

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1891.

A SNEAKING CENSOR.

The attempt that the Colonist is making to get the Dominion Government to do justice to Victoria, in the matter of public improvements, has moved the editor of the Vancouver News-Advertiser to write an article which is not only, as he admits it, "coarse and brutal," but mean and untruthful. He tries to make the readers of his paper believe that the politics of Victoria "may be summed up very precisely and truly in the one word—'subsidies'." The editor of the Vancouver News-Advertiser knows that this is the reverse of truth. He knows that although the citizens of Victoria have not been satisfied with the way they have been treated by the General Government, and although the Opposition candidates, at the last general election, tried to make the discontent which they knew to be so general serve their purpose, Victoria gave the Government its hearty support. The editors, in spite of the neglect and injustice which they had been treated, returned the Government candidates by sweeping majorities. This discontent was so general that it extended to the candidates themselves, as was proved by Col. Prior's very vigorous letter to the Premier, which was published.

The Colonist, too, although it knew that Victoria had not received the consideration at the hands of the men in power, which its importance as a commercial and revenue-contributing city demanded, advocated the cause of the Government vigorously and persistently, and, as the event showed, successfully. This of itself proves that the News-Advertiser's accusation is as false as it is mean and uncalled for.

If the only politics of the editors and the newspapers of Victoria is, as the News-Advertiser states, subsidies, they would have pursued a very different policy at the last election. They would have voted as they were advised by those who told them that they would never get justice from Ottawa until they sent men to Parliament to oppose the Government. "The Governments," they declared, "are sure of Victoria, therefore they neglect it and treat it unjustly. If it returned two Opposition members it would impress the Government with the necessity of treating it fairly." But Victoria turned a deaf ear to the tempter and voted for the Government's candidates because they approved of the Government's policy. They made no terms with those candidates, they exacted from them no pledges, but gave them their hearty and almost unanimous support, not for subsidies, but on principle. They do not regret having done this, but they are determined not to submit to what they consider an injustice tamely and quietly. And because they ask for what they know that they are in fairness entitled to, the untruthful editor of the News-Advertiser accuses them of being "sordid" and having no other object in the political action they take than to get money from the Dominion Treasury.

Those who know how cities in the eastern parts of the Dominion far less important than Victoria are treated in the matter of public improvements, will wonder at the patience with which Victoria submits to gross and glaring injustice. The Eastern towns get fine public buildings when they are needed, railways running to them or past them are subsidised. Those of them that have harbors get piers and breakwaters and other improvements. Yet there are few of them that have so many and such strong claims on the Dominion Government as Victoria. Let those who have any knowledge of the Eastern cities compare what has been expended in them for public buildings and harbor works with what has been spent on such structures and improvements in Victoria, and they will not be surprised that Victorians are not satisfied with the treatment they have received. Here is a list of Dominion cities and the amounts they respectively contributed to the customs revenue in the year ending 30th June, 1890:

Ottawa	832,974
Quebec	523,363
Kingston	140,107
London	155,938
Windsor	116,753
St. John, N.B.	372,451
Moncton, N.B.	333,233
Montreal	1,000,000
Shawassaw	107,431
Winnipeg	104,283
St. Catharines	84,991
Vancouver	815,725
Wesley	815,725

What we see in Victoria, as regards its contribution to the revenue, in the first rank. How is it with respect to the money spent in it for public improvements? We venture to say that it is among the lowest, if it is not the very lowest. Is this fair? If the editor of the News-Advertiser thinks that it can, by falsehood, by misrepresentation, by mean and envious insinuations, deter us from demanding fair play for Victoria he is very greatly mistaken.

The article on which we have been commenting contains disparaging allusions to the Dominion Government. We will not follow the bad example of our contemporary. It is beginning to be admitted by all sensible men that the mean and narrow-minded Victorians, who cannot mention Victoria without a sneer and a disparaging remark, do not know their own history, and do not advance Victoria's interests in the very least.

MR. GORDON RAMPAGEOUS.

MR. GORDON, M.P., has, we see, been writing letters to the Government. He is so proud of his productions that he has made a motion to have them laid on the table of the House of Commons. Mr. Gordon is determined that he shall not blush to have his productions read in the House of Commons, and we are not surprised that he should have made a motion to have them laid on the table of the House of Commons. As might be expected, Mr. Gordon is indignant that a detachment of Battery "C" was sent to

Wellington, last summer. He protests against the action of the three Victoria magistrates who signed the requisition to Col. Holmes. In doing this, he uses language the reverse of parliamentary. Mr. Gordon forgets his good manners, if he ever had any, when, in his wrath, he calls them "scoundrels." Now, of course, every allowance should be made for a member of Parliament who wants to show his constituents how zealous he is in their cause, and how deeply he sympathises with them, but they would, we think, be satisfied with some milder epithet than "scoundrel." Perhaps the hon. member for Nanaimo is the best judge of the value in votes of that very strong word, but he should have remembered that these three magistrates are very well known in this community, and that there are people in British Columbia who might institute comparisons between them and him, which would not be altogether in his favor. They might say that there is not one of those gentlemen who is not Mr. Gordon's superior in intelligence, and who does not, to say the very least, bear as good a reputation for everything that goes to make a good citizen and a respectable member of society as he. We are, we think, a good deal within bounds when we say this. How would Mr. Gordon feel if one of them, in a letter to a member of the Government, denounced him as a "scoundrel"? Would he not say, as he justified in saying, that the very circumstance of his using the designation in such a statement, and for such a cause, showed that he was neither a gentleman nor a man of sense? Mr. Gordon, no doubt, knows that a gentleman respects himself too much to use coarse and unseemly language in either his conversation or his letters, and he knows, too, that no man of sense will condemn men as scoundrels for doing what they believe to be their duty, even if he is convinced they have made a mistake. His experience must have shown him that gentlemen and men of sense are always ready to make the proper allowances for others, and that they never speak of an error in judgment as if it were a crime. As Mr. Gordon would resent the opprobrious term being applied to him, and would condemn those who used it, he must not therefore be surprised if those who read his letter come to conclusions regarding him that are not exactly favorable.

We, for our part, cannot see what makes Mr. Gordon so fearfully indignant. Admitting for argument sake, that the three magistrates did make a mistake in signing the requisition for the soldiers. This, of course, implies that the manager of the mine, who is considered a pretty shrewd man, was mistaken, and that the miners, who are not as a rule timid, were also mistaken, and that the danger which all connected with the Wellington mine wished to guard against was purely imaginary. This is a very strong assumption, but to please Mr. Gordon we will make it. This being the case, we ask, what harm did sending the soldiers to Wellington do any? No law-abiding subject of the Queen need pay the least attention to them, or go one single inch out of his way, because they were there. The Wellington miners felt safe while they were at hand, and not a single soul was a hair the worse for their presence in Wellington. Even the strikers did not discontinue their proceedings on their account. What is there, therefore, to complain about, and to write letters to the Department of Militia and other departments about? The object for which the soldiers were sent to Wellington was attained. There was no riot, no disorder, the peace was preserved. What would have happened if the soldiers had not been sent there, no mortal man can say with any approach to certainty. All that is known is what did happen, and as all's well that ends well, what is the use of making a fuss about sending soldiers to Wellington?

We see, therefore, that, even if the magistrates were mistaken and no danger really existed, sending the soldiers to Wellington injured no one. But if they and those who applied to them were not mistaken, that there was danger of a serious disturbance, and that sending the soldiers to Wellington averted a grave calamity, then the magistrates in signing the requisition did the province good service.

THE CELEBRATION.

The Queen's Birthday celebration was, this year, an unqualified success. The weather was all that could be desired. It was, indeed, "green's weather." The sports were entered into with zest, and everything went off smoothly, with scarcely a hitch. The people seemed to have entered into an agreement to make the holidays pleasant. Cheerfulness reigned. It could not be said of the Victorians and their visitors that they took their pleasure solely, for the demonstrations of enjoyment, though not boisterous or in any respect unseemly, were lively and general. The city was crowded. The assemblies in the Park and at the Gorge were literally vast. And there was nothing to mar the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers. The good order that was everywhere observed was something remarkable. There was, we suppose, a good deal of talking, but its effects could not be observed in the crowds. At the regatta there was no rudeness or impropriety of conduct among the thousands that lined the shores of the Arm. There was no quarrelling and we doubt if there was a single fight, among even the boys, on the grounds. There could not have been fewer than fifteen thousand people at the Park to see the fireworks, and although the darkness gave those who were inclined to be rude and impertinent, an opportunity to misbehave themselves without being detected, there was no noise, and no one was subjected to the slightest annoyance. A lady said to the writer, "The quietness was most remarkable, one could not tell from anything

that was heard, that there were a hundred people in the Park." This speaks volumes in favor of the people of Victoria, and their visitors, for if there were any number of persons on the grounds, who were determined to act in an improper manner, and of police, in the darkness, could do very little to preserve order and decorum. We may say here that the fireworks are declared to be in every sense, the crowning success of the celebration. They were beyond comparison, the most magnificent display of the kind ever seen on this part of the Pacific coast.

POULING ITS OWN NEST.

We are not a little surprised to see the Times of this city joining the News-Advertiser, in traducing the citizens of Victoria. No one knows better than the editor of the Times that the electors of this District were not influenced by any consideration of subsidies in returning supporters of the Government at the last general election. The Opposition candidates did their best to aggravate the discontent, which they knew existed, and tried to convince those whom they addressed that the Government would show them greater consideration if they demonstrated their displeasure by returning men to oppose Sir John Macdonald's administration. Their arguments and representations, we do not have to know, were not altogether ineffectual, and the very slender support which the Opposition candidates of whom the editor of the Times was one—received, was due to this consideration. But although they did their best to foment discontent, neither of them received votes enough to save his deposit money. We allude to this humiliation of the Opposition candidates with reluctance, but when we see one of them trying to create the impression that he was rejected because the electors preferred subsidies to principle, we have no choice but to represent things as they really were. The editor of the Times has the best reason to know that if he ever electors voted on principle without regard to either mercenary or even personal considerations, the great majority of the electors of Victoria did so at the last election. Their loyalty to the "old flag," which the Times so often sneered at, and their love of British connection and of British institutions caused them to oppose the men who, "under a mask," as one of their leaders admitted, were agitating for annexation. These were the feelings which gave Messrs. Prior and Eagle their sweeping majority, and not any desire, openly expressed or secretly entertained, to obtain increased money grants from the Dominion Parliament. We are sorry to see the Times hearing false witness against the constituency of Victoria.

A SHREWD OBSERVER.

The Scottish Leader (an Edinburgh paper) of May 9th, contains an appreciative article on Victoria, B.C. This city's progress and its institutions are noticed in terms of admiration and commendation. The writer has evidently obtained his facts from a reliable source. This is what he says of Victoria's commercial standing:—

"Victoria is a commercial, as in a sanitary sense, leads Canada. It is absolutely sound, and its commercial men are regarded as the most solid in the Dominion. Such paper as they give is readily negotiable at lowest discount rates, while many dissent their own notes, and thereby add to the profits they have already realized. The wholesale merchants settled in Victoria purchase some dry goods largely in Great Britain, as they see with very great difficulty by the middlemen in Montreal and Toronto. Equal, if not superior, Canadian cottons and woollens have proved too powerful a competitor for the United States, and little dry goods-business is now done by the Victorians with Brother Jonathan."

IMPOSSIBLE POLITICS.

A great political Conference sat in Cincinnati last week. It was composed of three hundred members from all parts of the Union, but the great majority of them were from the West and the South. Ignatius Donnelly, the man who wrote a big book to prove that Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's plays, was one of the leading spirits of the constitution-making and party-making gathering. After long deliberation, much of which was rather noisy, the Conference agreed upon a platform, which Mr. Donnelly declared would affect the politics of the United States for the next fifty years. This platform is fearfully and wonderfully made. Its builders undertook not only to reform the politics of the country, but to revolutionise its business. They came to the conclusion that there is too little money in the United States. Many of those whom they represent find it very difficult, impossible, indeed, to pay their debts. They have borrowed money and agreed to pay interest as it. They are sorry now that they made such tight bargains with the money lenders. It is inconvenient to pay the interest punctually, and the prospect of being obliged to pay the principal some day is exceedingly unpleasant. So they call upon the Government to extricate them from their difficulties and embarrassments. They resolve that the Government shall print an indefinite

FALSE AND UNFAITHFUL.

The only effect that our denial of the false accusations which it has preferred against the people and the press of Victoria has had on the Times is to cause it to repeat those accusations with greater violence. It says: "It is the policy of the Colonist to misrepresent, and if the British Columbia constitution is capable of being above the world's considerations implied in the use of that word, how is it that we never hear of them in any other relation?"

OUR CONTEMPORARY.

Our contemporary has a very bad memory. There was a time, and a very important time, too—not by any means in the distant past—when nothing was heard from either the Colonist or the British Columbia contenting about subsidies. That time was during the late general election campaign. As our contemporary remembers but too well, subsidies were not placed prominently before the people during that contest—except by the Opposition candidates. The electors were asked to support the Government, not because it had been generous to the province in the matter of subsidies in the past, or because it would be generous in the future, but because it opposed those who would sell our country to the Americans for what they represented as great trade privileges. The selfishness was then on the side of the man who put a price even on their loyalty, and who were ready to barter away their allegiance.

quantity of greenbacks and take upon itself the work of issuing them to all who need money. They demand the abolition of national banks of issue, because banks have a disagreeable habit of demanding payment for loans when they become due, and of charging what they regard as an extortionate rate of interest for the use of their money. The Conference resolves that the Government shall become the national banker as well as the creator of national currency, and lend its greenbacks at the rate of two per cent. per annum to all and sundry who have lands and non-perishable products to offer in security. They also resolve that Government shall coin an unlimited amount of silver. They do not say whether the Government dollar shall contain seventy, seventy-five, or eighty cents worth of silver. They, however, resolve to make the Government dollar worth one hundred cents, no matter how much or how little silver there is in it. This silver coinage resolution seems to us altogether unnecessary, for if the people give the Government power to print any amount of paper dollars, the raw material of which costs a mere trifle, it will not require to coin any silver dollars at all, the raw material of which costs a great deal. Men who can get all the greenbacks they need at two per cent will not go to the trouble of loading themselves down with big, unwieldy silver dollars. The well-printed, crisp, light greenback is much handier in every way than the silver dollar. Besides, a silver dollar can only be one dollar, whereas the Government with very little extra trouble can make the piece of paper worth a hundred or a thousand dollars. This money creating and money-lending scheme is wonderful, and well worth the attention of all who are interested in the subject. Did the Conference acquire very deeply into former government schemes to make the people rich by converting reams of paper into a national currency?

UNABLE TO THINK.

The readiness with which thirteen hundred representative citizens of the United States agreed to what the St. Paul Pioneer Press stigmatises as "the most insane and ridiculous platform which has ever presented by any political party to the American people," leads us to enquire how the men who drew up such a set of propositions, and considered them reasonable, been educated? And what is the intellectual condition of the people who will accept such a string of absurdities as sound political and economical doctrine?

It will be said at once that quite a large proportion of them are mere demagogues, who are ready to advocate any principle and to embrace any system which they believe to be acceptable to the people. We do not see that this mend the matter at all, for before demagogues can be convinced that it is worth their while to favor doctrines that appear to men of common sense palpably absurd, they must have found out that there is a large proportion of the voting population to whom those doctrines, unreasonable as they appear to be, are acceptable. And there is no doubt that there are thousands of men in the United States who believe that it is in the power of the Government to make good times by printing paper money and lending it to the people at a low rate of interest.

THE AMERICANS PRIDE THEMSELVES.

We know, too, that the men who accept will and utterly impracticable theories respecting politics, social science, religion, medicine and a hundred other subjects, are not confined to the United States. Let a man who has the gift of the gab, and a confident and plausible manner, undertake to teach any system, no matter how absurd it may appear to be to people accustomed to reason and to sift evidence, he will be certain to make converts, and many of them will not be what are usually regarded as ignorant and foolish persons.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It appears to us that one of the reasons why doctrines political, economic, religious and social, that are altogether irrational and impracticable, are greedily received and enthusiastically advocated by persons who appear to be even more than commonly intelligent, is that boys and girls and even students of what are called the higher institutions of learning are not taught to reason. Of lessons they get more than enough, but they are not taught to think. They have no exercise in the kind of brain work which is required of men and women in actual life. Every one is compelled, in some sort of way to try to distinguish the true from the false, to decide what arguments are sound and what are unsound, to distinguish between what is and what is not evidence, and to estimate, as best he can, the true value of words. This is not the work of "students" alone, but of every man and woman who has business to do, or who listens to a sermon or a political speech or discourse of any kind on any subject or for this kind of independent brain work is what is called education? Yet it must be done by all in some sort of way. How badly it is done by very many is seen in the hosts of dupes that knaves and fanatics of all sorts and descriptions make hundreds of thousands of dupes that they are virtuous in the quick message which they are told will cure every variety of disease, and the same want of training makes the impetuous elector the dupe of the voluble demagogue who assures him that Government is omnipotent; that it has only to exercise its power to free him from the difficulties into which his own recklessness or inexperience or dishonesty has plunged him.

THE WORLD ENRICHED.

Many of the lessons which the boy learns at school are of no earthly use to him in after life, but if he could be trained to think—to use his brain as the rower uses his arms and the runner his legs—the discipline would be of the greatest benefit to him every day and every hour of his life. If the youth of the nation underwent proper mental discipline, the foolishness and the fallacies of demagogues and quacks of all kinds would be rejected with contempt by all men and women who possessed healthy minds capable of being trained. Their dupes would then be only the weak-minded and the intellectually deformed. Is the

world ever to have a system of education which will make men intellectual athletes? Will educationists ever be able to distinguish between teaching and training? Is education ever really to become a preparation for the actual duties of life?

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We are glad to see that the Legislature of Newfoundland has enacted the law necessary to enforce the *modus vivendi* agreed to between France and Great Britain, with respect to the treaty rights of France on the part of the coast of that colony. The people have, evidently, submitted with a very bad grace. They refused to celebrate the Queen's birthday with the usual demonstrations, and the Act was passed by the Assembly with closed doors, in order, we presume, that there should be no unpleasant demonstrations of popular feeling, in the galleries of the Legislative Chamber.

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Academy of Medicine by the physicians who have given the lymph of Dr. Koch a full test in practice. While the report does not bear out the expectations aroused at first, it shows the discovery to possess far greater value than its opponents allowed it. As a consumptive's hope, it is not what was formerly believed to be. It is an agent requiring the most careful judgment and expert knowledge in its administration, and even then its results must depend largely upon the condition of the subject. It is conceded, however, to be of great value when judiciously administered. According to Dr. Abraham Jacobs, "more has been accomplished by lymph than by any other remedy for tuberculous diseases," and with this record the world will be forced to be satisfied for the present. Medical scientists will have a most careful and judiciously planned and experiments in the interests of humanity. The conservative estimate of any new discovery that deals with human life and the forces that menace it, is always the wisest one, and it is always a discovery as an elixir of life, and those who pronounced it worthless have alike been confronted by their folly through the test of practical experience.

AN OFFICIAL WANTED.

To THE EDITOR:—The letter of "Locust Stand" in your issue of the 16th, is to the point, and deserves the immediate attention of those in authority. These outrages upon workmen in this camp are getting to be incidents of almost every day occurrence, and it is perfectly useless to appeal to the authorities in Nanaimo for protection. What is wanted is the appointment of a special constable for Nanaimo, who will deal fearlessly and sharply with this class of offenders, and not pass over the matter with some goody, goody talk and an admonition, delivered in smooth, dulcet tones, to have a court house now in Wellington to this class of offenders is just throwing water on a duck's back, and produces no more effect than the water does on the duck. The real truth of the matter is, a Nanaimo official does not dare to do his duty, as he knows that the universal feeling in Nanaimo is against the Wellington workman, and that, if he should deal as he ought, it simply means the boycott—the over ready argument of the Nanaimo hoodlums have a court house now in Wellington and all the necessary accommodations for the trial of such cases. There is a large and growing population in the place; it is the centre of an important and constantly growing industry, and we contents "as much" if not more to the revenue than any other place of the same size. In the present state of feeling, there is every reason why we should have as little to do with our neighbors in Nanaimo as possible. People from Nanaimo can walk or drive through Wellington without molestation, but the same, unfortunately, cannot be said in regard to Wellington workmen visiting Nanaimo, or going along the road leading from the latter place to the former. It is with Nanaimo the better for all concerned.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Flour—Portland roller	5.75
Salmon	6.75
Hungarian	7.00
Wheat, per ton	40.00
Oats, per ton	25.00
Middlings, per ton	25.00
Beans, per ton	25.00
Green peas, per ton	25.00
Onions, per ton	25.00
Carrots, per ton	25.00
Apples, per ton	25.00
Potatoes, per ton	25.00
Strawberries, per lb.	1.25
Raspberries, per lb.	1.25
Blueberries, per lb.	1.25
Blackberries, per lb.	1.25
Cherries, per lb.	1.25
Apples, per box	1.25
Pears, per box	1.25
Plums, per box	1.25
Oranges, per box	1.25
Lemons, per box	1.25
Green peppers, per lb.	1.25
Rhubarb, per lb.	1.25
Asparagus, per lb.	1.25
Celery, per doz.	1.25
Peas, green, per lb.	1.25
Beans, green, per lb.	1.25
Green peas, per lb.	1.25
Eggs, Island, per dozen	25
Butter, rolled, per lb.	30
Cheese, Canadian, per lb.	30
Ham, American, per lb.	16
Bacon, American, per lb.	16
Shoulders, per lb.	16
Lead	11
Meats—Beef	12
Mutton, per lb.	12
Lamb, per lb.	12
Pork, fresh	12
Pork, salted, per lb.	12
Yellow	12
Chickens, each	1.00
Turkey, per lb.	1.00
Quail, per doz.	1.00
Sheep, per lb.	1.00
Hogs, per lb.	1.00
Catfish	1.00
Fishes, sheep, each	25.00
Flour—Salmon, spring, per lb.	12
Flour—Salmon, winter, per lb.	12
Flour—Salmon, per lb.	12
Oats, per ton	40
Wheat, per ton	40
Barley, per ton	40
Rye, per ton	40
Sturgeon	3
Sturgeon, 3 lbs for	3
Smelts	6
Smoked Herrings	12
Labrador	20
Bladders	20
Colchagua, per lb.	10

ARRIVAL OF THE WEST IND.

Rev. A. E. Green leaves for Nanaimo this morning, after having completed his duties as a member of the Methodist Conference. Wm. A. Harris and wife, Mrs. Edward Brewer, the Misses Brewer, and Carl L. Stubbins, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Driford.

THE WORLD ENRICHED.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We find in the Oregonian of the 22nd inst. the following remarks about Koch's cure, which it is now the fashion to disparage carelessly as it was a little while ago to praise unreasonably and extravagantly—

GRIPPE AMONG THE INDIANS.

"Accident report was made to the New York Association was crowned last evening by people desiring to hear Rev. Dr. Driscoll's address on 'The Christian's Duty in the Light of a Revelation from Him.' The service was thoroughly and ably aided by ability held his audience till the close of the evening. The service was a most successful one. It is not yet known whether the challenge issued by the Union will be accepted.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

An item in Sunday's paper states poor Finnegan's white companion died in the recent fatal accident on the land railway. The fact is that Finnegan was one of the car and Fagan's partner, with a Chinaman beside each jumped together, but together, but not in front of the car, where he was entangled. One Chinaman, who was side him, bravely endeavored to extricate him, but failed. As the whole affair was in a few seconds, and the other man was so far from Finnegan to be assistance, there is no ground for saying he deserted the deceased.

CAPTAIN'S WORK.

Mr. Chas. B. Bledsoe, of Port Town, was married Monday evening to Miss Maclean. The wedding took place at the residence of the lady's parents, Rev. E. Nicholas officiating. The happy couple left for Harrison's Springs after the ceremony.

ARRIVAL OF THE WEST IND.

Rev. A. E. Green leaves for Nanaimo this morning, after having completed his duties as a member of the Methodist Conference. Wm. A. Harris and wife, Mrs. Edward Brewer, the Misses Brewer, and Carl L. Stubbins, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Driford.

THE WORLD ENRICHED.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We find in the Oregonian of the 22nd inst. the following remarks about Koch's cure, which it is now the fashion to disparage carelessly as it was a little while ago to praise unreasonably and extravagantly—

GRIPPE AMONG THE INDIANS.

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