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Mr. John Grant has publicly declared his adhesion to the principle of single tax suggested by Henry George, AS THE ASSESSABLE BASIS OF TAXATION, and to bring it into practical use would no doubt remove many of the existing abuses under the present system.

Mr. Grant did not tell the workingmen, whose votes he is trying so hard to get, that the system which he pronounces fair and equitable would prevent any of them from owning a foot of land, and would take from such of them as have land their property. It would not suit to tell them this plain truth, so it was kept back. But it has come out now in spite of him. What has he to say? Will he persist in saying that Henry George's system of single tax is just and equitable? Will he again give his endorsement to a scheme of wholesale robbery?

SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH.

The Times is altogether mistaken when it says that the editor of THE COLONIST was at the workingmen's meeting. He was not there, and had not the slightest idea of what the Times says had said until he saw the reports in the newspapers.

Why does the Times try to conceal the leading features of the single-tax system as advocated by Henry George? It is simply dishonest when it keeps out of view the fact that its main feature is the abolition of private property in land, and that Henry George and his disciples advocate taking the land from its owners without giving them the slightest compensation, that it is, as Mr. Gladstone denominates it, a scheme of robbery, and that the advocates of the scheme are the apostles of plunder. Let the Times try to be honest. Henry George does not conceal the fact that his scheme is based upon robbery, and why should his disciples be less outspoken? Does the Times advocate taking the land from its owners, small as well as great, without giving them a cent in return?

It is little less than idiotic to attempt to show that exempting a small homestead altogether from taxation has any connection, near or remote, with the single tax theory. Under George's system there would be no such thing as a homestead. The Government, instead of giving the settler a farm to be his own property and to be his children's after him, would charge him a rent for it, and if he did not pay that rent promptly would turn him out next and crop. Mr. Robson's homestead policy is as far removed from George's single tax scheme as it is possible to be. Mr. Robson gives the settler land and, for a time, exempts it from taxation. Henry George would take the land from the settler, would treat him as a trespasser or a robber, and would, after the State had taken possession of his farm, make him pay a heavy rent for it. And the same would be done with the workingman's town lot. It would be charitable to assume that the writer of the Times leader knows nothing whatever of the single tax system. If he has read Henry George's works, he must be wilfully trying to deceive the readers of the Times.

A RAPID CHANGE.

The organ of the Opposition was the other day in the doleful dumps, and seemed utterly disheartened. While it was in that low condition of mind it spoke gloomily of the prospects of the Opposition. It has evidently been lectured by some one in authority about its frankness, for it has suddenly reached the other extreme, and paints the future of its party in roseate hues. The transition from the depths of despondency to the highest pinnacle of hope is exceedingly funny. We have a very strong suspicion that there was a great deal more sincerity in the organ's dismal predictions than there is in its joyful anticipations. Its bragging of to-day is not by any means consistent with its grumbling and growling of a week or so ago.

The portraits which it paints of the Opposition candidates are not exactly photographs. We are very much afraid that their nearest and dearest friends will fail to see in them any resemblance to the original. The bright colors are plastered on altogether too thickly and too unskillfully. We trust that the candidates will not become too proud when they contemplate what purport to be their portraits in the Times. Duels of that kind are likely to evoke critical remarks from the parties to the duel of the very reverse of complimentary. The contrast between the picture and the person of whom it is intended to be a likeness is so great as to be comical, and the portrait that was intended to raise the original in the public esteem is much more likely than not to make him an object of general ridicule.

We might illustrate our meaning by passages from the article under consideration, but we refrain. We, however, advise our contemporary to take a few lessons before it again tries its hand at portrait painting.

"SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR."

On Wednesday the Times boastingly declared that "first blood was drawn by the Opposition at Nanaimo. Mr. Keith, the member elected by acclamation, is the miners' representative, whose platform is distinctly opposed to that of the Robson Government." It became so elated by the supposed acquisition, that it forthwith predicted that the Opposition of to-day will, when the new Assembly is organized, become the Government. But, alas, for the fallibility of Opposition organs. The Nanaimo Free Press, on the same day and most likely at the very same hour, in its leading article announced that it—

"Has been officially requested to make public the fact that neither Mr. Thomas Keith, the member-elect for Nanaimo city, nor Mr. Thomas Forster, the miners' candidate for the District, are, or have been, put forward in opposition to the present Government, under the leadership of the Hon. John Robson. Neither are they pledged nor obligated in the slightest manner with the party known as the Opposition, headed by the Hon. R. Beaven. The desires, aims and instructions of the Association to their nominees are that they shall give an independent support to the present Government as long as they administer the affairs of the province in a broad, liberal, and progressive spirit, and in which the laboring classes receive due consideration."

We sympathise with our contemporary in its disappointment. It has been weak enough to do what is very often done by foolish people, who are too sanguine. It has been counting its chickens before they were hatched, and the result has been, as it frequently is, dreadfully mortifying. Instead of Mr. Keith being a member of the new Opposition he has been elected a supporter of the existing Government. So after all, "first blood" has been drawn, not by the Opposition, but by the Government.

This was what might have been expected. The three last governments have administered the affairs of the province fairly and with a view to benefitting the inhabitants of the whole province. We saw that the electors of the distant district of Cariboo were so well satisfied with the efforts of the administration to provide for the wants of their part of the country that they invited the First Minister to be their representative. Even the discontented spirits of the Lower Fraser have nothing to say against the Government's general management of public affairs. The Redistribution Act is all that they have to complain of. Why then should the people of Nanaimo send a man to the Legislature to oppose a Government that has done them nothing but good? The Redistribution law has increased their influence in the Legislature, and their local wants have been provided for to the full extent of the means at the Government's disposal.

Besides, is there any earthly reason why an Island constituency should desire to strengthen the Opposition? The Opposition's policy, as far as it can be ascertained, is an extremely bad one, and there is not a member of it whom an intelligent, self-respecting man would care to follow. Its record for the past eight years has been almost a blank. What little vigor it possessed at first had, before the dissolution, completely disappeared. The most superficial observer could see that its usefulness was gone. To strengthen an Opposition which has neither men nor measures would be most unwise, and Mr. Keith is evidently too intelligent and too progressive a man to attach himself to an Opposition whose only declared principle—that of state railway building—is a vicious one, and which has not a single good quality to recommend it to men of sense and enterprise.

AN IRRECONCILABLE.

Mr. C. McKenzie, one of the candidates for the representation for the district of Nanaimo, declares himself to be an irreconcilable opponent of the Government. This is what he said on a recent occasion:

"I am opposed to the present Government; I will always oppose them—both in the House and out of the House, in season and out of season, and on all occasions."

An intelligent correspondent of the Free Press regards such an attitude on the part of a person wishing to represent the district in the Legislature as most unreasonable, and very properly considers that the electors would not be consulting their own interests to return a man whose ruling passion evidently is hatred of the present Government. He says:

"Is it right that this district should send a man to Parliament who has pledged himself to oppose every measure the Government may bring down, no matter how important that measure may be?"

Another correspondent of the same paper says:

"Surely Mr. McKenzie must take the electors for a lot of mining hammers to suppose that they would cast their votes for any man who would make such a declaration. A man appealing as he does to the electorate, must really be out of his senses to make such a light-headed declaration."

These are level-headed men, and if they represent at all fairly the public opinion of the district it will not be represented in the next Assembly by a political bigot or a chronic sorehead.

WHO are the monopolists? The single tax men are the men who would create the biggest and the most grinding land monopoly that the world has ever seen. They are the men who denounce the hard-working mechanic who has raked and reraked enough money together to buy him a bit of land, as a "robber" and a "monopolist." Every land-owner is, according to their system, a "monopolist," if he only owns the eighth of an acre of ground. "Take it from him," they cry, "and don't give him a cent for it." John Grant does not deny this, although he says that the single tax principle is fair and equitable.

THE LEADER'S LEADER.

Henry George, Mr. Beaven's reformer, and Mr. John Grant's teacher of what is "fair and equitable" in the matter of taxation, would, if he and his disciples had their own way, rob not the owner of land alone. He would take from the holder of government stock his securities no matter how he obtained them. He is a repudiator of National debts, as well as a plunderer of the owners of land. He derides the idea of a nation paying its debts. The public creditor is, he considers, fair game. This is what this "reformer" says about national obligations in his "Social Problems."

"The institution of public debts, like the institution of private property in land, rests upon the preposterous assumption that one generation may bind another generation. If a man were to come to me and say, "Here is a promissory note which your great-grandfather gave to my great-grandfather, and which you will oblige me by paying," I would laugh at him and tell him that if he wanted to collect his note he would better hunt up the man who made it; that, I had nothing to do with my great-grandfather's promises. And if he were to insist upon payment, and to call my attention to the terms of the bond in which my great-grandfather expressely stipulated with his great-grandfather that I should pay him, I should laugh the more, and be the more certain that he was a lunatic. To such a demand any one of us should reply in effect—'My great-grandfather was evidently insane or a joker, and your great-grandfather was certainly a fool, which quality you surely have inherited if you expect me to pay you money because my great-grandfather promised that I should do so. He might as well have given your great-grandfather a draft upon Adam or a check upon the First National Bank of the Moon.'

"Yet upon this assumption that ascendants may bind descendants, that one generation may legislate for another generation, rests the assumed validity of our land titles and public debts."

These be thy gods, O Israel.

This man who teaches the people that it is perfectly right to rob the public creditor and to plunder the owners of land, has been publicly acknowledged by the mayor of this city and the gentleman who hopes to be the next premier of the Province, as an authority on taxation and an introducer of "reforms." What would become of the credit of the province and of the city if it became known abroad that the Leader of the Government of British Columbia and the Mayor of the city of Victoria had publicly declared themselves to be disciples of Henry George?

PREDICTIONS AND CALCULATIONS.

Our sweet-tempered and very consistent contemporary, the Columbian, regardless of the wise injunction "Never prophesy unless you know," has been making predictions and calculations regarding the coming provincial elections and its very dear friend, the News Advertiser, is so well pleased with its forecast that it pats the sweet old creature on the back. The Columbian is quite generous to the Government. It gives Mr. Robson fourteen supporters. It would like to help the Opposition, and does all it can to give it a lift, but it cannot find it in its heart to give Mr. Beaven more than seven followers. But its list of Independents is long. On the Independent column it has twelve members. That column of Independents was very handy. When it did not want to give a representative to the Government, and when it could not, in decency, set him down on the Opposition list, it clapped him among the Independents. We see that it puts the whole contingent from the Lower Fraser on the Independent column. It will look a little queer to see Hon. John Robson, when the House meets, taking his seat on the Independent bench. But the Lower Fraser is, the Columbian predicts, not going to send the Government a single supporter, and we would not contradict the Columbian for the world. If we did, it might get cross and set the "Octopus" on us, and then where would we be?

This classification suits the News-Advertiser to a T. The Government being weak, the Opposition weaker and the Independents strong, the Independents will, of course, become the drivers of the Government. They will be able to have things their own way, and the man who leads them will be a kind of a little Warwick. He will be able to make and unmake Governments and be, generally, the big toad in the provincial puddle. The News-Advertiser thinks it knows pretty well who this little-big man will be, and it, consequently, tells the New Westminster political Bobadil that he has done amazingly well. We would not advise our Mainland contemporaries to be too sure.

"The best laid schemes of mice and men,
Gang aft agley,"

and they may find after the 13th that they have been living in a fool's paradise.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

The Truth, of New Westminster, which, under its present management, has become an excellent newspaper, commenting on the prospects of the fishing season and the fishery regulations issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, says:

There can be no reason given why the department should inflict laws totally at variance with the requirements, and which one by one are changed or suspended until the whole substance of the new-fangled ideas is radically altered. If such utter ignorance continues, or is likely to continue, would it not be well to have some of our aspiring statesmen propose a new method of regulating the fisheries by which the power should be given to local authorities to deal with it? Here the people are conversant with existing conditions. This is an industry in which Westminster alone is deeply interested, and one which gives her advantages over all other cities in the province. Our people would indeed deserve to suffer if they allowed stupid officials to dictate laws according to their whim or caprice in their easy chairs at Ottawa, and we were to suffer without a murmur."

The attempt to regulate the salmon fishery of the Fraser River by officials three thousand miles away must of necessity be a failure. It would be impossible to manage a private business of any great extent or importance, if one or more of the managers were not the greater part of the time on the spot to see how it ought to be carried on. The fisheries of British Columbia are of importance not to this province alone, but to the whole Dominion. They are worthy of special attention. We trust that the next regulations that are issued will be based on information obtained on the spot by persons trained to observe and to make a practical use of the knowledge they acquire.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Ontario contest has ended in a victory for Mr. Mowatt. It became more and more evident as election day approached, that the Government would be sustained. The failure of the Equal Rights agitators to make any very deep impression on either of the old parties became clear as the contest proceeded. No one could tell, even at the last moment, which party would benefit most by the so-called religious movement. The situation was complicated. We have a notion that the politicians pure and simple wished from their hearts before election day arrived that this disturbing element had not been imported into the politics of the province. For our own part, we are strongly of opinion that if the issue had been purely political, the Conservative Party would have done very much better than it did. The Mowatt Government had been long in power, and it had made bitter enemies. There were many in Ontario who would have been glad to see a change, if it were only for the sake of change. The supporters of the Government would, under the circumstances, have found it difficult to overcome the jealousies and dislikes that had been engendered in the constituencies during the Government's long tenure of power, and the petty local issues would be very hard to meet; for the very reason that they were petty and local. But the Equal Rights agitators and those who aided them gave the Government a live issue and one of great general importance. It aroused politico-religious feeling that was dying out, and it revived old animosities. We are pretty sure that we shall hear that it had the effect of driving the great majority of the Roman Catholic electors to the Government side, and that there was no corresponding increase to the strength of the Opposition. When all things are considered, it will be seen, from a party point of view, that it would have been better for the Opposition if the religious issue had been kept out of the Ontario contest.

The result has indirectly shown the wisdom of Sir John Macdonald's policy of non-interference in the matter of the Jesuits' Estate Law. The Equal Rights agitation was raised by way of protest to the course which he had seen fit to pursue in that matter. Had the agitators been able, on the Equal Rights issue, to achieve a victory in Ontario, it must have been regarded as a condemnation of the course pursued by the Dominion Government on the Jesuits' Estate question. Conservatives would have been placed in power in Ontario, it is true, but the triumph of the Equal Righters would have shown that Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues were not in touch with a very important section of their party. Those Conservatives who sought to make the Equal Rights agitation subserve the purposes of party, were not the true friends of the veteran Premier or of the Conservative party as a whole.

We trust that they have been taught a salutary lesson. They are not wiser than their Chief. The course that he pursued with so much courage and determination is the best not only for the Conservative party but for the people of the whole Dominion. What he strove to do was to preserve peace and harmony between the religious denominations of the country, and he, at the same, did very much to secure to the different provinces the free and untrammelled exercise of the exclusive rights extended to them by the constitution. The triumph of the Equal Rights Party in Ontario would have gone very far towards undoing what he, at a very critical period of the Dominion's history, had done. That triumph would have done much to restrict the provinces in the exercise of their rights, and also to engender and make permanent religious strife in all parts of the Dominion.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Times says we are fighting Henry George's doctrine "tooth and nails." We are not fighting Henry George's doctrine. We are simply doing what the Times never yet had the honesty to do—showing the electors from Henry George's own book, what that system really is.

HONEST electors should know that the way in which Mr. John Grant would remove many of the existing abuses under the present systems of taxation, would be to take from every ratepayer the whole of his land. This is the principle of single tax which he, the other day, declared to be a "fair and equitable basis of taxation."

"WE MUST MAKE THE LAND COMMON PROPERTY," is the fundamental proposition of Henry George's system.

"What is this single tax that we hear so much about?" asked a gentleman of the writer, yesterday.

"It is a tax upon land," was the answer—"the only tax which the Single Tax Government is empowered to levy, and, in order to enable the Government to raise a revenue from it, the land is to be taken from every mother's son who owns it. Men are to be robbed of their land first and then compelled to pay a rent to the Government for it afterwards."

Practical Pointers.

AS a simple, natural laxative, stomachic, blood, brain and nerve tonic, when taken as directed, the value of Burdock Blood Bitters cannot be overestimated, while as a cure for consumption, indigestion, liver diseases, impure blood, sleeplessness, nervous and sick headache, it is the best that money can buy.

Billousness and Acid Stomach.

Having used your Burdock Blood Bitters successfully for some time past for my complaint, billousness and acid stomach, I have never found its equal.

wfs THOS. W. SUTTON, St. Thomas, Ont.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Thrilling Account of the Narrow Escape of the French Steamer La Gascogne.

Strikes a Rock Off the Scilly Islands and Reaches Port in a Disabled Condition.

A cable despatch from Paris gives the following thrilling particulars of the accident to the French steamship La Gascogne:—

At 11 o'clock this (May 26) morning the steamer La Gascogne landed her passengers at Havre. The trip from New York had been a slow one, but there were serious reasons for the delay. In fact, it was a miracle that the steamer ever reached Havre at all—almost a miracle that she is not lying now at the bottom of the sea off the Scilly islands. This is how it happened: On Sunday morning the Gascogne was steaming ahead at half speed enveloped in a dense fog. The hour was 9:50 o'clock. A few minutes before a sounding had been made and fifty fathoms of water had been registered. The last bearings had been taken at Friday noon, but since then Captain Santelli had been unable to establish reckonings on account of the impenetrable fog. The captain knew, however, that in the natural course the steamer must pass close to the Scilly islands, and as an extra caution he had the vessel headed two points away from the point of possible danger.

Such was the situation. When eight bells sounded the Gascogne was moving slowly in a calm sea, with four men in the bows, one man in the crosstrees, Captain Santelli and the third officer on the bridge. Most of the passengers were still below, when the bank of dense fog suddenly lifted as a curtain rises from a stage, and revealed dead ahead, so close that one could have tossed a biscuit on it, a black, ugly rock a few feet above the water, showing a surface as large, perhaps, as a billiard table.

The four men at the bow saw the danger first, and waved their arms frantically with a backward motion. The captain saw the signal and understood it. Like a flash he sprang past the subordinate officer, seized the wooden handle of the electric dial, and four times, in rapid succession, described a half circle with the lever that told the engineer to reverse the engines as he valued his life.

Then, with another bound, the captain reversed the wheel and with all his might drew the helm hard a port. He had done all that human hand could do. With tight-shut lips and whitened cheeks, he clutched the spokes and waited. The great ship trembled, end to end, as the engines were reversed. Almost at the same moment a slight shock was felt on the port side, just about the line of the bridge.

Then the retrograde movement began. The Gascogne slide gently off the rock and backed away into safety. Then the same impenetrable fog settled down again and the rocks vanished. That was where the miracle came in, for, had the fog lifted a few minutes later, or had it not lifted at all, nothing could have saved the ship from destruction.

An investigation proved that the vessel's iron side had been torn open by the shock, and that the sea was pouring through the opening, which lay below the water line. The cargo was promptly shifted so as to raise the wounded part as far out of the water as possible. Tipping to one side in this way the Gascogne came into the harbor as soon as possible after the accident.

A Herald correspondent, who chanced to be among the passengers, interviewed Capt. Santelli. "What was the rock we struck, sir?"

"It was a small member of the Scilly islands. It was a narrow escape."

"But how do you account for having been so far to the north?"

"It is certainly very strange," answered the captain, "especially as I had headed the vessel out to sea for extra safety. I can only account for the extraordinary deviation by assuming that we were borne to the north by some unknown currents. I have made over two hundred voyages, however, but have never heard of such currents. The extent of the vessel's deviation from the normal course is shown by the fact that the rock we struck, which is known as Bishop's island, lies at the opposite side of the group to that on which the Gascogne should have passed. On the self-same rock the Schiller sank some years ago, when some hundreds of lives were lost."

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

A Trip to the Sooke Mine—Notes by the Way.

A COLONIST reporter, having learned that Mr. A. Begg had recently visited the Sooke district, interviewed him and elicited the following particulars relative to the trip: The route taken was by Parsons' Bridge and Metchosin road. To the Four-Mile House the drive is lovely. The hotel is stylish and picturesque, with its snow white fences and well-stocked gardens. Parsons' Bridge hotel, at the upper end of Esquimalt Harbor, is the next place of note. The view from that point, including the naval station, is very fine. The hotel proprietor has a snug, well-attended farm, with promising crops of grass, grain and roots. Some distance further on is another hotel, called the "Farmers' Exchange." A post office is attached to this hostelry and near by is a well-attended public school. Passing onward, Mr. Begg noticed, near the road side, a man making wooden hoops out of spring pine trees, which he split into two or three parts, according to the size of the sapling. The workman turned out to be a Scotchman, and the hoops were being made for lime barrels. Following the line of telegraph a short distance further the Metchosin road branched off to the left. No settlement appears on the road for some miles until another schoolhouse is reached, when the road strikes off at right angles a quarter of a mile to intersect the Happy Valley road. In this section of the Happy Valley are some good farms. Mr. Cole has a fine grass crop nearly ready for the scythe, and considerable old hay on hand from last seasn. He is one of the earliest settlers, having come out with Mrs. Cole around Cape Horn, in the Hudson's Bay Company's service. On Mr. Cole's farm is a mineral spring, the water of which is celebrated for having cured various ailments, especially liver and urinary diseases, when other remedies had failed. There is nothing nauseous in the taste of the water. Three miles or so further on completes twenty miles from Victoria, and reached the fine farm of Pedder Bay, owned by Mr. Vine, who is also one of the earliest settlers in that part of the country. He has cleared about fifty acres. The estate covers about 700 acres. Shortly after leaving Mr. Vine's romantic residence, built on a prominent rock, a branch road sweeps round by Beecher Bay, the proposed terminus of the extension of the E. & N. Railway. The country along this portion of the route is rocky and uneven, but the road makers have done the very best they could in the grades adopted, and the roads along the whole way are in excellent condition, except one solitary two hundred yards, which is to be overhauled at once, as Mr. Begg learned from the road overseer, who was at the time measuring the distance to find out the expense of the repairs needed. After passing the head of Beecher Bay, the road follows the margin of a marshy pass which leads along north-westerly until it reaches the south side of Sooke harbor. Some pretty residences are built along the water front. A school house is also built at a central point near the roadside; some of the pupils have to walk three miles to reach it. Near the entrance to Sooke Harbor is a post office—Mr. Keills, the last on the line. This point was at one time a Hudson Bay trading post, but now, belongs to Mr. Keill, who can boast of as nice a flower garden, as thrifty fruit trees, and as good hay and as early potatoes as any man in the district. Mr. and Mrs. Keill are both from Scotland, and their next neighbor, Mr. B. Barney, is a Scotchman from near John o' Groat's House. On the rising slope from the harbor, some ripe wild strawberries were picked. Saill farther on, out on a point or headland, is Mr. Gottel's farm, the Ultima Thule of settlement in that direction. The crops on that farm are far advanced for the season. Rye is headed out, and barley is almost headed. Farther round the headland, is the Sooke Iron Mine, which Mr. Begg wished to have a look at, to better understand its location and surroundings. He found plenty of accessible ore, which is shown by assays, already made for the proprietors, to yield a good percentage of pure iron, and if properly worked would, doubtless, turn out to be a profitable industry and of great value to the province.

"OUR OWN COUNTRY."

This "Canada of Ours" as Seen by Dr. Withrow.

This work by Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., published in Toronto by William Briggs, since its first appearance appears to be gaining in favor among the litterateurs and seekers after information with regard to this "Canada of ours." It is a work of over 600 pages, illustrated by close upon four hundred engravings, and is a scenic and descriptive account of the extent, resources, physical aspect, industries, etc., etc., of the different cities of the Dominion. It contains a number of lively sketches of travel and adventure, and is among the most valuable works that can be placed in the hands of the person who desires to have an intelligent acquaintance with the vast extent and almost boundless resources of the country in which we live. The topographical description that is here given is minute in every detail, and is presented in a manner that while dealing faithfully with the facts, is in no way wearisome, or calculated to induce the reader to lay aside this, his source of information, until some convenient season upon which he will give his subject more attention. The description of the habits of the people is lively and in the highest degree entertaining, while the resources and surroundings of the denizens of the different provinces are given in a way that attracts attention and induces reflection upon this interesting branch. Dr. Withrow gives in this book every evidence of having been a very close observer of what has come under his notice, and of having—if not exhausted—turned to the very best advantage all the opportunities that came in his way. The descriptions of British Columbia—of Victoria especially—will commend themselves as being among the most true to nature and to the facts. The author has grand anticipations as to Canada's future, as the following extract will show: "At the present rate of increase, within a century a hundred million of inhabitants shall occupy these lands. The Canadian Pacific Railway opens a passage from Europe to "gorgeous Inde and far Cathay, several hundred miles shorter than any other route. A ceaseless stream of traffic already travels along this iron artery of commerce, enriching with its life blood all the land. A new England, built up by British enterprise and industry—a worthy offspring of that great mother of nations, whose colonies girdle the globe—shall hold the keys of the Pacific Sea and rejuvenate the effete old nations of China and Japan." The work is one that should be in every Canadian household, there being no part of the country that is not described and illustrated in it.

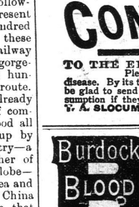
STEAMERS FOR THIS COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Dispatches have been received from Washington announcing that the steamship Australia has been granted an American registry. The president is expected to sign the bill without delay. The steamer will consequently substitute the American for the Hawaiian flag when she comes in on her next trip from the islands. This changes the plan at the request of Messrs. J. D. Spreckles & Bros., $225,000 having been spent in rebuilding her in this city not long ago. It is stated that for the present she will remain on the Hawaiian line, but it is not at all improbable that she will be transferred to the colonial service.

It is understood that Mr. J. D. Spreckles and brother contemplate the construction of three 5,000 ton iron steamers for the Australian service in case the present congress passes the bounty and mail subsidy bills. These vessels will be built in accordance with naval regulations, which would make them available for cruisers in case of war, and will have a speed of 18 knots an hour.

Those who are in position to know say the Pacific Mail company would build at least three 5,000 tonners in such an event, and that at least four steamers will be built for the Chilian and Peruvian trade. This would make at least 10 steamers for a start on this coast.

ROYAL



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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land situate on Valdez Island, Sayward district, described as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of Lot 84 Quathiasco Cove thence south 30 chains more or less, to the northern boundary of the Indian Reserve; thence west 30 chains, more or less, to Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line of Discovery Passage in a northerly direction to the western boundary of Lot 8; thence south 7 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

June 2nd, 1890. ROBERT HALL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS.

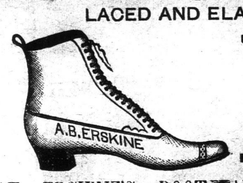
HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.
Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-tf-dw

SEE OUR $3.00 BOOTS
LACED AND ELASTIC SIDES.



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—IN THE—
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AT ERSKINE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
132 Government street, corner Johnson.
m23-dw-1y

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND CARTS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
T. G. PRIOR & CO.'S,
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts. VICTORIA, B. C.
feb-1-dwly

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.
When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.
my13-w&sat-d&w

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED
TO THE EDITOR:
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood, CURES Constipation, Billiousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.
WATFORD, ONT.
My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. Spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPPERON.

The Great English Prescription.
A successful medicine of 30 years test, cured thousands of cases of Nervous prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness, and all diseases caused by ignorance when young.
Six boxes will cure when all other medicines fail. Guaranteed. One box, $1; 6 boxes, $5, by mail.
BEFORE. AFTER.
EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B.C.
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FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Testimonials from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
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DR. PIERCE'S GALVANIC CHAIN BELT
ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY
$3 and Up. Patented Oct. 14, 1889.
DR. PIERCE'S New BODY-BATTERY with Electric Suspensory for $10, is far superior to all others, and gives a current which can be INSTANTLY FELT BY THE PATIENT. This BELT will POSITIVELY CURE without medicine—Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Spine, Liver and Kidneys, Female Weakness, Impotency, Lack of Power, etc. For full particulars call or send 4c. stamp for beautiful Pamphlet No. 2. Address:
The Only RUPTURE REMEDY that Holds the Rupture Night and Day. Cures Radically. Pamphlet Free. Address as above.
PILES Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Protruding Piles. Cured by Dr. Pierce's Pile Remedy. Sold by Druggists. Address as above.
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PENNYROYAL WAFERS.
Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.
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nov9

TO WEAK MEN
Suffering from the effects of errors, early decay, wasting weakness, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
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R. A. McLEAN, M.D., Dean.
603 Merchant street, cor. Montgomery, San Francisco.
my11-2w-dw

Atlantic Ocean Steamship Sailings

ALLAN	(From Montreal) to Liverpool	May 7
DOMINION	do	May 14
BEAVER	do	May 8
WHITE STAR	(From New York) to Liverpool	May 15
CUNARD	do	May 6
INMAN	do	May 13
GUION	do	Every Wednesday
ANCHOR	(from New York) to Glasgow	Every Saturday

Fares—Cabin, $30 and upwards; intermediate, $30 to $40; steerage, $30.
Purchase ocean tickets from local agent. He sells at very lowest rates, and great advantages are derived therefrom. Baggage shipped through to steamer.
A. CAMERON, C. P. R. Agent, Victoria.
W. B. DAWSON, Nanaimo.
Or to D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Vancouver.
my21-w

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
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COMMISSIONS EXECUTED—CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY
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Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed, or Purchased.
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my23-12m-w.

I CURE FITS!
When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE.
I have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS
A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address: H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

THIRTY-SECON...

THE ELECTION...

The Government Handso... Sustained

And a Good Working Ma... Assured.

Victoria City the Only Oppo... Success.

All the Cabinet Minister... Re-elected.

Only Four Oppositionis... Vancouver Island.

Probability of Only Four... the Mainland.

The Premier Elected in... Constituencies.

Returns from the Distric... to Date.

Alberni, the Islands and ... to Hear From.

The general elections were held ... out the province yesterday, ev... passing off quietly, the most stirri... tests taking place in the Rowe... district. Those in the Island distri... quietly but keenly contested, as w... those in the interior. The resu... that the government has been ge... supported in all districts of the P... excepting Victoria city, where... oppositionist and one governme... returned. A probable estimate of... House is that it will consist of tw... government supporters, eight oppo... and three independents. This ... altered somewhat either way, as... districts have not sent in final retu... Comox, the Island and Alberni are... heard from, and it will not be know... Cassiar for some time to come. H... in any event the government is s... handsome working majority.

Following is the result in the... districts, so far as could be learned ... early hour this morning:—

VICTORIA CITY.

The election in the city yester... carried on in a spirited but orderly ... in fact, it was the quietest contest ... ever taken place here. The result ... surprise all round. The general ... prior to the election and during ... was that two government and two ... tionists would be returned, ... chances in favor of Turner or Gran... the poll. All calculations, howev... overturned as the counting of th... proceeded, and before half were co... was demonstrated that three oppo... and one government supporter wo... sent Victoria in the sixth legislatu... province. Grant, Beaven, M... Turner remained in that order d... greater part of the count, with D... Richards varying for fifth plac... opposition polled a straight vote ... out, but the government vote, a... seen from the figures, was very ... up. This was due, undoubtedly ... candidature of Mr. Wilson, he des... support chiefly from the governme... This fact undoubtedly permitted ... tion to bring in three. Had th... been solely between the two pa... result would have been different... perhaps three government support... have been returned. Following ... total votes secured by the nine ca...

John Grant.....
Robert Beaven.....
Dr. G. L. Milne.....
Hon. J. H. Turner.....
Capt. Jno. Irving.....
F. G. Rich