The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.

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ORGANIZED GAROTTERS.

Held Responsible For the Murder of Americans at Valparaiso—Capt. Scott's Story.

Stirring Scenes Witnessed From the Decks of the West Indian During Her Cruise.

Capt. S. F. Scott, the big and genial skipper of the steamer West Indian, has been shaking hands with all his old friends here, during the last few days, and will leave for San Francisco to join his ship, to-day. He has just completed a voyage to Chili, and has a fine budget of news of the revolution and incidents to retail to his many acquaintances.

The West Indian left San Francisco for Iquiqui, on the 21st of July, with a full cargo of barley, flour, hay, and "other lawful merchandise." The deck load of hay was taken on during the night of the 20th, and the steamer sailed at daybreak. "Of course," says the captain, "I couldn't tell that there was anything in the hay, if there was." Iquiqui was reached on August 15th, the West Indian sailed thence on the 8th of September, and San Francisco was again reached on the 4th of October, San Diego being called at for coals.

"About a fortnight after the steamer reached Iquiqui, Valparaiso and Santiago fell into the hands of the insurgents. A few days previous to the victory, the greatest excitement and suspense prevailed among the Congressional party at Iquiqui. Their wives and families were far away, where battles were raging, and they did not know how the patriot cause or their loved ones were faring. The cable was cut, and communication could only be had through Callao. Not knowing whether victory or defeat had followed their banners in the South, the revolutionists in Iquiqui were determined to fight to the bitter end. In the event of utter failure in the South, their plan was to form a republic in the North, splitting the State, until time and opportunity favored their designs. Then came the news that Balmaceda was defeated, and Valparaiso was in the hands of the party. The good news had the effect of almost crazing the impulsive Chilian patriots; they rushed about the streets laughing, crying, embracing like women, congratulating each other and Chili, almost frantic with joy. Bells were ringing, cannons booming, bonfires blazing, and all to proclaim the nation's joy at the triumph of the people's cause.

As soon as the news was confirmed many joined the Congressionalists at Iquiqui. The government officials there soon took passage to Valparaiso to join their comrades; till they bade the West Indian good bye, being firmly convinced that the president was not yet dead, but that he had sailed for Callao with other political refugees on the Imperiale. The British residents escorted the rebel officers to the dock, and saw them off in style, afterwards learning, with painful surprise, that the duty on nitre, for the reduction of which they had been petitioning and working, had been doubled. Still, the officials at Iquiqui, throughout all the trouble, were most kind and courteous to the Europeans, and their efforts to ensure the safety of life and property were fully appreciated.

At none of the Chilian ports was it safe, when the West Indian sailed, for Europeans to be about after dark. The camp followers—cut-throats and thieves of the most lawless and desperate type—were formed in organized bands of "garotters," who defied the police, and reigned during the hours of night. Quarrels, too, between the volunteer soldiery and the deserters from Balmaceda's following were of frequent occurrence, and so there was good reason for the order issued that all on shipboard should keep to their ships between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. Two sailors, deserting from a German ship, did not think about this, and passed close to a Chilian man-of-war, which hailed them but got no response. The sentry then fired, one of the deserters being killed instantly, the other being shot through the thigh.

In regard to the killing of the American marines at Valparaiso, Capt. Scott shares Dr. Cannon's opinion—that the Chilian government will not be forced into making reparation to the United States. Says the Captain: "They have nothing to lose, and would rather fight than eat a good dinner. To a great many of those wild soldiers battle means victory, pillage and plunder, and they would rather enjoy a tussel with the States. The killing of the Americans was not such an act as the Chilian government could be held responsible for; it was no doubt a crime committed by the garotters, whom every effort is being made to crush out of existence.

For some time no foreign vessels were allowed to leave the port at Iquiqui, not even the mail boat from Panama to Valparaiso, on which the reporter of the New York Herald was a passenger. In fact, it was this gentleman who caused the detention of the mail steamer; the officials were afraid that through him their manœuvres would be made public. Besides, all through the rebellion the representative of the Herald had shown a strong bias for Balmaceda, and the Congressionalists had no especial love for him.

Dr. Neil, who attended the shipping in the port of Iquiqui, an English doctor and a highly educated gentleman, offered his services free to the wounded of both sides, and the Government gladly accepted. He proved most faithful to his mission, and soon earned the love of the soldiery. On one of the officers in the uniform of the president, found dead on the field, a letter from Balmaceda was discovered, in which instructions were given to destroy Dr. Neil's residence, and the homes of many other Europeans. The doctor had incurred the enmity of the cruel president by caring for the wounded of his opponents. The provisional government, in recognition of his services, changed the name of the hospital to Neil Hospital, and placed him in charge of all the government hospitals and medical and surgical men.

A remarkable instance of how news gains color as it flies was brought home to the captain during the trip. On his first voyage up to Victoria, he passed through Coronel at the opening of hostilities, and on his arrival here he gave his story to the COLONIST. This account was re-published all over America and in England. In it, Capt. Scott stated that he had been told by officers of the Esmeralda that men were being flogged in the great square of Santiago, before the eyes of their wives, mothers and sisters, by order of Balmaceda. By the time that it got back to Chili the statement was that Capt. Scott had said he saw women and children flogged in the square at Coronel, in the presence of their fathers and brothers. The report was so altered that it could hardly be traced back to the original facts made public in the COLONIST. In Coronel, the West Indian's people received the most kind and hospitable treatment.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—A reporter visited the shack in which the two Chinese lepers have been confined, and found that although the guards had been removed in accordance with the resolution of the City Council, the door was padlocked, and subsequently it was learned that the padlock had been put on by the customs authorities. This afternoon the lock was removed, but the men declined to leave the hut, as they had no place to go, saying they would not go except to Hong Kong. A leading Chinese merchant, when spoken to, said they would not be received in Chinatown. The lepers claim that they have nothing to eat but some salt fish, while Inspector Hunter says they have plenty of rice.

WESTMINSTER.

Meeting of the Provincial Medical Council—List of Newly Licensed Practitioners.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 4. — The Medical Council of British Columbia finished its business this evening and adjourned. The seven candidates under examination for license to practice medicine in the province were successful in passing. The following are the names of the candidates: R. E. McKechnie, Wellington; R. L. Fraser, Victoria; Richard Cannon, Victoria; D. McLeod, Donald; Dundas Herald, Langley; J. A. K. Wilson, Ladners; J. R. Williams, Seattle. The examiners were Drs. Tunstall, Dewolf Smith; Davie, Milne, McGuigan, and Lefevre. The next meeting of the council, which will be the annual meeting, will be held in Victoria on the second Tuesday in May.

Presbyterian circles are somewhat excited over the entertainment in St. Andrew's church, last night, on the dedication of the new organ. An admission fee was charged, and the programme included music from the violin of Miss Nora Clench. The old kirk people are aghast, and ask what will be the next feature introduced.

No work will be done on the Chilliwhack railway, this year, and the land boomers are disappointed.

A row occurred in a livery stable in the swamp, last night, during which the peacemaker of the party was stabbed in the thigh. The police are investigating, but efforts are being made by the parties implicated to hush the matter up.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ouimet to Enter the Cabinet—The Premier Arranging for a Very Strong Administration.

The Connollys Remanded—Lieut.-Gov. Angers Likely to Join the Government.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—It is officially announced that Hon. A. Ouimet has been offered and accepted a position in the cabinet, though it is not yet known what his portfolio will be.

The Premier and Messrs. Thompson, Foster and Chapleau had a long conference to-day. The result confirms the feeling that Chapleau remains Secretary of State pending the reconstruction of the ministry. Hon. Mr. Abbott expects to meet parliament at the head of a strong, well-balanced Cabinet. It is believed that then Mr. Chapleau will be found at the head of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Mr. Dewdney taking the Lieut.-Governorship of British Columbia. It seems to be settled that Hon. Mr. Angers will come in, but whether as President of the Council or as the head of one of the great spending departments is not yet known. It will be further arranged to allow the admission into the Cabinet of two strong Ontario men.

Mr. Chapleau leaves for Montreal tomorrow.

It is stated that Mr. Tarte has offered to put the seat of Montmorency at the disposal of Lt.-Governor Angers if he comes into the cabinet.

The Connolly conspirators have been remanded for a week; bail, $1,000 each. Mr. Osler wanted it placed at $20,000.

The public works swindlers were also remanded. Larose was released on bail and the others committed to jail.

A Double Effect.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for brohchitis and bad cough, with the best results, and can highly recommend it to all sufferers.

ROSONE PRIGSLEY.
250 Delaware Av., Toronto.

A TRAITOR'S FATE.

How the Opposing Chilian Generals Spent the Night Before the Great Battle of Placilla.

A Glorious Welcome to Congressional Troops—The "Champion's" Men Under the Red Cross Flag.

"When we know that a revolution or a sanguinary war of any kind is all over and done with," an officer of H. M. S. "Champion" remarked to a COLONIST reporter yesterday, "and when those that have witnessed the progress of the fighting need no longer trouble themselves about what is coming next on the list of battles or engagements, one has time to turn and think of the smaller details that have come to his notice. If you think that these little points about the Chilian war are worth listening to, you can have them with pleasure.

"After eight months of a veritable reign of terror, Chili once more breathes the air of freedom, thanks to the indomitable energy and firmness of the men who dared to rise against such odious tyranny as has seldom been experienced in any part of the world. On the night before the final victory was won by the Congressionalists, General Canto and his staff was housed in an enormous shed containing nearly 140 locomotives that had been tied up by reason of the war by the government authorities. The general slept all night on a small wooden settle, with his officers resting around him. One of them, when asked by Canto just before he slept what the morrow wound bring forth, immediately replied in his native tongue with a verse, of which the following is a translation:—

"The Dictator desolate!
The Victor overthrown!
The a biter of others fate
A suppliant for his own."

"On the morning of the great battle the breakfast eaten by the Government generals Barbosa and Alcerreca, the last they ever partook of, was set before them in a room attached to the Subercasseaux wine cellars in Vina del Mar. The meal was a high class Chilian "cazuela," washed down with large quantities of champagne and native wines. Notwithstanding the good things on the table, the repast was a mournful affair, the attempts of President elect Vicuna to infuse a little cheerfulness into it failing dismally, and both generals appeared to be impressed with dire presentiments. And well they might have been, for four hours after that breakfast both were stretched dead on the field of Placilla.

"When that fearful combat, in which eleven thousand men were killed, was over, a considerable number of Englishmen, including many of our officers and men, and foreigners of other nationalities, repaired to the battle field, taking with them everything obtainable for the succor and relief of the wounded. It was pitiful to see young boys dying before our eyes, and women who had followed their husbands into the field laid low by bullet or sabre. In one place we found a little drummer boy not over ten years of age lying on his face underneath four dead bodies. The little chap was not wounded or even hurt, but had simply been crushed into his awkward predicament by the weight of the bodies on top of him. As soon as our men rescued him he rose half dazed to his feet and began to sob out, "Derrota completa," and asked for water.

"A few of us were in Santiago when the victorious army entered that city, and it was a sight that brought a lump into our throats when we gazed. First a noise of bells gradually swelling into greater distinctness as the different peals start to ring. Then every church spire and steeple in the city rings out its joyous welcome. Fireworks begin their spluttering noise, and, at the timid signal, crackers are flung from every balcony and roof, till the roar resembles that of musketry. The head of the column, which is to garrison and keep order in the city, is now in sight. Everybody is on the street. Everybody wears a red ribbon or red badge, or red neckerchief, and as the officers of the Congressional army pass along the road at a hand gallop, between two lines of enthusiastic, yelling, cheering spectators, they are greeted with vivas, mingled with a tempest of English hurrahs. Only those who have known what it is to live in a reign of terror, and to be at the mercy of the myrmidons of a tyrant and dictator, can realize the feeling of relief and gladness that swept over the hearts of the Santiagans as the victorious troops marched into their town, flushed with success and fresh from the overthrow of the dictator.

"The day before we left Chili the Minister of Finance issued a decree ordering the closing of all banks in Chili until further notice. The object of this measure was to permit the examination of the books of the banks, to ascertain if they held any money that belonged to, or could be claimed by the State.

"To the astonishment of most people, a short campaign of eight days sufficed to lay low the power of the Dictator. Supported, as he imagined himself to be, by an army of 40,000 men, he awaited the arrival of the Congressional forces with extreme calmness, thinking his army more than a match for any number of troops the opposition could bring against him from the north. The latter were supposed to have an army of 15,000 men, but they did not have more than two-thirds of that number fighting for them. Balmaceda entrusted the command of his army to Alcerreca and Barbosa, neither of whom knew much of real warfare. The only experience the latter had ever had was mainly in frontier fights with Indians. Alcerreca had fought as a captain in the Peruvian war. As men who had never made warfare a study, neither was fit to cope for a moment with a perfect soldier like Korner, who, as a pupil and a relative of Von Moltke, had studied his plans thoroughly, and who had fought with great distinction in the Franco-Prussian war.

"The charges made and formulated against Balmaceda, the day after the final victory of the Congressionalists were, as nearly as I can remember them, as follows:

1. Assassination of Don Isidro Ossa.
2. Violation and sacking of private property, executed by order or with the tacit consent of Balmaceda.
3. Whippings and tortures of the most horrible kind, as punishments for political opinions or offences.
4. Violation of all private correspondence, and of that of foreign ministers accredited to Chili.
5. Public assassination of sergeants of the Esmeralda battalion, 7th of the line, of the crews of ships, of Don Ricardo Cumming and his companions.
6. Horrible massacre of La Capisa.
7. Theft of public moneys.
8. Usurpation of powers in all branches of the public service.
9. The exercise of continued acts of devilish cruelty and injustice to all that offended him.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Provisional Government for the very excellent manner in which it is prosecuting its labors in the colossal task of the complete re-organization of the country. Seven months of misrule, based upon a frightful tyranny and corruption of the worst kind, have rendered the re-organization of the public service a matter of absolute necessity. Everything, from the highest to the lowest office, had become unhinged, and it will take some time to put the State machinery in proper working order again. The task, however, is in able and experienced hands, and they are making unexpected progress in their labor of evolving order out of chaos. The judiciary power is being first re-established, and the spurious courts the Dictator created, like the spurious congress he called into existence, have been scattered to the winds. The constitution and the law reign once more in Chili, liberty is secured to every honest citizen, and there is legal redress for every wrong.

And all this, you must remember, was accomplished by the handful of patriotic men forming the Provisional Government, in the incredibly short space of a fortnight's time."

SAFE IN HARBOR.

The Steamer Wellington Picked Up Helplessly Drifting Before the Gale.

Days of Danger and Suspense—The Damages to be Made Good at Once.

The steamer Wellington left Departure Bay on 28th of October with 2,300 tons of coal for San Francisco. She dropped her pilot at Royal Roads at 1:45 a. m. on the day following, and left for San Francisco shortly afterwards.

All went well until 5:30 p. m. on the 30th., when the chief engineer discovered that the thrust shaft was broken in the thrust bearings. The vessel was at this time about 35 miles off Cape Blanco. The broken shaft was at once secured with iron chains, and from this time the Wellington drifted about until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st., when she was picked up by the Norwegian steamer Marie. This ship, after a good deal of difficulty, got the Wellington a cable, and then started a tow of 150 miles towards Cape Flattery. This tow lasted for 24 hours, and at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d instant the line parted and was again renewed. An hour afterwards the cable broke again, and the Wellington was then secured by two lines, and at about 5 o'clock it came on a perfect gale. During this storm both cables started, and as it was getting very dark, the Marie abandoned all further attempts to make another connection, and left the Wellington to do the best she could by herself. The storm increased every moment, and great waves continually swept over the vessel. She drifted about all night, broadside on, and when the morning broke her captain found that she was 75 miles nearer Cape Flattery. No sail was sighted until 1.30 on Tuesday afternoon, when the San Pedro hove in sight, on her way from San Francisco. The gale had, by this time, sprung up with renewed violence, and both vessels as they approached each other were almost buried in the sea at every roll. Capt. Hewitt, of the San Pedro, boldly started to get alongside the Wellington, and after a display of magnificent seamanship he got his vessel right under the bow of Capt. Salmon's steamer. The Wellington managed to get a steel cable, which, however, parted in ten minutes, and after a second attempt, lasting over an hour, another cable was stretched between the vessels. This one held satisfactorily, and the distance of 81 miles, to Cape Flattery, was covered at the rate of six knots an hour, Capt. Hewitt not wishing to risk the whole by attempting to go any faster. After passing inside the Cape, all went well, and at four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Wellington was brought up off Royal Roads. Here she was picked up by the tug Lorne and brought into Esquimalt harbor at 5:30 p.m.

From the officers of the Wellington, it is learned that the experience passed through on Sunday night, when the vessel was tossing about in a helpless condition, was one never to be forgotten. For several hours she was practically under water, and nobody on board had a moment's sleep. In reality, the ship was in a most precarious condition, and every moment might have been her last. Several of the crew, although old sailors, never met with such heavy weather before.

At the time of the accident the screw was making 60 revolutions per minute, and the vessel was going at a speed of nine knots. The chief engineer never heard of a shaft breaking in such a peculiar manner. The thrust block and the thrust shaft will have to be renewed and a new piece of shafting 12 feet long will have to be manufactured and put in the vessel before she is ready for sea again. It is considered doubtful whether a piece of work of this character with a shaft of such dimensions can be successfully turned out in Victoria. There is no necessity for the Wellington going into dock, as all repairs can be carried out while she is afloat. It is not yet known how long it will be before she is made seaworthy.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Car Shortage.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 4.—A car shortage scare has broken out again. It does not seem to be so virulent as last Fall; but it is bad enough, causing a great deal of inconvenience and loss to grain men. The most congested point seems to be North Bay. Here the cars of grain are allowed to be on sidings for two, three, or more, weeks, before being sent on to their destination.

Reform Organizer Preston.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 4.—The proceedings taken by Frank N. Nugent, barrister, of Winnipeg, against Reform Organizer, Preston, for the recovery of $8,000, for legal expenses incurred by him (Nugent) in saving Preston from disaster, several years ago, have been settled. It is understood Nugent has accepted $250 in payment of his claim, Preston alleging that he was unable to pay any more.

Mr. W. R. Meredith.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Advertiser declares it has reason to believe that it has been definitely settled at Ottawa that Mr. W. R. Meredith will be taken into the Dominion Cabinet.

Cabinet Rumors.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—The political crisis is over for a time. The Premier and Hon. Messrs. Thompson and Foster were called on by Hon. Mr. Chapleau this morning, and all agreed that Mr. Chapleau will remain as Secretary of State till Dewdney becomes Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia. Then Mr. Chapleau takes the interior department, Mr. Ouimet becomes Secretary of State and Mr. Angers enters the cabinet as Minister of Agriculture.

Pacaud to Contest Quebec West.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—A rumor comes from an unquestionable source that a requisition is to be presented to Mr. Ernest Pacaud, asking him to contest Quebec West in opposition to Mr. Dobell.

Political Nominations.

FERGUS, Ont., Nov. 4.—Joseph Kirkwood, Revern, Independent, and John Craig, of Fergus, Reformer, were nominated for East Wellington in the local legislature.

N. S. Superintendent of Education.

HALIFAX, Nov. 4.—Principal A. P. McKay of the Halifax High School, has been appointed Superintendent of education for Nova Scotia.

S.S. Umatilla Meets Heavy Storms.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamer Umatilla arrived from Puget Sound this morning. The vessel was due early yesterday morning, and considerable anxiety was felt over her non-appearance. The delay was caused by a gale of wind which commenced at Cape Flattery and lasted up to last night. It rained torrents all the way down the coast. A fog bank was encountered yesterday morning and the ship had to be slowed down for fifteen hours. During boat and fire drill on Monday second mate James was thrown violently across the deck and had his right arm broken.

Colored work a specialty in all departments of the COLONIST office.

BABY'S FACE WAS RAW.

Distressing Itching Skin Disease Cured in One Month by the Cuticura Remedies.

When our boy was six weeks old he had a rash on his cheek. It spread on both cheeks and chin. His face was raw. I doctored with various remedies, but it got no better. My mother advised me to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I used them faithfully, and in one week the boy looked better. In one month he was cured, and now he is three years old and no signs of it returning. The child was so far off I had to tie him in a pillow case, and pin his hands down so that he could not scratch his face. I cannot speak too highly of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I recommend CUTICURA whenever I can. I would be pleased to see anyone and talk to them of the good it has done my boy.

MRS. CYRUS PROSCH,
Coytesville, Fort Lee P. O., N. J.

N. B.—My husband is president of the Prosch Manufacturing Company, proprietors of the "Duplex" and "Triple," Photographic Shutters, 389 Broome Street, New York City. He dislikes undesirable notoriety, but is willing to make sacrifices to benefit others, and assents to this testimonial to encourage the use of CUTICURA, and thus bring relief to others.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

In one Minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular and chest pains and weaknesses. Price 30c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intends making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land, more or less, situate in Goldstream district, V.I., commencing at a post at the intersection of the south boundary line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company's land Grant with the west boundary of Section 8, Goldstream District; thence S. 1 E. magnetic 73 chains; thence S. 86 W. magnetic 71 chains to the south boundary of the E. and N. Railway Co.'s Land Grant; thence easterly along the said south boundary 112 chains more or less to the place of beginning. The above lines will conform to the system of survey in Goldstream District.

L. G. McQUADE.
October 14th, 1891 Oct.16-2m.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres (320) of land situated on Barclay Sound, Alberni District, described as follows: Commencing from J. F. Smith's so theast corner post, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of beginning; containing 320 acres more or less.

WM. J. CAVE.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1, 1891. sept-w-2m

NOTICE—The undersigned intends making application to the Chie Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situate in Goldstream District, V. I., commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of section 5, Goldstream District; thence S. 86 W. magnetic along the south boundary of section 5 forty chains to the S.W. corner of section 5; thence N. 4 W. magnetic 40 chains to the S. E. corner of section 8; thence S. 86 W. magnetic, 40 chains; thence S. 4 E. magnetic, 40 chains; thence N. 86 E. magnetic, 80 chains; thence N. 4 W. magnetic, 40 chains to the place of beginning. The above lines will conform to the system of survey in Goldstream District.

E. A. McQUADE.
October 14, 1891. oct16-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situated on Selwyn Inlet, Moresby Island, and described as follows:—Commencing at a north-east corner post, then running south along shore 40 chains; then west 40 chains; then north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

W. H. DEMPSTER.
Victoria, July 31st, 1891. au14-2m-wy

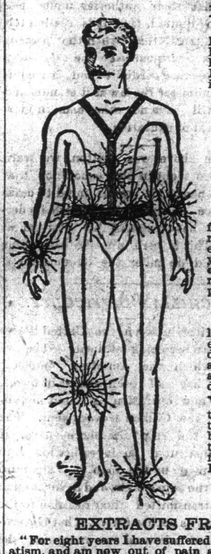
NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Daniel's Bay, Hawkesbury Island, Coast District:—Commencing where A post has been planted 24 chains east of a stream flowing into Boxer Reach opposite Amy and Mary Points; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the sea coast; thence easterly following the sea coast to the place of beginning; containing 160 acres more or less.

HARRY M. PRICE.
By his agent, T. C. Boulton.
Gardner's Inlet, Aug. 14, 1891. sept-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, commencing at a stake 40 chains north of Cheowhat River, Renfrew District, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to point of commencement.

F. W. HALL.
Victoria, Aug. 20, 1891. au28-2m-w

THE OWEN
ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO
(HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.)
Incorporated June 17, 1887, with Cash Capital of $50,000
Patented in Canada, December,
71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
C PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.



Electricity as Applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances

Is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity, it has, does and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed. Rheumatism cannot exist where it is properly applied. By its steady, soothing current, that is easily felt, it will cure

Rheumatism	Liver Complaint
Sciatica	Female Complaints
Spinal Diseases	Impotency
General Debility	Constipation
Neuralgia	Kidney Disease
Lumbago	Varicocele
Nervous Complaints	Sexual Complaints
Spermatorrhea	Epilepsy or Fits
Dyspepsia	Lame Back.

RHEUMATISM.

It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of Nature's forces.

TO RESTORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Body Battery. Rest assured, any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs is practising a most dangerous form of charlatanism.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured and sold than any other makers combined.

CURIO INSOLES. Dr. Owen's Electric Insoles will prevent and cure Chilblains and Cramps in the feet. PRICE, $1.00 SENT BY MAIL.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS.

"For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and am now out of pain and growing better daily and in my 75th year. Can confidently recommend the Owen Belt when everything else fails." A. Menzies, Niagara Falls.

"Having some knowledge of electricity and its power, and having used other belts prior to my use of yours, I can say that it is the best I have ever worn." Jas. Blair, Port Dalhousie.

"Am much pleased with belt it has done me a great deal of good already." J. Sergerin, Gat, Ont.

"Saved my life when I had muscular rheumatism." Mrs. Caroll, West Market St.

"Your Electric Belt cured a violent attack of sciatic rheumatism of several months' standing, in eight days." Jas. Dixon, sen., Grand Valley, Ont.

"Have been a sufferer for years from nervous headaches and neuralgia. After trying one of your belts am more than satisfied with it. Can knock out a headache now in fifteen minutes that used to keep me in bed for days." Thomas Gales, Crawford Street, Toronto.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS.

Our attention having been attracted to base imitations of "The Owen Electric Belt," we desire to warn the public against purchasing these worthless productions put upon the market by unprincipled men who, calling themselves electricians, prey upon the unsuspecting by offering worthless imitations of the Genuine Owen Electric Belt that has stood the test of years and has a continental reputation.

Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen, embossed in gold upon every Belt and Appliance manufactured by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co. None genuine without it.

The cheap so-called Electric Belts advertised by some concerns are perfectly worthless as a curative power and dear at any price. A genuine Electric Belt cannot be manufactured and sold at cheap prices. Send six cents for illustrated catalogue of information, testimonials, &c.

The Owen Electric Belt Co., 71 King St. West
[Mention this paper.] TORONTO. fe6-w

DR. JORDAN & CO'S
Great Museum of Anatomy
1051 Market St., San Francisco
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Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and diseases. Museum enlarged with thousand of new objects. Admission 25 cents.

Private Office, 211 Geary St. Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys, quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book. jy17-w-tf

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ALLAN	(From Montreal to Liverpool)	May 13
DOMINION	do	May 20
BEAVER	do	May 13
ANCHOR	(From Montreal to Liverpool)	May 21
WHITE STAR	(from New York) to Glasgow	May 13
CUNARD	(From New York) to Liverpool	May 20
INMAN	do	Every Saturday
GLION	do	Every Wednesday
	do	Every Saturday
	do	Every Tuesday
	do	Every Wednesday

Passengers are booked by these and all other lines crossing the Atlantic at the lowest rates.

Fares—Cabin, $40 and upwards; intermediate $25 to $40; steerage, $20.

Purchase ocean tickets from local agent. He sells at very lowest rates, and great advantages are derived therefrom.

Baggage shipped through to steamer. Round trip tickets on sale at greatly reduced and are available for twelve months.

Berths on any steamer engaged free of charge.

Prepaid passages to bring your friends out from the old country, arranged through any agent.

Apply for rates of fare and full particulars to A. CAMERON, C. P. R. Agent, Victoria.
W. B. DENNISON, Nanaimo.
Or to D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Vancouver.
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GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
fe18-1y-w

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.—*Medical Times*, January 12 1885.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. au14 6m

NOTICE is hereby given that 2 months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni District: Commencing at a post on the N. E. corner of Che Quis Indian Reserve, Barclay Sound, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 160 acres.
THOMAS DIXON.
Dated October 7th, 1891. oct -2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to pu chase 160 acres of land situated in Coast District, and describ d as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north east corner and running south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, including two small bays on Banks Island.
WM. H. DEMPSTER.
Victoria, B. C., 24th Sept., 1891. oc16-1m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of the Province of British Columbia for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in the Goldstream District described as follows: Commencing at the north west post of J. Pheonix's pre-emption claim; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement.
JOHN BARNSLE