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PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA.

NANAIMO, Dec. 3 .- (Special) -The Presin St. Andrew's church, the Moderator, Rev. W. L. Clay, presiding. A call extended to Rev. D. McRae, the former mistended to Rev. D. McRae, the former mis-sion pastor, to assume charge of St. Paul's, him for this eccentric step by his most vio-Victoria West, which had become a selfsustaining congregation, was duly reported on and sustained, the induction to take place December 16.

A special committee is to be appointed to inquire into the question of assisting the Manitoba College.

Dr. Garrow's case gave rise to a long discussion, but finally all action was deferred

till next meeting.

Rev. D McRae, convener of the home mission committee, reported the retention of 15 per cent. of the present salaries out of the mission fund under the instructions of Rev. Dr. Robertson, the object being to equalize the total deficit of salaries as between summer and winter. The workers question will be further

considered at the next regular meeting.

INSURANCE ON THE COAST.

SEATTLE, Nov. 30.—In the opinion of W. J. Callingham, general manager of the J. Callingham, general manager of the Ayer or two before the advent of Mr. Pacific department of the Scottish Union DeCosmos the government had granted a and National Insurance Company, of Hartferd, the different insurance agencies in the
Northwest in much better condition than
there in California Mar California Against this form of the legislature being appointees of the those in California. Mr. Callingham has just returned from a trip throughout British Columbia, and is on his way home to San Transisco. With a correct the correct to the c Francisco, "The cause of the depression in the insurance business in California," he says, "is the disruption of the Pacific Insurance Union, which occurred last summer. In San Francisco alone this threw out over sixty clerks, and indirectly a number of other people, and cut into the salary of agents nearly 60 per cent. My reasons for visiting this section at this time were to see for myself the exact condition of the country. I cannot say that I am impressed with the sutlook, but sincerely hope it will improve.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—(Special) - Yet another sent criminal assizes. A man name Dix is charged with burning down his dwelling house and murdering his wife, who perished in the fire There was some small insurance on the house. Dalton McCarthy is announced to speak

on behalf of Mr. Brandon, the Patron of Industry candidate in North Ontario, at several meetings during the next few days. Geo. Ross, of Guelph, who testified at the election trial in West Wellington that George Tucker, Patron member of the legislature, since unseated and disqualified, had treated him to influence his vete, has been arrested on the charge of perjury.

KOREA'S QUEEN.

TACOMA, Dec. 2 -Officers of the steamship Tacoma from the Orient, furnish the following particulars of the assassination of the Queen of Korea + After the rebels broke into the palace, killing fifteen women inweiting in a horrible manner, they secured the Queen and her maids, placed them in sacks and carried them outside the palace, where their bodies was slashed with knives, then placed in a roaring fire kindled for the purpose, the bodies being wholly destroyed. Large quantities of oil were placed on the fire, and the rebels danced about the flames as the remains were burned to ashes. The Queen's mother committed suicide on hearing the fate of her daughter.

Lord Salisbury, in receiving a Wesleyan deputation which visited him in connection with the sectarian education proposals, said he did not care to conceal his strong animus in favor of the Anglican and Roman Catho lic demands. Many Wesleyans are strong Conservatives, but this fact did not deter the prime minister from making hestile and sarcastic interruptions as the delegates de veloped their ideas. Instead of respond like a statesman with an mind he spoke freely as a sectarian partisan He spoke about "You Wesleyans" and "Anglicans," and declared "We votced the Church of England." His tone and language, however, aroused the dissenters throughout the country. At a subsequent meeting of the Nonconformiats' council, Dr. Clifford, the president, said he was of the opinion that the country was entering on a great struggle which menaced the free dom of Christian education. If the Prime Minister's plan succeeded the Anglican and Roman Cathelic churches' houses would get, for educational purposes, endowments amounting to about £3,000,000 a year.

HON. AMOR DECOSMOS.

Melancholy Close of a Prominent and Useful Career-Brief Biographical Sketch

Confederation.

Another familiar face has disappeared from the " places where men most do conour first parents sinned has kept up a cease- his friends in the House of Assembly. and who, not many years ago, was the atively stated that the days which remain to the nettle of chaos. tatively stated that the days which remain to him will be few and full of suffering. Mr. DeCosmos was born in the city of Halifax, but hat is, a port where every description of his partial failure. But in spite of his defects of disposition he was useful whenever the produce and manufactured goods entered fects of disposition he was useful whenever the produce and the control of the control of

but Mr. DeCosmos preferred the land route, ed on the Mainland at New Westminster), and started for California by way of the plains with a party that outfitted at St. Louis, then a wild frontier town, now a great city of 500,000 inhabitants. The plains were then an unknown land, abounding in buffalo and wild Indians. Upon reaching Salt Lake City, where the Mormons memorable event took place. A bill consome years before had raised their Ebenezer, the party rested awhile, and two years subthe party rested awhile, and two years sub-sequently Mr. DeCosmos reached the Mecca bill was opposed by all but three members of his hopes. Settling at Ocoville, then the centre of a thriving mining district, he built McClure was the editor of Mr. DeCosmos' up a successful photographic business.

In 1855, Mr. DeCosmos, for reasons which were never fully explained, petitioned the California legislature to be permitted to NANAIMO, Dec. 3.—(Special)—The Pres-bytery of Victoria convened this afternoon liam Alexander Smith—to that by which he was ever afterwards known in that state and here. The change was effected in a most public and honorable way and no reflection lent political opponent. When Mr. DeCosand a half years ago he was in the prime of life. His figure was tall and straight, and his manner pleasant yet decided. His views en public matters were independent and prenounced and he was early found denouncing the political rule of the Hudson Bay Co., which with Governor (afterwards Sir James) Douglas, was somewhat despotic.

On the 11th day of December, 1858, Mr. British Colonist. He denounced Hudson Bay rule as opposed to the ethics and spirit of the age, and soon found himself in direct conflict with the authorities by whom his press was seized early in 1859. A mass meeting of citizens was held and the action of the government denounced in unmeasured terms, and after furnishing bonds—as was then required of publishers by the English law—the publication was resumed, and the attacks on the rulers were more bitterly personal than before.

ment candidate—Mr. Selin Franklin, an office, threw his influence in favor of the stacks unsold owing to ruinous prices, auctioneer. The then Attorney-General great political change. declaring he would never again appear be-"d-d old fool Cameron," the insurance murder case comes up at the pre- then chief justice. But with all his indiscretions Carey was a good fellow at bottom

> United States and had taken up their resicitizens of that country. A bright idea persistent and manly policy on this great presented itself to Mr. Carey's mind. He question he was overtopped by his opponargued that if they were not citizens of the ents in the long ran. United States they had no allegiance to re The former opponents of the schemeeligible as citizens here the moment they mands. He submitted a manifesto, setting had taken the oath of allegiance to the forth the terms on which British Colum-

> feated decided DeCosmos he would be unseated. The vot. with a wagon road. ing was open then and his supporters were For whom de you take. In answer to the usual question he elected to retain his Ottawa seat, and informed the returning officer that he resigned his seat at Victoria. wished to vote for Amor D. Cosmos. This

> Some time before the administrative when he stood for Ostawa was in 1882. He power had been taken from the hands of the iudson Bay Company and the colonies of Baker by very pronounced majorities. Island and British Columbia

te Governor Douglas on Vaucouver Island and to create a separate government for British Columbia. This step was taken and Governor Seymour was made Governor of British Columbia and Governor Kennedy of Vancouver Island. The cost of the maintenance of the two governments was enormous. The civil list absorbed nearly every deliar of the revenue and little was A Life Full of Incident and Stirring left for improvements. The people were in a state of poverty and consternation. Gevernor Douglas had governed wisely and economically. Under his administration the great wagon road to Cariboo had been completed and the riches of the placers there laid bare. Taxes had been so light that people scarcely felt the yoke. An agitation gregate"; another well known figure will for the union of the provinces was almost shortly join the ghostly procession that since immediately begun by Mr. De Cosmos and

less and never-ending march towards the house, over which he presided for many Great Beyond; another page of colonial history must be turned down; for a man who times were turbulent. Political lines were onceswayed the destines of this great province tightly drawn, and strong language and in vective were frequently indulged in by speakers on both sides. Personal encounters 'ancrowned king" of the masses—a political power in the land—is at the point of be seen the placid features and heard the death. The Hon. Amor D. Cosmos was yes. gentle voice of Mr. Speaker as he quietly, terday adjudged insane, and it is authori-

ceived as good an education as could then free of duty. A strong protection feeling be obtained, and early in life embarked in began to manifest itself among the farmers and manufacturers. This feeling grew and About 1849 the discovery of gold in California attracted his attention and drew him and many other Nova Scotians to the of union and tariff, with Mr. DeCosmos as in this province are his brother, C. McK. Pacific Coast. Most of his friends took ship the leader. In 1866 Victoria ceased to be a and sailed round the Horn to San Francisco, free port (duties had previously been collectgovernor of the united colonies.

It was during the session of 1866 that a paper, the British Colonist. He was a man of rare powers as a writer and a profound and original thinker. Messrs. DeCosmos and McClure agreed to kill the bill by talking against time. We quote now from the Colonist edition, April 25, 1866, the day following the debate:

"Twenty-six hours had to be consumed n two speeches from Messrs. DeCosmos and McClure; the latter gentleman spoke from 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday till 6 o'clock the following morning, and Mr. DeCosmos took the floor at 6 and would have continued till over building, over speculation in any direc-4 in the afternoon had not the majority at I o'clock relinquished the contest and moved for an adjournment."

Mr. McClure and not Mr. DeCosmos who ing and speculative powers of the civilized made the sixteen hours' speech, although world, periodical waves of over production the latter has been erroneously credited and depression cannot be avoided, not even with the feat by parties and papers ignorant | if land were nationalized, sub-divided, or of the facts. Mr. McClure never saw a well overtaxed. DeCosmos issued the first number of the day afterwards. Had he responded to the call of nature during those sixteen hours the sence from the room. He therefore held to the same. Take the millions of persons the fort at the expense of his health and employed in factories in different parts of died a little more than a year later at San | the world who live in one or two miserable Francisco of Bright's disease of the kidneys. weight of his influence in favor of New how can the increase in productive power worked incessantly for Victoria. After the agricultural portions of Great Britain, eighteen months of warfare Victoria was where millions of industricus, happy labor selected by act of the Imperial parliament ers used to be paid and fed in the days when

and has since remained the capital.

Scarcely had the act of union been proclaimed when Mr. DeCosmos and his party inaugurated an agitation for the admission of British Columbia to the Canadian confederation, then scarcely a year old. In 1870 Mr. Seymour, who was understood to be opposed to confederation, died. He was succeeded figure, in some cases not rents, laborers

was George Hunter Carey, who built were carried in the legislative council, which castle, the present government house. Mr. Carey was a brilliant lawyer and debater; was composed largely of the very officials who, under Gevernor Seymear, had epposed in its favor. In 1870 strong confederation resolutions competition, and disconsent rampant every were carried in the legislative council, which where. Whoever is benefited by free trade ness detracted from by a most violent the union but who now voted in its favor, temper. He would fly into a rage at a The ensuing summer the "terms" were brivial cause, and frequently wrecked a good arranged by Messrs. Helmoken, Trutch and case in court by a sorry exhibition Carrall, delegates from the colony. Early value. In old countries labor is plentiful, of ill-nature. On one occasion he in 1871 the terms were ratified by the legisof ill-nature. On one occasion he in 1871 the terms were ratified by the legisthrew down his brief and rushed out lative council here, and in July, 1871, the colony became a province of the Dominion. It would be unfair to withhold from Mr. DeCosmos a meed of praise for his exertion in behalf of Confederation. He worked long and as a political wire-puller had no equal and ceaselessly in its favor. Not always in the province. It was soon seen that De-Cosmos was the favorite of the majority of the electors who had registered as voters. Slavery then existed in the United States out of season, in the legislative hall, in the and some sixty colored men had emigrated press, on the platform and on the street to the colony of Vancouver Island from the corners he never ceased to raise his voice or move his pen in support of his pet scheme. dence at Victoria. Some of these men had until at length the works of the opposition, been slaves in the Southern States; others once a strong fortress, were reduced to were freemen; but all colored men had been crumbling ruin, with scarce a man left to all declared by a decision of the then chief just fire a gun. But although Mr. DeCosmos tice of the United States to be ineligible as won honor and credit and gratitude for his

nounce and, consequently, they would be now his converts—excelled him in their de-Queen. This they did and became full bians would consent to join the Confedera-fledged British subjects. They were then tion. Among the things he saked from registered as voters and did vote almost to a Canada was a trans-continental wagon road. man against Mr. DeCosmos, who was de The converts submitted their terms and they asked for a trans-continental railway in 1861 Mr. DeCosmos met with another The terms of the converts were accepted by disappointment. A vacancy had occurred in the representation of Esquimalt and he an (accomplished fact. For many years to stand for the seat. Threats afterwards Mr. DeCosmos had to submit to were made that if he stood as Amor the taunt that he would have been content

After confederation Mr. DeComos instructed as they approached the returning officer's table, in reply to the usual question Victoria at Ottawa, where he labored with of capital. I maintain that capital vote?" to answer "For accustomed industry to secure the early con-William Alexander Srith, commonly known struction of the railway. In 1872 he beas Amor D. Cosmos. 'When all available came Premier of this province, and convotes save one had been cast the poll was a tinued to hold both a seat in the legislature ie. The last voter came up to cast for the here and at Ottawa, until on the passage of opposition candidate, but made a fatal mis- the act to abolish dual representation he

It has been charged against Mr. DeCosmos vote having been recorded as for Amor De-Cosmos left the tie for Smith and Gordon fell in 1873, he coquetted with the Macunbroken, and the returning officer gave the casting vote for Gordon, who was then and posed he stood a fair chance of becoming a declared elected. But "to patient member of the Mackenzie cabinet. Be that faith the prize is sure," and in 1863 Mr. De. | as it may, in 1875 Mr. DeCosmos was again Cosmos was elected for the city at the head of the poll.

an accepted follower of Sir John, and was these would be gainers, but the rest of the poll.

The last election would gain nothing, and what

For a long time afterwards Mr. DeCosme were organized under a Crown system of government. Governor Douglas had been appointed governor of the united colonies with Colonel Moody as his Lieutenant Governor, whose residence was on the Main, In 1864 it was thought advisable by the Rema authorities to appoint a successor to take an active part in public matters. He seemed to be stunned at what land than he is in Hugland; their condition under the small holding system in Belgium and Hellington and their in Hugland; their condition under the small holding system in Belgium and Hellington and their in Hugland; is the worst in Europe, the renting farmer there are who say he never fully retain the Friel tenant."

As this is the case—why therefore advotated the sub-division of land? I constitute the sub-division of land? I constitute the sub-division of land?

world forgesting was by the world forgot. It imagine a more deplorable condition of He seldom appeared on the public platform, affairs than the world reduced to a dead He seldom appeared on the public platform, and upon the few occasions when he made bis appearance there the great change that had come over him was painfully apparent. His last public speech was at the old Methodist church, on Pandora street, last spring, sons there would be no one to employ labor when he attempted to address an audience en the political issues. His voice could be heard by persons who occupied seats ten feet away from him; his expres-sions were incoherent and his whole demeanor that of a man whose mental and physical for a dry day. Divide, and rob over and powers were in a state of decay.

Mr. DeCosmos was a clever man. narrowly escaped being a great one. His intellectual power was considerable. He always. I give him full credit for his truthful and unbiased statement on the land a certain force of character which attracted system" of other countries, when he defriends. But he never gave an opponent credit for differing from him honestly. He was intolerant of the opinions of others, whether friends or foes. He was quick to give offence and as quick to resent an insult. Shared by European Lilberals, that the He believed so thoroughly in himself that be could brook no opposition, and so high old world was due to aristocratic and was his opinion of his own powers that he would listen to the views of even his friends with ill-concealed impatience.

Extensive as was his knowledge, like George Hunter Cary, his political foe of the long ago, he had never learned to control his temper, and, again like Cary, therein lay his partial failure. But in spite of his degovernmental matters required to be got into shape, and the evidence of his talent must ever remain impressed on the pages of the history of the British Pacific.

Smith, and a nephew.

LAND, CAPITAL, WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR :- Amongst the noticeable features in Henry George's "Poverty and Progress" is the manner in which he upsets his own theories on the subdivision of land. wages, capital and production.

He says: "The reason why, in spite of the increase of productive power, wages constantly tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living is, that with increase in productive power, rent tends to even greater increase, thus producing a tendency to the forcing down of wages." Such reasoning is extremely far-fetched and contrary to mon experience. He does not say that the "increase in productive power' does actually force wages down, but that it has that "tendency." Is it not the common experience?

When times are good, production and manufacturing active, that labor is better paid, consequently better off and more contented. If he had said over production tion, has not only the tendency but actually does lower wages, I would agree with him fully. Unless the impossible was to take It will be seen by the above that it was place, viz, a combination of all the produc

In dealing with labor and wages my re marks apply to large manufacturing centres, bill would have been passed during his ab. and I presume Henry George's book refers rooms, where rent and wages are, as a rule, The next agitation was for the seat of not on a sliding scale, but at overnment. Governor Seymour threw the a fixed rate year after year: Westminster, while all parties on the Island affect the rent of these people? Take again rents were high. Henry George is a free trader, and believes the extension of such a policy would help to cure many of the present evils. Let him and his co-thinkers look at the now condition of agriculture in Britain under a free trade policy, and they

unemployed, farms uncultivated and unproit is not the agriculturists in the country in

which it prevails. In my opinion wages are regulated by the supply of labor, which like any other commodity can be purchased at the market new countries labor is scarce and wages higher. Henry George maintains that land. abor and capital are the sources of all wealth. No doubt land and water are the sources of capital and wealth, but in the present condition of the world land, the cean and labor are unproductive without the aid of capital to develop their latent resources. Unless indeed it be in tropical countries where under copious rain and burning sun the land produces spontaneously sufficient food for the few wants of its uncivilized inhabitants; but place labor on northern land without capital and there will no production. He does not with his radical and assailable theories think capital an evil, but on the contrary says: "Capital increases the power of labor to produce wealth by en-abling labor to apply itself in more effective ways by the use of implements and machinery, and by enabling labor to avail itself of the forces of nature. Capital also facilitates the division of labor by increasing the efficiency of the human factor of wealth by utilizing special capabilities, the acquisition of skill and the reduction of waste," I am in full accord with these common-sense ideas, but I fear he has lessened their good effect, for in the next breath he goes on to say: "Capital does not supply or advance

wages, they are part of the produce of labor obtained by labor. Capital does not maintain laborers during the progress of their work, they are maintained by their labor." This evolution of thought may be metaphysical, but not common sense, and is of capital. I maintain that capital sets labor in motion to produce, and earn wages; labor cannot set labor to produce. Just as soon as the laborer obtains employment his credit is strengthened suf-ficienty to enable him to get supplies until he receives remuneration for his labor or production. Capital from first to last is the laborer's friend, giving him employment and

ecompensing him for his production.

On the land question he says: "If by s restriction upon the amount of land held by any one individual, either by regulation of devisees or by cumulative taxation, and the few thousand land holders in Great Britain would become of the increase of population?
He also quetes M. Delaveleye, a Belgian writer on the land question as follows: "The laborer is in a worse condition under the

times he would seem like one whom the cate the sub-division of land? I cannot

equality of wealth or poverty. Under such or to help the poor in seasons of distress Without reservoirs to receive and conserve the winter streamlets there would be no water supply in seasons of drought for the use of the thriftless who would not lay up over again, you cannot make human beinge equal-the provident and improvident, the

better for the tenant and more liberal than that of England, Belgium or France. He says: "Until a very few years ago it was an article of faith with Americans, a belief monarchical institutions. This belief has rapidly passed away with the appearance in the United States, under republican institutions, of social distress of the same kind, if not of the same intensity, as that prevailing in Europe. The Irish land system is talked of as though it were a peculiarly atrocious one, but it is essentially the same as that accepted in the United States. Let me ask the men who nightly to applauding audiences, compare the freedom of the United States with the oppression in Ireland, what would Irish tenants gain, if to-mor row Ireland was made a state of the Union Nothing at all; they would lose. Landlords could with greater ease rack rent them in the United States than in Ireland.' These opinions coincide with my own, and I regret that a man who thinks so rationally on some subjects should advocate such radical, cruel and uninat remedies as the robbing of landlords of their property without compensation, and who considers the shooting of landlords no crime. Such sentiments are more to be deplored coming

from a man who has attempted by his propositions to aid the poor. Such sentiments are the more despicable coming from a man who knows better than most men do that there are many landmany questionable ways, but this cannot be domain has been open, and is so still, to the United States, Canada, British Columbia, or in any of the British colonies, have and danger, acquired land, why should such persons be now told that they must sur-

oities ? If land is legally placed on the market by the powers that be, and A invests his capital in that commodity, and B puts his capital into fisheries, mines or commerce, why should A be compelled to surrender his honjust taxation, and B be allowed to escape confiscation and be helped to avoid his just share of taxation? . . It is generally the aim of rich and poor to own a home of their own, and how can the laborer or me-chanic be benefited by placing on his town lot and cottage an undue, unjust, and disproportionate share of taxation. In trying ecorch the large land holder the small holder is equally scorched.

following supposititious case of his own crea-

away the eyes of the mind; at times pass and look again. Some families will have died and some greatly multiplied, or the whole population will have largely increased. During this time some of these people will have been careless and improvident; some will have devoted time to writing books, planting and cultivation, others again will have given all their energies to the extending of their possessions. What, then, shall we see. Land having been treated as private property, the primitive quality will have given way to inequality. Some will have much more than one of the original shares, and very many will have no land at all. Supposing this little world to be Utopia, a pure government, no wars, no robbery, no taxes, yet inequality in the ownership of land will have produced poverty." No truer picture of the past and present condiwill have been thrifty and grasping; some truer picture of the past and present condi-tion of things could be held up to view than this, but to attribute the final conditions of these islands, poverty and wealth, to the individual and unequal ownership of land is utter folly; rather should the evil be atbributed to the inequality of mankind. These islands commenced life on an equal footing. Some were frugal, saving, enter prising. Others prodigal, extravagant, and dissipated. Hence the inequality, and so it is to day, and a remedy other than the portion of land is requisite for the reforma tion of the idle masses.

If land were nationalized to-morrow the same evils would exist as under the indi of 1/2 Yates St. holdings with success, others would not or account of human inequality.

Land nationalized would be under the

control of parliament, the legislature or the municipality, whose duty it would be to adjust allotments, the mode of cultivation and the rent to be paid. Look then at the door such a system would open to fraud presumably many of those national tenant would be voters who naturally would use all

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Snuffs and inhalants can give only temporary relief, but Hood's Sarsaparilla perfectly and permanently cures. "My little boy was a great sufferer with catarrh. Medicines he took from physicians did not help him, and he began using Hood's Sarsaparilla. We have given him three bottles of this medicine and it has effected a complete cure." Mrs. R. L. Trasper, Roxobel, N. C. Get only

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the influence in their power for the lowering of rents below a fair value, and cancellation of obligations and arrears. No human being can define the enormity of the frauds which would be practised under such a system when we see so much fraud in smaller

It is safe to say, should no fraud, coercion or intimidation be practised on parliament or on the executive administering the land, there would be as many distraints and evictions under the national as under the present landlord system; on which would rise as much fraud, trouble, bad feeling and deceit as exists now. It can be properly stated that land is the natural source of sustenance for mankind, as it is the latent source of lords in England, Ireland, Scotland and the nearly all wealth, and it may also be reason-United States who have acquired their property in fully as honest a manner as he on the land from the early pahas acquired the coat on his back or the triarchal days until now that there would shoes on his feet. Hundreds of years ago no doubt land in Europe was acquired in and if we were to place the unemployed said of new countries in which the public to-morrow on land in different parts of the domain has been open, and is so still to world, furnished with certain requirements all who wish to purchase. If pinners in and food for a time, would they work, and earn or produce their own living? I say no, they would not. Such men would require some capital, directors and overseers with by frugality, industry, perseverance and courage, and in the face of many privations knowledge and power to order, drill, instructions are applied to the severance discipled to the severance and course of the severance discipled to the severance and course of struct and exercise the severest discipline. I have often thought that it would rende the fruits of patient industry for the questionable benefit of the indolent and profligate who congregate in the slums of others? them off-willing, or unwilling-in quasimilitary colonies to the unoccupied soil of the Northwest, Australia and South America, and after the strict quasi-military discipline of seven or ten years many of them would redeem their characters and make estly acquired property or be crushed by un. good citizens. But keep them on the land and away from cities.

W. J. MACDONALD.

THE COURTS.

The evidence and argument in Beer vs. London & Canadian Insurance Co. was fin-ished yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Justice Drake reserved his decision, saying he would older is equally scorched.

Henry George demolishes all his contended of the sub-division of land in the defence Mr. Percy R. Brown, manager of the B. C. Land and Investment Agency, gave evidence to the fact that the policy for \$3,500 had been issued by the defendant "Imagine an island girt with ocean. Put company on the express understanding that on it human beings; let then divide the the policy in the Eastern Assurance Co. land, share and share alike, as individual should be cancelled. J. S. Murray also property. At first, while population is stated that the registration of the Eastern sparse and industrial process rude and primitive, this will work well enough. Turn

> Mr. Justice Crease yesterday signed the order confirming the sale of property which was held on October 1 under the city tax sale by law.

Continued from former Advertisements. . . . par the vie and duc Rai

Stemwind Elgin B. W. Raymond, ruby jewelled, double sunk second dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19. Elgin, 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$28 50, in Silver cases \$ 5, Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$6, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years' guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40.

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