

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

A SLANDER.

It is said that Jerry Simpson, who has been surnamed the Sockless, declares that the story that he does not wear socks, is a wide slander. Those who have met him say that he is an intelligent man who reads and thinks. If this is the case it is another instance of the eagerness with which a report to a man's prejudice is seized upon and circulated. The man who invented the story about a candidate for a seat in Congress, boasting that he did not wear socks, thought no doubt that he had done a very clever thing. Others believing the report to be true, and concluding Mr. Simpson must be an oddity, repeated it. In this way the slander has travelled from one end of the continent to the other, and we very much fear that the sobriquet "Sockless" will stick to the Western Congressman as long as he remains in public life, and perhaps longer.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

The Farmers' Alliance is doing its work in Nebraska. Its representatives are enacting laws the certain effect of which will be to throw business into confusion and to drive capital out of the state. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press tells us that: "The farmers, through their alliance and other organizations and in other ways, are clamoring for severe usury laws, for taxation on mortgages, for large reductions on the maximum rate of interest, under the strange delusion that they can compel capitalists to loan them money on their own terms; and, though personally opposed to such measures, these legislators propose to give their constituents what they want and let them take the consequences. Others propose to give them what they want, as the only means of bringing them to their senses. They say that the legislature is besieged session after session with these clamorous demands from the very classes that would suffer most severely from the measures they insist upon. A very short experience of the calamitous consequences which would follow their enactment would put an end forever to the insane delusion that they can compel capitalists to loan them money on their own terms; and that seems to be the only medicine which will cure the disease, they are in favor of giving them a full dose of it, with all the drastic ingredients presented in the popular formulae of the Alliance organization."

The voters will have their way, but they will pay dearly for their experience. In Kansas the men who have money invested in the State are already closing their business as fast as they can. They refuse to lend money on any terms, and they are foreclosing their mortgages as soon as they are mature. In Nebraska capital has taken the alarm, and money cannot be borrowed by the farmers who need it badly to buy seed and feed. The rule of the Alliance promises to be a severe one. "Those who see what it is leading to, advise that no opposition be offered to its suicidal measures. 'Give them rope enough,'" expresses their policy.

RECIPROCITY IN PROSPECT.

The Government of the Dominion has evidently determined to do all in its power to make a satisfactory trade arrangement with the United States. Sir Charles Tupper has expressed himself hopeful of success. He sees, as every reasonable man on both sides of the line does, that a reasonable reciprocity treaty would be beneficial to both Canadians and Americans. We know that there are nervous men in Canada who fear that the worst consequences will follow any disturbance of the present state of things, and there are Americans who cannot see that their country can derive any benefit whatever from reciprocity of any kind with Canada. We really believe that the most fanatical isolationists outside of China are to be found in the United States. There are men in that country, man, too, apparently intelligent, who, to judge by what they say and write, believe commercial intercourse with foreign nations to be an evil—a necessary evil it may be in some cases—but still an evil. Their ideal nation is one which produces or rather can be made to produce everything that its inhabitants need. They regard it as a misfortune to be compelled to send to a foreign country for anything that can be possibly produced at home, no matter at what cost. They evidently consider that the money which a foreigner gets for what he sells to the people of the United States is so much lost, no matter what the return may be. They cannot be made to understand that it is possible to have a trade between the United States and any other country that is profitable to both. They cannot get it out of their heads that what one gains the other loses. Consequently whenever reciprocity with a foreign country is proposed the fanatical protectionists are up in arms at once, and they eagerly ask if the commodities proposed to be exchanged free of duty are, or can be produced on their side of the line. If the answer is in the affirmative they condemn the proposal at once. They, for instance, give a grudging consent to exchange corn and flour for Brazilian sugar and coffee, but when they are asked to admit Canadian farm produce into the United States in exchange for articles of a similar nature raised in the United States, they ridicule the idea. Yet they know that reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States was thirty years ago profitable to both countries, and they have to admit that free trade between Oregon and California and Ohio and Illinois is to-day mutually advantageous. They cannot explain this. It is a mystery to them, but it does not shake their faith in the advantages of commercial isolation when trade intercourse between the United States and the rest of the world is considered. There are, however, some Americans

whose views as regards trade are both wider and deeper than the isolationists, and these we see have of late years been rapidly increasing. If over the commercial capabilities of the United States are developed the work will be done by this growing school of economists of whom Grover Cleveland may be regarded as the leader. It is, we presume, because the majority of those who compose the new Congress are men whose views as regards trade are more liberal than those of the men whose places they take, that Sir Charles Tupper hopes to be able successfully to negotiate and carry into effect a reasonable reciprocity treaty.

LYNCH LAW.

The men who lynched the Italians who had been tried for the murder of the Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans, vented their rage and disappointment on the wrong men. The men had been tried according to the law of the land. The trial must have been a searching one, for it lasted twenty-five days. If the trial had been fair, and if after the long inquiry it was found that the men were innocent, it was cruel injustice, as well as ruthless barbarism to murder them in cold blood. If the court had been inefficient, and if the judge or the jury had been corrupt, the parties most to blame were the men who allowed the guilty to escape rather than the prisoners. How many in that enraged crowd that broke in to the jail and shot down the defenceless and terrified prisoners, were in a position to form an intelligent opinion as to their guilt or innocence? Very likely not one. It was generally believed that they belonged to a secret society composed of miscreants of many kinds, which decreed the death of good citizens who, in the performance of their duty had made themselves obnoxious to its members. The "Mafia" was to those who composed the New Orleans mob, a hateful and a dangerous thing which must be put down at all risks, and it little mattered in what way. But there are men who are supposed to know something about the Italians in America, who declare that no such thing as the Mafia exists on this continent, and that the dwellers in New Orleans and other cities of the United States are denigrating themselves in vain about a myth, a creation of the heated imaginations of those men who see in every stranger whose complexion is a few shades darker than their own, whose language they do not understand, and whose habits are unlike those to which they have been accustomed, a dangerous person, whose presence is a menace to the peace and good order of the community. Race-antipathy seems in some people to be instinctive. It is unreasonable and it is fearfully strong. It is quite possible that these people have invented the Mafia and clothed it with its many fearful attributes. It is not certain, then, that the men who were shot by the New Orleans mob were guilty of murder, and it is not known whether the dreadful society to which it is in that part of the world generally believed they belong has any existence. But it is known that Courts in the United States are corrupt. It is notorious that the criminal who has powerful friends or plenty of money can set justice at defiance, or rather can so manipulate the courts as to first delay and then escape punishment. Justice in the States are corrupt, and the practices of the courts are such as to give the men who are desirous of corrupting them the opportunity they seek. If these Italians were guilty, and if after a trial prolonged to an unreasonable length, a corrupt jury allowed them to escape, if lynch law was necessary to make life safe in the State and strike terror into the hearts of evil-doers, the corrupt jurors and the officers of the law who are the instruments of the corrupters, and not the Italians, should be the subjects of it. Shooting down eleven Italians, while a million or so of their countrymen were left in the States, must, if the men of Italy are so dangerous as they are said to be, be a very ineffectual remedy. But the corrupt courts and the corrupt jurors remain to make justice a mockery, from one end of the Union to the other. What is necessary, is to cleanse the fountain of justice, and this, we fear, cannot be done by a mob, let it be ever so big or ever so angry.

Then, it is quite possible that the jury was honest, and gave a conscientious verdict according to the evidence. What reason had the mob for concluding that the jury had been bribed? What enquiry did they make? It is not likely that they made any. So this lynching business was irrational from every point of view. The men who constituted themselves the executioners of the eleven Italians could not be sure that the men were guilty of the murder of the chief of police. They did not know whether or not the jury was bribed, and they went to work to kill the Italian prisoners without having anything like an assurance that they were not committing cold-blooded, cruel, senseless murder. The truth is that lynching is a business which men pretending to be civilized have no right to engage in. The chances of committing horrible injustice are too many, and its effect upon society is fearfully demoralizing. If the institutions of a country are corrupt or inefficient, let them be reformed. The delay required to do this can not be productive of much harm. It seems to us that it is better that a hundred guilty men should escape than that one should be lynched.

Disappeared From Rockwood.

AST Fall Mr. Jesse Johnson, of Rockwood, suffered very much from boils. He says: "I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Purifiers and it got me wonderful. The boils at once began to disappear and I was soon totally cured. B. B. B. is a natural foe to impure blood."

G. W. Morse, of Montana, is a guest at the Oriental.

THE UNPLEASANT TRUTH.

Professor Elliot, of Harvard University, has got himself into trouble. He has told the politicians of the Western States a little wholesome but unpleasant truth, and their newspapers are therefore attacking him furiously. Talking to the merchants of St. Louis, he said:

"You in the West are subject to that which you in the East are not—sudden waves of misinformed public opinion. Let me urge upon you to take up this matter in the West and look to it. It is against the interests of your commerce and your individual business that such a flood of misinformed public opinion has got control of some States in the West. These in control should be properly informed. They should be taught the true doctrine year by year in person, in bodies and by the public press. You must retrace the minds of the people in this Western country of their erroneous ideas."

The Professor had no doubt in his mind the vagaries of the Farmers' Alliance. The popularity of this organization, considering what its principles and its aims are, is something wonderful and we are not surprised that Professor Elliot has come to the conclusion that the political education of the people of the west has been greatly neglected. In a community in which such men as "Sockless Simpson" are looked up to as teachers of political and economic truth, the men who vote must be in a state of the most deplorable ignorance. Public opinion must be, indeed, misinformed in a country where the people believe it possible to make the Government their banker and their grain and cattle merchant, where they expect the Government to relieve them of the monetary obligations they have contracted, and where they think that all which the Government has to do is to make money plenty and to bring good times, is to set the printing presses going to throw off money by the ream. The doctrines that are promulgated by the apostles of this great alliance are fearfully and wonderfully absurd, and when a thinking man from the East sees what a hold they have taken of the popular mind it is not surprising that he warned those whom he addressed against "waves of misinformed public opinion."

The Alliance is not a mere local organization. It extends north, south, east and west, and covers a very extensive area. Its influence is already felt in Washington, and it will soon be paramount in several of the state legislatures. The efforts of its representatives to carry out its principles will, no doubt, lead to some very peculiar experiments in legislation, and it will require all the efforts which men of intelligence can put forth to prevent the waste doing any amount of mischief. We see that in the Kansas Legislature the Alliance men are finding that theories, which looked attractive and practicable on the stump, when a howling crowd made objection and discussion impossible, present a very different appearance when they are transferred to paper and are discussed in cold blood by men of sense and experience. But the voters must be deferred to. It will never do for the fiery orators of the Alliance to go back to the people and tell them that they had talked like fools and had promised to do impossibilities. Popular measures, no matter how stupid and impracticable they may be, must be passed, and the people must find by experience dearly bought, how far they have been deceived.

The time will come when the merchants of St. Louis and the newspapers of the West, Northwest and Southwest will see how foolish they were, to get angry with Professor Elliot for telling them the unpalatable truth, and when they will wish that they had paid more attention to his voice of warning.

TWO REPORTS.

The select committee appointed to enquire into the attack made on the funeral procession of the late Ellis Roberts was submitted to the House, yesterday. The matter is one which, when taken by itself, is of no great consequence. It was simply an unseemly and foolish demonstration. But when the state of feeling in the two mining villages is considered, it must be regarded as an event of considerable importance. Between friends or neighbors who were on friendly terms with each other a snowballing match, even when rough jokes are cracked and coarse epithets are bandied about, may be regarded as rough fun—harmless horse-play—but between people who are at enmity, and accompanied by insults, it might be the prelude to a serious breach of the peace. And this, no doubt, would have been the result at Northfield if it had not been for the forbearance and the self-restraint of the Wellington men. Any one who reads the evidence taken before the select committee must see that the demonstration was intended as an insult to the non-union miners. The Wellington men regarded it in this light. In fact the circumstances were such that they could do nothing else. That they did not resent it then and there is greatly to their credit. If they had, as they were tempted to do, returned to Northfield in force to, as some of them expressed it, "clean the place out," the select committee would have had a much more serious matter to investigate than snowballing and calling names by women and children.

Ordinarily, an affair of that kind is too trifling for serious enquiry, but, when one comes to think what it might have led to, it assumes a very serious aspect. A lighted match falling on the ground does no harm and is not worth noticing, but when thrown into a powder magazine it causes an explosion that does great damage to life and property. The feeling between the Union miners of Nanaimo and the non-union miners of Wellington is such that a master of less apparent im-

portance than snowballing those who were engaged in paying the last duties to the dead, might have caused an outbreak of fearful violence. This is why the levity displayed by Mr. C. C. McKenzie in the minority report is out of place, and exceedingly reprehensible.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

We and others, who, in the late election contest, maintained that the issue was imperial as well as colonial, were ridiculed by our opponents. We were told that the loyalty cry was mere clap-trap, raised for a purpose, but every mail that crosses the ocean shows that spectators at a distance, who do not care a straw what party in Canada was in power, came to exactly the same conclusions as we did. They saw that the Conservative party in Canada were struggling to preserve British connection, while the Liberals were striving under false colors to bring about annexation. Nothing that appeared in any Canadian Conservative newspaper was stronger than the following paragraph from the leading article of Imperial Federation, of the last inst.:

"It would, in our opinion, be impossible to over-estimate as a matter of Imperial concern, the gravity of the crisis precipitated in Canada by the dissolution of the Dominion Parliament, last month. It is not only the future of Canada, it is the future of the British Empire that is at stake in the general election now so shortly to be decided; for to lose Canada would be to the Empire what the loss of a limb is to the power of a man. Short of her, the Empire could never again be what it is today; still less grow to be what, with her, it may be in the future. The integrity of the Empire is, for the first time for a century, seriously challenged in open contest. The whole idea that lies at the root of Imperial Federation stands now in jeopardy, brought down already from the airy regions it is supposed to inhabit into the actual dust of the political arena. From the local politics of the several countries of the Empire we have always kept aloof, save where they impinge upon the one question of Imperial unity. In Canada to-day the political contest not only touches that question, it is that question itself that is being fought out; and it will not be the fault of the leaders of the present Dominion Government if every elector in Canada does not know and feel that the issue that is being fought here. Here, then, no attitude of neutrality is necessary or possible for us. Every one whose desire it is that the integrity of the Empire shall be maintained, must, if he understands the issue, earnestly hope for the victory of Sir John Macdonald."

It is now well known that the apprehensions of "Imperial Federation" were well grounded. The letters and other writings of Mr. Farrer prove that efforts were being secretly made to bring about the union of Canada to the United States, and we have the powerful testimony of the Hon. Mr. Blake to show that the tendency of the policy openly advocated by Mr. Farrer and the leaders of the party to which he belongs, and of which he was the accredited representative, was to make Canada an integral part of the United States. The loyal Liberals who were induced to give their aid to Farrer and the other conspirators, imagining that they were doing nothing more than helping to make the trade relations between Canada and the United States, closer and more satisfactory than they are at present, will now realize the danger they escaped. They will see, with indignation, that they were being made puppets of by crafty politicians, to bring about the disintegration of the British Empire. They will be glad that they were beaten, and they will, we trust, after such a warning, be more wary in the future.

"GENUINE RUSSIAN."

Whenever the News-Advertiser discusses the Education Bill it gets on its high horse. It becomes terribly indignant, and makes heavy drafts on the English language to express its outraged feelings. It has now discovered that that modest measure is a "specimen of genuine Russian despotic legislation." The appropriateness of the description will strike the intelligent reader when he remembers that it is a measure submitted by a constitutional Government to the approval of the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled. This is "genuine Russian." This is how the Czar prepares his Ukases.

What is there so awfully and dreadfully despicably about the School Bill which the News-Advertiser denounces in such strange terms? The "genuine Russian" bill provides that the representatives of the citizens, the City Council, shall have the power to appoint the majority of the Trustees of the city schools. There is nothing particularly despicably about this provision. It is in effect hands the schools over to the management of the citizens. If the City Council is so foolish or so cantankerous as to refuse to appoint the Trustees the Government then takes upon itself to fill whatever vacancies there may be until the Council gets over its sulky fit. This is kind and considerate of the Government. It is bound that the children shall not suffer on account of the neglect or the factiousness of city councils, by taking upon itself the performance of their duty. But there is no fear of this happening. The Councils will be sure to see the advantage of having the appointment of the men, empowered to control the school expenditure. They will see the necessity of the majority of the Board being men in whom they can place confidence, and they will regard the power of appointing them as a valuable privilege. The Victoria City Council was allowed the option of appointing sewer commissioners, or of having them chosen by popular election. It did not hesitate a moment in deciding which form of selection was preferable. It appointed the commissioners and it did right. The City Councils will act in the same way. They will be glad to avail themselves of the privilege of appointing School Trustees, and the clause that was

added to the Bill, at Mr. Cotton's suggestion, will be, as long as the Act is in force, inoperative.

The News-Advertiser evidently has little faith in City Councils, and believes that those of the cities of this Province will not do their duty, in fact are not competent to do their duty, in this matter of selecting fit and proper men for the office of School Trustees. Now, we think that our contemporary underestimates both the public spirit and the intelligence of City Councils. Those bodies, in several cities of the Dominion, have been empowered by law to choose School Trustees, and they have performed their duty with both diligence and efficiency. They never refused to appoint, and they have always selected good men. We do not believe that the men composing the City Councils of the cities of British Columbia are in any respect inferior to those elected by the cities of the Maritime provinces, and when the School Act becomes the law of the land we have no doubt that they will gladly do all that is required of them, promptly, punctually, and effectively.

The News-Advertiser believes in electing trustees directly by the rate-payers or householders. It does not look upon that form of selection as "genuine Russian." Our contemporary likes to draw fine distinctions. To empower the people through their representatives in the City Council to select and appoint a majority of the Board of Trustees is "genuine Russian," but to empower the citizens to elect the majority of the Board is not "genuine Russian." So the difference between the electors making an appointment directly and indirectly constitutes genuine Russianism.

This is valuable information. Now, why does not our contemporary carry out its principle a little farther and advocate electing the teachers? It has no objection to having the teachers appointed in the genuine Russian way. But the electors are just as good judges of the qualifications of a teacher as they are of those of a trustee. Indeed, they are in a better position to choose the teacher, for the trustee is not required to undergo an examination before he is qualified to be appointed or elected. We trust, since the News-Advertiser is going in for freedom and against genuine Russianism, it will see that it is inconsistent in approving of the appointment of teachers, and that it will insist upon their going to the polls to be elected.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!

A gentleman in London, to whom Messrs. Langley & Co., of this city, sent a copy of the holiday Colonist, wrote to that firm the following reply:

"I take an early opportunity of thanking you for your courtesy in sending me a Victoria newspaper. It was of great interest, and certainly reflects great credit on the publishers. You seem to have a charming city, and the views, so well illustrated, have set me thinking. If I could not visit Victoria in the autumn, when I hope to make a trip to Canada, as my holiday, as well as for business, as I do not know how Victoria can best be reached, perhaps, if not imposing on your good nature, you would give me a useful hint as to the best route."

This letter shows in a striking way the advantages of advertising this city and the province generally. It is but one of many letters that have been received by the publishers of the Colonist and others in which the writers show that they have been impressed by the richness of the province, the mildness and salubrity of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, the variety and extent of its resources, and the advantages it holds out to the sojourner and the permanent resident.

The copy of the Colonist received by the London gentleman was one of nine thousand sent all over the world. If everyone of them produced as good an impression as that received by Langley & Co.'s correspondent, the city and the province will be sure to be paid many times over for the comparatively small sum expended in advertising them by the Government and the Corporation of Victoria. The Province of British Columbia and the City of Victoria—especially the city—have been hitherto altogether too modest and retiring. Victoria has allowed titles, which are not nearly so beautiful, and which do not possess a title of its advantages and charms, to become much more prominent and far better known merely for the want of judicious advertising. It has been content to remain in the background, while towns, greatly its inferior in every respect, have been talked about and written about in all parts of Canada and the Mother Country. This modesty and backwardness have been construed by Victoria's detractors and suppliers to signify slowness and want of enterprise. We hope that there will be no longer any reason to reproach this city with not having pluck enough and energy enough to say a good word for itself. It should be advertised. It possesses many great advantages, and the world should be made acquainted with them. False modesty should not stand in the way of its putting its best foot forward and making it known as widely as printer's ink can circulate the information that Victoria, on the Island of Vancouver, is one of the most desirable places of residence, winter and summer, to be found on the continent of America. People of this age have found that the very best way to utilize a good thing is to advertise it. Victorians should act upon this principle. They know that their city is a delightful one and they should not be ashamed to proclaim the fact in every place where print is read and pictures looked at.

ONE DISTINCT POINT.

One distinct point about Haysard's Yellow Oil is that it is just as good for external as internal use. It is a cleanly, prompt and pleasant cure for rheumatism, colds, croup, sore throat, and various other ailments. One distinct point about Haysard's Yellow Oil is that it is just as good for external as internal use. It is a cleanly, prompt and pleasant cure for rheumatism, colds, croup, sore throat, and various other ailments. One distinct point about Haysard's Yellow Oil is that it is just as good for external as internal use. It is a cleanly, prompt and pleasant cure for rheumatism, colds, croup, sore throat, and various other ailments.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is not in Canada alone that Mr. Farrer's action is condemned. The treacherous part he acted is denounced as strongly by the journalists of the Mother Country as it is by the Conservative public men and newspapers of Canada. The Canadian Gazette, published in London, denounces the Toronto Globe's editor-in-chief in the following terms:

"Mr. Farrer's action is, undoubtedly, worthy of the severest condemnation. For any Canadian to write a private pamphlet, pointing out to United States politicians what he considered to be the weak spots in Canada's armour of nationality, would be, under any circumstances, both mean and unpatriotic, and the enormity of the offence is increased when the writer is a man holding a position of responsibility and trust. It would have been bad enough had Mr. Farrer openly suggested in the columns of his journal that, if the United States wished to undermine Canada's political status, and to coerce her into the Union, that end might be hastened by shutting out Nova Scotian vessels from United States ports, and cutting off the association of Canadian railroads with the United States. That would have been a legitimate cause for reproach, but when we remember that this policy of reprisals was outlined in a pamphlet written secretly, and intended only for the eyes of those unfriendly to Canada's nationality, it is difficult to find language to express the contempt which all right-minded people must feel."

People living at a distance from the centre of the city, and in that part of it included in the extension which was lately made, complain of the mail delivery. They say that one of the advantages which they expected to enjoy when they were included within the city's bounds was a regular and prompt delivery of the mails at their doors; but no such advantage has been extended to them, and it is complained that the authorities do not hold out to them any prospect that they will be treated in this respect as citizens of Victoria. The complaint is a reasonable one, and we trust that Mr. Shakespeare will make such representations to the department as will prevail on the Postmaster General to increase the staff of carriers to the extent necessary to give the citizens in every part of the city the free mail delivery.

The project of laying a cable from San Francisco to Australia must be given up. The House of Representatives rejected the Senate's Bill offering a subsidy of \$250,000 to any responsible company undertaking to lay a cable between America and Australia, touching the Hawaiian Islands. The Canadian company which takes this enterprise in hand will not, therefore, have any competition. That it will be commenced and completed in the near future there can be no doubt.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT NELSON.

The action of the Board of Trade of Vancouver, in asking the Government to refuse charters to the Nelson and Fort Victoria in the autumn, when I hope to make a trip to Canada, as my holiday, as well as for business, as I do not know how Victoria can best be reached, perhaps, if not imposing on your good nature, you would give me a useful hint as to the best route.

This letter shows in a striking way the advantages of advertising this city and the province generally. It is but one of many letters that have been received by the publishers of the Colonist and others in which the writers show that they have been impressed by the richness of the province, the mildness and salubrity of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, the variety and extent of its resources, and the advantages it holds out to the sojourner and the permanent resident.

The copy of the Colonist received by the London gentleman was one of nine thousand sent all over the world. If everyone of them produced as good an impression as that received by Langley & Co.'s correspondent, the city and the province will be sure to be paid many times over for the comparatively small sum expended in advertising them by the Government and the Corporation of Victoria. The Province of British Columbia and the City of Victoria—especially the city—have been hitherto altogether too modest and retiring. Victoria has allowed titles, which are not nearly so beautiful, and which do not possess a title of its advantages and charms, to become much more prominent and far better known merely for the want of judicious advertising. It has been content to remain in the background, while towns, greatly its inferior in every respect, have been talked about and written about in all parts of Canada and the Mother Country. This modesty and backwardness have been construed by Victoria's detractors and suppliers to signify slowness and want of enterprise. We hope that there will be no longer any reason to reproach this city with not having pluck enough and energy enough to say a good word for itself. It should be advertised. It possesses many great advantages, and the world should be made acquainted with them. False modesty should not stand in the way of its putting its best foot forward and making it known as widely as printer's ink can circulate the information that Victoria, on the Island of Vancouver, is one of the most desirable places of residence, winter and summer, to be found on the continent of America. People of this age have found that the very best way to utilize a good thing is to advertise it. Victorians should act upon this principle. They know that their city is a delightful one and they should not be ashamed to proclaim the fact in every place where print is read and pictures looked at.

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