Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Our representatives are urging the Minister of Agriculture to allot the annual Dominion Exhibition grant of $10,000 to this province this year. The matter was first brought to the Hon. Mr. Carling's attention by THE COLONIST last November. British Columbia has certainly a just claim to the grant. It has been the custom of the minister to pass it round to each province in turn, and as the Pacific province has not received it yet, a more favorable opportunity than this year, when the Provincial Exhibition will be held in this city and it might be made a grand combined exhibition, could not be found. Last year the grant went to Ontario, in 1886 to Quebec, in 1885 to the Maritime Provinces. The only two provinces which have not had the grant are Manitoba and British Columbia. The chance of this province has now come. It will be a hard fight to get the grant, as Halifax is after it hotly, but if our Board of Trade and City Council back up the efforts of our representatives with vigor the desired result might be achieved.

TRADE COMBINES.

The Parliamentary Committee on alleged trade combines is bound to prove of service to the country. Several witnesses have been examined, chiefly in regard to the sugar monopoly, but the scope of the enquiry before it is concluded will evidently be found to be a wide one. Mr. Clark Wallace, the chairman, is in receipt of communications from persons in all parts of the country anxious to give evidence, but the most earnest one is from a gentleman residing in York County, Ontario, who desires the breaking up of the undertakers' combination. The retail grocers who have been examined so far declare they are absolutely at the mercy of the sugar refiners. The sugar combine, they aver, is formed simply to sustain a certain price but not to boycott outsiders, except the latter entered into competition by selling under manufacturers' prices. One remedy for the present evil was suggested to be in a reduction of the tariff on imported sugar to 25 per cent, until it was taken off the retailers promised to make things lively for the combine.

THE TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

Some time ago we announced that the proposal to equip the Arctic steamer Alert and send her out to the Pacific this year to survey and locate the route of the trans-Pacific cable—Sandford Fleming's great scheme—had fallen through. When this announcement was first made there was a prospect that 1888 might not pass over without some practical steps being taken in the direction indicated. It may be taken as a settled fact, however, now, that there will be no survey of the route of the proposed trans-Pacific cable between Victoria and Australia this year. This is all the more to be regretted as Mr. Sandford Fleming had set his heart upon some practical steps being taken towards the carrying out of this great project and Hon. Mr. Foster had evinced every disposition to aid him. The responsibility for the postponement of the survey rest with the Australian governments, only one of whom has so far consented to take part, no answers having been received from the other governments. As the season is advancing the Marine Department has had to decide to what service the Alert shall be put this year, and as the government steamer Newfield will have to lay up for extensive repairs the Alert is destined to take her place in the buoy and supply service.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

By the decision to print the Dominion voters' lists in Ottawa a large saving will be effected. It is estimated that to print the million names fifty-seven sons of minion type will be required. This will cost $46,000. In addition three and a half tons of larger type will be required for head lines. This will cost $3,892. To hold the type when set up 6,300 galleys are to be provided. The total expenditure is put at $63,849. It is proposed that all the names now on the list shall be set up and that they be corrected from year to year, according as revisions make it necessary. It will take fifty men 200 days to set the type, and their wages are estimated at $28,059. It is claimed that after the type has once been set up it can be altered to meet the revisions at a cost of $7,826 a year. The Queen's Printer in his report calls attention to the steps which have been taken during the past year to the establishment of a Government printing bureau, and expresses the hope that when all Government and Parliamentary printing is executed by the department the present system of a profuse gratuitous distribution may be ended and the better system of cost-price sales, fully established in Great Britain, and of strictly limited circulation as in the United States, may be successfully inaugurated. In the meantime progress in that direction is being gradually made, and the sales of statutes and other public documents are steadily increasing, and the profuse giving away gradually reduced.

THE BEHRING'S SEA DISPUTE.

Since their arrival in Ottawa our two representatives, Messrs. Baker and Prior, have done their best to induce the Federal government to settle the apotly dispute of the Behring's sea difficulty. The Government is just as anxious as the representatives from the Pacific coast to have the question of jurisdiction settled. The same can hardly be said of the American Government. Hon. Mr. Thompson has informed our correspondent that when these fisheries commissioners assembled at Washington a difference was discovered in the credentials of the two sides. The British commissioners were essentially plenipotentiaries, "having full power" to treat on all subjects in dispute between the two countries. The American representatives, however, were but commissioners limited in their powers to treat solely on the dispute anent the Atlantic fisheries. Accordingly when our representatives proposed that the Behring's sea matter should be included in the subjects to be considered by the commission, Mr. Bayard and his colleagues promptly raised the objection that they had not the necessary authority and so the matter rested. Secretary Bayard has the reputation of being a fair-minded man, but if he were anxious to remove the cause of friction between Canada and the States he would not have gone to the conference handicapped and limited as he represented himself to be. The Secretary of State is all powerful at Washington and he could speedily have obtained the necessary credentials. The conduct of the United States Government in regard to the Behring's Sea matter cannot be palliated for a moment. It has allowed its three cutters, the Corwin, Bear and the Rush to carry things with a high hand in the northern waters during the past eighteen months, and to commit acts which it would be mild to term piratical, if they were done under the guise of a friendly power. The Dominion Government is doing its utmost to obtain compensation for the owners of the seized vessels and a final settlement of the question of jurisdiction; but negotiation between Ottawa and Washington *via* London is necessarily a slow progress. It is hoped, however, that a conclusion will be reached before long.

OUR TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

According to official returns prepared at Washington the trade of the United States with British Columbia stood as follows in 1887: Imports from British Columbia, $1,069,168; exports to British Columbia, (domestic) $1,528,839, (foreign) $177,078; total exports, $1,705,912; total trade, $3,366,080. The province's trade was through the customs ports of Alaska, Puget Sound, San Francisco, Willamette (Ore.), Wilmington (Cal.) and San Diego (Cal.), but chiefly through Puget Sound and San Francisco. Our Canadian customs returns place the trade as follows: British Columbia's imports from the United States, $2,059,035; exports to the States, $2,328,764; total trade, $4,387,799, or $1,021,719 more than is shown by the United States figures, the difference being mainly in the volume and valuation placed on British Columbia's exports to the States. According to the figures submitted below and taken from the United States returns for the sake of brevity, the Canadian returns being more detailed—the United States continue to supply our province with many articles which, one might suppose, could now be readily purchased in Canada. We might name breadstuffs of various kinds, certain groceries, cotton goods, cordage, canned goods of all kinds, leather, rubber and leather goods, nails and spikes, illuminating oil, etc., etc. The following table shows the value of agricultural implements imported into British Columbia from the States, these figures being taken from the Canadian returns:

	No.	Value.
Binding attachments	3	$ 600
Drills	47	355
Forks	193	146
Harrows	48	915
Harvesters	12	2,025
Hoes	223	78
Knives, hay, corn, etc.	10	19
Mowing machines	21	1,197
Plows—sulky and walking	121	1,776
Rakes—horse and hand, etc	487	162
Reapers	2	275
Scythes	1	15
Spade and shovels	4,876	2,473
All articles similar to agricultural implements, etc.		2,228
Total		$12,258

The annexed statement—showing the other imports, where the value of any class of article exceeded $2,000—is compiled from the United States returns:

Cattle, $38,015; hogs, $10,308; horses, $9,370; sheep, (22,513) $48,189; other animals and fowls, $9,900.

Books, engravings and other printed matter, $8,935; bread and biscuits, $3,665.

Barley (7,353 bush.), $4,194; oats, (14,381 bush.), $5,217; oatmeal, $3,118; wheat (10,887 bush.), $7,621; wheat flour, (38,791 pbls.), $145,689; other breadstuffs, $92,610.

Acids, $2,307; roots, herbs and barks, $2,036; other drugs, medicines, etc., $42,249.

Bituminous coal, $3,358.

Ground coffee, cocoa, chocolate, $4,422.

Manufactures of copper, $5,611.

Colored cotton cloths, $3,324; cotton yearing, apparel, $33,118; other cotton manufactures, $38,063.

Earthenware, $5,128; eggs, (88,216 dozen), $19,880; fancy articles, $7,483.

Canned salmon, $10,584; other salmon, $2,559; other fish, $3,950; oysters, $5,374.

Jute bags, $2,304; cordage and twine, $7,096; twine, $1,877; other manufactures of flax, hemp and jute, $5,717.

Dried apples, $4,467; apples, (bbls.), $2,378; canned fruit, $35,627; other fruit, $7,587.

Glass and glassware, $17,881; soap stock, $2,378; explosives, $10,534; hay, $4,444; honey, $2,225; hops, $3,933.

Rubber boots and shoes, $14,275; other rubber goods, $21,507.

Bar iron, $5,896; castings, $8,484; firearms, $7,590; lock, hinges and other builders hardware, $4,647; machinery not otherwise specified, $31,905; (tools and utensils, $6,405); printing presses, $3,998; saws and tools, $10,468; sewing machines, $5,342.

Locomotive engines (1), $7,615; boilers and parts of engines, $4,770; stoves and ranges, $2,939.

All other manufactures of steel and iron $76,405.

Jewelery, $3,660; lead and manufactures of lead, $6,021.

Sole leather, $13,763; other leather, $2,603; leather boots and shoes, $23,674; harness and saddles, $10,620; other leather manufactures, $4,118.

Lime and cement, $6,174.

Malt liquors (bottled), $12,765; not bottled $1,999; bourbon whiskey (1,779 gals.), $4,688; wine, not bottled, $8,970.

Pianofortes (15), $2,620.

Illuminating oil (288,900 gals.), $47,192.

Paper hangings, $3,250; writing paper and envelopes, $2,247; all other paper and manufactures of paper, $16,068.

Canned beef, $3,555; bacon (528,882 lbs.) $47,632; hams (189,108 lbs.), $22,545; lard (231,708 lbs.), $19,017; other meat products, $9,150; butter (190,023 lbs.), $42,232; cheese, $3,249.

Molasses and syrup (24,251 gals.), $7,712; refined sugar, $4,708; candy and confectionery, $4,166.

Manufactures of tin, $3,575.

Tobacco leaf, $7,054; cigars (553 M.), $17,622; cigarettes, $2,535; other manufactures of tobacco, $12,454.

Vines and plants, $5,148; Christmas, $2,622.

Canned vegetables, $10,304; other vegetables including pickles, $36,206.

Manufactures of wood: mouldings, etc., $3,057; household furniture, $45,289; woodenware, $2,708; other wooden manufactures, $13,963.

Raw wool, $21,460; woolen wearing apparel, $33,070; other woolen manufactures (including blankets, $1,427), $6,999.

Unenumerated articles: Manufactured, $17,701; unmanufactured, $3,870.

British Columbia exports to the United States are thus stated in the Canadian returns: Produce of the mine, $1,799,038; of the fisheries, $186,744; animals and their produce, $233,769; agricultural products, $10,140; total, $2,230,092, the produce of Canada, and $98,672 not the produce of Canada. The principal items may be given as follows: Coal, 315,886 tons, valued at $1,103,899; gold (in nuggets, dust, etc.), $684,799; canned salmon, $22,228; fish oil, $7,322; furs and skins of marine animals, $154,513; undressed furs, $154,721; hides, horns, skins, etc., $67,371. The United States figures for imports made up for precisely the same period credit only 280,688 tons of coal received (doubtless there was a considerable quantity in transit), and say nothing about gold.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND NEGOTIATIONS.

A vigorous opposition to any proposals the Dominion and Newfoundland Governments may agree to may be anticipated from the Liberals in Parliament. Some of them have already prejudiced the matter claiming that if Newfoundland comes in it will be a bad thing for the rest of the Dominion, their contention being that the expenditure of the island considerably exceeds its annual income, and moreover, that its union with Canada would tend to produce international complications owing to French interests involved. The prospects of Newfoundland coming in do not appear to be very bright after all. The anti-Confederation feeling has always been very strong but it is just possible there may have been a change since the matter was decided upon at the polling booth nearly twenty years ago. It is not known what impelling motive is influencing the Dominion Government, but doubtless the Imperial Government considers that the time has arrived for Canada, as the leading member of the British Empire in America, to take charge of British interests on this side of the water. Possibly a deputation from the West India islands, which came to Ottawa a few years ago without meeting any success in their efforts to secure admission into the Union, may now be inclined under the present circumstances to try a second time. The following statistics of the population of Newfoundland may be of interest at this juncture. According to the latest census (that of 1884) the total population including the portion of Labrador under the island's jurisdiction, was 197,589. Of the sixteen districts the most populous is St. John's East, 21,849. The district of Twillingate and Fogo comes next, 20,289, and Trinity Bay third, 19,005. The population of the other districts are as follows:—Bonavista, 16,482; St. John's West, 16,297; Harbor Grace, 14,717; St. George and St. Barbe, 12,033; Placentia, 11,833; Harbor Main, 8,916; Burin, 8,726; Port-de-Grave, 8,685; Bay de Verds, 8,403; Fortune, 6,914; Burgeo and La Poile, 6,544; Ferryland, 6,470; Carbonear, 6,224. Of the total population, 75,330 are set down as Roman Catholics, 69,646 as members of the Church of England, 48,943 as Methodists; and 3,670 as belonging to various other denominations. The increase since the census of 1874 was 36,209. Of the total population in that year, (161,374), 152,621 were born in Newfoundland. The inhabitants are made up mainly of two elements, Irish and English, and as the latter came chiefly from the southwestern counties of England, a large proportion of the population is of Celtic stock.

A TIMELY WARNING.

A large and influential deputation of gentlemen deeply interested in the Behring's Sea seal fisheries waited upon Hon. Mr. Robson yesterday for the purpose of making such representations as will lead to proper protection being extended to British subjects engaging in that industry. It was explained that, in the absence of any assurance of such protection, our sealers now clearing for Behring's Sea arm at their own risk and crews, with the object and determination of protecting themselves a state of things which, if permitted to continue, is almost certain to bring about serious international complications—complications which it would surely be wise on the part of the British Government to avert by timely action. The deputation received the assurances of the acting-premier that the matter would receive immediate and earnest attention, as it had been receiving in the past. We are aware that the Provincial Government has been doing all in its power in this matter, but surely there must be blame some where; for not only is there no provision for the future, but there is no redress for past wrongs and outrages extending over a period of more than two years. We feel it now to be our duty to warn the Dominion and Imperial authorities of the probable consequences of continued neglect.

AN IMPERIAL FEDERATIONIST.

By the appointment of Lord Stanley of Preston to succeed Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General the Imperial Federation League in the Dominion will gain a hearty sympathiser. We quoted at the time some remarks made by Lord Stanley at the Fishmongers' Banquet last summer, but they deserve to be reproduced now that the speaker is about to have such a splendid opportunity of giving effect to his aims. To make Canada in all sincerity a partner in the empire, to give her the responsibilities and duties of partnership, would be indeed a worthy object of ambition for the new Governor-General to keep in view, and it is satisfactory to think that the ground had been already well prepared for official action by the energy and industry of the league. Lord Stanley could not have found any portion of the Empire in which there exists greater love for the old country or more willingness to draw closer the bonds between us by some tangible and permanent measure of union. "I believe," said Lord Stanley, "it is the desire of the vast majority of the people of this country that our Empire shall be more and more closely united and knit together, and that we shall bring into closer touch with us those colonies which the enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race has led us to found. We are approaching the time when our children will emerge from tutelage, and when they will demand to be admitted into partnership with us. I am glad that an endeavor has been made to seize the opportunity of conferring with the Colonists who are now among us on this subject, in order that when they return home they may take back with them the message that we in England are earnestly desirous of working with them, and that we have no wish to cast off the ties which bind them to us." Lord Stanley will soon be able to deliver his message himself—none more welcome to Canada could be desired.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

SOMEONE suggests that the reason the hon. leader of the Opposition is the possessor of so slender an amount of capillary covering is owing to his mania for hair-splitting.

OPENING up the Beecher scandal after the lapse of so many years is ill-advised. The story was a sad one, but a rehearsal of it will not tend to improve the morals of the country. Sensationalism must not give place to decency.

AN *impromptu* Opposition caucus was held a few evenings since in a favorite resort. Incidentally the fisheries treaty was mentioned. A ponderous Mainland member is said to have explained the *modus vivendi* as "*modus*" the mode, *vivendi*, of living, or, in other words, the way the fishermen are to live until the treaty is ratified.

TOM HUMPHREYS posing as a moral reformer is as rich a sight as that of a cow trying to climb a tree. In committee on a liquor license bill yesterday Thomas announced himself as in favor of the restriction of the liquor traffic. His words fell with a "dull thud" on the ears of the house and created a panic in the galleries. Licensed retailers should prepare to put up the shutters and distillers to reduce the capacity of their works one-half.

THE DRY DOCK ghost was resurrected yesterday and caused considerable commotion. Mr. Beaven was extremely nervous at its re-appearance and tried to sink it into oblivion, but did not succeed in accomplishing his desire. It seems it will not rest quietly while some of the debts contracted when the leader of the Opposition was in power remain unsettled. It was a pretty lively spirit yesterday.

Our morning contemporary claims that its prophesy of double taxation for school purposes is sustained by the school bill. Our contemporary is still "abroad." He stated that the head tax would be raised from $3 to $6. This has not been done, but it has been decided that the cities of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver and New Westminster shall defray from their revenues part of the burden of supporting the schools. Either this concession must be made or the High School as part of the free educational establishment will cease to exist, a majority of the members of the house being pledged against its further maintenance from the public chest. Of two evils the government has chosen, in our opinion, the least, to preserve the free school system intact.

In the assessment act introduced yesterday there is little advance in the tax on wild land. Throughout Vancouver Island and in the west portions of the mainland, large tracts of the most valuable agricultural lands are held by speculators, who purchased them many years ago at one dollar per acre and since then, say in ten years, the land has been a cost to them of an extra fifty cents per acre. This land is valued at the present time at from $20 to $50 per acre, and still the speculators retain it for a higher price; retarding settlement, preventing the cultivation of the land and the progress of the province. The wild land tax should be double the present amount, or even more; at any rate sufficient to compel its sale to parties who desire to make legitimate improvements. The tax should be increased as suggested or else a minimum rate fixed, and lands in various districts assessed according to their value.

THE promoters of the Kootenay Railway and Navigation Co. state that if a fair grant of land is given them, the probability is that work will be commenced within two or three months. If a forfeit is insisted on and the land grant reduced to an insignificant amount it will most likely kill the enterprise. If a railway is not built through the region, it will necessitate a wagon road to hold the trade within the borders of the province, and in a year or two a railway would be of the utmost necessity, and any expenditure for a wagon road thus nullified. While a grant of land now a-days in the legislature affects some hon. members as a red rag does a bull, yet men cannot be found to construct railways in an unpopulated region without some inducement being offered. Money the province cannot give, land they can in reasonable quantity, and it is trusted that the proposed railway will be encouraged to a sufficient extent to cause its construction. Mr. Beaven remarked that many railway propositions were made but none were carried out. If the country is to progress, means of communication must be established that will aid in the development of its resources, and as there seems a certainty that the Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will become an established fact on certain reasonable concessions being given, it is hoped that the wisdom of the house will see its way clear to make such concessions, at the same time protecting the interests of the Province.

LEECH RIVER.

TO THE EDITOR:—I see by your issue of to-day entitled Jordan Meadows that more settlers are going in, and that the government are about to improve the trail. The trail, it is true, is in very bad condition. Now, Mr. Editor, this wagon road has been brought to the settlers' expense within one and a half miles of the government house at Leech River, and could be continued at small expense; if this was done it would be of great benefit to the miners and settlers in and beyond Leech River, as the present method of packing is slow and expensive.

A SETTLER ON LEECH RIVER.

Victoria, March 23rd, 1888.

SCHOOL HOURS.

TO THE EDITOR:—I am glad to see a discussion springing up on the subject of school hours, —glad to see a vital question discussed; glad of any discussion calculated to increase interest in education.

Perhaps I may be permitted to express surprise that in this enlightened age any intelligent person, more especially a member of the medical profession, should be found advocating an extension of school hours.

It is open to question whether all who have rushed into print upon this important subject really know how long our school hours are, as compared with other countries. Probably some of them will be surprised to learn that, in the summer season, the school hours in this province are forty-five minutes longer than in Ontario, while in winter they are only fifteen minutes shorter—thus making them considerably longer, on the average, than in Ontario! But, mainsuch as many of our people are ever ready to turn up their nose at everything Ontarian, let us turn to England. So important was the subject considered that a royal commission, composed of the most eminent educationists and medical men in England, was appointed in 1858 to investigate and report upon it, and I submit the following official summary of their conclusions:

1. "That for children under the age of twelve years, twenty-four hours a week is nearly the limit of profitable instruction in studies requiring mental effort."

2. "That eighteen hours a week is often a more useful period of mental effort than twenty-four."

3. "That fifteen hours a week, the utmost that is obtained by the factory children, is to use the most unfavorable expression, not insufficient."

4. "That much may be done in twelve hours a week, or two hours a day, provided these two hours be two fresh hours in the morning."

5. "That children who have been educated up to the age of seven in a good infant school, can be taught in three years, in a school attendance of from fifteen to eighteen hours, to read well, to write well, and to understand and apply the common rules of arithmetic."

The above report speaks for itself and, consequently requires no comment from me; but I respectfully venture to commend it to the careful attention of the board of school trustees in the city, more especially to that of the medical trustee.

I have beside me a book entitled "The Principles and Practice of Common School Education," by James Currie, A. M., Principal of the Church of Scotland Training College, Edinburgh, an eminent educationist of great experience and research, who, upon the subject under discussion, says: "In this country, the maximum daily attendance of the younger children is four hours; an amount which should certainly never be exceeded, and which can be justified only by a most judicious conduct of their work on the part of the teacher, and by a thoroughly satisfactory sanitary state of the school-premises. To give such children that amount of close intellectual work—*schooling*, in the ordinary sense of the word—would be preposterous. For the older pupils, the maximum time is five hours."

It will hardly be considered necessary to comment upon the foregoing; but one may well be excused for remarking that if in "canny" Scotland, where the natural bent would be to exact full value from the "dominie," and in "merrie" England such conclusions as the above were the result of centuries of experience and profound investigation by the most learned, more than thirty years ago, it is not a very edifying spectacle we are called upon to witness in British Columbia to-day; viz., would-be authorities on common-school education preaching the old, vicious and long-since exploded theory of long hours in school.

I am not at all oblivious to the fact that there are in this, as in all, communities parents who would fain turn our public schools into nurseries and school teachers into a sort of nursery-governesses. Too busy or too lazy to discharge their duty to their offspring at home, they think it convenient to impose upon the school teacher, and they would be glad to have their children kept in school the live-long day. The tendency is alike unfair to pupil and teacher, and should be discouraged. But, happily, such instances are exceptional, and I feel confident the longer hour theory finds little favor among parents.

I have other authorities from which I might quote, all pointing in the direction of still shorter hours, as being in the interest of the child both physically and mentally, as well as in the interest of the teacher by enabling him to bring about better results; but I fear the present paper has already attained sufficient length for your columns.

PATREFAMILIAS.

THE NEW KOOTENAY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR:—I cannot agree with your endorsement of the new Kootenay bill. The original bill was bad. This is worse. The first bill locked up 750,000 acres of land; but it was reserved in alternate sections along the line of railway and the banks of the river proposed to be traversed by the steamers of the company. The company were thus forced to accept the land "as is," as auctioneers sometimes say of goods they offer—good, bad or indifferent. Under the new bill they ask for 300,000 acres in Kootenay district, for which scrip will be issued. It is understood the company will gladly accept scrip for 150,000 acres, the major amount having been inserted in anticipation of a reduction by one-half. The bill proposes to permit the company to use the scrips in payment for timber land, and I think one clause gives them power to select the land at once on payment of $2.50 an acre, the amount so received by the government to be paid back to the company on completion of the work. This clause (if I read it aright) will enable the company, immediately on passage of the bill, to place an embargo on 150,000 acres of the best timber land in the district. If it was proposed to adhere to the principle adopted in the first Kootenay bill for the selection of the land, the bill would not be so harmful. But to issue to these gentlemen a roving commission by virtue of which they may pick out choice bits of timber land here and there throughout the district would be a grave mistake. There are two other railway bills before the house. Both lines will be broad gauge and both bills ask for only the right of way and terminal facilities. The Kootenay road will be narrow gauge and only thirty miles in length. To be sure, there will be a line of steamers to connect the road with Revelstoke, but there will be several months in the year during which navigation will be closed by low water and ice. When the steamers cannot run it will not pay to work the railway, so that operations on both river and track must be suspended.

It would be well for the house and government to steer clear of a repetition of the Eagle Pass wagon road blunder, for which work of more than doubtful utility 50,000 acres of scrip were issued and for which the province did not receive anything like an adequate return.

WRECHFUL.

EMPHATIC GUARANTEES

Which are Justified by an Extraordinary Public Experience.

TO THE PUBLIC:—Having branch houses and laboratories in seven different quarters and therefore having a world-wide experience, we, H. H. Warner & Co., justify ourselves in making the following statements:

OUR THEORY PROVED.

First.—For the past decade we have held that 93 per cent. of diseases originate in the kidneys which introduce uric acid into the system, a poison that is injurious to every organ, attacking and destroying first, the organs which are weakest. We have also held that *if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented*, or, if contracted, cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease was incurable. We have *proof to the contrary*, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases in every section of the globe. "Warner's Safe Cure" is the greatest specific known. Its reputation is established everywhere, and its influence surpasses all other medicines.

HOW DISEASE CAUSES DEATH.

Second.—The Kidneys being the sewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order *unless these organs are doing their full duty*. Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them any pain. *It is a peculiarity of these organs that it may be long exist without the knowledge of the patient or of the practitioner.* It may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on, the kidney poison in the blood gradually undermining and destroying every organ.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIFICS.

Third.—We do not cure every known disease from one bottle. This is *an impossibility*. Warner's Safe Remedies include seven scientific specifics, each one of which has a specific purpose which the others cannot fully perform.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS.

Fourth.—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe, even in countries most conservative and most opposed to the manufacture of proprietary medicines, *as standards of the highest excellence* and worthy of the patronage of all people.

STRONG GUARANTEES.

Fifth.—We make the following unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE 1.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are *pure and harmless*.

GUARANTEE 2.—*That the testimonials used by us are genuine*, and, so far as we know, absolutely true. We will forfeit $5,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. People who were cured ten years ago report the cure *permanent* and *completely satisfactory*. Warner's Safe Remedies will sustain every claim, if used sufficiently and as directed.

Sixth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure. We do not ask you to believe us alone.

YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

MRS. JAMES BURNS, of 18 Division street, Toronto, writes that her daughter was given up to die by the best medical men in the city, from "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys," but she used Warner's Safe Cure *not only* saved her life but restored her to health.

L. A. BAKER, of Toronto, Superintendent Fire Patrol Company of Canada, suffered from lame back for three years. Physicians treated him for Bright's Disease, but he obtained no relief. Four bottles of Warner's Safe Cure made a well man of him.

W. J. HAMILTON, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, was cured of Hemorrhage of the Kidneys after doctors failed to cure him and the last dying rites of the church had been given him.

MRS. HAYWARD, of 321 Church street, Toronto, was cured of Chronic Dyspepsia with six bottles of Warner's Safe Cure.

JOHN GRYAS, of Galt, is a living monument to the power of Warner's Safe Cure over Enlargement of the Liver.

We could give thousands of similar testimonials. Warner's Safe Cure does exactly as represented.

Seventh.—We were forced into the manufacture of Warner's Safe Remedies in obedience to a vow made by Mr. H. H. Warner that he would, if the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure restored him to health, spread its merits before the entire world. In ten years the demand has grown so that laboratories have been established in seven quarters of the globe. Not only is Warner's Safe Cure a scientific specific—*it cures when all the doctors fail*, thousands of the best of physicians prescribe it regularly, its power over disease is *permanent*, its reputa tion is the most exalted character.

MARINE.

Bark James Levinsay has begun loading lumber at Moodyville.

Steamship Umatilla did not sail until after three o'clock yesterday afternoon, owing to being delaying in taking on freight at Tacoma.

Steamship Parthia sailed from Hong Kong on the 15th inst., for Yokohama *en route* to Vancouver. She will return to Hong Kong *via* San Francisco and Yokohama.

Bark Constitution yesterday was towed out to sea by the steamer Daisy. She carries piles from Croft & Angus' mill, Chemainus, to San Francisco.

Steamer Richmond was tied up at New Westminster by the customs authorities for non-compliance with the law. She was not fitted up as required by the act.

British bark Elizabeth Nicholson, Captain Falconer, has completed loading at the Hastings mill, and has hauled out from the wharf. Her cargo consists of 640,000 feet. As soon as she completes her crew she will sail for Adelaide, South Australia.

WHO IS YOUR BEST FRIEND?

Your stomach of course. Why? Because if it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it a fair, honorable chance and see if it is not the best friend you have in the end. Don't smoke in the morning. Don't drink in the morning. If you must smoke and drink wait until your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right, if you are troubled with Heartburn, Dizziness of the head, coming up of the food after eating, Biliousness, Indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had best use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

VISITING THE WATER WORKS.

The Mayor and Council Pay Elk and Beaver Lakes an Annual Visit—The Results Reached.

Spring, the sweet Spring, is the year's pleasant king;
Then blooms each thing, then maids dance in a ring;
Cold doth not sting, the pretty birds do sing,
Cuckoo, jug jug, pu-we, to-witta-woo!

Rare old Tom Nash, who lived somewhere in the vicinity of 1600, voiced the feelings very aptly of the nineteenth century visitors to Elk Lake yesterday. The day was a perfect one. All nature seemed to smile a welcome to the advocates of "the pure and sparkling water." An unclouded sky, fresh verdure everywhere, plants blossoming into flower, trees putting on their dress of green, all told that "sweet spring" had come again. The delegation comprised His Worship Mayor Grant, Councillors Braden, Coughlan, Powell, Kelly and Penwill, City Treasurer Russell, City Clerk Robinson, City Surveyor Leech and Water Commissioner Summerfield, as also Mr. W. F. Bullen, of the Albion Iron Works, and Mr. J. M. O'Brien of THE COLONIST. Leaving the city hall at 9:30 o'clock in three carriages the party drove along the east side of Elk lake to its head and then returned by the same route and went on to "Steve's" where a light luncheon was partaken of. The dam was then visited and the filter beds and receiver carefully examined. It is understood that a new filter bed will be constructed to meet the demands necessitated by the construction of the new main. The water commissioner has mapped out

THREE DISTINCT ROUTES

in which to lay the new pipe, and it will be a matter of discussion as to which of them shall be selected. The question of low and swampy land will largely come into play; it is desirable that the pipe be kept out of this in order that in case of a break the part damaged may not be flooded. The water in the filters and receiver was quite dirty and presented an oilish appearance, and above the dam was muddy in the extreme. A number of the party took the elegant yacht of the keeper and, with banners flying, sailed through Beaver Lake to Elk and landed on an island at the entrance which was appropriately christened "Cliquot." This is the point where the water commissioner proposes to build the new dam, and it presents the appearance of a natural one, added by connection on each side with the mainland. What struck the brave voyagers most was the gradual improvement in the water as Elk Lake was reached, the turbid waters of Beaver Lake originating, it is presumed, from a muddy and swampy bottom, giving place to clear, sweet water in Elk, denoting a gravelly shore. There are several floating islands in the lake, and it is proposed to tow these up into Beaver Lake before the dam is built. This magnificent sheet of water, capable of answering all the purposes of a great city, such as Victoria is destined to become, will answer all the needs of the people of Victoria for generations. Leaving "Cliquot" island, the future Hanlan of the world, the senior councillor for Yates street ward, gave up the oars to the genial gentleman who proposes to give us a good water supply. The noble vessel sailed under smiling skies back to the head works, but on the way succeeded in rescuing one of the party who was

LOST IN THE WILDERNESS.

Sauntering slily out into the forest, this son of "Albion," wherefore deponent saith not, took a wrong trail and wandered to the lake's edge when, Robinson Crusoe-like he espied a sail in the distance. "Hullo, hullo!" was the magic cry which greeted those aboard the trim ship and the lost was found. Thereafter distress fell upon the party. He proved to be a veritable Jonah. The floating palace struck a snag; it almost swamped, and the new and handsome councillor for Johnson street refused to obey the skipper's orders to "trim ship." A mutiny occurred and a signal of distress thrown out, when relief was sent from the shore. On reaching *terra firma* the feelings of all were voiced by one who uttered the following suggestive exclamation: "Thank God I'm on dry land again!" However, as the junior member for James Bay ward said, "All's well that ends well."

THE DINNER.

At Stevens' an elegant dinner was served, doing justice to the fair fame which "mine host" has built up for himself. The drive and the sail whetted the appetites of the party and the table was literally cleaned out. In the absence of Mayor Grant, who was obliged to return to town to the regret of all, Mr. Russell occupied the chair while Mr. Leech was unanimously voted to the vice chair.

The toast list was as follows:

"The Queen," proposed by the chairman. "God Save the Queen."

"The Lieutenant-Governor and Legislature," by Coun. Braden.

"The Mayor and Council," by Mr. O'Brien; responded to by Couns. Braden, Kelly and Powell.

"The Press," by Coun. Kelly; responded to by Mr. O'Brien.

"The Officers of the Corporation," by Mr. Russell; responded to by Mr. Summerfield.

"The Ladies," by Coun. Coughlan; responded to by Mr. Robinson.

"Our Guests" by Mr. Russell; responded to by Mr. Bullen.

"Hon. Robert Dunsmuir," by Mr. Russell, was drunk with all the honors and three cheers and a tiger.

"Our City Treasurer," by Mr. O'Brien; responded to by Mr. Russell.

Songs, recitations and stories—rich, rare and racy—followed. Couns. Braden, Kelly and Powell and Mr. Leech excelling.

The toast of the day was the health of "Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir," the proposer reciting in his own happy manner the many public and private virtues of one of our most esteemed citizens. "No heel taps" was the word of command, and one councillor, who is not partial to "extra dry," said he could not allow *that* toast to pass without drinking a bumper. "For he's a jolly good fellow" was sung with much gusto.

One of the speeches referred to the fact that while many comparatively wealthy men allowed their capital to lie idle in the banks to the detriment of the public good, one councillor present, Mr. Kelly—had set them a good example by announcing his intention of establishing a new industry in our midst, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE COLONIST.

The remarks of the various speakers were directed to the future prosperity of this fair city, and judging by the expressions of opinion, the gathering which sat around the table at Steve's yesterday afternoon are determined to do all in their power to assist in extending the interests of Victoria, in establishing factories, in granting bonuses, in making the city attractive, and in advancing all the different works in connection with our civic affairs. At 5:30 o'clock carriages were again taken for town and *adieus* were said at the city hall at 6:30 o'clock, all agreeing that a pleasant and useful day had been spent.

During the funeral of Senator Carmel, M. Ferry was recognized by the crowd and hooted and reviled until he was compelled to retire under the protection of the police.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

And Diseases of the Throat and Lungs Scientifically and Successfully Treated by Drs. Darrin.

For upwards of many years Drs. Darrin's professional attention has been exclusively devoted to the study and investigation of these important ailments, and it is with pardonable pride that they refer to the success which they have achieved in their treatment and cure. Their method of practice is distinctly original, based upon strictly rational and scientific principles and followed by the happiest results. Their appliances for the examination and treatment of hidden cavities of the head and throat are confessedly the most perfect of anything yet devised for this special purpose, enabling them not only to readily discover the exact nature of the complaint, but also to direct their applications to the diseased parts so effectually that relief is experienced at once, and permanent cures are often effected in the most stubborn and aggravated cases.

In catarrh the offensive discharge soon diminishes, inflammation subsides, ulcerations are made to heal, the breath is restored to its natural purity and a permanent cure is speedily effected. Throat affections of whatever nature yield like a charm and the same beneficial effects are produced in impairments and disorders of the vocal organs, in chronic and persistent coughs as well in bronchial and pulmonary complaints. In the treatment of deafness prompt relief is usually felt, and the hearing is either entirely restored or materially benefitted; while discharges from the ear, from whatever cause, are radically and permanently cured in a short time. And it is one of the happy features of Drs. Darrin's practice that the applications cause neither pain nor distress and can therefore be readily administered to the most nervous persons.

A candid opinion will invariably be given as to the probabilities of a cure and no case will be accepted for treatment which does not offer a reasonable chance of success, and while far from professing perform impossibilities, or to cure every to case which presents itself for treatment, Drs. Darrin may safely state that patients under their professional care will receive every benefit guaranteed by science, skill and comprehensive experience.

The following are a few cases of the many hundred that they have cured:

DEAFNESS CURED IN FIVE MINUTES BY DR. DARRIN.

M