Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

The indelicate and unprecedented conduct of our evening contemporary in attempting to dictate to Sir John Macdonald whom he shall appoint to the position of lieutenant-governor has already been the subject of reprehension. Senator Nelson's friends—gentlemen who believe that he would worthily fill the gubernatorial chair and who are prepared to press his claims in a decent and becoming manner upon the attention of the Canadian premier—must regret that the occasion has been seized upon by the contemporary referred to as an opportunity for an assault upon Senator Macdonald, whose name is also prominently mentioned in connection with the high position. We feel sure that nothing could be further from Mr. Nelson's wish than that the officious and abusive partisan who (unsolicited) has undertaken to advance his claims should have imparted to the controversy the tone of a heated political contest and attacked a gentleman whose character, like Mr. Nelson's own, is without a stain. Than Mr. Nelson we believe no one will more deeply regret the tactics adopted by the Times toward Mr. Macdonald. The impolicy of the Times is apparent to every one save the writer, who is popularly believed to be insane on certain subjects, and who, if he had his wits about him, would perceive that any attempt to dictate to Sir John Macdonald as to the exercise of his prerogative is likely to excite his resentment and cause him to pursue an entirely different course to that marked out for him by our contemporary. The statement that the local government are supporting the claims of Mr. Macdonald is destitute of truth. We have it on the best authority that the local government have taken no steps and that they will take no steps in the matter, knowing it to be beyond the scope of their duty and an interference with patronage which is exclusively that of the Canadian premier. A further remark of the Times bears personally upon the editor of *The Colonist*. He is represented as intriguing with the governments for the appointment of Mr. Macdonald to the end that he (the editor) may be appointed senator in succession to Mr. Macdonald. As a rule we seldom reply to a personal attack; but in this instance, as a false impression might be conveyed were we to remain silent, it is but right that we should give the statement an unqualified contradiction. We have not attempted in any way to influence the Dominion or local ministry, or any member of either to secure Mr. Macdonald's appointment as lieut.-governor; neither have we pressed his claims in any quarter, nor do we intend to do so. As for our seeking the appointment of senator we have to say that we are not now and never have been an applicant for that or any other position under either government; and so far as the senatorship is concerned we would not, under existing circumstances, accept it, if offered. We have further to say that there is not extant a document of any kind emanating from the editor of this paper or from any person in his behalf addressed to any person living or dead in which we have advocated the appointment of either Mr. Macdonald or Mr. Nelson as lieut.-governor. Neither have we advocated verbally the appointment of either. In spite of the insolence of the Times and the pressure of the friends of both gentlemen we shall preserve that attitude to the end.

"FIGGERS."

There seems to be a certain fatality about the opposition. The task of its supporters should not be a hard one; for faultfinding in any regard is easy. But they have a fatality to attempt higher flights; there is a subject which draws them on and which seems to possess a fascination for them that they cannot resist,—and that subject is—"figgers." They know it is a difficult subject to handle with safety; they know that allusion to it is dangerous, but like King Charles' head in Mr. Dick's Memorial, it *will* get into their speeches, and immediately they are lost. Yesterday Mr. McLeese got up and was really doing very well—for Mr. McLeese; when, all at once, the public accounts presented itself as a telling point for discussion. Those around could see he was struggling with some hidden impulse, but to no purpose, and yielding to the inevitable he rushed ahead with desperate bravery. The struggle was short but decisive. Estimated revenue, actual expenditure, surpluses, deficits, and balance accounts flew round in one wild whirl—the speaker became hopelessly entangled—and down he went. Undaunted at his fate, Mr. Grant soon after essayed to follow in his steps. He entered the political arena with an air of confidence that was positively reassuring, and really seemed well armed for the fight. But the gladiator's net "figgeredest" speaking; was hovering o'er him—its influence subject him, and he commenced "figgering." Passing over the painful struggle of a brave man against what was too much for him, suffice to say that he became entangled in the network of accounts, and, with a vain grasp at an imaginary deficit, he also sank—a victim to numbers. The bugbear of the noble little army of opposition martyrs is—"figgers," and they form a veritable slough of despond to the average opposition member.

AND YET "THERE'S NOTHING IN IT."

The house has debated for the best part of two days the lieutenant-governor's speech,—in which, according to the organs, there is "nothing,"—and promises to consume at least another day in the same profitless pursuit. "Nothing" is defined by Webster as of "no value; utter insignificance; a trifle." When a thing is of no value how is it finally disposed of? It is discarded, thrown away, abandoned. But here we have an assemblage of 25 grave representative men, who find food for thought and argument that extends over several days in a document which had previously been described as of no value. While the members of the opposition were delivering themselves of labored and weak addresses, we were reminded of the remark of a western man who, having kicked at a fellow and missed him, was heard to exclaim in agonized accents, "It wrenches a man terribly to kick at nothing!" The efforts of the opposition appeared to wrench them considerably; but whether it was because they had nothing to kick with or because they kicked at nothing, is left for them to explain.

THE EARLY-CLOSING BYLAW.

The decision upon the retail license regulation bylaw seems to have caused some confusion in the minds of some as to how matters now really stand. The quashing of the conviction obtained under it against a saloon-keeper, has been accepted as conclusive evidence of the quashing of the whole bylaw, which has certainly been decided to be invalid insofar as it relates to hotels. But a bylaw may be bad in part and good in part, and yet action, taken under that portion of it which is good, be made to stand. The license held by Mr. Clay was taken out previous to the passage of the bylaw; but, "in six weeks from the passing of that bylaw every license expired. *Its application to new licenses on principle could not be objected to.*" Thus it is that hotels are not affected by the bylaw; but ordinary saloons are subject to its provisions. That these provisions will be enforced against them may be doubtful, but the right to do so certainly exists.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Church reform is a question now rapidly making its way to the front under the stimulus of threatened disestablishment. It would certainly have been more creditable had those who are at present so eager for beneficial changes anticipated the demand for revolution; but it is never too late to mend, and reasonable persons will not look too closely at the motives which animate those who are busily setting the house of the establishment in order. Reform under terror is better than none at all. Whether disestablishment come or not depends very much upon the conduct of those who uphold the church; but perhaps the best hope of averting it lies in the growth of a tolerant spirit among sects. We do not believe for a moment that the disestablishment and disendowment cry is prompted by zeal for religion, or has any religious motive whatever. It originates in party feeling and in the levelling spirit of our age. We go further, and say that never since the Church of England and dissent stood face to face has the true religious element in nonconformity been more kindly disposed towards the institution which it once regarded as anathema maranatha. The cause is as clear as the consequence is natural. With all its faults of omission and commission, the Church of England has of late years manifested wonderful zeal for every good work. Its immense vitality—the true vitality of a Christian body—can no longer be denied, and the sympathies of dissenters are excited by the fact in proportion as they are Christians rather than sectarians. The inevitable result is already appearing. Only lately it made a notable manifestation in the appeal for a truly national church which clergymen and dissenting ministers signed with one spirit. England is not yet prepared for the "one fold" which shall take in all Christians without imposing a shibboleth at the entrance-gate; but the promulgation of such a thought at this moment of transition is an indication of feeling which no wise man will overlook or under-estimate. In view of the bad times that have fallen upon rural England, Mr. R. L. Everett, M.P., advises a drawing together of the sects for mutual support. He would establish a practice by no means unknown, and make one building serve for the worship of several bodies, whose expenses would thus be materially diminished. With the economy of this counsel we have at present nothing to do; but we claim the counsel itself as indicating the growth not only of a spirit of toleration, which may be merely negative, but of a disposition towards positive union. The fact is that we are passing beyond the age in which dogma and practice set man against man. Essential truths are appearing in a stronger light, and Christians who see them together have less and less heart for quarrelling over mere accessories. In this state of things lies the church's greatest hope and her fullest opportunity. She will not conserve herself by rallying to Blue or Buff, and fighting under the command of political chiefs. That policy is simply one of suicide. Her only wise course lies in adapting herself to the changed circumstances of the day, and endeavoring to meet the special wants of the time, seeking, moreover, to utilize every advance toward Christian unity. To this end let her boundary be something better than a hard-and-fast line, and her ideas as to the wedding garments" of her guests somewhat less rigid than of old. There should be "many mansions" in her house—room, indeed, for all who "call themselves Christians." Every step towards this state of things is a step away from the fear which now haunts the church.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE AS WELL AS FOR THE GANDER.

Our interesting contemporary the Industrial News calls attention to a remark of the mover of the address in reply to the Speech deprecating legislation during this session on the Chinese evil, and expresses surprise at his attitude in view of the statement in the speech that the government intend to legislate thereon. If the News will turn to the other side of the house he will discover a similar divergence. Mr. Allen, who is understood to be in opposition, remarked on Friday:

"The legislation against the Chinese was not in the interest of his constituents and if they were driven out of the country the towns up country would practically have to close up."

The leader of the opposition is reported to be so much opposed to the Chinese that he will not eat a vegetable that has been raised or burn a stick of wood that has been cut by a Chinaman; he will not drink from a vessel made of *China* nor walk on the same side of the road with a Chinaman. If the News' reasoning is to pass current Mr. Allen, whose peculiar views on the Chinese are quoted above, can scarcely be allowed to vote on the same side with the leader of the opposition. If the "breaks" are to be put on and the representatives are not allowed to express a single independent thought, what would became of the constituencies?

Political Crisis of Our Country.

To the Editor:—Amongst the numerous speculations afloat respecting the solution of the above difficulty are the suppositions that if Gladstone again assumed the reins of office he would be able to propitiate the support of Parnell by a policy submitted and thus be consolidated in power; but it seems to me those who thus calculate are reckoning without their host; for no policy that Gladstone could submit would satisfy Parnell. The Parnell vote, recently given, that defeated the ministry was not given out of regard or preference to Gladstone, but dislike to Salisbury, and if Gladstone were again in power the Parnell vote would be recorded in favor of Salisbury, not out of regard to him, but sheer opposition to Gladstone.

Parnell does not wish to be satisfied and the greater the concession made the greater would be his aversion. He is the hero of dissatisfaction, lives upon it, derives his position from it. The now uncrowned king, if conciliated, would have to abdicate his throne. At the present time he is permitted to play a political game of battledore and shuttlecock between conservative and liberal for his own aggrandisement.

To my humble way of thinking the only solution for settlement of the present difficulty is either a section of the liberal-conservatives must join the liberals, or a certain section of liberals must join the conservatives, and that after all the wrangling to this conclusion our country must come at last. W. K. B.

The Live Stock Supply.

Victoria, Jan. 30, 1886.

To the Editor:—I see in your issue of to-day's few lines from a party signing himself "Inquirer," asking why it is cattle were yesterday imported from the United States by the butchers, when we have so much better beef in our own province.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to enquire from "Inquirer" whether he has lately escaped from the New Westminster asylum that he is so ignorant of the well-known fact that railway traffic on the mainland was entirely stopped by the snow blockade.

If "Inquirer" is so anxious to avoid the purchase of foreign cattle, I would advise him to subscribe to the funds of the C. P. R. to enable them to keep the line open, so as to allow us to bring down our own cattle, or if unable to do that he had better take in *The Colonist* when he can keep himself so sufficiently posted on current events as not to expose his ignorance.

It would also, perhaps, be well if "Inquirer" would exercise his inquiring propensities in looking after his own affairs, and not risk addling his feeble brains by pushing his enquiries into other people's business. Ranchman.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. J. Langley & Co. d&w

Bringing Gladness.

To millions, pleasing their palates and cleansing their systems, arousing their livers, kidneys, stomachs and bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles free, and 50c. and $1 bottles for sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. 7-dw.

The Way Salisbury Views It.

London Standard, (tory), Lord Salisbury's organ: We do not pretend to know what exact subtratum of fact lies below the rumors current everywhere that a section of the liberal leaders are already making court to Mr. Parnell, but it is a bad sign of the times that reports of this sort should obtain not only currency, but a certain amount of credence. When Mr. Gladstone asked for a majority that would make him independent of Mr. Parnell's support we warned the public that the majority might be used simply to execute Mr. Parnell's mandate. Mr. Gladstone, it is true pleaded that he only wanted to place himself beyond the reach of temptation, and hinted that a ministry dealing with the Irish question, if it can not dispense with the votes of the nationalist party, will inevitably be led to purchase that support by concessions transcending the limits of imperial safety. That was the doctrine of the first Midlothian speech, and Mr. Gladstone is not a man less exposed to temptation as the head of an opposition than he would be as the chief of a cabinet.

We abide by the opinions which till very lately were common to English statesmen of every school. We hold that the objections to the grant of home rule which were valid in 1880 have rather gained than lost in force by the events of the last five years. For what is the new factor? Simply this, that the passions of the Irish people have been so far stimulated and the means of giving them expression in parliament have been so far extended that the squarest party reappears more than doubled in numbers, bound together by a less compromising discipline and animated by infinitely greater acridity of purpose. The eighty-six Parnellites have not been sent to the house of commons like their predecessors as men with convictions of their own, but as mere brute instruments of the will of the "Irish party"—that is, in other words, of Mr. Parnell. He has told us that he means to use them to render government of the United Kingdom impossible unless the sort of government he demands for Ireland be conceded. That is a serious prospect, no doubt; one which justifies the common concern and common action of all loyal Englishmen. But, so far from suggesting that the concessions that were dangerous before would be less dangerous now, it indicates that they would be fraught with five-fold peril. Yet the remedy gravely suggested by the official liberal organ is not a conference of leaders of both the English parties to decide how Mr. Parnell's attack may best be defeated, but that joint counsel should be taken with Mr. Parnell to see how best his desires may met. Lord Salisbury is to sit in one arm-chair, Mr. Gladstone in another, and they are to appeal to Mr. Parnell to name the very lowest price he can take for the article he has to sell. People who propose a plan of this kind either despair of their country or have not an inkling of the real nature of the nationalist demand. Mr. Parnell, with his usual sagacity, has never formulated it in precise terms. It is for English statesmen, he contended, to submit a scheme for his acceptance; not for him to present a draft for them to hack and hew at their good pleasure. But he has made no secret of the minimum with which he will be content. He asks for at least the restoration of Grattan's Parliament. It must be supreme in everything connected with the Irish affairs. It must have full authority to regulate the rights of property and to raise revenue as it pleases. It will not only be at liberty to impose prohibitive or protective customs duties against English goods, but will for a time exercise its privilege largely. No guarantees will be given, not even a pledge to respect the imperial bond. One of the lieutenants of the leader has lately illustrated the home rule idea by pointing to Canada as the model. Ireland would thus have its own army, and—great consummation of all—there would be "no contribution to the imperial revenues." To state the Irish demand is to show at once that it is one to which no Englishman for whom the phrase "imperial unity" has any meaning and any importance would for one moment listen. Still less is it to be supposed that Mr. Parnell, as matters stand, will abate one jot or tittle of his terms. Yet the scheme of disintergration, forsooth, is to be accepted as a basis, assented to in principle, and treated as requiring elucidation only in its details.

If to acquiesce in Mr. Parnell's proposals would be suicide, to aim at compromise would be folly. There is no middle way between those who wish to maintain and those who are intent on destroying. Mr. Gladstone, in his manifesto, did his best to provide himself with elastic limits. But even he holds, in words more or less clear, that the supremacy of the crown and the unity of the empire must be preserved. The definition is lax and vague enough to allow him considerable room to move in, if he should decide to try and provide Ireland with the Dublin parliament which his son so much approves of. But there are the Irish to be dealt with, and they assuredly will not be content with a shadow. They want independence, or something easily convertible into independence, and they will take nothing less. To give them seven-eighths of their claim only will whet their appetite, and give them strength to satisfy it fully hereafter.

We by no means contend that nothing can be done to better the condition of Ireland and to improve out relations with the Irish people. But the secret does not lie in truckling to disaffection, and meeting the separatist tendency half-way. There is only one way open, and that lies in treating Ireland as an integral part of the kingdom. The same rule that compels us to refuse point blank the grant of an independent parliament, whether in its perfect form or in embryo, constrains us to confer on her, as generously as the circumstances of the time allow, every liberal institution with which we endow other portions of the United Kingdom. A large measure for the extension, the development, and the simplification of local government is certain to rank among the first labors of the new parliament. It will embrace, and it ought to embrace, Ireland as well as England and Scotland. Exceptions there must necessarily be. There is not an honest nationalist, for instance, who would assert that we ought to allow the municipal and county authorities in Ireland control of the police unless we are prepared to hand the country over to the domination of the league. If we deny Mr. Parnell his right to be prime minister in an independent kingdom, we must decline to make him the uncommissioned inspector-general of constabulary. But, reserving matters of supreme political importance, we may well allow to the Irish people the fullest municipal liberties exercised through municipal institutions of a type common to the three kingdoms. Mr. Parnell, of course, will laugh the gift to scorn, and, more so, will take credit on the other side of the channel for having wrung it from a reluctant parliament. That is a plea which, in the case of previous trophies, was but too well founded; we must render it here after an empty pretense. We do not disparage the amount of worry and vexation that the nationalists in the first paroxysm of passion will cause us. That cannot be helped. We must put our foot down and face the difficulty like men. The empire has had greater dangers than this to confront and has confronted and conquered them. The last generation of statesmen were not afraid to grapple with O'Connell and the repeal movement. It will be a lasting disgrace if the present generation is unequal to the task of facing Mr. Parnell.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

Toronto, Jan. 19.—"Doc." Andrews was arraigned this morning for procuring an abortion upon Maggie Scott, of Kingston. The girl denied that Andrews had either given her medicines or operated upon her, and the case was dismissed.

Regarding the verdict in the Laflamme case, the Mail this morning says: The verdict of the jury is not an execution, but requires confirmation, before the Superior court sitting in revision. There, in due course, steps will be taken to set it aside. It is hardly necessary to say that the verdict, which in Montreal creates widespread amazement, and which it is not improper for us to believe monstrously disproportionate to the causes of action, will never be submitted to by us till the highest court of the empire has had opportunity of pronouncing, if need be, upon its merits.

Tobias Epstein, a dry goods merchant, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of defrauding his creditors of $16,000. Neither his bookkeeper nor his ledger can be found. He was admitted to bail in $30,000.

Lanark, Jan. 21.—Kidd & Sons, general storekeepers, have assigned. Liabilities $40,000; assets $30,000.

London, Jan. 21.—Rev. Timothy O'Connell yesterday received $600 from C. S. Hymen, ex-mayor, for having him arrested in his pulpit during divine service on a charge of using insulting language to defendant. O'Connell claimed $10,000.

Montreal, Jan. 22.—La Minerve published a forcible article yesterday in which it states that Riel, after being shielded and protected by French Canadians, from whom he received his education and pecuniary aid, showed himself their enemy, and not only tried to paralyze the action of leading Frenchmen among the half-breeds, but went so far as to call the whole nation rascal French Canadians, not even excepting his benefactor, Mgr. Tache, whom he termed a robber and a rascal.

Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Stephen and Hon. D. A. Smith, arrived here from England to-day. Sir George in an interview, stated that negotiations are pending for an Imperial subsidy for a line of steamers from British Columbia to Yokohama.

The jury in the libel case of Laflamme vs. The Mail returned a verdict giving the plaintiff ten thousand dollars damages.

In the case of Laflamme vs. The Mail three jurors dissented, but under the Quebec system nine out of twelve can find a verdict.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—A clerk in McDougall & Cuneer's hardware store named Robert Duffent fell from the third story to the ground floor through trap doors yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

Kingston, Jan. 20.—Elijah Purdy, of Sydenham, who attempted to get his wife into an asylum recently, and failed owing to the villagers secreting her when the officer arrived to take her in charge, has lanched writs against four villagers for $3 000 damages for interfering and defeating his plans.

Montreal, Jan. 21.—The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the week ending January 14 were $105,000, being an increase of $21,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

Mark Cheekley, lion tamer and pugilist, suicided in the police station to night by hanging himself with a woman's cloud, he being held on a charge of stealing a diamond ring.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Signor E. Heidsick, the celebrated champagne manufacturer, of Cognac, France, is in the city.

Hamilton, Jan. 22.—Chas. J. Pritchard, boots and shoes, has cleared out, leaving the store to creditors, who will get about 50 cents on the dollar.

Halifax, Jan. 19.—Premier Sullivan and Provincial Secretary Ferguson, of Prince Edward Island, have been appointed delegates by the island government to proceed to England to support a petition recently forwarded, praying that the terms of union with Canada regarding winter communication with the mainland be carried out.

St. Catharines, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Samuel Bell, residing on the Thorold road, eloped on Sunday with a man named Doye. She took with her money received by her husband a few days before to bring the family to Montreal. She left four children behind.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—The board who examined into the causes that led to the loss of the Algoma report: "We are of opinion that the ship was lost through over-running her estimated distance, and had the officers used log and lead with which their ship was supplied, they would in all human probability have been apprised of the danger of their position in time to have averted the catastrophe." Capt. Moore's certificate is ordered to be cancelled for twelve months from Dec. 1st, 1885, and the certificate of Hastings, first officer, for six months from the same date. A telegram from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was received to day approving of the decision, but shortening the suspension of the captain's certificate three months, owing to previous good record, and having pursued the usual practice in navigating the lakes.

THE OLYMPIAN BREAKS THE BLOCKADE

And Relieves the Beleagured Passengers.

(Oregonian, Jan. 28.)

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Oregon Railway and Navigation company received a cheering dispatch from Multnomah Falls stating that the steamer Olympian had just passed up. She got through the gorge at Cottonwood point, the worst blockade in the river, and it was only a matter of time for her to reach the Cascades. At 5 o'clock another dispatch came that she had passed Dodson's, near Warrendale, and the river clear ahead of her to Bonneville. Supt. Rowe, who went up on the Olympian, sent no account of the trip, but he immediately ordered all delayed passengers and mails to be sent to Bonneville. This would indicate that he anticipates no difficulty in the way of the steamer's return to Portland. She will leave Bonneville at 8 o'clock this morning and is expected not later than 1 or 2 p. m. If she arrives today, the blockade will have lasted just one week, the first delayed train being the express due last Friday at 10 a. m.

Progress on clearing the track was excellent yesterday. At night only about a mile remained between the force moving westward and the one working east. The mild weather has had no effect in diminishing the quantity of snow on the track, which for the mile to be finished is not less than twenty-five feet deep. With a continuation of favorable weather to-day the forces ought to meet to-night. The Oregon Railway & Navigation company hope to send a train out on schedule time to-morrow afternoon. Yesterday the weather was mild, cloudy and calm all along the line.

This is the first time in the history of navigation of the Columbia that a steamboat forced her way through the ice to the Cascades. The old Oregon Steam Navigation company tried it often, but without success; it ought to be remarked, however, that they had no powerful steel steamer to force a passage.

Poland.

Warsaw, Jan. 29.—Two men recently condemned to death for belonging to the English Social Revolutionary Association, styled the "Protetarial," were executed to-day. Zury, captain of the engineers and Schnauss, a private gentleman, who were also condemned to death, had their sentences commuted to twenty years servitude in Siberia.

FRENCH FUNERALS.

How They are Conducted—Official and Other Proceedings.

(London Truth.)

The French way of discharging the last duties to the dead are, on the whole, better for the living than the English. Those relatives of the deceased persons who have most cause for grief are obliged to fight against it in playing the leading part in the funeral ceremonies. Before these come off there is the business of ordering the mourning, and, in the case of a lady or ladies, getting it tried on. This seems a fearfully harsh necessity. But it draws out, by the exertion it imposes, moral energy, and helps to chase oppressively lugubrious ideas. The mourning shop sends its most clever and well-mannered young lady to take the orders and the measurements, and then a dressmaker to do the fitting on, who has practised the art of not making herself a nuisance, of getting through her work rapidly and deftly, and of really as a balm to harassed nerves. "The young lady" is "aussi bien stylee," and acts on the touch-and-go principle. I dare say that she has ascertained at the concierge's the paying power of the person or persons to whom she may be sent to take orders, so as to be able to raise her prices without forcing them to remonstrate. She abates them readily when she finds she has too far, and her suggestions as to stuffs and fashions to be ordered sound like the merest hints. One feels that everything will be well done, and to the moment, as the clock strikes. The only occasions on which the French are strictly punctual is in supplying mourning and conducting funerals. A dreadful ordeal is the receiving the visit of the official doctor sent by the Mayoralty of the arrondissment to register the death in the house in which it has taken place. On inspection of the paper that he fills up the order for burial is given. This medical officer has generally become what he is because he could not do anything better. He has seen so much of mortuary houses as to be insensible stick or stone. Being a functionary, he is overbearing, and, being a mere nobody he stands on his dignity. If he mislays a paper he fusses and fumes until he finds it. He is irritatingly meticuleux, from which it does not follow that he is exact in his inscriptions. The number of questions he asks is endless. He has to be shown the last prescription of the doctor who attended the defunct, and the name of the chemist who made up the medicine. If it be a widow who has to answer, she tells where she was born, her age, how many children she has had, and whether they are all alive. The birth place of the dead person is demanded, and the medical officer asks, when it is in a foreign land how it is spelt, but does not spell it properly, and would resent any attempt made to correct him. As he writes the name it might as well be in Thibet as in England. I shall not go into any of the details which precede the arrival of the company invited to the funeral. A widow and her children (when she has any) are expected to receive those who come, and reply to compliments suitable to the occasion. Though family affection is perhaps stronger in France than in any other country, French people go through the ordeal without clamorous grief. The signal for departure to the church where the obsequies are to be held is given by a master of the ceremonies, who is part of the general arrangements. I can't think in what school of manners he graduated. There is wonderful style in the manner in which he enters, with his mantle slightly thrown back and his three-cornered hat in hand, and says:

"Quand cels fera plaisir a la famille!" I never saw a lord chamberlain with a more courtly air. He is an artificial creature, but flexible and at his ease, his art having become a second nature. Chesterfield, I should imagine, had just such an air when he entered a room. The limbs are clad in tights and silk stockings, and the feet shod pumps, with buckles. If there be any hitch, the courtliness is lost in an expression of impatience. When lads are chief mourners, they are apt to get away from the reception to hide grief. If they are not back at the nick of time, the master of the ceremonies breaks out, and hurries off any other members of the family he can find, as if to execution. He places the ladies according to their degrees of relationship in the mourning coaches, determines the distances which should separate the chief mourners, who walk nearest to the hearse from it and the general company, and when there are no coaches, places the ladies in the rear where they keep together. In the church he marshals the family to the seats nearest to the chancel, showing the ladies to the left and the gentlemen to the right of the catafalco. He also shows them out, and tells them in what order they are to stand next the door in order to receive the salutations of those who are to follow them out. All this mise en scene is salutary for those who are grief-harrowed. The homely "Move on" of the policeman expresses nature's central law. There is no time when it is better to prendre son courage dans les deux mains, and fight against sorrow, than when one suffers from a cruel bereavement. Pangs in such a case are less sharp when borne bravely than when the sufferor does not keep a stiff lip.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.; is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with asthma and bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in late October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 pounds in a few months. Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all throat and lung diseases at Langley & Co.'s drug store. Large bottles $1. 4dw.

We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood. Inherited or acquired, it is there, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla alone will effectually eradicate it. dw

Mr. Henry Hyde, who lost his life by drowning in Burnaby lake, the day before his death consigned to Mr. Jessop, immigration commissioner, three cases of Cariboo insects, arranged scientifically. Mr. Hyde was one of the most accomplished entomologists on the coast.

NEW GOODS

Just Opened!

SETS OF

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

LEDGERS,

DAY BOOKS,

JOURNALS,

CASH BOOKS,

In every variety, from the tiny pocket-book ledger to the large 1000 page Medium Account Books.

Invoice Books,

Trial Balances,

Time Books,

Log Books,

Memorandums.

LETTER PRESSES

Everything to fit out a first-class establishment at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

LETTER HEADS, BILLHEADS, MEMORANDUMS, PRINTING INKS AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

J. B. FERGUSON & CO.

3RD DOOR SOUTH OF P. O.,

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C. jw12w

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST NAVY TOBACCO.

We call the attention of Consumers to the superior chewing qualities of this most excellent Tobacco. Samples will be sent free by applying to L. & E. WERTHEIMER, 306 AND 308 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.

The goods are for sale by all the principal jobbers in British Columbia. y4dw

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, to purchase 320 acres of pasture land, situated on Granite creek, Similkameen. Commencing about 1 of a mile from the north of Granite Creek and running up the right bench 80 chains; thence across the flat and up the mountain a short distance, 40 chains; thence down with the bearings of the creek, 80 chains; thence back to starting point, 40 chains; the same as staked by me on November 4th, 1885. R. STEVENSON.

Victoria, Dec. 10th, 1885. de25w

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICE

PRIVATE BILLS.

Notice is hereby given that the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on the

FIFTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1886.

THORNTON FELL,

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

VICTORIA NURSERY & SEED ESTABLISHMENT

P. T. JOHNSTON & CO. - - PROPRIETORS

Fruit trees, ornamental trees and Shrubs, Flowering Plants and Nursery Stock of all descriptions, home grown and imported.

GRASS, CLOVER AND ALL OTHER SORTS OF SEEDS

Can be obtained from the above at

MODERATE RATES AND OF THE BEST QUALITY

In quantities to suit.

Send for our priced Catalogues, which will be forwarded Post Free on application, and compare our prices with those charged by foreign dealers, who are sending their agents through the province to take orders and whose trees are half dead when they arrive

NURSERY Cadboro Bay Road. SEED STORE Occidental Buildings, Fort St., Victoria. ed1dw&w

VICTORIA MARBLE WORKS

MONUMENTS TABLETS TOMBS, MANTLE FURNITURE WORK, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, FURNISH STONE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES. DOUGLAS STREET, BET. SUBURBAN AND YOSEMITE.

GEORGE RUDGE, PROPRIETOR.

All Orders promptly attended to and satisfactorily executed. ed&w1w

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE. ed&dw

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The regular course of lectures will commence March 1st, 1886. For particulars address R. A. McLean, M. D., Dean, 308 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. jm30d1w1m

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses the scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; and is the most cleanly and effective preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's Hair Vigor, used in my family for several years, has no equal as a dressing, nor for preventing the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray. It ranks among the first luxuries of our house." Miss Kate Rose, Ingersoll, Ontario, writes: "While keeping my head clear of dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor has also caused my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches long, and as thick as could be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad tetter sores upon her head, causing the hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor healed the sores, and in less than twelve months produced hair a foot long.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists.

No More Bald Heads.

To produce a new growth of hair on bald heads, in the case of persons advanced in years, is not always possible. When the glands are decayed and gone, no stimulant can restore them; but, when they are only inactive, from the need of some excitant, the application of Ayer's Hair Vigor will renew their vitality, and a new growth will result. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., writes: "After a protracted illness, with fever, my hair all came out, leaving me entirely bald. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, before I had used all its contents, a thick growth of hair, nearly two inches long, covered my head." L. D. McJunkin, Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is hereditary in my family. Five years ago the hair on the top of my head was becoming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Hair Vigor, the application of which invigorated the hair roots, and sent out a new growth of young hair. To-day my hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

BILLHEADS — FROM — THREE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER THOUSAND. — AT — THE COLONIST OFFICE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Commercial and Book Work,

— AND —

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING

AT LOWEST RATES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have made application for a license to cut timber on a tract of land containing 1000 acres and bounded as follows:—Commencing at the intersection of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway line with the southern boundary line of the Railway land belt, near Niagara Canyon; thence along said boundary line, bearing S. 84° 15' W., a distance of 220 chains to Waugh's Creek; thence down Waugh's Creek to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway crossing; and thence along said railway to the point of commencement.

js8w3t JOSEPH HUNTER.

PEAR AND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALSO, ROOT GRAFTS.

A large stock of Seedlings and General Nursery Stock. Write for new catalogue. Address PROSSER & EMERSON, Nurserymen, Bloomingdale, Ill. no17 3tw

BUY THE BEST QUALITY

Union India Rubber Co.'s Pure Gum CRACKPROOF RUBBER BOOTS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Be sure the Boots are stamped on the heels "Union India Rubber Co. 'Crack Proof,' and have the Pure Gum Boots on the foot and instep, which prevent their cracking, and makes them the most durable Rubber Boot made.

TRY OUR "GOLD SEAL" Stout's Patent PURE GUM RUBBER BOOTS.

Made expressly for Mining, Fishing, and any one wishing a very strong and durable Boot.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

ALL KINDS RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, SPRINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS SHOES, Etc.

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMP'Y R. H. PEASE, Jr., S. M. BUNYON, Agents San Francisco. ed12w1m

MOUNT VERNON COMP'Y, BALTIMORE.

The undersigned agents for the Pacific Slope for the popular and superior manufactures of above Company, there constantly on hand:

SAIL DUCK, ALL NUMBERED 8/OUNCE, 2/6 TO 12/6, HYDRAULIC DUCK, DRAPER AND WAGON DUCK,

From 30 to 120 inches wide and 25½ inch Duck from 7 ozs. to 15 ozs., inclusive.

MURPHY, GRANT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. Importers of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c. no22d3m

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for age, nervous debility and kindred troubles, loss of vitality and manhood, premature decay, and all other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope, free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. no20d&w7m

CHEMAINUS SAW MILL, CHEMAINUS, B. C. CROFT & ANGUS

Are now prepared to supply lumber of every description. Orders by mail promptly filled. Connecting Engineers: Sole Agents for Burnett & Scott's Engines, and Agriculture Machinery, and A. Ransome & Co.'s Wood Working Machinery. d&w

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

The offices of this branch of the Imperial Federation League are now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL

All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially