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THE WEEKLY TIMES

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TO THE SUBSCRIBERS

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 8, 1894.

"CAMPAIGN LIES" INDEED.

The Colonist this morning produced a wonderful tissue of fabrications and vain imaginings, which it most appropriately headed "Senseless Politics and Campaign Lies." We should say so.

Our neighbor asserts that the Times has sought to "lay the imprisonment of Mr. Ootson at the door of Mr. Davie and the government, which is lie No. 1, for the Times has not sought to do anything of the kind.

Lie No. 2 concerns a letter written to the Times yesterday in reference to Mr. Yates' position as school trustee. It is said by the Colonist that the "attorney-general, at the request of the board of trustees, has given a decided opinion that Mr. Yates is fully qualified to serve as a trustee." On inquiring into this matter we have found that Mr. Davie refused to give any such opinion in writing. As we deal with this matter at some length elsewhere we need here say nothing more about it.

Lie No. 3 is found in this sentence: "Yet the evening before (and the opposition papers on the mainland have the same thing) false and misleading reports are hatched up with the object of showing that the government had refused to charter a steamer to go to the aid of the distressed settlers." There was no report "hatched up," but the fact was stated that the government, or its representatives, had refused to engage the steamer Courser, whose services were offered, and had then come forth with the statement that no steamer was available. Whether the authors of the statement or the Colonist should be given the palm for lying we must leave the impartial public to decide.

These three "whoppers" are from one article. A fourth appears in another effusion. Speaking of the opposition's anti-Chinese plank the organ says: "It simply gives its adherence to the state of things that now obtains with regard to the employment of Chinese. It excludes them from all works undertaken by government or to which government gives its aid, but it leaves private individuals and corporations at liberty to employ them as often and as freely as they see fit." The assertion that Chinese are "excluded from all works to which government gives aid" is about as impudent a falsehood as any that has been perpetrated even by the Colonist. The refusal of the government to permit such exclusion has been so often placed on record that we wonder at the government organ having the hardihood to speak in this way. The Colonist is apparently jealous of the renown which the World is gathering to itself as a campaign liar, and feels bound to parallel the feats of its colleague. Its success is considerable, but we hardly feel like congratulating it upon that feat.

WORSE THAN WASTE.

The man who believes that the public funds of this province are wisely, honestly and economically expended must have a well developed faculty for misunderstanding plain evidence. We have at various times quoted testimony—including some from the government organ at Vancouver—showing beyond question that there has been a great deal of waste. We have given conclusive evidence of the fact that there has been money squandered on public works which were not intended to serve any public purpose. Now the Nelson Tribune quotes another instance of the throwing away of public funds through inconsistency and favoritism. In its last issue it says:

"Had the government gone to work with the deliberate intention of throwing away the appropriations devoted to the Slocan district, instead of with the motive of buying the assistance of voters in that section in its forthcoming struggle for existence, it could not have wasted more money or done more useless work than it has already this spring.

In the first place it built an absolutely needless wharf at New Denver. There is not much use in going into the wharf question at this time of day. The citizens of New Denver were not united on the question. Captain Fitzgibbon is said

to have stated that if the money appropriated for a wharf had been applied on the road he would build a bridge across Carpenter creek which would have been a monument to his memory in West Kootenay. The wharf is a more suitable memorial. For, although the people were divided on the question, the said monument has been in touch with those whose servant he is supposed to be, and whose interests he was in office to look after, that waste of public money would never have occurred.

Further facts are given by the Tribune in regard to the New Denver and Slocan wagon road. After representations had been made to the government by the residents of the district work was commenced back in the winter on the bridge across the canyon. The result is thus stated by the Tribune:

A few of the New Denver people telegraphed Premier Davie about the condition of the wagon road and the waste of time and money that was going on; and, as a consequence, Mr. Goepel was sent in to investigate matters. It is but justice to Mr. Goepel to assume that his name is more or less tied by the official or unofficial routine of business to which he has fallen heir. But is there no salvation for the public works in this country? Must mine waters and business men's teeth be in vain at losses and delays which the funds at the disposal of the government would easily avert if judiciously expended?

On the night of Monday last a considerable portion of the new wagon road swept away. The kind of bridge contemplated has been rendered impossible and much of the timber cut is now useless. The creek undermined the foundation of the main pier and carried it away bodily. The engineer went to work and put expensive and costly work on the foundation that would not turn the waters of a creek. What is to be done now? Can there be no change made in the system of expenditure? Is it impossible for the government to let a contract to a competent man both to build the bridge and put the road in repair? If something of this sort is not done, the whole appropriation for West Kootenay may be put on to this short strip of road and there be nothing more to show for it than there is at present as equivalent for the \$1000 already spent on the canyon bridge.

Such waste of money we shall always have so long as the Davie government remains in power. Like master, like man; with an executive always looking out for something else than the service of the public, with a spineless and incompetent chief commissioner, what could be expected but a bedevilment of the public works funds of the province? Now certain "disinterested" people are urging that the government should take into its own hands the dyking of the Fraser and the electors are invited to send down representatives who will be ready to approve this wise programme. How much public money are the electors willing to see squandered to provide for a Davie carnival?

TRUSTEES AND NON-RESIDENCE.

A letter published in the Times yesterday concerning the position of Mr. Yates as school trustee called forth a characteristic tirade from the government organ this morning. One assertion made by the Colonist is that Mr. Davie has given the decided opinion that Mr. Yates is fully qualified to act as school trustee. This opinion is backed up by the Colonist's own interpretation of the non-residence clause, put in this way:

With Mr. Yates' case is that he has two locations which may both be termed his residence, one in the city where he carries on his business and resides during the day, the other just outside the city, where he retires with his family after business hours. Under these circumstances it stands to reason that Mr. Yates is fully qualified for a trustee for Victoria city, under a law which requires that a trustee must be a resident of the city.

With regard to the attorney-general, as we have pointed out elsewhere, he has so far declined to put his opinion in writing for the guidance of the board. And as of interest to compare with it Mr. Yates' own view of his position, which is given in the following letter addressed by him to the school board:

Victoria, B. C., April 11th, 1894.
 To the Trustees of the Victoria City School District:
 Gentlemen:—By the most recent amendment to the school act passed by that assembly of wise men called the legislative assembly of British Columbia, I have been legislated out of my seat on your board.

The enactment provides, inter alia, that any trustee who during his term of office shall cease to be an actual resident in the district for which he is a trustee shall ipso facto forfeit his seat.

That the minister of education (who had charge of the bill in the house) passed the act without knowing what its effect as regards myself would be, cannot be said; as I personally waited upon that gentleman and informed him that my case was, so far as I was aware, the only instance of a non-resident trustee on any of the school boards at the present time and that I could not sit on the board if the act passed in its then shape.

To do him justice, I must say that he disclaimed any intention of causing my retirement from your board and said that the enactment was intended to prevent a resident (any) of Vancouver, from sitting on the Victoria school board. As such an instance as that supposed by the minister of education has not occurred or called for legislative interference in the past and there has not been, so far as I am aware, any threatened invasion of Vancouverites upon your board, the enactment, if not intended for my own case, does look like a piece of unnecessary legislation.

I may further add that I also pointed out to the Hon. Minister of Education that, if he did not wish the act to apply to my case, the act might easily be rendered quite clear by the insertion of an interpretation of the word "resident" by making that expression include any person who carries on business in the school district. My suggestion, however, was not adopted, and the result is—I am no longer one of you.

It is a matter of regret with me that I can no longer be of service to you in carrying out to completion the various plans and projects which have been be-

gun while I have had the honor of being a member of your board. In bidding you farewell as a colleague, gentlemen, I have to express my thanks to you for the uniformly courteous treatment I have received at your hands on all occasions. Even when I had the misfortune of not being given to agree with the decisions arrived at by your board.

I remain, yours faithfully,
 J. STUART YATES.

Doubtless the public will peruse with interest this forcible and clear-cut commentary on the action of the government which led to the present muddle. People will be apt to note particularly that Mr. Yates personally waited on Minister Baker, pointed out how the proposed clause would affect him and showed how it could easily be modified so as to except such cases as his. If the minister had acted on the suggestion he would have displayed much more intelligence and regard for the public service than is usually to be found in either the inner or outer circles of the James Bay junta. It was only natural that he should fatuously reject the advice.

A LITTLE TOO ZEALOUS.

Times and circumstances have changed since the Colonist denounced Attorney-General Davie as a liar and described the administration of the law under that gentleman's direction as a howling farce. Strange things happen in two years. Today the Colonist is so jealous of Mr. Davie's reputation that it takes care to explain that the gentleman acting as counsel for the prosecution in Dr. Morrison's case in the police court is not Mr. Davie the attorney-general but Mr. Arthur Davie of Mr. Wall's office. The Times reporter misspelled the name unintentionally, and very possibly some readers were misled thereby, as Mr. Davie the student is not so well known as Mr. Davie the attorney-general. We can understand the necessity for a correction in order that Mr. Davie may receive the credit to which he is entitled, but why the attorney-general or his servant the Colonist should attempt to show that the Times had "dishonestly endeavored to mislead" is quite a mystery. The Colonist editor did well to bury his editorial in an obscure column of the local columns. Why should Mr. Davie feel offended as to the mistake as to the identity of the counsel for Mr. Campbell? Are there cases taken up by other lawyers that Mr. Davie would not like, and is this one of them? The Colonist, it will be seen, protests too much. Converts are proverbially over zealous.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In respect of school matters the worthy Colonist says: "Our belief is that the system as it was six years ago, before the opposition began its cobbling and was allowed to have its way, was better in almost every respect than it is now. In this we find we are in agreement with the Nanaimo wing of the opposition." It then quotes the declaration of the Nanaimo platform, with which it agrees, as follows: "That the government have full control of educational matters and schools, and do erect and maintain school houses and do pay the salaries of teachers and other officials connected therewith." On which this interesting comment is offered by the government organ: "We find that our Nanaimo neighbors look back with regret to the state of things which at the demand of the opposition has passed away. They wanted the change, and were continually complaining because they did not get it, and now that they have got what they desired the Nanaimo oppositionists, at any rate, are not satisfied. They want to go back to the good old way. In the matter of education the Nanaimo oppositionists are a good deal more than conservative—they are reactionary." There are two notable confessions in this. In the first place the Colonist puts itself in agreement with the Nanaimo oppositionists, whom it afterwards describes as "reactionary." This is an acknowledgment of its own character which we should hardly have expected of our neighbor. Then it openly admits that the changes brought about in the school system are due to the efforts of the opposition. With this responsibility the opposition are entirely satisfied, for they know that the changes are entirely acceptable to the people, however the reactionary Colonist may regard them.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

According to our Ottawa dispatch, Sir John Thompson has decided on another change in the Dominion franchise act. It seems to be that the proper way to deal with this act is to repeat it and resort to the old practice of adopting the provincial lists for Dominion purposes, but failing this desirable uprooting of the present system any amendment proposed by the government to widen the franchise will be generally looked upon as a change in the right direction. The basis of representation in each province is to be adopted for the Dominion list in that province. Thus in British Columbia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, where manhood suffrage prevails, the same suffrage will be adopted for the Dominion list. This step, while good as far as it goes, makes ridiculous the chief contention on which the franchise act was based, namely, that there should be a uniform franchise throughout the country for Dominion purposes. If manhood suffrage is to be the basis in one province, why not in all? If the premier's amendment had provided for manhood suffrage throughout, for a simple system of voluntary registration and for the adoption of the one-man-one-vote principle, there would have been something substantial in the proposal. Of course the objections would still have been left that the revision of the list entails a needless expense, and that under the act as it is administered elections are apt to be held on very old lists. Both these

evils have shown themselves very markedly in the past, and we believe a great majority of the people would vote for a return to the old practice of adopting the lists drawn up for provincial purposes, which are certain of being comparatively fresh. And what good reason can be given for refusing to use the provincial lists if the provincial bases of racial lists are accepted? It is but fair to note, however, that the amendment as stated in this direction has not been stated in the dispatch, which is a little obscure on this point. More detailed information on the subject will be awaited with interest, on account of the indications that a revision of the lists and a general election are among the possibilities of the near future.

SENATE AND FREE.

Few people would have expected the United States senate to change the tariff bill in the way of removing "protection," rather would it have been supposed to lean in the opposite direction. Therefore the announcement that it has placed lumber on the free list comes as somewhat of a surprise. When the bill was under consideration on Thursday several amendments offered to a number of paragraphs, looking to a duty on rough lumber, were voted down by a strict party vote. Senator Allen then moved to strike out paragraph 178, as follows: "Lumber of any sort, planed or finished on each side, 50 cents per thousand feet board measure; planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 per thousand feet; planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 per thousand feet. In estimating board measure under this schedule a deduction will be made on account of planing, grooving or tonguing." To the surprise of the Republicans, Senator Vest announced that the amendment would be accepted by the Democrats; and this was followed by the passing of the amendment on a vote of 35 to 24. Senator Peffer and the Populists voted with the Democrats. The effect of the amendment is to place lumber on the free list. It is by no means certain that the house will agree with this decision of the senate, but we should think it will be inclined to do so. In such case the removal of the duty on lumber on both sides of the line—for reciprocity in this matter will have a decided effect on the lumber trade. It may be confidently expected, however, that Michigan, Wisconsin and Washington lumbermen will put forth their best efforts to keep the duty on.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Detroit, Mich., May 31.—The Detroit Free Press has just passed its 63rd annual milestone in its career and issued today a mammoth edition as a souvenir of the event and the fact that it has moved into its new building on Lafayette street avenue.

Fonda, N. Y., May 31.—W. J. Arkell has just placed an order for a nuptial yacht 72 feet long and guaranteed to make 35 miles an hour. The yacht will contest against all comers in any waters, and the first challenge will be in March with Richard K. Fox's new yacht for several thousand dollars, to be paid to some New York charity.

Waukegan, Ill., May 31.—An unusual wedding took place here, when Lyman Palmer, aged 75, of New Orleans, was married today to Mrs. Mary Palmer, aged 75, of this city. They have both been married three times, and in spite of this the bride has never changed her name, all her husbands being Palmers. This last one is a nephew of her first husband.

Detroit, Mich., May 31.—After the terrible rainstorm of yesterday afternoon when tender vegetation of all sorts was beaten into the ground, the mercury began to drop, and before morning was below freezing point in nearly every part of Michigan's lower peninsula. Water was frozen to a thickness of an eight of an inch in many places.

JENNIE'S BRAVE DEED.

A Little Indiana Girl's Heroic Action Duly Rewarded.

Indianapolis, May 31.—The medal presented by the French government bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor has been presented to Jennie Creek, a little ten-year-old girl of Alford, Blackfoot County, for saving a trainload of World's Fair passengers on the Panhandle railroad last summer.

While walking along the track she discovered that the trestle across a deep ravine was on fire, and the World's Fair express with several hundred passengers on board, was nearly due.

With remarkable presence of mind the little girl tore off her red flannel petticoat, ran down the track until she came in sight of the approaching train and waved her skirt as a danger signal.

A number of French passengers were aboard the train. They called the attention of the French World's Fair commissioner to the incident, and he in turn laid it before President Carnot, who at once ordered a medal of the Legion of Honor, which is given only in recognition of acts of heroism.

General News.

London, May 31.—Fifteen hundred men of all arms and five hundred horses took part in the opening of the royal military tournament at the Royal Agricultural Hall, The Prince of Wales and his party were present at the opening exercises.

London, May 31.—Heavy storms are reported to-day from many points along the south of England coast. Much wreckage has been washed ashore at Ilfracombe. The great crops and fruits in the land have been badly damaged.

Off Freamp, northern France, two vessels have been wrecked. A sailor was killed off the deck of a vessel at Boulogne.

London, May 31.—A dispatch from Paris to the Standard says that the report of the Panama Canal Company, just filed, recommends the payment of annuities to Dr. Lessops and each member of his family.

LIARS AND TATTLEBES.

Talmage of Brooklyn Utters Blistering Denunciations of Them.

San Francisco, May 31.—Rev. T. de Witt Talmage, the celebrated Brooklyn preacher, lectured at the Metropolitan Temple here last evening. His subject was "The School for Scandal." He said:

"I thank you for this hearty reception, and I will respond by asking you to come and see me—come to New York; to Brooklyn; come to our house; we will gladly welcome you—but don't all come at once.

I am not ashamed to declare, here and now, he exclaimed, that I am an optimist. If we leave the evolutionists to guess where we came from and the theologians to prophesy where we are going, the fact still remains that we are here and that it is our duty to make the best of our opportunities. And I believe that in this final decade of the nineteenth century—the best century of all that have come upon the earth—the opportunities for good are superior.

He said there were schools, colleges and academies of scandal all over the land. Those who have just entered were freshmen, those who have been entered were seniors, and those who had graduated were out in the world practicing their profession.

"What shall we do with attacks on moral character?" he asked.
 "Decline to believe anything derogatory to another until it has been proved by at least two reputable witnesses, and then hope that there has been some mistake."

He told the story of a man who pleaded guilty to an accusation, and whom the jury found not guilty.

"What do you mean by bringing in such a verdict?" the judge asked indignantly. "Don't you know that the prisoner has pleaded guilty?"

"Yes, your honor," the foreman replied, "but we know the man, and he is such a confounded liar that we wouldn't believe him if he told the truth."

Almost everybody gets lied about before he dies, he said. If you haven't suffered it's because you are too young.

Then he described the life in all its phases and conditions, applying a perfect current of adjectival invective to present the abhorrent thing in its varied aspects.

To-day it is after your neighbor, he cried; to-morrow it will be after you.

It can be more through a keyhole than anything else can observe through a wide open door, he added.

He denounced the masculine tattler as infinitely worse than the feminine gossip. It is easy enough, he said, to whisper a man to his financial ruin in business and to smear a woman into her grave.

Alas for these scandal-mongers! he cried scornfully; these gadabouts, these blustering gossipers; these everlasting snoops.

The worst are those who gather their scandal and bring it to you, and applying their bribe, their turpentine, their aqua fortis, rub it in with a coarse towel, he said. They make you a pincushion, in which they stick the sharp pins of their gossip. They are peddlers of Canada thistles; peddlers of unwholesome. The assassin of the body cannot be compared to the assassin of character.

All good men have had at some time in their lives something evil said of them, and the speaker cited the instance of the slanderous stories circulated against John Wesley by his own wife.

The great divine in the extremity of his tribulations under these charges once rose in his congregation and complained of their gossip. They are peddlers of Canada thistles; peddlers of unwholesome. The assassin of the body cannot be compared to the assassin of character.

"Ah, John, you know you were drunk last night," whereupon the persecuted preacher exclaimed in despair: "I thought it would come to that; the calendar is now complete!"

Take the best man in the world, said the speaker, and place a detective on his track, and you will not fail to get a pretty good story concerning him.

He was particularly indignant in his denunciation of those who slander women.

If there is no hell for such despicable wretches, he said, it is high time that some philanthropist built one.

Then he told how to war against this evil. We must first refuse to believe the tattler. The law, he reminded his hearers, presumes every man to be innocent until he is proved guilty, and that is the rule that should guide us in our conduct toward those against whom the shafts of slander are hurled.

There is one person worse than the tattler, he asserted, and that is the person who listens. You hold the sack while he fills it. The receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief.

Find some better business, he said, than that of gutter inspection.

Teach your children to speak well of people or say nothing. Show them the difference between a bee that gathers honey and a wasp that carries a sting. "There goes a tattler," he shouted in reverberating tones. "Room for the leper! Room!"

Remember that your tongue is attached to the floor of your mouth and that you are responsible for the way it wags. His plea for charity to those afflicted with the hereditary taint of evil was earnest and logical. He claimed that every environment, association and ancestral turpitude had much to do with a man's character. Some men, he said, were born bad and should be pitied rather than condemned. They couldn't help the evil that was in them, and we should fully understand the disease before we prescribed the antidote. On the other hand, it was no special credit to the man who lived cleanly and was honest, upright and straightforward. His father and his mother were responsible for his character, as the father and the mother of another were responsible for the evil that they transmitted to their offspring.

He had been asked who will sit on the highest throne of heaven after the Deity, and he had answered:

"The man or woman born wrong, who has resisted hereditary evil and by the grace of God has conquered—conquered!"

Many men, said the speaker, have resisted sterner evil than those who have been moral and upright all their lives. Men want help, not exhortation.

The lecturer closed with an eloquent review of the salient features of the battle of Waterloo as described by a guide on the field as it appears to-day, and compared that mighty combat to the battle of life and the awful conflict that most men are waging with the evil influences of their heredity and environment.

SENTENCED TO EXILE.

President Vienna of Chile Must Remain Away for Fifteen Years.

Valparaiso, May 31.—Senator Don Claudio Vicuña, who was elected to succeed Balmaceda as president of Chile, was today sentenced in the court at San Diego to 15 years' exile.

The commission on commerce today conferred with the minister of finance, and as a result of the conference all import duties will be paid in currency. The government has determined to guarantee the bank's issue.

Senator Don Claudio Vicuña, referred to in the above dispatch, was an ardent adherent of Balmaceda and was elected on June 27, 1891, to the presidency. His overthrow of the Balmaceda government was the cause of his exile.

Senator Vicuña and his friends assembled in Uruguay in 1892, and issued a manifesto and later on they issued a plot to burn Santiago. They were betrayed by a servant and their plot failed. The conspirators in December, 1892, escaped to Europe from Buenos Ayres, but Senator Vicuña recently returned to Chile in belief that amnesty had been extended to the Balmacedas.

ANGLO-SAXON BLOOD.

Admiral Hopkins Descends upon the Great English Family.

Boston, May 30.—The British man-of-war Blake and Tartar sailed today for the former for Bar Harbor and the latter for St. John's, N. B. Admiral Hopkins said:

"There have been misunderstandings in the past, between England and America, that were as natural in the course of events as feeling between father and son. There are separate households, but blood is pretty thick in the Anglo-Saxon veins, and while with you I have tried to show in my small way that we are two brothers who come from the land where your fathers were born.

"From the hour of American independence the life of the English-speaking people has flowed, not in one current, but in two; and while the older has shown but little signs of lessening, the younger has fast risen to a greatness which has changed the face of the world. It is already the master branch of the English people, and in days that are at hand the main current of that people's history must run along the channels, not of the Thames and the Mersey, but of the Hudson and the Mississippi.

"But, distinct as these currents are, every year proves more clearly that the English people are one. It is possible that the two branches of the English people will maintain forever separate political entities. It is likely, though, that the older of us may again be in twain and that the English in the Pacific may assert as distinct a national life as the two English peoples on either side of the Atlantic."

FLASHED FROM 'FRISCO.

Edith Brandon's Cruel Husband—Denouncing the Dramatic Art.

San Francisco, June 2.—Mrs. L. R. Stockwell, the actress better known as Edith Brandon, has finally brought suit against her husband, who is now in New York, for divorce. Cruelty is the sole ground on which divorce is asked. Mrs. Stockwell is said to be seriously ill in the hospital in this city.

The dramatization of the Shattuck murder case, called "Circumstantial Evidence," is billed for production in this city next Monday night. Truly Shattuck, daughter of the woman who killed Harry Poole, the girl's lover, is to take the leading part in the play.

The steamer Queen has sailed with a party of twenty excursionists for Alaska. From here she goes to Port Townsend, hence to Port Wrangle, Juneau, Douglas Island, Sitka and Glacier Bay. She will stay on the Alaska route during the summer.

The steamer Australia to-day brought news of the arrival at Honolulu on May 22 of the United States steamer Marion, which is out some fifty days from Yokohama. She remained in port two days, and after taking on coal and provisions sailed for San Francisco.

Like a Miracle

Consumption—Low Condition

Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Wanted! Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The water came in a half inch to-day, level of the Fraser a half inch below 1882. The situation is unchanged. The river is unchanged in the flooded worst is over, and the can do nothing now have been lowered the lives of the sufferers. Almost all has been done, unless or three feet above the new bridge in North Arm at Rich-



Miss Hannah Wyatt
 Toronto, Ont.

"Four years ago while in the old country (England), my daughter Hannah was sent away from the hospital, in a very low condition from consumption of the lungs and bowels, and weak action of the heart. The trip across the water to this country seemed to make her feel better for a while. Then she began to get worse, and for weeks she was unable to get out of bed. She grew worse for five months and lost the use of her limbs and lower part of body. It is a miracle that she was able to be propped up with pillows. Physicians

Said She Was Past All Help and wanted me to send her to the 'Home for Incurables.' But I said as long as I could help my hand up she should not go. We then began

Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is getting strong, walks around, is out doors every day, and her heart seems to be all right again. She has a first class appetite. We regard her cure as nothing short of a miracle." W. WYATT, 81 Marlborough Street, Portland, Oregon.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

WRECK AND

Every Day Disc

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TO PROPERTY ALONG

The Believing Steam

Work—The Trans-

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at sea—Mails and

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Vancouver, June