The Colonist.

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FASHIONS OLD AND NEW.

Welcome Revival of the Sash—New Ribbon Cravat—Costumes For Second Mourning.

A happy revival of an old fashion is the sash. It is either black or white soft satin, with the ends richly fringed. Some colors are used, but black and white are a necessity, as colored satins are apt to look vulgar. There is a

IN THE LAST STAGES OF MOURNING.

change in the arrangement of the sash. The former long loops are now short bows, with the long ends falling to the lower edge of the skirt. The sash gives such a thoroughly feminine and youthful finish to the costume that it is sure to be received with pleasure.

One of the airiest caprices of fashion is an enormous tulle cravat forming a large bow, tied directly under the chin, which looks like a big delusive butterfly. The latest fad of ribbon cravat is made of several yards of ribbon, quite narrow, which is used up in loops and two long ends nearly reaching to the feet. Ruches are very much worn also about the neck of gowns, spangled black tulle being the favorite now in Paris, although one can form them out of any of the lovely thin stuffs that are so plentiful. Black velvet belts are in vogue too.

A smart costume designed for a young widow in the last stages of mourning and described in the New York Sun is made of white silk muslin with the tiniest of black dots, a black lace application in a large bowknot design on the front of the skirt, a smaller one on the waist. It is all accordion plaited and made over a white peau de soie, the wrinkled belt and collar of soft white and black silk. The large picture hat worn with this lovely gown is a lace foundation trimmed with knife plaited black silk mull and soft white silk folded about the crown, black tulle plaited and standing up straight, giving a chic finish to the filmy structure. It looks so cool and such a relief after the heavy black. Another extremely striking gown for the same person was made with the skirt of gray and black silk pekin, stylish double breasted coat of black satin, the pointed basque cut away in front and fastened with large jet buttons. It had huge revers, covered up with the cravat of white silk muslin, elbow puffs of black satin, long gray suede gloves and a gray chip hat with parma violets.

How to Remedy a Few Annoyances.

To drive red ants out of a cupboard place in it an earthen dish containing a pint of tar, over which two quarts of hot water have been poured.

If irons be rough and sticky, rub them on fine salt sprinkled on a board.

Sprinkle clothes with a whisk broom dipped in hot water.

A spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meats or fowls are boiled makes them tender.

The rubber rings of preserve jars will recover their elasticity if soaked for awhile in weak ammonia water.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

THE SUMMER PICNIC.

A Menu That Is Healthful, Tasty and Generally Acceptable to Young People.

A party of young folk may go out for a picnic, and if no plans have been discussed are liable to find the baskets well supplied with cake and other sweet stuff, but with little substantial food. Here is an old fashioned but acceptable menu:

Sandwiches, deviled eggs, meat or chicken, pickles, fruit, cake. Let two girls agree to make sandwiches for the whole party, which means about 50 thin slices of bread and butter for 20 people. Two others take sweet cakes, another provides pickles and a can of lemon juice and sugar, all ready to put into water for lemonade. Somebody else will make two dozen deviled eggs, wrapping each one in tissue paper and carrying a box of nice crackers or salted wafers to serve with them. The fruit can be furnished by one or two of the party, selecting whatever is in season. It is much easier to prepare enough of any one thing than the variety usually packed in picnic baskets.

There never was any dainty food more sadly misrepresented than the ham sandwich. Thick slices of bread or large biscuits spread with butter and slices of cold boiled ham laid between are acceptable food for hungry mouths, but these are not sandwiches, says the The Household, which makes these timely suggestions: The meat should be chipped very fine and spread evenly over the surface of the buttered bread, which should be cut less than a quarter of an inch thick. Potted ham can be bought for a trifle and is very satisfactory with or without a mixture of mustard.

Deviled eggs are simply hard boiled eggs neatly cut in two after shells are removed, the yolks taken out and rubbed fine in a bowl, adding to the yolks of half a dozen half a teaspoonful of mustard, a large tablespoonful of cold ham or tongue or any minced cold meat, a tablespoonful of melted butter or olive oil and salt and pepper to taste. Then fill into the eggs again, put the halves together and roll each one up carefully in nice paper, which may be made more attractive looking by cutting into fringe at the ends. It is well to carry some lettuce leaves to serve them on or gather cress at the picnic spring. If any of the mixture is left, use it for spreading sandwiches. Banana sandwiches are very nice indeed, and fresh, soft bananas are better for the purpose, as they will spread easily.

Never go to a picnic without a small vial of spirits of ammonia for bee stings, or camphor in case of accident or fainting; also take needle, thread, court plaster, thimble and scissors.

Homemade Soap.

First try out and strain the grease. This done, more than half the work is done. The directions for making the soap are on every can of potash. You can make hard soap very nice, white and hard. Here is the recipe: Hard soap—empty the contents of the can of potash into a kettle with a quart of cold water. Stir it with a spoon or stick. The lye will dissolve immediately and become quite hot. Allow it to cool. Now take 6 pounds of clean grease, tallow or lard. Melt it until lukewarm; then commence pouring the cold lye into the melted grease gardually in a small stream until it is thoroughly mixed and drops from the stirrer the thickness of honey. To be properly done the stirring should continue for 10 minutes. It is then ready to pour into any mold.

If you will follow this recipe closely, you cannot fail in getting nice soap. There is also a recipe for soft soap on each can of potash.

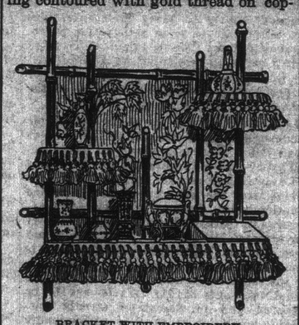
A Cheap Sponge Cake.

Three eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of water and a teacupful of sugar, mix together. One and a half cups of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder and a pinch of salt, stirred in quickly. Season with a teaspoonful of vanilla or juice of half a lemon. Bake in three jelly pans in a quick oven. For the filling grate 2 good sized apples, add the grated peel and juice of a lemon, a well beaten egg and sugar to taste. Boil five minutes and spread between the layers. This is very good if eaten fresh.

A Japanese Bracket.

The Housewife gives an illustrated description of an effective bracket ornamented with embroidery:

The bracket in 1 foot 9¾ inches wide and is of dark bamboo and plaited rice straw. Back is 19¾ inches high and 16 inches wide. Embroidery worked with tussah silk in stem, flat and loose stitches, some of the pattern shapes being contoured with gold thread on cop-



BRACKET WITH EMBROIDERY.

per colored cloth. Leaves and stalks of three shades of olive green and brown; flowers, pink, light blue and yellow edged with gold thread. Piece of this cardboard covered at the back with dark glazed calico is taken to mount embroidery and nailed to back of bracket. Shelves 4¼ inches wide, covered inside and out with copper red cloth, to be trimmed with colored silk tags hanging on knotted loops of tapestry wool the same color, or fine silk passementerie fringe.

Do you know that a warm knife will cut bar soap without crumbling it?

THE EASTERN COMPLICATION

Japan Has Taken Her Place in the Front Rank of Nations.

Another Battle at Hand—China Says Korea Is Still Friendly to Her.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that seven thousand Chinese troops were landed from the transports during the naval battle at Yalu. The Chinese ships ran short of ammunition. Col. Von Hanneken had ordered the Chinese ships to ram the Japanese vessels, when the latter drew off. The Chinese declare the Chin Yuen rammed and sank a Japanese ironclad during the fight, but this is denied by the Japanese. Following the example set by Japan, the Chinese government demands the registration of all Japanese residents in China. First Lieutenant Ching, of the Chinese cruiser Chin Yuen, sunk during the recent naval battle off Yalu river, and who escaped when the vessel sank, has organized a party and started out to endeavor to recover his captain's body.

A Shanghai dispatch says in an edict issued on Sept. 23, the Emperor of China expressed great personal regret at the death of General Tso Fung, killed at Ping Yang, and has ordered his remains to be given military honors. General Tso Fung, the dispatch says, though severely wounded, continued to lead the troops until killed.

The foreign consuls at Shanghai, with the Portuguese consul at the head, communicated with the Taiotai in connection with the neutrality of the port, but as the Taiotai's reply was unsatisfactory they held a meeting. As a result of the meeting the following resolutions were sent to the Taiotai: The action of the Taiotai of Shanghai is most unfair to the neutral port, and if he continues to act in such a violent manner troops shall be landed from the British, French and American men-of-war for the protection of the inhabitants of the settlement.

The anti-foreign feeling in Pekin is growing steadily. The foreigners are constantly subjected to insult.

The case of the two alleged Japanese spies arrested on the French concession by the French police and delivered to the U.S. consul-general is still under consideration at Pekin. U.S. Consul-General Jernigan is active in having all the Japanese not identified with Shanghai by important business relations return to Japan, and last week about one hundred of them went home. The consul-general is sparing no effort to rid Shanghai of the Japanese, whose presence might possibly be made the cause of complaint by China or a source of danger to the settlement.

The report contained in the Victoria cable dispatch saying Japan had offered an apology and agreed to pay indemnity for the sinking of the Kow Shung is denied at the Japanese legation.

A Shanghai dispatch says the British steamer Irene has arrived at Ta Ku, where she landed a cargo of munitions of war.

The Daily News, commenting upon the dispatch stating that Japan had a fresh army of 80,000 men ready for the field, says it is probable the Japanese contemplate a dash on Pekin.

The Times says: Japan has already done enough to convince intelligent men the world over that they must reckon with a new power. Referring to the alleged desire on the part of Russia to secure an open harbor on the Pacific, the same paper says: Such possession would be a menace to both England and Japan, who are likely to be found standing side by side on some important point should the powers interfere in the present dispute. The Times says another battle between the Japanese and the Chinese landed in Korea on the bank of the Yalu river may be expected soon.

The Times this morning publishes a leading article in which it says Japan has already effected enough to convince intelligent men the world over that henceforth they must reckon with a new power in the East. A new state has taken her place in the front rank of nations, and her voice cannot longer be ignored in the councils. The Novoe Vremya, the Times adds, reminds us that Russia still hankers for the possession of an open harbor on the Pacific. Such a possession would be a great menace to both England and Japan, who are likely to be found standing side by side on some important points should the powers intervene in the present dispute.

The Times calculates that the Japanese will certainly reach Wiju from Pingyang at the end of this week, and will meet the Chinese troops that were landed on the Korean bank of the Yalu river by Admiral Ting. It is not clear, the Times adds, whether the Chinese transports had time to disembark their stores. At any rate, the condition of the Chinese column must be precarious, and there seems nothing to prevent a Japanese squadron from revisiting the mouth of the Yalu and destroying any Chinese transports remaining there. To move troops by sea from Pingyang to the Yalu and then shift their base of operations further north, thus supplying re-inforcements to the column marching northward from Pingyang, could easily be done if an advance in Manchuria is intended.

With regard to an attack upon Moukden the Times says that the Japanese cannot overlook the fact that apart from its presumed sanctity it is a position of little military value. It is not the shortest or best route to Peking. If the naval situation permits the free use of the Yalu river as a basis it will equally allow a far nearer point of disembarkation. Whether or not such defences as Moukden possesses would prove formidable to the Japanese artillery, the fighting power of the Chinese would show to the best advantage in the defence of a walled city. On the whole, difficulties and uncertainties may still deter the Japanese commander from embarking upon such an adventure. The pacification and administration of Korea would in themselves absorb the energies of a large military force during the winter. With regard to the naval battle, the damage inflicted must have been done as in the days of the seventy-fours.

As to the political outcome of the struggle, the restrictions which have converted Yokohama into a kind of Gibraltar cannot be much longer maintained against the aspirations of a powerful naval and military nation too long subjected to trammels. Unpleasant as the changed conditions may seem, they must be accepted.

A dispatch from Berlin to the Times states that a member of the Chinese legation in an interview said China dare not abandon Korea, even if the war should last three years. Besides, he added, the Koreans are still hostile to the Japanese, as is proven by their refusal to concede the Japanese demand that they cut off their long hair as a sign of submission. The Japanese, he further said, have done everything to wound the feelings of the Chinese. Directly the Chinese minister had left Tokio for the scene of hostilities the Japanese destroyed the Chinese legation and Buddhist temple, beside setting fire to and destroying Chinese club houses and residences and murdering helpless Chinese in the streets.

A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: It is reported here that China has attacked the station of the new Usseuri section of the Siberian railway, plundered the telegraph office and killed eight employes. It is feared the government will make this a pretext to interfere in the Korean struggle between China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25.—It is understood that the government of Manchuria is concentrating all the troops raised in that province upon Moukden, and on the route to Wiju extensive earthworks are being raised. The levies are composed of hardy northern Chinamen, and are excellent material, but they are badly armed, only about 4,000 of them having good military rifles. Further supplies, however, are being hurried up from the southern arsenals.

The Chinese force on the Yalu river is estimated at 2,800. Many of these are raw levies, and are also badly armed. The loss of guns, rifles and ammunition at Pingyang has greatly embarrassed the Chinese. It is recognized that a battle must be fought on the Yalu, and the Chinese are straining every nerve to retrieve the disaster at Pingyang.

Wiju is on the Korean side of the Yalu river. Here the Japanese are concentrating their troops, which will be ferried across the broad stream. There is a good road to Moukden, beginning at a point opposite Wiju. Not a single Japanese soldier has yet set foot on Chinese soil. The Chinese have all been driven out of Korea or captured.

The island of Yantanta, in Korea bay, has been made a coaling station, whence the Japanese can keep constant watch upon the mouth of the Gulf of Peohili, nine Japanese gunboats being stationed there.

The Emperor of China is completely under the influence of his former tutor and adviser. The British steamer Irene, from Hamburg, loaded with large quantities of munitions of war, has safely arrived at Taku, and has landed her cargo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. — The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent at Brussels: "The eminent naval authority who writes under the nom de guerre of 'Nauticus' is here, and I interviewed him for the Herald on the subject of the recent Chinese and Japanese encounter at the mouth of the Yalu. He expressed an absolute conviction that the Chinese had suffered as crushing a defeat as the French and Spaniards did at Trafalgar. His reasons are that the Chinese had put forward all their fighting ships that were worth anything, and the surviving vessels must all go to the dry docks for repairs. "Besides the crippled vessels, China possesses only one warship, the protected cruiser Foo Ching, which in France or England would be ranked third-class. It is even doubtful whether the Foo Ching, which was launched in 1890, is yet armed. China, therefore, is absolutely crippled at sea, whereas the Japanese retain all their fighting strength barring the Matsuma. "Nauticus" adds that Admiral Ting made exactly the same mistake as Admiral Persano at Lessa in 1866, in attempting to land forces on a coast not his own. Both battles present a strange analogy. Admiral Ting has been as completely beaten at Yalu as Persano was at Lessa.

FREE TRADE FOR CANADA.

(From the Nor' Wester.)

When visiting Winnipeg with the British Association, Sir Richard Temple, who declared himself to be an out-and-out free trader, although a Conservative in English politics, expressed the opinion that owing to our peculiar position as regards the United States, a protective tariff is in some measure necessary and perhaps defensible, if not on economic, at least on political grounds. Even if not rendered imperative for purposes of revenue, the total abolition of duties on manufactured goods would enable American manufacturers to swamp our manufacturers, and Canada would speedily become a dependent upon the U.S., trading off the products of the mine, the forest, the fisheries and the farm for manufactured products. This would lead sooner or later to annexation. If it be true that commerce follows the flag, it is equally true that the flag follows commerce, and if the Americans had undisputed possession of the Canadian markets, both as buyer and seller, British connection would not be worth five years' purchase. However, this contingency is hardly worth considering, as we have to raise upwards of $30,000,000 every year to meet the charges on revenue, and as direct taxation will not be tolerated, the revenue must of necessity be raised by tariff.

All we can hope for is, as suggested by Sir Richard, that our friends down at Ottawa will try to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and try to make the duties as light and convenient to you [us] as they possibly can." When Mr. Laurier talks about 'Free Trade' as understood in England, as possible in the near future, he is 'talking through his hat.' Both political parties must have resort to custom duties, and the issue between them is not one of 'free trade' and 'protection,' but one of mere detail as to the mode of levying the tariff. The money must be raised somehow, whether Conservatives or Liberals are in power; and the only difference between them will relate, not to the system itself, but to the method of its application. To suppose that Mr. Laurier could give us immediate relief is absurd. He would be compelled to meet expenditure with revenue; and if he lowered the tariff at one point he must raise it in another. The tariff issue resolves itself into the very narrow question as to which pocket in the tax-payer's clothes the money must come from. In the United States, on the contrary, it is a live issue, for the debt is decreasing and the revenue increasing, while the internal resources are boundless, and the population is large and steadily gaining in number.

Where Mr. Laurier is mistaken is in supposing us so unsophisticated as to take his eloquence seriously. We can enjoy his speaking as an intelligent treat, just as we could enjoy a lecture from Col. Bob Ingersoll, without admitting the correctness of his arguments. But even if we were as free from the burden of debt as our neighbors to the south, the argument against the free admission of American goods would still, as Sir Richard Temple pointed out, be supported by political considerations involving the continuance of British connection.

IN the provincial police court yesterday, the trial of Captain Westerland, of the schooner C. D. Rand, for supplying liquor to Indians of his crew, was concluded. Convictions resulted in two of the cases, one for supplying Jim, and the other for supplying Charlie Hayaoke. A fine of $200 and $6 costs was imposed in each case. A third charge was withdrawn. Superintendent Hussey prosecuted. Mr. H. Barnard for the defence raised the point that the vessel having cleared under the merchants' shipping act, the captain had a right to take liquor aboard and dispense it to the crew. Magistrate Macrae overruled the objection.

Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100

AS VIEWED FROM TOKIO.

Japanese Generals Promise to Free Korea of Chinese Soldiery in Two Short Months.

Russian Troops Cross the Border—Japan's Delirious Military Enthusiasm Well Illustrated.

The New York World's special war correspondent in the Far East, Mr. James Creelman, writing from Tokio under date of the 8th instant, for forwarding by the steamer Victoria, just arrived, says:

"Japan is in the wildest state of excitement as the time for the battle at Phyongyang approaches. General Count Amagata, who suppressed the great Satsuma rebellion, has just sailed for the seat of war as commander-in-chief. He declared to the members of his escort that he would drive every Chinese soldier out of Korea within two months. The railways are crowded with excited troops on their way to the front, and cheering multitudes are gathered at the stations. Nothing can end this war but the defeat of Japan or the surrender of China, unless the Czar interferes—and there is a well-defined rumor here that Russian troops have already crossed the Tumen river. An Englishman who has just arrived in Yokohama from Siberia says that a few days ago he was in Vladivostock, and that 20,000 troops were concentrated on the border. Three thousand Cossacks had just marched to the coast and the commanding officer declared that he could not understand the meaning of his orders.

"It's beyond the power of Japan to declare peace now. The whole nation is on fire with military enthusiasm, and already the native press is talking about the conquest of China and India. The reckless confidence of the French at the beginning of the war with Germany was modesty itself compared with the headlong madness of the Japanese leaders at this moment. They seem to have no sense of proportion whatever. I am satisfied that in the important battle now pending, China will be defeated. Japan has something like 40,000 troops at the front. She has also strong garrisons at Fusan and Gensan. The second reserves have been called out and about 40,000 additional soldiers are now on their way to Korea or are awaiting transportation. Whether the re-inforcements will land at the mouth of the Ta-tong river and march across to Phyong-yang, or will follow in the rear of the troops already in the field no one can find out. One thing is reasonably certain—no engagement will occur till General Amagata reaches the scene of war, as the Chinese are avoiding the enemy and the Japanese troops will make no move till their commander-in-chief and re-inforcements arrive.

"It is said here that China has a poorly-armed force of about 35,000 'green flag' or modern troops at Phyong-yang, and is pouring in behind a horde of warriors with spears, bows and arrows and short swords. The Japanese generals say that instead of fearing great numbers, they regard every additional mouth to feed in the ill-equipped Chinese camp as an advantage to Japan, especially as the rice supply in North China is scarce and the grand canal route from the Southern rice fields is blocked above Chinkiang. All military experts here, both foreign and native, agree that in the next battle the Chinese will be routed. The Koreans generally favor the Japanese, and the Tai-wen-kun, who is reigning in place of his son, the King of Korea, is stirring up the native population to fight China. The report that the Korean court is compelled by force to follow the counsels of the Mikado is false. Both the King and the Tai-wen-kun are heartily in favor of Japan and the proposed reform system of government. Should the Chinese army retire before the superior force now facing it at Phyong-yang, the next move in the war will be to arm the Korean people from the arsenals of Japan, use them to garrison the northern frontier and then attack the Chinese coast with a view to making a dash upon Peking.

"The Japanese government is suppressing all news of the war and will allow no communication with the army, although three days ago the foreign ministers were informed that military attaches might go to the front. War correspondents are doing duty at the hotels in dress suits, and cursing the authorities for their heartless disregard of the necessities of journalism. In Tokio and Yokohama all is quiet, and a visitor would not suspect that a war was in progress. In the country all is delirium. Since the declaration of war there have been no desertions from the army, save in the case of three young fellows in Tokio, whose families were invited to stand by and see them shot. The government has over forty steam transports now in use. No vessels are levied. They are bought outright, and about $3,000,000 has already been spent on ships. The great need of the army is cavalry. There are few horses in Japan. Even the old nags have been taken from the street cars in Tokio to supply the officers. In a hilly country the lack of horses will be seriously felt. The infantry, however, is in magnificent condition, and its equipment is perfect. Even the servants here are contributing to the war fund, and I know of one case in which a poor girl sold all her clothes and sent the money to the government.

"No one need have any doubt that in this first battle Japan will be successful. Her movements are swift, secret and precise. Her army and navy is entirely officered by natives trained to the highest degree of efficiency. She has no foreigners in her ranks, and wants none. I am requested by the government to say that Japan wants no volunteers from other nations. She can free Korea without mercenary troops, and all aliens who want to fight are respectfully referred to China, who needs them.

"The result of this policy is to make it almost impossible for the Chinese commanders to ascertain the plans of the enemy, and Japan proposes to force the fighting, massing her whole forces at one point, attacking immediately, and rapidly removing to another point without allowing the Chinese to get any warning. The high state of discipline in the army and the speed and organization of the navy will make this possible. The only thing the Japanese fear is that the Chinese will avoid fighting in order to prolong the war and exhaust Japan's resources, but the army will press on from Phyong-yang until the Chinese are compelled to stand and fight or leave the high road to Peking open. If the Chinese accept battle at Phyong-yang the fighting ought to begin within two weeks.

"Just now there is no news of any engagements except slight skirmishes; the Japanese are trying to gauge the strength and position of the enemy. Meanwhile the whole Japanese army is being mobilized and fresh transport facilities furnished. There are signs that Japan intends to land a great force, possibly 20,000 men, somewhere on the Chinese coast as soon as the fight at Phyong-yang is over.

"The ambassador sent by the Mikado to the King of Korea has been instructed to inform the Hermit Kingdom that Japan has no desire to win territory by conquest, and that she will be satisfied if she can establish Korean independence. The Mikado's army will not lay down their arms while an armed Chinaman is on Korean soil. The Mikado has especially warned his generals to prevent any breach of the law of civilized nations on the battlefield."

THE COUNT FESTITUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A rumor to the effect that Count Festitus de Tolna had died on one of the islands in the South Pacific arrived by the barkentine Tropic Bird yesterday. The Mariposa, left Apia, Samoa, about Aug. 16 last and shortly before that the Count and Countess had been entertaining the residents of Samoa at luncheon and dinner parties. The Tropic Bird sailed from Papete on Aug 17 and how the Count managed to reach an out of the way island and there die and the news get to Tahiti by a round about course and catch the barkentine is a mystery that has not been explained. Lloyd Tevis places no credence in the story and says if anything had happened the Countess would have communicated with her father J. B. Haggin, Mr. Tevis' partner.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below:

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Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Occult Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.
Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

CANTON, Mo., Apr. 3, '92.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. *Have removed one Curb, one Blood Spavin and killed two Bone Spavins.* Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it. Respectfully,
S. R. MAY, P. O. Box 346.

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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.

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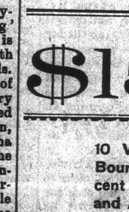
au30-1y

VISIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA



RUPTURED AND DEFORMED PEOPLE

CHAS. CLUTHE, of 134 King St. West, Toronto, will make his 5th annual visit to British Columbia. Defies any Rupture he cannot hold with ease. Patentees of 27 Patents on appliances for cure of Club Feet and all Deformities. Recommended by Physicians everywhere. Will visit personally,
NANAIMO, B.C., Wilson Hotel, Saturday, October 20th.
VICTORIA, B.C., Driard House, Mon., Tues. and Wed., October 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

ESTABLISHED 1871

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned respective amounts will be paid as bounty for the head of every panther, wolf, or coyote killed in a settled district of the Province on the certificate of a Justice of the Peace that such animal was killed in a settlement, and that the head was produced to and destroyed by him, namely:—

For each panther, seven dollars and fifty cents ($7.50).

For each wolf, two dollars ($2.00).

For each coyote, one dollar ($1.00).

By command,

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
22nd August, 1894. au26-wylm