REAT STRIKE.

y Procession of Dock Laborers.

Thousand Strikers rough the Streets.

of the Public with the o Probability of a Set- t of the Difficulty.

g. 25.—The well-fed Lon- over bored by complaints rtunate brethren, found it ter to-day to shut out d hearing the immense of striking east end labor- head of their procession, Hyde Park, had passed ridge, its rear was still at Walking twelve abreast an 45,000 in line. These strikers, and when to added the laborers and have been out of work rikers at the docks, the f men affected by the ot up at least 200,000. ine of march the streets li people, and the sympa- owds were unmistakably ubtedly under-paid labor- pathy was manifested not earty cheers with which

HE PARADERS

here greeted, but in the which the spectators dived ir pockets when little tin boxes at the end of long ved under their noses. e line of march from the yde Park, the crowds were rtunity to turn their sym- tical account, and though bands in the procession, tap of the coins falling in shower into the little tin usic quite as welcome to narchers. After the pro- ssed Blackfriar's Bridge, people who crowded the o less pronounced in their an the throngs of workmen red them before, and the ns went merrily on, only silver instead of copper.

WAS NO DISORDER

nd the police, who were in force, had absolutely The strikers were more an ever to maintain their s the dock companies ap- te as resolute, there is no ct of an early settlement rences. The loss to the nsequent upon the utter rade is enormous, and can- ated. So far, the strike ucted peacefully, but if it r week, no one be- state of things will ock companies have not They have been busily several days making all for securing laborers from and when these arrive o doubt that trouble will ng as they see the docks shipping unable to move, patient enough, and their anage them; but once they ces taken by others they idly on.

er's procession reached out 6 o'clock Sunday after- they were addressed by many different platforms. were passed strongly in uing the strike.

A AND JAPAN.

tment Breaks and Many Lives Lost.

hilla on the American Bark e—The Loss by the Earth- e at Kumamato.

ISCO, August 25.—The nic arrived to-day from d Yokohama, bringing ad- ust 10th, with further de- bursting of the Yellow tment, in the province of July 22. The destruction widespread. The breach in ankment is over 2,000 feet l the swift current swept ling to a depth of twelve tent of country. In Ty- t, many houses were

from Chee Foo states that f persons drowned is too unted. Ten districts are erged and it is feared many w-lying country south will r fate.

BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

ces concerning the earth- namato, July 28, place the killed at eighteen, and ineteen. Fifty-two dwell- holished. A telegram on s that fifty-three shocks perienced, and that they be felt.

ants were sleeping in the he same earthquake was ovince of Clukugo. Con- of life is reported, but no ve been received.

NY AT MANILLA.

Gazette states that a lace at Manilla on board bark Fanny Clarke, July w drove the captain into d another of the officers to seek safety by jumping d swimming to a Spanish mutineers set fire to the the arrival of a force of gunboat Elcano they sur- were handed over to the consul for punishment. oard the vessel was extin- e any great damage was amer Gravina arrived at Paraguay, July 22, with passengers of the British Craig, which was lost on m Iloilo to Singapore.

ED DESPATCHES.

as yet been obtained of ear old son of John Love- ur. The mother is dis- rief.

on, Ross and Gardiner, all ho have been attending nvention at Banff, reached riday night. They were praise of the great North- acterized Banff as a kind dise.

days of the summer car- ilton, Ont., were a great principal event was a procession participated lebrated 13th Brooklyn 69th New York regi- nd local troops.

and Phœnix flouring mills e's, Ont., both owned by n, were totally destroyed y. The Empire was one largest mills in Canada only a few years ago at 000. The total loss is

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1889.

THE ORGAN OUT OF TUNE.

Occasionally we feel it to be our duty to expose the disingenuousness of the Opposition organ. To do so on all occasions would take more time and space than we have to spare—would, in fact, take ALL our time and space. In Friday's issue our contemporary repeats in a more specific form what it had several times asserted: That there were forty or fifty applicants for the position of Superintendent of Provincial Police; that the appointment was promised to every applicant, thereby securing forty or fifty enthusiastic supporters for Mr. Theo. Davie at the election.

Now, for the facts. Up to the time of the counting of the ballots on Wednesday evening, the whole number of applications for the position in question was less than one-fourth of what our contemporary states, and among them all there was only one who had a vote in this constituency, and he was already in Government employ! Furthermore, we are authorized to deny that the office was promised either definitely or indefinitely to any one. On the contrary, it was intimated to most of the applicants that there was a probability of the office being abolished. This instance is quoted simply as an illustration of the kind of mental pabulum the Opposition organ is constantly serving up to its readers, and to enable the public to understand how little reliance can be placed on what appears in its columns whenever it is endeavoring to make a point "agin the Government."

A NECESSITY,

There are some improvements that a town of 15,000 inhabitants can do without, and there are others that it must have. There are with communities as with individuals, luxuries and necessaries. Some of the luxuries are very good, and add much to the enjoyment of life. For this reason they are desirable. But people can get on without them. They are not absolutely indispensable to health or happiness. But the necessaries they must have or suffer the consequences of not possessing them. They cannot afford to do without them. For instance, a man who desires to bring up a family well must be in a position to give them plenty of wholesome food. The health, the proper development, and the future usefulness of his children depend upon having their bodies well nourished. They can do without carpets and curtains and fine clothes, but they must have enough to eat, and their food must be of good quality.

In the same way he and his family can do their work and perform all their duties to themselves and to their fellow-citizens, if they do not live in a fine house, have horses and carriages, flower-gardens and ornamental lawns, but the ground on which their dwelling stands, be it ever so humble, must be well drained.

The air that the inmates of the house breathe, day and night, must be free from noxious gases and disease-breeding germs. Pure air is just as much a necessary of life to him and his as wholesome food. In fact it is even more necessary. We see children who are reared in places where the air is uncontaminated growing up strong and vigorous although the food they eat is not what is considered the most wholesome or the most nutritious, and sometimes they have by no means too much of it, poor as it is, in quality. But the pure, invigorating air gives strength and tone to their organization, and enables it to assimilate coarse and not too nutritious food.

Pure air is a prime necessity of life. No matter what luxuries and what comforts people have, if the air that they constantly breathe is impure, they cannot enjoy good health. The bad air enfeebles the body, and does not allow it to benefit by a plentiful supply of the best and daintiest food. But air over an undrained soil—a soil, too, which is covered by impurities in a thousand forms—cannot be pure. It takes up noxious gases and absorbs unhealthy vapors as a sponge does water. No one thinks of washing himself with a sponge filled with filthy water; the very idea of sucking such a sponge is to the last degree disgusting. But thousands take into their systems, all day long with every breath they draw, air soaked with inexpressible impurities without being in the slightest degree alarmed or even discomposed. But this filthy air does its bad work. It poisons the little children, whose delicate organizations are peculiarly susceptible to its influence; it makes girls and women, who necessarily spend much of their time in the tainted atmosphere delicate and sickly; and it not unfrequently takes from the strong man his strength and cuts him off in the flower of his days.

All this is well known now. What does the eminent London physician, whom we quoted a day or two ago, say? "Our worst aërial enemies," he exclaims "are silent, unseen and inexorable." They are invisible and they have no pity. The diseases which bad air engenders are now called by the profession "filth diseases," and the poisons and disease seeds which filth exhales are carried into our bodies through the medium of the air.

It is because this enemy is unseen and does its deadly work silently, that so many people deny its existence. But it is always present where large bodies of men are congregated and their first duty is to drive it away. This is why drainage is a necessity. The soil of a city becomes impregnated with filth. Every one knows how soon the water in the wells of a large town becomes unfit to drink. It gets so bad that even the lower animals refuse to drink it. But the air is in closer contact with the impurities than the water. Unless every care is taken to remove impurities of all kinds the air soon becomes unfit to be breathed.

The only way to cleanse the soil and to keep it clean is to drain it thoroughly. Nothing else will do it. The surface filth may be removed but that which soaks into the ground, if allowed to remain, in time is certain to breed disease.

Drainage is therefore an obvious and a necessary means of self-preservation. No city can afford to do without it, and the more thorough it is the better.

The necessity of drainage being admitted, all that remains to be considered is what system of drainage is most effective? Expense, in a matter of this kind, is a secondary consideration. Money should not be wasted, certainly, but a costly good system is more economical than a cheap bad one.

The question with the citizens of Victoria is not, therefore: Shall the city be drained or not, but what system of drainage is best calculated to keep it clean? Once that point is settled the people should lose no time in having an effective system of sewers constructed. The health of every man, woman and child in the city, to a greater or less extent, depends upon having it well drained. Every year a certain number of our fellow citizens are killed by the bad air as surely as if they were poisoned by arsenic or shot through the heart. Who will take upon himself the responsibility of allowing this wholesale poisoning to go on?

A SOUND ARGUMENT.

One of the arguments used by those who attempt to defend the course which the government of the United States is pursuing in Behring's sea is that Russia exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the whole of Behring's Sea, and that the United States purchased all the territorial rights of Russia over both land and sea. This argument—if it can be called an argument—is conclusively answered by an American writer in the Argonaut of the 19th inst. The writer says:

"The error of this argument is that it assumes that Russia possessed the power to decide what is and what is not a closed sea. In fact, it never possessed any such power. It claimed to possess it; but it did not. What sea is a closed sea and what an open, is a question of international law, to be determined by the joint consensus of nations as deduced from treaties, conventions, international congresses, general usage, and the accepted authorities on international law. There was a time when the Pope divided the great oceans between two Catholic powers; Mr. Felton will not contend that any valid rights could be derived from such an award as that. Spain once claimed the exclusive right of navigating the Gulf of Mexico, he will not say that such a right could descend to her assigns. Portugal once claimed exclusive territorial sovereignty over the Gulf of Guinea and the Indian Ocean; he will hardly venture to assert that she could transfer such a claim as that. So Russia claimed absolute governmental ownership of the North Pacific, including Behring's Sea, at first down to the fifty-first parallel; Mr. Felton will surely admit that so preposterous a claim could not be the subject of an assignment to a foreign power. Russia's assignment to the United States of her claim to exclusive dominion over Behring's Sea, was a conceit resting on a fallacy; the assignee thereof took nothing. It was of no more value than an assignment of an estate in the moon."

It is quite clear that Russia could not sell to the United States what she never possessed. No one now really believes that whatever Russian claims may have been, she ever owned that part of the Pacific Ocean that now goes by the name of Behring's Sea.

The defenders of the United States' claim say that Russia's ownership was never questioned. This is a mistake, as is shown by another American writer, Lieutenant George B. Davies, professor of law at the United States Military Academy, West Point. He says in his compendium of international law, published in 1887, when defining what are the "high seas":

"Russia in 1822 laid claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the Pacific Ocean lying north of 51 degrees north latitude, on the ground that it possessed the shores of that sea on both continents beyond that limit, and so had the right to restrict the commerce of the coast inhabitants. England and the United States entered vigorous protests against the right claimed by Russia, as contrary to the principle of international law, and it was formally withdrawn in 1824."

It speaks well for our neighbors that there are men among them who are ready to contest what they regard as an untenable claim, even when it is set up by their own Government for the benefit of a trading monopoly.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The Toronto Mail takes for granted that every one who does not agree with it on the Anti-Jesuit question must be actuated by improper motives. It seems to be unable to imagine that any one can honestly oppose the movement it has set on foot because in his estimation no good can possibly come of it, and because it is calculated to disturb the peace of the Dominion and retard its prosperity. It also appears impossible for the Mail to understand that there are people who regard the fears it professes to entertain as altogether groundless, and who are convinced that the evils which it apprehends can never come upon a people situated as are the inhabitants of this Dominion. We are sure that the obtuseness of our contemporary is only feigned, and that it attributes unnecessary motives to its opponents with the intention of discrediting them in the estimation of its readers. It is too intelligent not to know that the argument from history, on which it chiefly relies, is considered fallacious by many thinking and well-read men. These men say that it is impossible to reproduce the conditions of a former age. The state of society which gave the medicine man almost unbounded influence on this continent has passed away for ever, and so of other states in which other influences, good, bad and indifferent, produced extraordinary effects. The world does not go backwards. The stage that is past is left behind forever. New evils will come, no doubt, but those of bygone ages can never be revived. The reactionist labors in vain. He can do no mischief. He is rather to be pitied or laughed at than to be seriously opposed. The world is ahead of him and he can never overtake it. Those who believe that the abuses and the tyrannies of a former age are to be feared are as greatly mistaken as are the reactionists. The world has seen the last of the Inquisition, and the spirit which gave it power is dying among men of all denominations. A writer in the Nineteenth Century says what all reflecting men know to be true. It is this:

"Reaction is the dream of pious souls sitting by the chimney corner and indulging in an after-dinner nap. History to such is a sealed volume, else they might learn therein that the past never comes out of its grave as it went down therein. We shall not look upon the like of what they dream again. Restorations do not really happen. . . . . THE PAST DOES NOT LIVE A SECOND TIME."

Those who refuse to be scared by the Mail's alarms know this. They know that the men of to-day have no reason to be afraid of the dangers which the Mail is at such pains to conjure up, that they are purely imaginary, and that the evils which we of this age have to contend against, and which our children will have to face, and if they can, overcome, are altogether different from those which grieved and vexed the men of past generations.

FIRESIDE MUSINGS OF W. K. B.

THE HUMAN FORM DIVINE.

"God created man in his own image, In the image of God created he him." In the vast number of other created things of animals, birds, fish, crawling, creeping things innumerable, of no one part, or portion thus created, was it said they were created in the image of God. This proud distinction was reserved for man. God said: "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." This distinctive privilege being accorded to man, the thought naturally arises, in what respect do we resemble God? It cannot mean that we resemble him in corporeal form, for although in revelation it is as man to man God speaks. He so does, to adapt himself to our finite nature, and addresses us in human form for purposes of communion.

Taking this view of the matter we can easily understand this image and likeness does not necessarily mean resemblance in our fleshy tenement, but that this image and likeness is in those higher qualities of our nature, resulting from the gift of reason, and the power of speech.

Nevertheless, let us not undervalue the marked superiority of man in his animal structure over other portions of the creation, as shown in the comeliness of his form and figure, and erect position, with power to look upward, and not like the inferior animals with eyes to the earth, and that therefore in body, as in mind this supeiority is shown, and moreover, that God's heavenly messengers, the angels, always appear in human form.

But while fully appreciating this gratifying distinction, and superiority of bodily form, let us keep prominently in mind, that it is in the endowment of reason and power of speech that the features of image and likeness of God becomes of primary importance.

Man endowed with these God-like attributes possesses the faculty of being progressive, the other portions of creation not thus endowed remain stationary, the intelligence and instinct given them at the beginning is adequate to the requirements of their animal existence, and requires no addition. For aught we know to the contrary, the birds build their nests in the present day, neither better nor worse, than in the first days of creation; but for man, to whom to the gift of reason and speech marked for a higher destiny, and eternal life, there was furnished the adaptations for progress and improvement; to aid him in this progress and improvement, that he might more worthily reflect the image and likeness of the Creator, it pleased God at divers times and places, through the medium of a chosen people from a chosen race, to impart heavenly instruction, and in fullness of time to make that instruction complete by sending His Beloved Son into the world with the Gospel message.

In this Gospel there is a standard of excellence set up, and a motive for attaining to it, and developing in man of the image and likeness of God, and bringing him in closer communion, never before vouchsafed, inasmuch as it promises after this earthly pilgrimage to all who have proved themselves worthy, eternal life and companionship with God and the heavenly hosts. In the person, life and teachings of the Saviour, an ideal is presented in which the image and likeness of God in human form is reflected, that is a perfect model for man's imitation. The sad consequences, in face of such glorious privileges, proceeding from God's image and likeness being obliterated through a life of wickedness and shame, the divinity in man driven out and the animal only left, the jewel taken and the casket only remaining, is a matter too sad for contemplation.

Whether in this age of progress, where every step in advance and height attained creates the aspiration of Excelsior, there is equal progress in goodness as in knowledge, I do not presume to offer an opinion, but, if Christianity be a reality, which is my belief, the time is fast approaching when, to harmonize with this increasing intelligence, and to sustain and improve this image and likeness of God, it must be so regarded, and more distinctly influence the life and conduct. W. K. B.

AN ACT

To Prevent Trespass on Enclosed Lands.

1. Whosoever shall commit any trespass by entering or being upon any enclosed land, after having been notified by or on behalf of the owner, lessee, or occupier of the land that he is not to enter on the land, and any person whatsoever who, having entered on any enclosed land, shall continue or re-enter thereon after having been notified or required by or on behalf of the owner, lessee, or occupier of the land to quit the land, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding five dollars and not less than two dollars and fifty cents, together with costs of conviction.

2. Whosoever having committed any trespass by entering or being upon any enclosed land shall, on demand made by or on behalf of the owner, lessee, or occupier of the land, refuse or omit to give his name and address, or shall give a false name or address, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, together with costs of conviction; and any person whatsoever who has entered on any enclosed land, and has refused or omitted, on demand as aforesaid, to give his name and address, and shall continue thereon, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars and not less than ten dollars, together with costs of conviction.

3. It shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, or occupier of any land on which any trespass has been committed, or any persons or a person by him authorized in that behalf, to demand the name and address of any persons or person trespassing, or who has trespassed, on the land.

4. Enclosed land shall include any land surrounded by a lawful fence, as defined by the "Fence Act," but no prosecution shall be defeated by reason only that the fence is not of a uniform height, or that the spaces between the bars, boards, or rails of the fence, or any of them, exceed six inches; and any land enclosed by an artificial fence or natural boundary, or partly by artificial fence and partly by natural boundary, shall be deemed enclosed land.

5. Every violation of this Act shall be punished upon summary conviction, on information or complaint, before any two Justices of the Peace, with costs, and the fines and costs may be levied by distress, or, in default of payment, by imprisonment.

A Cure for Toothache.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum is guaranteed to cure toothache instantly. Prepared by J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto, and sold by druggists. Price, 15 cents.

july20-12m-w

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Dr. Brown-Sequard Describes His Experiments.

His Physical Condition Prior to Them—Strength Regained and Old Powers Restored—Experiments.

In the London Lancet of July 20 Dr. Brown-Sequard has a paper describing his experiments with the fluid which has since become popularly known as the "Elixir of Life." The doctor first describes the method of preparing the fluid, which he obtained from certain glands of dogs and guinea pigs, mingled with distilled water. For each of the subcutaneous injections made upon his own person he used one cubic centimetre of the distilled liquid. Eliminating some of the purely scientific portions of the doctor's article, his account of his experiments and their effects is as follows:

I have made 10 subcutaneous injections of such a liquid—two in my left arms, all the others in my lower limbs—from May 15 to June 4 last. The first five injections were made on three succeeding days with a liquid obtained from a dog. In all the subsequent injections, made May 24, 29 and 30, and June 4, the liquid came from guinea pigs, when I employed liquids having passed through Pasteur's filter the pains and other bad effects were somewhat less than when a paper filter was used.

Coming now to the favourable effects of these injections, I beg to be excused for speaking so much as I shall do of my own person. I hope it will easily be understood that, if my demonstration has any value—I will even say any significance—it is owing to the details concerning the state of my health, strength and habits previous to my experiments, and to the effects they have produced.

HIS STRENGTH MUCH IMPAIRED.

I am 72 years old. My general strength which has qeen considerable, has notably and gradually diminished during the last ten or twelve years. Before May 15 last I was so weak that I was always compelled to sit down after half an hour's work in the laboratory. Even when I remained seated all the time, or almost all the time, in the laboratory, I used to come out of it quite exhausted after three or four hours' experimental labour, and sometimes after only two hours. For many years, on returning home in a carriage by six o'clock after several hours passed in the laboratory, I was so extremely tired that I invariably had to go to bed after food. Very frequently the exhaustion was so great that, although extremely sleepy, I could not for hours go to sleep, and I only slept very little, waking up exceedingly tired.

The day after the first subcutaneous injection, and still more after the two succeeding ones, a radical change took place in me, and I had ample reason to say and to write that I had regained at least all the strength I possessed a good many years ago. Considerable laboratory work hardly tired me. To the great astonishment of my two principal assistants, Drs. D'Arsonval and Henocque, and other persons, I was able to make experiments for several hours while standing up, feeling no need whatever to sit down. Still more—one day (the 23d of May), after three hours and a quarter of hard experimental labor in the standing attitude, I went home so little tired that after dinner I was able to go to work and to write for an hour and a half a part of a paper on a difficult subject. For more than twenty years I had never been able to do as much.

My friends know that, owing to certain circumstances and certain habits, I have for thirty or forty years gone to bed very early and done my writing work in the morning, beginning it generally between 3 and 4 o'clock. For a great many years I had lost all power of doing any serious mental work after dinner. Since my first subcutaneous injections I have very frequently been able to do such work for two, three, and one evening for nearly four hours.

RUNNING UP STAIRS AGAIN.

From a natural impetuosity, and also to avoid losing time, I had, till I was sixty years old, the habit of ascending and descending stairs so rapidly that my movements were rather those of running than walking. This had gradually changed, and I had come to move slowly up and down stairs, having to hold the banister in difficult staircases. After the second injection I found that I had fully regained my old powers, and returned to my previous habits in that respect.

My limbs, tested with a dynamometer, for a week before my trial and during the month following the first injection, showed a decided gain of strength. The average number of kilogrames moved by the flexors of the right forearm before the first injection was about 34½ (from 32 to 37), and after that injection 41 (from 39 to 44), the gain being from 6 to 7 kilogrames. In that respect the forearm flexors reacquired, in a great measure, the strength they had when I was living in London (more than 26 years ago). The average number of kilogrammes moved by those muscles in London in 1863 was 43 (40 to 46 kilogrammes.

I have a record of the strength of my forearm, begun in March, 1860, when I first established myself in London. From that time to 1862 I occasionally moved as much as 50 kilogrammes. During the last three years the maximum moved was 38 kilogrammes. This year, previously to the first injection, the maximum was 37 kilogrammes. Since the injection it has been 44.

With regard to the facility of intellectual labor, which had diminished within the last few years, a return to my previous ordinary condition became quite manifest during and after the first two or three days of my experiments.

IT IS EVIDENT.

from these facts and from some others that all the functions depending on the power of action of the nervous centres, and especially of the spinal cord, were notably and rapidly improved by the injections I have used. The last of these injections was made on June 4th, about five weeks and a half ago. I ceased making use of them for the purpose of ascertaining how long their good effects would last. For four weeks no marked change occurred, but gradually, although rapidly, from the third of this month (July) I have witnessed almost a complete return of the state of weakness which existed before the first injection. This loss of strength is an excellent counterproof as regards the demonstration of the influence exerted on me by the injections.

My first communication to the Paris Biological Society was made with the wish that other medical men advanced in life would make on themselves experiments similar to mine, so as to ascertain, as I then stated, if the effects I had observed depended or not on any special idiosyncrasy or on a kind of auto-suggestion without hypotnization, due to the conviction which I had before experimenting that I should surely obtain a great part at least of these effects. The last supposition found some ground in many of the facts contained in the valuable and learned work of Dr. Hack Tuke on the "Influence of the Mind Over the Body." Ready as I was to make on my own person experiments which, if they were not dangerous, were at least exceedingly painful, I refused absolutely to yield to the wishes of many people anxious to obtain the effects I had observed on myself.

DR. VARIOT'S EXPERIMENTS.

But, without asking my advice, Dr. Variot, a physician who believed that the subcutaneous injections of considerably diluted spermatic fluid could do no harm, has made a trial of that method on three old men—one fifty-four, another fifty-six, and the third sixty-eight years. On each of them the effects have been found to be very nearly the same as those I have obtained on myself. Dr. Variot made use of rabbits and guinea-pigs.

The facts clearly show that it was not to a peculiar idiosyncrasy of mine that the effects I have pointed out were due. As regards the explanation of those effects by an auto-suggestion, it is hardly possible to accept it in the case of the patients treated by Dr. Variot. They had no idea of what was being done, they knew nothing of my experiments, and were only told that they were receiving fortifying injections. To find out if this qualification had anything to do with the effects produced, Dr. Variot, since the publication of his paper, has employed similar words of encouragement whilst making subcutaneous injections of pure water on two other patients, who obtained thereby no strengthening effect whatever.

Since writing the above I have received a letter from Dr. Variot announcing that, after injecting the liquid into these two individuals, he has obtained the same strengthening effects I have myself experienced.

CONCLUSION.

I believe that, after the results of Dr. Variot's trials, it is hardly possible to explain the effects I have observed on myself otherwise than by admitting that the liquid injected possesses the power of increasing the strength of many parts of the human organism. I need hardly say that those effects cannot have been due to structural changes, and that they resulted only from nutritive modifications, perhaps in a very great measure from purely dynamical influence exerted by some of the principles contained in the injected fluid.

I have at present no fact to mention which might solve the question whether it would be possible or not to change structurally muscles, nerves and the nervous centres by making during a good many months frequent injections of the fluid I have used. As I stated at the Paris Biological society, I have always feared, and I still fear, that the special nutritive actions which bring on certain changes in man and animals, from the primitive embryonal state till death by old age, are absolutely fatal and irreversible. But in the same way that we see muscles which have from disease undergone considerable structural alterations regain sometimes their normal organization, we may, I believe, see also some structural changes not essentially allied with old age, although accompanying it, disappear to such a degree as to allow tissues to recover the power they possessed at a much less advanced age.

Whatever may be thought of these speculations, the results I have obtained by experiments on myself and those which have been observed by Dr. Variot on three old men, show that this important subject should be further investigated experimentally.

THE ORGAN'S GUESSES.

The "Times" in the Confidence of the Government and its Supporters.

The organ of the Opposition would have its readers believe that it is wonderfully well-informed. It, according to its own story, knows all about the applications that have been made for the position of Superintendent of Provincial Police. There have been, it says, about forty or fifty applicants for the position. The applicants are, of course, known to be supporters of the Government. Yet every one of them, as soon as he put in his claim, rushed off to the Times office and unbosomed himself to its editor. He not only told the oracle of the Times that he had personally put in a claim for the office, but he related to him exactly what the member of the Government to whom he addressed himself said, and what the minister said to him. This is how the Opposition organ knows so well how many had applied for the office, and how their applications were received. That is just how the Times happens to be so well informed. It is such a great favorite with the supporters of the Government that they make its editor their father confessor. It would, of course, be presumptuous to contradict the Times. No one would think of doing anything so terribly audacious. It is well known that the Times is in the confidence of the Government, and that Conservatives regard its utterances with the deepest respect. It would therefore be uncharitable to suspect that it has not the very best authority for what it asserts. But it is a little curious that these forty or fifty applicants have never said one single word about their hopes and fears to the newspaper which is supposed to express the sentiments and the intentions of the Government and which is generally believed to be in its confidence. They have all, it appears, passed THE COLONIST office without noticing it, and have trooped to the building in which the oracle of the Times is found during working hours. It is singular that THE COLONIST should be kept in ignorance of what, according to the Times, has been going on.

It would be wonderful indeed if what the Times has been giving out for fact is really pure fiction; if there had not been anything like forty or fifty applications for Mr. Roycroft's position, and if the position had not been promised to any one. A rigid enquiry might result in finding out that the applications from the city have been very few and that no one has been led by word or sign to believe that he stood any chance of getting the position. The intelligent reader will be ready to conclude that this is the case, and that the Times has been romancing as usual for the amusement of its readers. Its guesses have been so wide of the mark, hitherto, that it would be almost a miracle if they proved to be anything like correct in this matter of applications for the office of Superintendent of the Provincial Police.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

The Governor-General and Lady Stanley have issued cards for a full dress ball at Halifax on Monday, 26th inst.

Goldwin Smith addressed a fair-sized audience at Winnipeg on Thursday night on questions of social economy.

The wrecked Dominion line steamship Montreal, with her cargo, is to be sold by auction for the benefit of the underwriters.

Rev. Mr. McKenzie, a Presbyterian missionary in Labrador, writes that great distress exists there, and urges that a movement be made to transport the inhabitants to the Northwest.

A three-year old son of John Love of Port Arthur, Ont., strayed away from other children while berry-picking, and it is believed the child has been eaten by bears. A large number of citizens are out searching.

Mrs. Eldridge, wife of T. B. Eldridge, treasurer of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Toronto, while returning home on the steamer Cibola yesterday morning, and when about three miles out, threw herself overboard, but was promptly rescued in spite of her struggling by a party of fishermen near by. She is supposed to be insane.

The first guillotine ever seen in Halifax was in that city yesterday en route to St. Pierre, where it will be used next week in the execution of the murderer Geel, who was convicted three months ago of the murder of an old man named Coupard. The murder was similar to those perpetrated by "Jack the Ripper," but even more brutal and fiendish.

The Four Cardinal Points.

THE stomach, the liver, the bowels and the blood are the four cardinal points of health. These Burdock Blood Bitters acts upon to strengthen, regulate, cleanse and purify, thus restoring and maintaining perfect health. B. B. B. is nature's true tonic and renovator. s-w-f

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J., and a jury.)

Prevost, as receiver of Marks, Rutledge & Co., v. Rutledge, Owen and Gilmore.

This was an action to declare that the purchase by the defendant Owen of the stock in trade of Marks, Rutledge & Co. was void as against the plaintiff.

The defendant Gilmore claimed $2,800 as mortgagee.

Mr. Eberts appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Yates for Owen, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Bodwell for Gilmore. Rutledge was not represented.

On the calling of the case Mr. Eberts, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement of the trial in consequence of the absence of material witnesses, and to amend the pleadings by alleging fraud and collusion against Gilmore.

After hearing counsel for the defendants, His Lordship granted the postponement on the terms of the plaintiff paying the defendants the costs of the day, the amount of Gilmore's mortgage, $2,800, to be paid out of court to him on his giving security for its repayment in case the result of the action should be against him.

On application for a writ of habeas corpus, He Muk Sak, the Indian who was convicted on the 1st inst. by Mr. Pidcock, Indian agent at Albert Bay, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for celebrating the festival of "Potlach," was brought before the court.

Mr. S. Perry Mills appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken watched the application for the Indian Department.

It was shown that the warrant that accompanied the prisoner to the goal was for committal for trial and not execution. When the mistake was discovered, after the granting of the rule nisi, the mistake was remedied.

The defence submitted to the court that in the commitment warrant it was stated that the prisoner was convicted for practising the ceremony of potlach, not stating what the offence consisted of, nor setting forth what overt act it was that made a man guilty of the same.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, his Honor discharged the prisoner.

FULL COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Hon. Justices Crease, McCreight and Walkem.)

Robson vs. Suter—Appeal dismissed with costs. Mr. T. C. Atkinson for appellant, Attorney-General Davie for respondent.

Warren vs. Boscowitz—Judgment was rendered refusing a new trial of the issue as to the ownership of the steamer Barbara Boscowitz. Mr. W. J. Taylor for applicant, Warren; Attorney-General Davie for Defendant Boscowitz.

Rankin vs. City of New Westminster—Appeal from a judgment refusing to quash New Westminster Liquor License by-law. Court refused to hear the appeal on the ground that it had no jurisdiction. Mr. McColl (New Westminster), and Mr. Helmcken, for appellant, Rankin; Mr. W. J. Taylor for defendant, City of New Westminster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Further Great Cures of Skin Disease by the Cuticura Remedies.

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body was in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case where I have advised the use of them. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement. JOHN R. BERO,

American House, Hogansburgh.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, externally, and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK,

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Cuticura Remedies,

Cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

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Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the *Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.* The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

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TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Discovery Island Fog Alarm," will be received up to the 7th September next, for the construction of a Framed Fog Alarm Building at the Discovery Island Light-station, in Haro Strait, B.C.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and forms of tender procured at this Department, Ottawa, at the Agency of this Department, Victoria, and at the Post Offices, Nanaimo and Vancouver.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 31st July, 1889. au15-1t

REAL ESTATE.

E. M. JOHNSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

(ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

The following Properties, Town, Suburban and Country are good investments:

1 acre	Gorge Road, water front.
2 1-2 acres	Cadboro Bay Road.
3 acres and House	Saanich Road.
5 acres	Cedar Hill.
14 acres and House, etc.	Gordon Head.
17 acres	Cadboro Bay Road.
25 acres	Gorge and Burnside Roads.
40 acres and House, etc	Gordon Head.
100 acres do.	East Saanich Road.
103 acres	South Saanich.
200 acres	Head of Saanich Peninsula.
200 acres	Shawnigan District.
300 acres	Prospect Lake.
373 acres	North Arm, Burrard Inlet.
400 acres	James's Island.
485 acres	Shawnigan District.
670 acres	Sooke—Timber.
900 acres	Lake District.
970 acres	Osoyoos District, with 15,000 acres Grazing.
1000 acres	Metchosin District.
1100 acres	Happy Valley.
4350 acres	Fraser River.

Building Lots in town, from $200 to $35,000.
2 Corners on Government Street.
4 Corners on Douglas Street.

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in all its branches cheaply and expeditiously carried out.

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We can offer choice of two of the leading enterprises of the Province, long established and running profitably. Capital required