

The Canoe Captured.
Two Peterboro canoes were stolen from a camp above the Gorge, last evening, and the police are still looking for the thieves.

Contract Awarded.
The contract for the building of the residence of Mr. F. W. Vincent, J. G. Tarkenton, architect, has been awarded to Smith and Clark.

At an End.
The July sitting of the County Court was brought to a close yesterday, the few cases remaining on the list being disposed of in short order.

Educational Convention.
At the Educational Convention, which closed yesterday, in Montreal, Dr. Pope, Superintendent of Education, was elected one of the vice-presidents, Hon. Mr. Ross being elected president.

The Quadra Inquiry.
No further steps have been taken in the Quadra inquiry, Capt. Lewis and Capt. Devereaux both having been too busy for the past few days to attend to the matter. The case will be resumed some time during the week, when it is expected it will be cleared up.

The Comair Exhibition.
A meeting of the directors of the B. C. Agricultural Association is called for Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the Secretary's office, Douglas Street. A full attendance is requested, as important matters in connection with the coming exhibition will be discussed.

Sale of the Silver King.
It is learned from a reliable source that Mr. Roepel, the expert who examined the Silver King group of properties, will report most favorably on their purchase by the Scotch syndicate he represents, and that the principals will shortly go to Glasgow to make the transfer. So soon as this is accomplished, Toad Mountain will become the scene of great activity, and Nelson will be waiting for the sale and development of the Silver King, and the former is as good as made.

In the Public Interest.
The public school teachers' examinations, which were to have been continued until Saturday next, were yesterday afternoon closed by order of the Superintendent of Education, who made the announcement, saying that the action was taken in the interests of the public safety. Those of the candidates whose marks merit it, will receive Second B certificates, but none higher will be granted at present, and all will have to come up next year for examination. The action of the Superintendent of Education, Dr. Pope, is generally commended.

Violent Action Necessary.
A prominent citizen, speaking to a Communist representative yesterday, said that the present ineffectual methods pursued by the civic authorities are in marked contrast to the vigorous and effective measures which were taken by ex-Mayor Grant when several cases of smallpox visited Victoria. Then it was crushed out, he said, in its incipient stage. Now it is being allowed to grow into almost an epidemic. It is a serious menace to the business and reputation of the city, and he had only the cords of the civic authorities for their failure to rise to the need of the "city."

Jealousy the Cause.
A Government street brawling, home was the scene of a "might-have-been" suicide on Friday night, the reckless one being a young woman familiarly known as Irish Rose, she has been living for some time with a man named Schenk, of whom she was desperately jealous, and had a lively quarrel with him during the evening, in the course of which she hit him lovingly over the head with a water pitcher, drawing blood in a stream. Then she attempted to drink the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid, but was prevented by Schenk, who knocked up her hand. The liquid was spilled over his hand, and the woman's night was endangered. She will bear the marks of her attempt at self-destruction for some time.

The St. John's Concert.
Owing to pressure on space it was impossible to do justice to the excellence of the musical performance at St. John's school-room on Thursday. Too much praise can hardly be bestowed on the clever and gifted children who so ably gave the songs, recitations and choruses during the evening. "Kate Greenaway" costumed and were unique, and made a very pretty group during the school lesson, march and romp. Little Miss Flumerfelt exhibited great self-possession and talent in her recitation and song, while Miss May Todd's Spanish dance was graceful and effective, aided as it was by a lovely white spangled costume and castanets. Dr. Powell's youthful sons acquitted themselves well in their respective parts, and the ladies who assisted in getting it up deserve credit for producing a pretty and novel affair, which certainly will bear repeating, as it is understood it will be in course of a short time.

A Cure for Smallpox.
The *Sarracenia purpurea*, or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, has been used by the Indians against the smallpox, and has been found to be very effective. In a letter addressed to the American Medical Times, Dr. F. V. Morris, resident physician of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, states that the *Sarracenia*, a papaveraceous plant, will cure smallpox, in all its forms, within twelve hours after the patient has taken a decoction. "However alarming and numerous the eruptions," he says, "or confluent and frightful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very seldom is a scar left to tell the story of the disease. If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the infusion of the *Sarracenia*, they are deprived of their contagious property, and so it is the medicine to the taste, that it may be mixed with tea and coffee, and given to convalescents in these beverages to drink, without their being aware of the salubrity. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued."

"We are now favored with the following particulars respecting this valuable plant. The *Sarracenia purpurea* or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, found in swamps and moss bogs, has the wonderful reputation among the Mic-Mac Indians of curing smallpox, and of being as great a specific in this disease as quinine for ague. It is supposed to act by neutralizing the virus in the blood, rendering it inert and harmless; and that this is the action may be gathered from the fact that if either the vaccine or variolous be washed with the infusion of the *Sarracenia*, it is deprived of its contagious property. Moreover, the

eruption, even if confluent, on its disappearance leaves no trace behind. The root of the plant is the part employed. The decoction, when reduced to powder is about a dessert spoon, simmered in a pint of water down to half a pint; this is usually divided into two doses, to be taken during the day. Sugar should not be used with it."

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS
Of Victoria and its Suburbs—Pre-eminently a City of Homes.

A writer in the Spokane Review, who was in Victoria celebrating the Queen's Birthday, gives a glowing description of the city and the festivities on the occasion. He says:
The capital city of the province of British Columbia always proves of interest to American tourists, thousands of whom annually visit it, some prompted merely by a desire to "cross the line" for the sake of being in a foreign country, while others are attracted thither by its fame as a resort for health and pleasure-seekers.
At no time in the year, however, are there to be found more visitors within its borders than on the occasion of Victoria's great annual birthday festival. The Queen's Birthday, which was being celebrated on the occasion of the writer's last visit. The festival is one which has become celebrated with increased magnificence for a number of years, and by many residents of the Pacific Coast States is looked forward to with anticipations of as much pleasure as their own national holiday on July 4.

There are many reasons for this. More delightful climate can be imagined than that of Victoria in the latter part of the month of May. It is summer without summer's unpleasant heat. The city is in gala attire, and the citizens take endless trouble to make it pleasant for the horde of visitors that flock in on them.

No disposition is manifested in any quarter, unless it be among the hackmen, to unduly strain their usual prices, though full of overflowing, and the stores show no anxiety to unduly strain their usual prices.

Victoria always strikes the visitor as being pre-eminently a city of homes. Many wealthy people, even from our side of the line, reside there from choice. A turn in the residential quarters fully explained the reason for this. From every part of the city delightful views of mountain and sea are to be obtained. Lots are not high in price, rents are low, all the luxuries more plentiful and much cheaper than in Spokane or the Sound cities. The writer describes his tour through the city, and from his description of the sports it is evident that he was an appreciative spectator. He pays a high tribute to the hospitality accorded to all visitors, and no doubt if all others were to commit their visit to paper they would be equally favorable to those of the contribution to the Spokane Review.

A CASE FOR THE COURTS.

Dr. Metherell Objects to Waiting Until November for Registration.

There is now in the city a member of the medical profession who is having some trouble with the Medical Council. S. A. Metherell, of Parkhill, Ontario, came here a short time ago, and, desiring to comply with the local requirements in such matters, applied for registration, but was informed that he would be compelled to await the autumn examinations. Inquiry on the part of the doctor developed the fact that, having missed the May examination, he would have to refrain from the practice of his profession until November, as there are but two examinations of applicants for registration during the year.

Not liking the idea of remaining idle so long, Metherell endeavored to have some arrangement made whereby the various delays might be avoided, but in every attempt was met with the answer:

"There is no law, and we can take no step outside of it."
The doctor claims that under the Dominion law he has a right to practice his profession anywhere, after passing the provincial examination, and that there is nothing in that law to warrant the delay imposed by the Provincial Act. He will make no more attempt to have the Medical Council consider his case, and if they fail to do so, he will place of matter in the hands of his attorneys and endeavor to have a writ of mandamus issued compelling the Council to take action in the case.

Members of the profession will watch the case with much interest, as it is the first time anyone has taken such decided steps, though many have complained from time to time of the delay caused by the regulations of the Council appointing only two dates in the year when applicants may be examined for registration. The Council bases its refusal to act on sec. 31 of the Medical Act. "The members of the council shall from time to time, as occasion may require, make orders, regulations or by-laws for regulating the register to be kept under this Act, and the fees to be paid for registration, and shall from time to time make rules and regulations for the guidance of the examiners, and may prohibit the subjects and modes of examination, and generally may make all such rules and regulations in respect of examinations, not contrary to the provisions of this Act as they may deem expedient and necessary."

On the other hand the doctor claims that under the Dominion law in such cases he is entitled to begin the practice of medicine at any place upon furnishing satisfactory evidence of ability and fitness, and that the delay imposed by the regulation of the council is one not contemplated by either Dominion or Provincial Acts.

The supreme court will be asked to decide the question, as Dr. Metherell expresses his firm determination to fight the case to the end.

Not Wanted in Idaho.
Boise, Idaho, July 8.—Word was received here to-night from Mountain Home, the county seat of Elmore county, that a large number of citizens had forced some 50 Japanese to leave town. No violence was used, but the Japanese were given to understand that if they returned they would be roughly handled. There is a very bitter feeling against the Japanese along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, between Mountain Home and Boise. White settlers have been almost entirely supplanted by the Japanese, who work for half the wages paid Americans. They live in the cabins formerly occupied by the Chinese, and the Japanese are being sent into Idaho very rapidly, but the action of the people of Mountain Home and thereabouts is a step toward the state of the Japanese in America. They are recent arrivals in America. They are poor and cannot speak English.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Very Favorable Report From This Section of the Country—Mines and Mining.

The Thunder Hill Company Bushing Things at Their Claim—The Elk Mine.

Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, who returned from a trip to the East Kootenay country last night, reports everything in that section as progressing finely. In the river the water is the highest known for some years, caused, no doubt, by the late spring. This is a good thing for the country, as a plentiful water supply is one of the main requisites of a mining as well as an agricultural section.

Work on the Thunder Hill property is moving along satisfactorily. The mine tramway has been graded and the ties got out, and all that is needed is the rails which will be sent this week. The delay is caused by the fact of cutting some of the ties to await the completion of the building of Mud Lake and the Upper Columbia Lake. This is being built by the Upper Columbia Steam Navigation Company, and will be finished in three weeks, after which the Thunder Hill tramway will be rapidly pushed to completion.

The work on the concentrator is going ahead, one of the main buildings being completed and the others being well under way. All hands have been engaged on the building and the tramway, the result being that of late not much work has been done on the mine, but the power drills are up and will be started in about ten days.
So far about 400 feet of the mine has been opened up and the prospects are growing more and more bright. There are a number of small prospects in the neighborhood, all looking more or less encouraging. One on the other side of the lake in the vicinity of mountains, owned by Mr. Woods and others, is causing some talk just now. The Columbia Lake Mining and Development company have of late been at work on one of their claims called the Elk. This claim is situated about 14 miles from the Thunder Hill and is supposed to be on the same level. The company is prospecting the lode on the outcrop, and the ten feet already done show good ore, and from all that can be seen this will become a valuable property.

The small claims must of course await capital before they can be developed, and so the hopes of those owning them hang on the progress of the larger companies. The country looks better than for some years, and the trip is one that offers many inducements for those who enjoy an outing. The fire section looks like a park, there being plenty of timber and but little underbrush. The trip up is made on the new line, which leaves twice a week from Golden. The run is a distance of 180 miles through the most picturesque scenery in the country, and as the tramline is completed, the company will take over the mail steamer Port to the upper lake, there will then be a direct line of communication from the Thunder Hill mine to Golden, and the mine's machinery can be landed on the spot.

This is a very fine agricultural section, but needs irrigation, ample means for which are furnished by a number of small streams. There are also large tracts of hay lands, which, with irrigation, will yield good crops. There is plenty of timber in the country for all purposes, and facilities for settling and developing this region are unusually favorable.

A FLEET OF FOUR.

The Otto, M. V. Taylor, Pioneer, and City of San Diego Return to Port.

How Captain McDougall Lost His Life—Scalers for Russian Waters.

Four more sealing schooners are safe in port—the Otto, the Mary Taylor, the Pioneer and the City of San Diego. All sailed in together, and the quartette now ride at anchor in James Bay.

The average catch of seals, as estimated by the new arrivals, is 500 skins, the total being generally agreed upon as between 30,000 and 32,000. The total catch of the four new comers is 2,182 skins, the Otto contributing 263, the Pioneer, 419, the City of San Diego, 558, and the Mary Taylor, 942.

Full particulars of the death of Captain McDougall are, of course, obtained from the Pioneer, which, during the latter part of his cruise has been commanded by Capt. Geddes. The drowning occurred on May 14, when Captain McDougall, "Ales," the cabin boy, and the mate, left the schooner in one of her boats after a school of seals. They were lost sight of by those aboard ship, who have only the story brought back by the mate, the sole survivor of the ill-starred expedition.

He says that the captain stood up in the boat to get a better shot, capsizeing the little craft, all hands being thrown into the water. When the searching parties from the schooner, fearing that something had gone amiss, went out the next morning, they found Mate Carter, the only occupant of the boat, and it almost filled with water, three or four miles from the schooner. He was so weak that he could hardly speak, and it was some time before he entirely recovered.

The captain being dead, the Pioneer would have been in a bad way for a competent navigator, had she not fallen in with the Winifred, fortunately the same day. He was, Mr. Geddes, a capable and experienced man, kindly volunteered his services and at once assumed command. Mate Carter went with his ship to Port Etches, where the Labrador was fallen in with. He transferred to that schooner and is coming home on her.

All four of the new comers were ordered to keep out of Behring Sea, the Otto being the U. S. steamer Rush, the Mary Taylor being the U. S. cutter Albatross, the City of San Diego by the Corwin, and the Pioneer by the Mohican. On receiving the warning, the Minnie, Sapphire, Labrador, Dora Stewart, and Ariel decided to come home, and many of them may be expected to be close at hand. The Agnes McDougall, E. B. Marvin, Teresa, Sadie Turner, C. H. Tupper, Triumph, Mary Belle, and Cora, all of them may be expected to strike for Copper Island.

on the Russian side, at once. A peculiar thing in connection with the ordering away of the schooners is reported by Capt. Harris, the master of the Mary Taylor. He says that the officers of the Corwin informed him that they intended seizing the sealers going into Russian territory were liable to the same penalties as the weather all day was a fine, but unfavorable. Seals have been plentiful all day, but a number of splendid hunting dogs were lost to the fleet, through their being obliged to put in to Port Etches to meet and receive supplies from the Corwin.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.
(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)
Ramsay v. Rice.—To set aside notice of trial. Settled by consent. Notice of trial to be withdrawn.

HOMESTEAD QUIETING.

A False Alarm Causes the People to Fly to Arms in the Night.

The Workmen Aroused Against President Frick—Statement Published by Bradstreet's.

HOMESTEAD, July 8.—At midnight, when the last train arrived from Pittsburgh, the whistle from the electric light works began to blow, and at once a rumor was started that a train containing 600 Pinkertons was pulling into the city from Pittsburgh. Homestead was alive in a minute with excited men and women rushing to the Steel Works. The tumult caused by the whistle was added to by the reports of revolvers and rifles fired by some of the men about town. It was found, after a 10 minutes search, that it was a false alarm.

At two o'clock this morning, Hugh McConell, July 8.—The Pinkerton men were being made bullet proof there under orders from the Carnegie and McKinnon, and the men have gone to Pittsburgh to watch the railroad yards and wire information to their comrades here. The situation looks very serious. The official utterances of President Frick, of the iron works, printed in this morning's papers, again aroused the feelings of every man in the town, and the men are in a state of great excitement. His statements were taken part in the trouble. Speaking of the Jane Conference, Master Workmen O'Donnell said that Mr. Frick exhibited a decided inclination to be arbitrary, and that the men were determined to resist him. He would himself prevail on Mr. Frick to give them a further hearing, but the men were not to be so easily satisfied.

The men have a supplementary and exhaustive analysis of the wages dispute at Homestead, appears in Bradstreet's, which will print the following despatches from Wm. White, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association of the Iron and Steel Workers, on the point:
First, as to the cause of the differences as to the basis of the wages scale.
Second, as to the manner of men whose wages would be reduced by the wage scale offered by the employers.

To the Editor of Bradstreet's.—The wages of the men based upon a \$25 minimum of biller previous to July 1. The company demanded a reduction of the minimum to \$23. The workmen offered to base bills on \$24, on account of the company's rejection. I only state the facts and do not wish to be affected by the decision in the two open hearings and arm-plate mills. The men believe that the company is offering them a fair one, and that the company can pay the same, as the biller market has improved within the last month. The Association always makes allowances for improved machinery, prices, and the \$24 basis, as of the year 1900, and the reduction that they are willing to work at.

(Signed) WILLIAM WHITE.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

Singapore Suffering From Phenomenally Heavy Rain Storms—Epidemic of Cholera in Siam.

Smallpox in Japan—Government Crisis—A Disastrous Typhoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama this afternoon, bringing the following advices:

Singapore was flooded by a phenomenally heavy storm on the last night. Nearly eight and a half inches fell in less than five hours.

An epidemic of cholera prevails in Siam. There have been several thousand deaths. Yokohama and vicinity experienced very heavy earthquake shocks on the 3rd ult., which damaged many houses. Smallpox broke out in Osaka the week before the steamer sailed. There were 119 cases and 23 deaths.

Government is again in the throes of dissolution. The resignation of the Minister of Home Affairs has been followed by those of the Ministers of Justice and the Navy. The cabinet, the famous Japanese aristocracy, is dissolved.

Katari, Japan, was recently visited by a typhoon, which destroyed the crops and over a hundred houses.

Home Rule Accomplished.
ROME, July 9.—The Montebello dir Roma, an organ of the Vatican, says that Irish Home Rule will soon be an accomplished fact. The Parliaments are offered Ireland is marching forward, and does not need the genius of one man, and that man a Protestant, to secure the interests of the Church and of the country.

Summer Complaint and Diarrhoea.
Ivan recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Cherry for summer complaint and diarrhoea, as I have used it in my family, and for children and adults, with the best results. F. E. DONN, Clear Creek, Ont.

DOINGS OF THE DOMINION.

Loss of the Therese and Her Crew—Fatal Railway Accident—Two Lives Lost.

Fire in a Livery Stable—Orangeville Annexationists Discuss Their Pet Theme.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)
ORANGEVILLE, July 7.—A large annexation meeting was held here last night. The principal speakers in favor of the union were William Algie, of Alton, and Elgin Myers, ex-County Crown Attorney, and in opposition to it, Dr. Lewis, of Orangeville. The speeches closed at midnight, and owing to the lateness of the hour, no vote was taken.

QUEBEC, July 7.—The Provincial police force has been supplied with Winchester rifles, ball cartridge and other perfected weapons, and the men are being drilled in the use of the arms and exercises. The people are wondering what this means. Preston, Ont., July 7.—Otto Klotz, secretary of the Preston School Board for over half a century, and secretary of the Benefit Fund of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, is dead.

PORT MORRIS, N.W.T., July 7.—The fine livery stables, owned by Mr. Harry Steadman, were totally destroyed by fire. The buildings were erected some seven years ago, by Mr. Steadman, at a cost of some \$10,000, and were second to none in the Territories. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Four horses were burned to death.

HALIFAX, July 7.—The schooner Therese, from Miramichi to New York, was thrown overboard of Sambo yesterday, and her crew of five perished. The captain alone was saved.

ORONAGO, Ont., July 7.—A train to-day ran into a wagon crossing the track near Oronago, instantly killing Squire Davis and his brother Adrian, aged six, and probably fatally injuring a cousin named James Davis.

KINGSTON, July 7.—John A. Hart, stationer, Winnipeg, formerly of Victoria, was married to Miss Wilhelmina Falconer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Mackenzie in presence of numerous relatives and friends.

VICTORIA AND SANICH.

The Benefits to be Conferred by the Building of the Victoria and Sidney Railway—Ways Discussed.

THE EDITOR.—The City Council having passed the bill to aid the construction of the railway between Victoria and North Saanich, which the ratepayers will be called upon to ratify or reject, at a special meeting, it is pertinent to investigate the scheme and determine whether the ratepayers will be justified in endorsing the action of their Council.

A statement of the charter granted by the Victoria and Sidney Railway Co. by the Provincial Legislature last session informs us that the railway is to be built in conformity with the British Columbia Railway Act, the construction of the road is to be commenced on or before May 1st, 1893, and to be finished by September 1st, 1894.

The Aid Bill, passed later in the session, authorizes the Provincial Government to guarantee the payment of two per cent interest for a term of twenty-five years on the bonds of the company, said bonds not to exceed \$200,000, and the city is asked to guarantee the interest upon a like amount for twenty-five years in the sum of three per cent. For the security of both city and Government the railway company are prohibited from declaring any dividends to stockholders until both city and Government have been refunded any advances they may possibly be called upon to make for payment of interest.

The City Fathers, while carefully providing for the repayment of any money the city may possibly (though not probably) be called upon to advance, have also imposed several other conditions, which have been accepted by the railway company. These conditions are as follows: The railway shall be of standard gauge, and built and equipped in first-class manner; construction shall begin on or before the first day of October next; the road must be completed within the time specified in the charter; no Chinese may be employed in the construction of the line; and the railway must be operated continuously during the time interest on the bonds are guaranteed, namely, twenty-five years.

In fact, the forethought and thorough consideration for the ratepayers' interests exhibited by the aldermen, in their preparation of the by-law, is worthy of special commendation, by showing their zeal in safeguarding absolutely the taxpayers' interest while asking their endorsement in lending their city credit to an enterprise that will become a material factor in the future prosperity of our city.

Neither the city or Government promise to loan the scheme, but only to lend their credit for the purpose of selling the bonds at a figure otherwise unobtainable in the money markets, for an enterprise so remote, were they not endorsed by strong institutions like the British Columbia Railway Corporation of Victoria, or the Government of British Columbia. Should the city be called upon to pay the interest on the bonds, the railway company will be obliged to refund these advances before they can declare any dividend or derive any financial benefit from their enterprise.

The promoters of the scheme have undoubtedly gone carefully into the probabilities of their undertaking being a paying one, and are satisfied upon that point, and they would not expend their time and money in their endeavors to secure a charter and municipal assistance, which involve several thousands of dollars outlay and much labor. Besides this, they are obliged by one of the provisions of their charter to subscribe to \$125,000 worth of stock, pay 10 per cent of same immediately, and be liable for the balance, under the company's Act, before they can begin construction.

That the road will pay the company is probable and that it will pay the city is certain. The acreage tributary to the line on the Saanich peninsula alone from which the city will receive a large amount, amounts to some 40,000 acres, two-thirds of which is splendid agricultural land, and every acre is valuable for some purpose. One thousand families can make happy and thriving homes on this peninsula, and contribute to the prosperity of our city by supplying its citizens with fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy and farm products that are now imported from Puget Sound, the Mainland and Eastern Canada. The writer is informed that hundreds of tons of potatoes alone have been brought into Victoria this spring from abroad, every ton of which paid heavy freight charges and duties besides the first cost, and all of this money has been drained from us leaving us that much poorer. All this could be obviated by raising our own commodities.

As a matter of self-preservation we must abandon the suicidal policy of importing most all we consume in living that has so long prevailed in our country and produce our commodities ourselves to as great extent as possible. Why should we import hay from the Fraser river, grain from Calgary, and vegetables from the Sound when a bountiful nature has blessed our soil with fertile and generous lands at our city's gates, upon which all of these and many more things may be produced in abundance?

Next after farming products, from which the railway expects to derive considerable benefit, Saanich can supply Victoria with hundreds of thousands of cords of fire-wood at a lower price than now prevails when a large number of farmers and sheep herds annually to the people here. Besides a very considerable item in the domestic economy of every family and the cheapening of this alone by 50 cents a cord would effect a saving of several thousands of dollars annually to the people here. Fuel is when the land is cleared of its timber it becomes available for farmsteads.

A very large sawmill, the machinery for which is now being built, is to be erected at Sidney, which will necessarily draw its supplies from our city if it has close railway connection.

By means of this line Victoria will be provided with another charming suburb. We all know what a delightful place Saanich is, and with cheap and rapid transit it will no doubt become a favorite resort for our people and tourists in summer. Besides the Saanich peninsula the railway will be the means of attracting to Victoria trade from all the islands lying to the eastward of Saanich. The larger of these islands are Salt Spring, Galiano, Mayne, Saturna, Pender, James and Sidney, whose inhabitants now trade to a certain extent with the Mainland cities. There are a large number of farmers and sheep growers on these islands, and with closer transportation facilities their numbers would greatly increase.

After reviewing the facts as above presented one fails to perceive how an intelligent citizen having at heart the city's good, can refuse to endorse the city's policy to aid this enterprise which, while it promises much for ourselves, the assistance of our own credit and guarantee as against loss by foregoing all other means of raising money, should not be called upon to make.

We of Victoria must admit the fact that we no longer handle the trade of the whole province. The day has passed when those living on the Mainland were forced to go to the island to purchase their supplies. Eastern railway connections and the growth of large towns upon the coast have been the means of depriving us of our own resources. We must depend upon ourselves and develop the resources of our own island. We must keep our money at home and subside as possible, and give up the policy that has so long obtained of buying the food we eat from our neighbors when we can produce it for ourselves. To accomplish all this we must have more local railways. We want the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line continued to the northern end of the island, and several short lateral roads built into districts that are adapted to cultivation; and, as a beginning, we should have the Victoria and Sidney Railway. The railway will reduce the cost of living, and be the means of increasing the thousands of acres of unimproved but fertile land, which without the boundaries of our city, and furnish employment during construction to hundreds of our people who, these depressed times, are anxiously seeking work.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND
Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT

SKIN DISEASES. THE VALUABLE OINTMENT originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D. is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores and Inflammations, Eczema, &c. It is in all cases of skin disease, such as the skin of the hands and feet, in all scaly diseases. They may be taken at all times without inconvenience or change of diet. Sold at 14¢, 15¢, 16¢, 17¢, 18¢, 19¢, 20¢, 21¢, 22¢, 23¢, 24¢, 25¢, 26¢, 27¢, 28¢, 29¢, 30¢, 31¢, 32¢, 33¢, 34¢, 35¢, 36¢, 37¢, 38¢, 39¢, 40¢, 41¢, 42¢, 43¢, 44¢, 45¢, 46¢, 47¢, 48¢, 49¢, 50¢, 51¢, 52¢, 53¢, 54¢, 55¢, 56¢, 57¢, 58¢, 59¢, 60¢, 61¢, 62¢, 63¢, 64¢, 65¢, 66¢, 67¢, 68¢, 69¢, 70¢, 71¢, 72¢, 73¢, 74¢, 75¢, 76¢, 77¢, 78¢, 79¢, 80¢, 81¢, 82¢, 83¢, 84¢, 85¢, 86¢, 87¢, 88¢, 89¢, 90¢, 91¢, 92¢, 93¢, 94¢, 95¢, 96¢, 97¢, 98¢, 99¢, 100¢.

Dr. Roberts' ALTERNATIVE PILLS
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. These are useful in Scrofula, Scrofulous Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; the cure of the skin of the hands and feet, in all scaly diseases. They may be taken at all times without inconvenience or change of diet. Sold at 14¢, 15¢, 16¢, 17¢, 18¢, 19¢, 20¢, 21¢, 22¢, 23¢, 24¢, 25¢, 26¢, 27¢, 28¢, 29¢, 30¢, 31¢, 32¢, 33¢, 34¢, 35¢, 36¢, 37¢, 38¢, 39¢, 40¢, 41¢, 42¢, 43¢, 44¢, 45¢, 46¢, 47¢, 48¢, 49¢, 50¢, 51¢, 52¢, 53¢, 54¢, 55¢, 56¢, 57¢, 58¢, 59¢, 60¢, 61¢, 62¢, 63¢, 64¢, 65¢, 66¢, 67¢, 68¢, 69¢, 70¢, 71¢, 72¢, 73¢, 74¢, 75¢, 76¢, 77¢, 78¢, 79¢, 80¢, 81¢, 82¢, 83¢, 84¢, 85¢, 86¢, 87¢, 88¢, 89¢, 90¢, 91¢, 92¢, 93¢, 94¢, 95¢, 96¢, 97¢, 98¢, 99¢, 100¢.

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