The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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HON. GEORGE BROWN AS A STATESMAN.

Great interest will be felt in Ontario over the publication of Mr. John Lewis' "Life of George Brown," being one of the series of Morang's "Makers of Canada." It deals largely with his connection with the stream of events by which the old legislative union of Canada gave place to the confederated Dominion. The book is, therefore, rather a political analysis of the times in which George Brown lived and were influenced by him in his capacity as editor and publicist. He was not a professional politician and was not what we usually understand as a statesman. That is to say, he did not make the business of ruling a country his study or his ambition. The Globe, referring to him, says that "those most intimate with Mr. Brown have always concurred in the opinion that he was a journalist by choice and a statesman from necessity." As to the latter, he was tied down, or seriously restricted, by the former. The two things conflicted inasmuch as success in either depended upon close attention to the duties involved, and no man could be a successful journalist and a successful statesman at the same time. Towards the end of his parliamentary career he said in a letter:

"I have long felt very strongly that I had to choose one position or the other—that of a leader in parliamentary life or that of a monitor in the public press, and the latter has been my choice, being probably more in consonance with my ardent temperament, and at the same time, in my opinion, more influential, for I am free to say that in view of all the grand offices that are now talked of, I would rather be editor of the Globe, with the hearty confidence of the great mass of the people of Upper Canada, than to have the choice of them all."

His habits of thought and course of action had been fixed by early association and training. He was at home in the sanctum and on the platform. He was critical and combative rather than deliberative and administrative. He hated the work of office. Like Joe Howe, though lacking the latter's imagination and poetical ardor, he was born to fight and agitate. He was a strong and rugged personality, forceful, nervous in temperament, rather inclined to be arbitrary and domineering and to irascibility at times, and often impetuous. Though a leader of thought, who impressed his views strongly on his followers almost as a religion, he was not a leader of men in the parliamentary sense.

His platform as enunciated in the Globe in 1855 included: The entire separation of church and state; the abolition of the clergy reserves and the restoration of the lands to the public; cessation of grants of public money for sectarian purposes; the abolition of tithes and other compulsory taxation for ecclesiastical purposes, and restraint on land-holding by ecclesiastical corporations.

The great work with which he was associated was Confederation, a policy forced upon him, as upon other public men of his time, by the political exigencies of the time. It grew out of the problem of representation by population, which he strongly advocated as a principle, and the vexed question as between Upper and Lower Canada. On this subject his utterances in 1859 were prophetic. "I do place the question on grounds of nationality. I do hope there is not one Canadian in this assembly who does not look forward with high hope to the day when these northern countries shall stand out among the nations of the world as one great federation. What true Canadian can witness the tide of immigration now commencing to flow into the vast territories of the Northwest without longing to have a share in the settlement of that great fertile country? Who does not feel that to us rightfully belong the right and the duty of carrying the blessings of civilization throughout these boundless regions, and making our own country the highway of traffic to the Pacific?"

He was at the same time strongly imbued with British sentiment. In the first issue of the Globe there appeared this declaration: "Firmly attached to the principles of the British constitution, believing the limited monarchy of Great Britain the best system of government yet devised by the wisdom of man, and sincerely convinced that the prosperity of Canada will best be advanced by a close connection between it and the mother country, the editor of the Globe will support all measures which will tend to draw closer the bonds of a mutually advantageous union."

His personal preferences, however, dictated his political course, and was emphasized in his statement that he would "rather be the proprietor of the Globe newspaper for a few years than be governor-general of Canada." With defects as a statesman, to give him that place, he was nevertheless a great man, and his work as a journalist has left an indelible impression on the history of Canada, and his Life will be read with great interest by all students of our political history.

AN INEXPLICABLE ATTITUDE.

There has been a great deal of comment in respect to the attitude taken by Dr. Monro, Dominion Immigration Inspector, at Vancouver, who endeavored to prevent the landing of Brothier under arrest on a charge of forgery. It is unnecessary to recount the circumstances which preceded the return of Brothier from the United States, whither he had gone after his release from the British Columbia penitentiary. They are familiar to all readers. Through the efforts of the Provincial government he was brought back and it was proposed to deliver him over to the Vancouver authorities. The immigration inspector there interposed and refused permission for Brothier to land. He threatened the captain of the Ramona with a fine of $1,000 if he permitted Brothier to go ashore. Whereupon Supt. Hussey asserted his authority, arrested Brothier, and brought him ashore, claiming, of course, that as the ship was tied up to the dock she was under provincial jurisdiction. The captain was clearly between the devil and the deep sea, but wisely decided that the provincial authorities were in supreme control of the situation. Dr. Monro's reasons for his actions are remarkable, to say the least. Taking the Vancouver World's account of it, to a reporter he said:

"Yes, I have refused permission for Brothier to land. I am acting under section 24 of chapter 25, which allows for the refusal of the landing of criminal persons and the keeping of them on board the ship by which they came until it departs again."

The clause in question, as printed, deals with arrivals from European ports, but Dr. Monro explained that there was an amendment that made it apply to arrivals from any port.

Dr. Monro further said: "I am chief immigration inspector here as well as medical officer. It is as inspector I am acting. This man is a vile and undesirable character. Canada was well rid of him and I do not think he should be let back into Canada. I have warned the captain of the Ramona that he must not be allowed ashore. I have had no specific instructions regarding Brothier. I am acting under my general instructions, under which I am supposed to exercise vigilance in keeping out undesirable characters. Brothier is certainly one of them."

Looking at it from a layman's point of view, Dr. Monro's position is inexplicable. If his reasoning be correct then it would become quite impossible for any extradited criminal to be landed in Canada for trial. All criminals are undesirable persons within the meaning of section 24, chapter 25, as interpreted by Dr. Monro. In the case of a man brought back on the charge of murder, the ends of justice might be defeated by the immigration officer refusing permission for his landing on Canadian soil. The worse the crime the more undesirable would the criminal become, and consequently the stronger would the reason be for keeping him out of the country. Now, the criminal in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand would be only too glad to be dealt with in this way.

Dr. Monro says that he was not acting under specific instructions, only general instructions, in the matter. Of course, we must accept his statement to that effect, but the circumstances are such as to excite suspicion and we very much doubt if the Dominion authorities will take the responsibility of upholding him in the position he has assumed. Whether directly or indirectly there has been collusion, so to speak, between the immigration officer and the authorities at Ottawa, public sentiment will not support the attempt to aid and abet the outrage that was perpetrated when Brothier was released from custody five years before his sentence had expired.

The Columbian, of New Westminster, commenting on the situation, says:

"The official of the Dominion government who sought to prevent the handing over to justice of the notorious Brothier, ought to receive attention from the public. The Vancouver World, a paper supporting the government concerned, states that there were, on the steamer by which Brothier was brought to Vancouver, a number of persons easily recognizable as of loose moral character, but that they were given the freedom of the port while the extraordinary vigilance of the officer of the law was directed to keeping out the only man on board who was being brought back to Canada in the name of the law and at the expense of the public.

"Even if this man could have been kept out, if he came of his own volition, the case was entirely different when he appeared in the custody of the police. The facts that he had been smuggled out of the country at the instance of the Ottawa government, and that an official of that government was found setting up an obstacle to his return form an awkward complication. There is a heavy reckoning to settle with Ottawa in this Brothier matter and the score is not lessened by the display of zeal on the part of the health officer at Vancouver, whose view of the law would give to fugitives from justice the protection that the extradition agreements deny to them."

And the Vancouver Province remarks:

"It is incredible that a good citizen such as Dr. Monro is would have displayed such zeal in the matter had he not had distinct orders from headquarters. Despite all denials, the people here will retain the conviction that the government which pardoned Brothier for the crimes of which he was found guilty is striving to prevent his guilt being established on charges of which he is accused and that the same malign influences which were successful formerly are now being exercised in his behalf. We imagine, however, that the government and people of British Columbia will be resolute that those influences shall not triumph a second time. They will insist, we hope, that this man shall be tried for the crimes of which he is accused, and if convicted shall pay the full penalty of his misdeeds. We believe, too, that if in defiance of all justice the federal government shall again pardon him the authorities of this province will refuse to allow his release and will place upon the administration at Ottawa the responsibility of carrying into effect an order by which we refuse to abide."

A BIASED CRITIC.

Under the caption "Are Party Lines a Failure?" the Vancouver World indulges in another unreasonable tirade against the government along the lines that have become so common in that journal as to need neither repetition nor answer. We can quite understand why the writer in the World takes the view that party lines are a failure from his standpoint, because, although there were men who honestly believed that party lines were not best in provincial politics, there were others with whom the World writer, no doubt, has special sympathy, the "wobblers," who, in the absence of party line were able to trim their sails to the wind and tack from side to side as seemed to them most advantageous. It was to cure such an evil that made it necessary to introduce party discipline, and naturally to such persons party lines are indeed a failure. The success that has followed the administration of the provincial finances by the McBride government makes it all the more hopeless to successfully assail its position. When year after year the tax payers are shown a substantial balance on the right side of the ledger, and the Finance Minister is able once more to announce that for the fiscal year just ended, the same pleasant result has been reached, it is idle to say that the policy pursued by the present government is a failure; and columns of abuse from a disappointed and venomous pen will not alter the facts.

FRUIT GROWING AND FARM LABOR.

According to a bulletin which has been issued by the department of agriculture at Ottawa respecting the fruit crop, the prospects are not quite as good as they might be, generally speaking. Apples will not be more than a medium crop. In British Columbia the crop will be about the same as last year, which is satisfactory. The prospect for pears is not so good as for apples, and this condition applies to British Columbia as well. There will be a medium crop, with many failures. Plums, it is stated, are almost a complete failure, no large section reporting even a medium crop. Peaches have been badly dealt with. There will be a considerable percentage of failure, from 35 to 40 per cent. medium and from 24 to 30 per cent. a full crop. Cherries are everywhere a large crop, and free of disease. No reports from British Columbia. The Continental apple and pear crop is reported medium to good. The prospects for the English apple and plum and pear crop have fallen off considerably, and if this is confirmed by next month's reports, market conditions will be materially changed for early and fall apples. The prices of fruit generally will be high as a consequence of the rather undersized crop, and whether these conditions are prevalent in British Columbia or not, the shortness of crop elsewhere will reflect on the tone of the local market. In small fruits, for instance, the prices have ruled higher and have been steadier than last year, and we may expect that condition of things to be maintained throughout the entire season. It will be a good year for those who have a good supply of fruit in their orchards. Another factor in maintaining high prices is the dearness and scarcity of farm labor. It is now becoming a serious problem with the farmers if they can carry on with the labor at their disposal, and any extensive development of fruit-growing areas in line with our capabilities seems to be out of the question. Farm operations, at the present rate, will soon be confined to what a man and his family can do unaided.

RAINMAKING A FAILURE.

As was to be expected, the attempt by Hatfield to increase the rainfall of the Yukon country has resulte! in failure. It is now many years since extensive experiments were made in Texas and other parts of the South Western States with a view to inducing the skies to moisten the arid country wIth longed for rain. A quarter of a century ago, there were hundreds of men traveling about, claiming to have an infallible method of producing rain, and many of them secured backing in various localities for their experiments. These were chiefly based on the well known fact that many of the great battles of modern times were followed by heavy showers, due to the concussions from the great masses of artillery engaged. Consequently the rain makers utilized cannon and bombs of various kinds but without securing any real success, and gradually the experiments were dropped. If we remember correctly, even the United States government gave some attention to the matter, just as it also experimented with the witch hazel in attempting to find underground sources of water, an idea that was found equally fallacious, although there are many people today who still cling to belief in the divining rod.

THE INDIANS' PETITION.

It is to be regretted that the petition which the Indian delegation is to present to the King, and the text of which was published yesterday, contains a most erroneous statement as to the treatment of the red man in this province with respect to reserves. These are described as inadquate for the support of the Indians and it is charged that the whites have taken the best of the country, leaving to the Indians "rock and gravel." Any person who has traveled through the province knows that instead of being treated in a niggardly fashion, the Indians have been very generously endowed with lands, there being more than eleven hundred reserves dotted over the country, most of them being among the most favored spots in the various districts. There were, by the last census, some twenty-five thousand Indians in British Columbia and these have far more than land enough for their needs. It is well known also that the Indian has had his rights most rigorously guarded in respect to reserves, an instance in point being the Songhees reserve in this city, which a small band is able to hold to the great disadvantage of Victoria, until the Indians consent to remove. One thing that Canada may pride herself upon is her generous treatment of the Indian tribes, and it seems most ill-advised that a document containing such unfounded statements should be forwarded by those supposed to represent the Indians to the foot of the throne.

A PROVINCIAL SUNDAY.

The other day, upon the consideration of the Lord's Day Observance bill, the question of allowing the various provinces to deal with Sunday legislation was seriously discussed in the Commons. The suggestion was made by Mr. W. F. Maclean that steps should be taken to have the legislative power of regulating the legal observance of Sunday restored to the provinces. It was for a long time considered that that power rested with them rather than with the Dominion. There were doubts about it among constitutional authorities, as there were doubts about the right to enact prohibition measures, but the weight of opinion lay in favor of the provinces, and as a matter of fact in practice it was conceded to them. No one wanted it changed, and no one has asked for a change. Under a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, however, it was held that the right of legislating on the question belonged to the Dominion. The opportunity was thereby afforded for concentrating efforts on the Dominion government and parliament in order that a Sunday observance bill should be passed for all Canada, and the Lord's Day Alliance seized on the opportunity. It is much easier to work the members of one legislative body than those of eight or nine; and a law once passed, it was argued, would apply uniformly throughout the whole of the Dominion. As a consequence, we have the measure now before the House of Commons. To make it at all acceptable to the various interests, conditions and sections affected it has undergone a very serious transmogrification, so much so that the exceptions to the application of its provisions are so numerous as to "form the rule." In other words, it has been argued into a logical absurdity. It is manifestly very difficult to pass a law which will apply uniformly to conditions so different as exist in the various provinces of Canada in respect to Sabbath observance. It is so difficult, indeed, that one cannot help regretting that the Privy Council ever held the view expressed by that body of judicial dignitaries. Not that we would suggest for an instant that their judgment was at fault; but it is unfortunate that the constitution should have had to be so construed. The people of the different provinces look at this matter through somewhat different eyes, and it is a little hard that the moral conscience of one province should dominate over the moral conscience of another province. Ontario, for instance, is the Scotland of Canada in respect to Sabbatarianism; but as the Sabbath of Scotland does not obtain in any other part of Great Britain, neither should the Sabbatarians of Ontario set the standard of Sunday observance for British Columbia, for instance. Quebec, on the other hand, has a standard quite its own. We do not think that Ontario should be obliged to have its conscience outraged by submitting to the Quebec view of Sabbath observance. The viewpoint is as different as day is from night. What is harmless to one is a very black sin to the other. We have no objection to Ontario endeavoring to have its own Sabbath in its own way. We would be very sorry, even if we thought the Ontario view to be an extreme one, to see that province slip from its present strong moral moorings; but we do object to see their standards enforced upon us at this end of the Dominion, contrary to public opinion and in accordance with what the majority of the people deem to be the imposition of unnecessary restrictions. The conditions in the other provinces outside of Quebec and British Columbia are more or less analagous, Ontario and Manitoba being regarded as taking the extreme position. The suggestion made by Mr. Maclean was that the Imperial government should be requested to amend the B. N. A. Act so as to permit the various provinces to legislate upon the subject to suit their own requirements. It is not likely that the Dominion government would agree, however desirable it might appear, to go to the Imperial authorities on this one question alone. That is to say, there would be a careful consideration of all the points in regard to which there might properly be amendment, and an effort made to settle all at once. In the meantime, the suggestion for delay is a good one, having this reference to the Imperial authorities in view. The arguments in favor of each of the provinces having control of its own Sunday observance are well condensed by the Toronto World in the following:

"Regulations restricting personal liberty in a country, the sections of whose population are sharply divided and where public opinion has no common ground of conviction, are far better left to local enactment. Why, to take Mr. Maclean's example, should the public sentiment of Ontario in the matter of Sunday observance be outraged because it is necessary to placate the public sentiment of Quebec with regard to certain acts which the one holds inadmissible and the other permissible? In each case the law should be adapted to meet the local requirements and the conscientious convictions of the people in whose supposed interest statutes are enacted. National unity is not furthered by attempting a legislative compromise resented for contrary reasons by the discordant elements it is designed to harmonize. Brotherhood comes not of compulsion, but by tolerance and mutual consideration, which in this case will be fostered by leaving each province free to impose its own statutory limitations and to modify them as occasion arises. Time and experience may approximate them and ultimately secure substantial agreement. Meantime the present vain attempt to reconcile the essentially reconcilable should be delayed pending a conference between the Dominion and provincial authorities upon the question. An amendment of the British North America Act, granting provincial control of the Lord's Day, would undoubtedly follow a common request to that effect, and enable each province to legislate according to its own convictions and necessities."

RELIGION A NECESSITY.

Few persons like to take the responsibility of combating the religious views of children. It is a serious thing to give a negative bent to their minds. There is always before us the possibility that we may be wrong and that religious teaching in the main may be right. A positive belief, and a confident hope are comforting things, even if there be no foundation for them, and more especially when we cannot replace them by beliefs and hopes of some other kind. There is nothing satisfying in a negative state of existence, either in this world or one to come. A man who believes in nothing lives in a spiritual and intellectual vacuum. The strength of the church today despite the attacks of rationalism and "pure reason" consists in the fact that people require a sheet anchor of some kind. It is no use to say that we should not believe in what we cannot demonstrate or see with our eyes. The great majority accept their convictions more or less ready made, for the reason that they are disinclined to work out religious problems for themselves. But they want opinions and beliefs just the same as they want clothes and food. In the same way they want something definite and substantial, just as they want a square meal and a good fitting suit of clothes. They want to be satisfied with their religious diet. Doubt leads to spiritual dyspepsia, just in the same principle as a man who is never sure that what he eats is good for him is apt to take on indigestion in a chronic form. Therefore, it is a serious thing to unhinge the faith of young people.

Public Opinion publishes a letter from "The Life of Mrs. Lynn Linton" from a correspondent, which discusses the subject in a most sane way. Though an agnostic herself she, as the paper in question states, realized the vast importance of a spiritual sheet—anchor, to young people and to old alike. It is so interesting that we reproduce it as published. It will be found excellent as a thought tonic and as a warning to those who want their children to believe as they do. A future state is something no man can dogmatize upon, because no man can know what it is by actual knowledge or demonstration. You cannot prove that the accepted religious teachings are wrong, and a moral conviction that leads to right doing, is infinitely better than no convictions at all, which in most cases leads to indifference and loose living. Mrs. Linton wrote:

"At the risk of boring, perhaps of vexing you, I must write out my thoughts on this late craze of yours, for it is nothing else, against your children's religious life. You are doing what I should not have moral strength to do—taking on yourself the responsibility of those young souls, and destroying one of the strongest incentives that man has to be virtuous and to abstain from vice. Yet I am not a moral coward, as I think my life has proved. But the responsibility one accepts for one's own soul I certainly would not dare to accept for the souls of others—my own children above all. You talk of reason being our guide—reason of what period? of what school? Have we in the nineteenth century the fee simple of Truth any more than any other age has had? What do we know of the grand mystery of life and death and pain, and the why and wherefore of things—of the whence and the whither? Can reason tell us any more than an (even so-called) revelation? Reason is silent. Reason leads us to absolute agnosticism; but do you want your children to be without a guide to good living? without a God in the world? What reason have they got? When the time of youthful passions comes for your boys, will reason keep them out of the haunts of evil, or may you not hope something from the belief of the purity demanded by God for acceptance, and taught by Christ as the model for humanity? Why throw open the doors to them to every kind of sinful excess by taking from them all the restraints of religion? and why stultify yourself as you will do? You had them baptised, you have had them confirmed, you take them to church, and now, suddenly, because you have heard a man of whom you know nothing, whose apparent record is bad, but of whom you chose to assume all holiness and purity of motive and faithfulness to truth, you are inclined to make your children all 'rationalists'—to destroy the only real authority you have over them, and to open to them the way to corruption of morals and undutifulness of life. You have not thought out the matter. You have neither studied nor been instructed. You have given yourself tete baissee to this man, and are now going to inflict the very worst injury you can on your children for the craze you have suddenly taken against religion. All this is not the sign of a well-balanced mind. I don't think I have ever known so restless a mind as yours, one always so seeking for change of condition. But nothing is of the same importance as this new departure of yours—so superficially come at!—of desire to destroy your children's faith in Christianity, when you have nothing better to give them. Far rather than that you should do this, cultivate your vicar, and let him talk to the children. In your own sense of truth is so strong that you cannot conceal your denial for the sake of their supreme good, get someone who has no doubts to strengthen that which to young people is their only safeguard. To the young and ignorant some kind of positive faith is an absolute necessity, and the best philosophers, who have thought out the matter with long and anxious care, will say the same thing. You call me 'mad' and all sorts of injurious things because I recognize this, and do all that I can to strengthen the faith, and with the faith the practising my ignorant servants in the Christian religion, concealing from them my own unbelief as a thing with which they have nothing to do—a thing which concerns my own self only. As a member of the community I feel bound to support so far openly the Established Church. All my intelligent friends here know the real truth, and some of them are in exactly the same state as myself—unbelievers in the mythology, but conformists outwardly for the sake of the weaker brethren, and those who have children for the sake of their children. I remember hearing—, brought up an atheist, say it was the most cruel thing that could be done to a child to bring him up without a definite religion. Give him the chance of a choice, and when he is old enough to reason and judge, then let him do so."

EARLY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

The Montreal Herald in dealing with the history of itself made the rather broad statement that "no other Canadian paper anything approaching the same age (about 1810) has complete files." In this the editor seems to have been somewhat premature. Senator Ross writes to The Herald that "the Acadian Recorder," of Halifax, for many years a daily paper, has complete bound copies of its publication since 1813. Early numbers tell of the arrival of the Chesapeake and Shannon in Halifax on a Sunday morning when people were going to church. The battle between those two frigates took place June 1st, 1813. The despatches of the Duke of Wellington during the Continental war, as well as the battle of Waterloo, were fully given to the public in those days, as well as events of public interest from all parts of the province of Nova Scotia and Canada. Correspondence on political and religious subjects were printed, the most famous being the controversy between the Catholic Bishop Burke and the learned Dr. McCulloch, of Pictou. There was a correctness of style and composition used in those days not to be excelled by writers of the Twentieth Century."

And the Herald does the amende honorable by stating that "The Recorder" is one of the fine old institutions of Nova Scotia, and The Herald will endeavor not to be envious of this magnificent collection of bound-up history when the time comes to wish our younger brother a happy hundredth birthday."

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When you apply our Corn Cure to your corns it acts as a hoodoo on the corns' growth. Kills it in fact, so you can pick it out by the roots.

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FROM ROSLAND CAMP.

Granby Consulting Engineer Inspects Several Properties.

Rossland, B. C., July 7.—The visit of William Yolen Williams, of Spokane, consulting engineer of the Granby during the week and his inspection of the California, Southern Belle, Mascot and other properties excited considerable interest here. The interest has largely centered in the California. Now that large and important shoots of ore have been discovered west of the Josie dike in the near territory owned by the Le Roi No. 2 and the Le Roi, it is reasonable certain that these shoots extend into the California ground, situated immediately west of the Annie, which later claim is owned by the Le Roi No. 2. Mr. Williams put in three or four days in an examination of properties here, it was stated that he was here in the interest of the Great Northern, which is anxious to secure the haulage of ore from here to Northport, as since the Jumbo ceased to ship, the Great Northern has not hauled a pound of ore from Rossland, a condition of affairs which is not pleasant for James J. Hill nor the road of which he is the master spirit. It is explained further that the plan includes the re-starting of the Northport smelter. With the assurance of 200 to 300 tons of ore a day from Rossland and what custom ore could be secured from the mines of Republic, the Boundary and Idaho, the smelter could be kept in operation and the Great Northern secure the haulage of ore, coke and matte. It looks, therefore as though Mr. William's visit would bear fruit.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 1,156; Le Roi, 520; Le Roi No. 2, 450; Le Roi No. 2, (milled), 1,200; total for the week, 5,946 and for the year, 176,365 tons.

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Calendar sent on application.

REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D. Principal.

Autumn Term commences Sept. 11th, 1906.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

FLETCHER—In this city, on the 7th instant, the wife of James Fletcher, of a son.

DALLAIN—On the 5th instant, at 53 South Turner street, the wife of A. J. Dallain, of a son.

MARRIED

NICHOLLES-BOULTBEE—At Christ Church Cathedral, on the 21st instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop Perrin, assisted by the Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Florence Una, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Nicholles, Victoria, to Mr. Wm. W. Boultbee, eldest son of Judge Boultbee, of Rossland, B. C.

HILL-ELIZALDE—In this city, on the 30th ult., by the Right Rev. Archbishop Orth, Edward R. Hill to Louise Elizalde.

DIED

GUILLOD—At Mt. View, Alberni, B. C., on Sunday last, the 24th June, Harry Guillod, a native of London, England; aged 68 years.

PIKE—At the family residence, No. 58 Fourth street, on the 6th instant, Catherine Pike, widow of the late George Pike, of Guelph, Ont., aged 65 years, and a native of Monaghan, Ireland.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A young Englishwoman wishing to return to England, would like to assist in the care of children on the journey, in return for part payment of travelling expenses. Address "Enquirer," Station 8, Tacoma, Wash. jy2

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

WANTED—White Leghorn pullets, early hatched. P. O. Box 264 Victoria. jy8

FOR SALE—A stylish, well bred, 5-year-old bay mare; 15.2, good bone, fast, goes single, double or saddle, quiet for lady, sound. Price, $250. Box 297 Colonist. jy7

$50.00 will buy the finest St. Bernard puppy in the country; healthy, pretty markings, age 9 weeks; from champion thoroughbred stock. Address F. S. De Grey, New Westminster, B. C. jy8

FOR SALE—Two pure bred registered Shetland ponies. Apply S. de Trafford Cunningham, Dunsmuir road, Victoria West. jy6

FOR SALE—3 milch cows, young, well broken, freshly calved. Apply Victoria Transfer Co., 21 Broughton street. ap2

FOR SALE—Team of horses; quiet to drive, double or single, 10 years old, weight 1,200 lbs. L. Ogilvie Forde, Cobble Hill P. O. jy8

FOR SALE—One black horse, five years old, sixteen hands high, very gentle. One bay horse, six years, good driver. One sorrel horse, six years, heavy set, kind, and good worker. Also buggies, carts, wagons and harness. Apply I. J. J. Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store St. a10

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber from off the following described tract of land in Range V., Coast District, situate about two miles from Lakelse Lake, and on the left bank of Williams Creek, a tributary of Thornhill Creek, which flows into said Lake:

Commencing at initial post marked "C. G. S.W. Corner," and placed on the left bank of Williams Creek, thence East one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence North eighty (80) chains, thence West forty (40) chains, thence South forty (40) chains, thence West eighty (80) chains, thence South forty (40) chains to place of commencement, comprising 640 acres, more or less.

C. GREENWOOD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, Thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about eight miles from the West coast thereof, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, A. G. Hick's S.W. Corner," and running North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located May 28, 1906.
Dated June 27, 1906.
jy5 A. G. HICKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, Thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about seven miles from the West coast thereof, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, A. Abbott's S.E. Corner," and running North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located May 29, 1906.
Dated June 27, 1906.
jy5 A. ABBOTT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, Thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about eight miles from the West coast thereof, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, W. Thaanum's S.W. Corner," and running North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located May 29, 1906.
Dated June 28, 1906.
jy5 W. THAANUM.

Ask for Amherst solid leather wear.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Deputy Mining Recorder Knapp of Harriet Harbor, Charlotte Islands, has been a deputy mining recorder, w at Harriet Harbor.

Hospital Board—The go has named the following dir the Royal Jubilee Hospital ensuing year: C. A. Hollar John W. Bolden and E. A. Le

Succeeds Mr. Earl.—Martin of Grand Forks has been made ber of the provincial board culture in place of T. G. Lytton, resigned.

G. B. R. Surveyor.—Alber son of F. X. Martin, arriv Kaslo yesterday, where he connected with the Cork Min pany. He will in future be in survey work on the Island C. P. R.

Tenders for Ties.—Tenders ed for ties to be used in the con of the government section of t Trunk Pacific railway. Two tenders are asked, one for 533 closing July 12th. The other is en until September 14th and 1,010,000 ties.

Whale in the Straits.—V Beacon Hill and Dallas Road afternoon witnessed the rare of a large whale disporting its straits, at a comparatively tance from shore. It could p seen "blowing," the water be quite a distance in the air, and its huge bulk was quite disce

Large Timber Deals.—Inter Vancouver T. F. Paterson of t son Lumber company, said: lumber business appears to good and the prospects excel firm has lately been purchasi of timber on different section coast. We have large contract supply of logs, and it is nec get plenty of timber. Altogethe have about million feet. During month we have bought abou worth up the coast, including s tracts at Okis Hollow. We h orders for two new logging making fourteen in all for t pany's different claims."

Graduated With Honors.—M Vancouver Province referring toria boy's success: "Dr. Lach millan arrived on Saturday on his father, Ald. Macmillan, and likely engage in the practice of fession here. Dr. Macmillan wa or graduate at the recent exa of the medical department of versity of Illinois, Chicago, whe hundred and forty students se tomas. The school is the larges institution on the continent graduation he spent a few Rochester, N. Y., attending t of Drs. Mayo, two brothers an international reputation a surgeons."

Companies Incorporated.—T lowing companies have been porated: Hopper Sign C capitalized at $25,000; Wayin (Chinese Daily Newspaper P Company), with a capital o Prince Rupert Power & Light pany with a capital stock of Greenwood Eureka Mining C capitalized at $300,000. The B & Drummond Fire Insurance of Richmond, Quebec, has be a provincial licence, with J. field of Vancouver as attorney company. The Barber Asphal pany of Washington has a given a provincial licence, w Marshall of Vancouver as att the province.

Impure Canned Milk.—At ver the officials of the health ment are busy rounding up cases of condensed milk in bearing the brand of that tured by the firm formerly ness at Mission City. For so past Dr. Underhill, medical officer, has been engaged in samples of this condensed found that it did not come near the standard. To con results arrived at in the loc samples were sent to Dr. Fa vincial medical health officer toria, who replied that he hesitation in condemning t samples of evaporated cream

Scarcity of Labor.—The is beginning to feel the need On extra gangs and section the far west 200 men are nee sides the Crow's Nest, the C. & the Laggan sections require ments. Building operations towns are draining the ranche ers, besides a great many of clans and Doukhobors upon w C. P. R. has been accustomed for recruits have employment C. N. R. railway at Edmonto to their homesteads and fa August and September the de be felt still more. The harv is a trying period for the roa The wages paid on the C. P $1.50 per ten hours, and $1.7 extra gang for the same per

Chinese Poll Tax.—For the June a record was made in lections for Chinese poll tax port of Vancouver since the has been in operation. W the largest amount actually uted in one month, it was not by the volition of the Chinam selves. One Chinaman escap the custody of the C. P. R a jaw while en route to an east port, and the railway compan pay the tax. Two Chinam were refused a landing at were sent on to await dep While they were being held a tention shed their friends co $1000 and secured their liberty main in the country. T Chinaman, who came in took precedented course of depos tax with the C. P. R. agent Orient before he set sail.

The Brothier Case.—Jeanne the wife of the notorious Brothier, has been in the city past three days, says the V