, aged 10 years and 9 months.

Drawn At No. 10 Third street of the a chest. SLAKE—At No. 12 Third street, after a short illness, Alfred Blake, aged 45 years.

HERZOG—At the residence of Mrs. John Haggerty, No. 195 Yates street, on the 21st inst., Anna, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Herzog, a native of Bohemia, aged 31 years and 3 months.

Weak Women

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

## Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1,



PUBLIC HIGHWAY, LAKE DISTRICT.

the west side of the new West Saanich Road, situated in section 79, range 1 east, Lake District; thence following the centre line of the road south 67° west magnetic 1,497 links to the line between ranges I cast and 1 west, and distant 318 links north from the post at the corner of section 79, 80, 123, and 124; thence south 67° west 214 links; thence north 49° west magnetic 800 links; thence south 67° west magnetic 2,849 links; thence south 12° east magnetic 1,300 links; thence in a south-westerly direction to the boundary line between Lake and Highland Districts, and having a width of 20 feet on each side of said lines,

G. B. MARTIN. Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th May, 1895.

Dairy or Stock Farm for Sale.

207 ACRES crown grant good land. Cowichan Vancouver Island, and equally distant from each—Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo; three quarters of a mile from McPherson's Station and P.O. (E. & N. R. R.); 3 miles from Duncan's; 2 wiles from salo water; 1 mile from public school; all under fence; over 40 acres under cultivation and fenced; about 69 acres improved; the balance light timber, maple and alder (easy to clear); eight-roomed house, good new basement barn and other outbuildings; a troutcreek; spring water running all the year between house and barn; good government roads on three sides; horses, cow, sheep, cart, wagon, plow, harrow, mowing machine, horse rake, etca W. R. ROBERTSON, M'PHERSON STATION, my28-daw-lm

MAIL CONTRACT.

CEALED TENDERS, addressed to the PostMaster-General, will be received at Ottawa
nutil noon, on the 38th June, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, once per week
each way between Horsefty and 150 Mile
House, from the list august next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract
may be seen and blank forms of tender may
be obtained at the Post Uffices of 150 Mile
House, Lac la Hache and Clinton, at Mr. E.
House, Lac la Hache and Clinton, at Mr. E.
108 Mile House, and at this office.

Tenders will also be received from parties
who would prefer to carry this mail from Lac
la Hache or 108 Mile House, the point of departure to be distinctly stated in the bender. ile House, the point of de-actly stated in the tender. E. H. FLETUHER, P. O Inspector.

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