The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

THE FAVORING TIDE.

The Toronto Globe, speaking of the business situation in Canada, says there is "a feeling of optimism and confidence abroad in the financial and commercial world," and it believes the reason of this is to be found chiefly in the discovery of extensive deposits of the precious metals in Western Ontario and British Columbia. The Toronto paper expects the year 1897 to be a red letter one in the history of Canada. We think it will prove to be so, not so much on account of what will be accomplished this year, but because 1897 will witness the pronounced beginning of a tide of prosperity which will in the very near future assume enormous magnitude. There is something of the irony of fate in the fact that the people of the eastern provinces, who protested against the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation as an assumption of a burden too grievous to be borne, should now be forced to admit that the future of Canada depends to a great degree upon the exploitation of the wealth of the Pacific province.

It is clear that British Columbia has come to a turning point. Henceforward its path may be one of progress. Her people may look forward to an era of prosperity which will far surpass anything that the past years of her history have witnessed and will be far more permanent because it will be based, not upon speculation, but upon the solid foundation of industrial activity. As yet the papers of the eastern provinces have had little to say of anything except Western Kootenay; but full of promise as that district is, all that can be fairly claimed of it in comparison with other parts of the province is that its development is more advanced. There is better reason to expect great mineral development in Vancouver, Texada and other islands than there was to look for it in the Trail district three years ago. Cariboo, Omineca, Cassiar and the Yukon will yet be known all the world over. Lillooet, the Big Bend and Yale will contribute their quota to the wealth of our province and the greatness of Canada.

Since the development of British Columbia means so much for the whole of Canada, it is to be hoped that the government and parliament of the Dominion will recognize that what they may be asked to do to advance it must be considered in the broadest possible sense as for the advantage of the whole country. We are told that the government wish to promote immigration, that they desire to see the fertile lands of the territories occupied with settlers, that they hope to create home markets for the products of our farms and factories. There is one way in which this can be done. Nature has with bountiful hand filled the mountains of British Columbia with the precious metals to an extent that is without parallel. Open these vast mineralized areas by railways and the influx of people will be enormous. They will come from Europe and from the United States, while thousands of Canadians, who would otherwise be forced to seek employment in foreign lands, will swell the incoming host. Instead of two or three mining camps attracting the attention of the civilized world by their remarkable growth, we will have more than a score. In every direction over the vast area of the province there will be consumers of products raised on the prairies of the interior or made in the factories of the East. To the oft-asked question: How shall Canada be given the strongest and most lasting impetus in the direction of progress? We answer: Develop British Columbia. Fortunately for this province, at least we hope it will prove so, the ministers and the ministerial press have taken such a position that they are estopped from denying this. We have no desire to insinuate that they will be disposed to do so. Our object is to show how strong a case this province can make out for liberal treatment at the hands of parliament. Twenty years ago the East was taught by a high authority to think of British Columbia as "a sea of mountains," but it is upon this full sea that the bark of Canadian prosperity is now afloat. Let the current be taken when it serves.

ON TO KHARTOUM.

The work of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition into the Soudan is hardly completed as yet. A despatch from Rome announces that the dervishes are massing for an attack upon the Italian post at Agordat. It was ostensibly to relieve the Italians that the expedition was undertaken in the first instance, the position assumed by the British government being that if the dervishes were permitted to annihilate the remnant of the Italian army that escaped from the Abyssinians, the whole of the Soudan would be in an uproar, and the safety of Upper Egypt be endangered. Hence the Egyptian army, with a British contintingent, was sent up the Nile, with gratifying success. Those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves as to the conditions existing in the Soudan will not require to be told that the capture of Dongola is far from affording a solution of the difficulties resulting from the Mahdist uprising. There is one way, and apparently only one way, of bringing about lasting peace in the Upper Nile valley, and that is by the complete overthrow of the power of the Arabs and the extermination of the slave trade. To do this, the Anglo-Egyptian forces must go at least as far as Khartoum, and perhaps it may be necessary to destroy as well as capture Omdurman, the capital of the Soudan. This city was built by El Mahdi, after he had razed Khartoum, in order to demonstrate how completely he had subjugated the vast region which once acknowledged the rule of the Khedive. It was an object lesson of much value, and it may be necessary to offset it with another of the same kind. With Omdurman captured and a railway to the coast of the Red Sea, the Soudan will become both safe and accessible to Europeans. The Soudanese African tribes are as a rule well disposed towards foreigners, and the hostility which they have evinced has been almost wholly due to the influence of the Arab slave traders. From present indications it seems as though the work of Britain in Africa were only only just begun.

OUR SMELTING ORES.

Mr. Cobbledick, in his interview in yesterday's COLONIST, touched upon a new and very interesting point in connection with gold mining in this province. He mentioned that English mining men, when they think of gold mines, have free-milling quartz only in mind, but pointed out that in the smelting ores, which are the commonest kinds in British Columbia, the vein matter instead of consisting of worthless silica carries copper and sometimes other economic minerals, and is therefore the more valuable. That is to say, suppose an ore is free milling and carries, say, $25 in gold to the ton, and another is a smelting ore carrying the same quantity of gold, but copper or some other metal besides, there is really more intrinsic value in the latter than in the former, although to the English mining man the former would be infinitely preferable. This idea is in accordance with the old-fashioned ideas of metallurgy, but the advance in smelting methods within the last few years is completely revolutionizing this science and is demonstrating that the smelting ore is the more valuable.

In this province great bodies of low grade ores are known to exist. The deposits are so enormous that if they were free milling it would pay to operate them, just as it pays so handsomely to operate the Alaska Treadwell mines. Such ores await the discovery of methods of treatment that will make it pay to handle them, and it is very probable that the fact of the gold occurring in combination with some base metal may afford the solution of the problem. If some process can be perfected whereby the base metal could be made to pay the cost of treatment, in such a case a smelting ore would be worth more per ton than a free milling ore carrying the same amount of gold. There is not the least reason to despair of some such result being reached. It is only very recently that practical men have been seeking to do on a large commercial scale what chemists have been able to do in their laboratories and that success will crown their efforts in the direction indicated is not only not improbable, but is what there is every reason to expect. The practical value of a process for handling ores of the class referred to has only lately become apparent and we may look with confidence for its discovery.

A HOPELESS OPPOSITION.

An honest confession is good for the soul and so no doubt the New Westminster Columbian feels the better for admitting as it did on Monday, that the ammunition which the local opposition has to use against the provincial government is "not of the killing sort." "We confess," adds our contemporary, "that we put little faith in the efficacy of statements of government wrong-doing as a means of influencing votes in the house." This conclusion is praiseworthy if somewhat long deferred. Of "statements of wrong-doing" we have had an ample supply, but the proof of wrong-doing has yet to be forthcoming. Herein the opposition will find the reason why their "ammunition is not of the killing sort."

Our contemporary is quite confident that some remarkable things are going to happen at the next provincial elections, or, if not then, at some later date. Did the Columbian ever hear of the apprentice who wished his master dead in revenge for a thrashing, and "kept it up for fifty years and fetched him at last?" Possibly, if the date of the impending revolution is fixed with sufficient indefiniteness, it may ultimately come to time; but there may be some doubt about that as long as the opposition confine themselves to "statements of wrong-doing." If there had been actual wrong-doing, there is not the slightest reason why proof of it should not be given. There is no mystery about the manner in which the affairs of this Province are administered, and if the published statements do not give all the minor details, there are regular parliamentary methods of getting at them. The Government has nothing to conceal, but if it had it could not hope to do so successfully. If the Government's attitude towards the public in respect to its executive acts is open to any special comment, it is that it is so open and above board that the merest tyro in criticism finds it a mark for his arrows. Some of the critics are utterly unfamiliar with the Canadian system of administration. "Their speech bewrayeth them."

The credit of the province stands high; its laws are well administered; its roads are the envy of its neighbors; its mining laws are liberal; its taxation is not burdensome. These are the considerations which keep public opinion from being "as yet pronounced enough to bring about a defeat of the government," to quote our New Westminster contemporary, which render hopeless the suggested "grand assault upon the treasury benches." Indeed, in the last two words of this quotation our opposition friends give away their whole case. They want to get on the treasury benches. Out of the abundance of their hearts their mouths have spoken. They want to have the expenditure of the public revenue, to be able to handle the provincial patronage to the advantage of themselves and their allies. They have nothing to suggest in the way of a new provincial policy, nothing to advocate in the way of reform; they make no pretence at saying how the taxation can be lowered. They confine themselves to "statements of wrong doing" which fail not only in "influencing votes in the house," but in producing the slightest effect, except one of weariness, upon the general public.

COERCION THAT WILL NOT COERCE.

The Philadelphia Ledger is responsible for the following:

The Canadian policy of President McKinley will be watched with interest. It is not known that he has ever committed himself on the subject, and his friends in Washington, who are familiar with his views on other subjects, do not know how he stands on this. If he is an annexationist, however, it is expected that he will pinch the Canadians to the extent of his ability on the tariff, in the transit regulations and in every other direction, for those who have studied the question agree that the easiest way to annex Canada to the United States is to make a prohibitive tariff on American products, deprive the Canadian railroads of the bonding privilege and shut Canadian fish out of the American market. That will bring the Dominion to terms very promptly.

The Ledger wholly misconceives the trade relations between the two countries and the sentiment of the Canadian people. Canada is not dependent upon the American market to such an extent that her people could be coerced into annexation by the methods proposed. Between the United States and the Dominion a large trade exists. The presumption from its existence is that it pays both countries. It is true that the proportion which Candian exports to the United States bear to our total foreign trade is greater than the proportion which American exports to this country bear to the whole foreign trade of the United States. At the same time the Canadian people are by far the best customers of the United States, and any attempt on the part of McKinley to interrupt the trade between the two countries would meet with stubborn resistance in commercial centres. Moreover, if an effort should be made to force Canada out of the British Empire by means of tariff discrimination, the matter would become an imperial issue at once, and as sixty per cent of the exports of the United States are sold in British countries it would not be very difficult to discover a means of retaliation, which would more than compensate Canada for any loss she might sustain.

So far as the abolition of the bonding privilege is concerned, it is only necessary to point out that when President Cleveland near the close of his first term suggested such a course, the strongest protests came, not from Canada, but from Chicago, New York, Boston and Portland. A notion prevails in some quarters that Canada has no outlet except across United States territory. Benjamin F. Butler once had an article in the North American Review discussing the conquest of Canada, in which he pointed out that for six months in the year all Canadian ports were closed by ice, and railway traffic was practically suspended. There are American newspaper writers to-day who are as ignorant as Butler was twenty years ago, but with much less excuse. If their influence upon the councils of their nation was in proportion to their ignorance upon every public question, except the politics of their own precincts, it would lead to mischievous results. In this connection it is worth while quoting in substance a remark made by Sir John Macdonald, when President Cleveland made his threat above referred to. Sir John was asked if Canada would retaliate by denying the bonding privilege to Americans. His reply was that he could not see the wisdom of Canadians refusing to carry American goods simply because Americans were foolish enough to refuse to carry Canadian goods. The abolition of the bonding privilege by the United States would not lessen the Canadian export trade one dollar's worth, and by diverting all Canadian goods to Canadian routes would compensate the railways for any loss of American business. Meanwhile the Canadian roads would still carry American goods in bond from Canadian ports to American cities.

"Bobby doesn't feel happy even with all those toys." "So I have noticed. What's the matter, Bobby?" "Why, I got new ice skates and a sled, an' I dunno whether I want it t' freeze or snow."—Detroit Free Press.

THE people of Bella Coola want a trail into the interior. This request is reasonable one, and will doubtless receive every consideration which the many demands upon the revenue will permit. In this province of magnificent distances, where so many new sections are being opened up, the calls upon the government are almost without limit. It would be infinitely more agreeable to the members of the executive to give an affirmative answer to them all than to have to make a selection; but the people must not expect the impossible. In many cases, and in one or two recent conspicuous instances, the same article which has contained an onslaught upon the executive for not doing more in the way of building roads, bridges, school houses, and so on, has complained because the taxes are not reduced. While it is not quite correct to say that the provincial revenue is inelastic, it is practically so. It is increasing and will continue to increase as permanent development proceeds, but the expenditures are likely to grow in proportion, if not more rapidly. It is folly to clamor for greater expenditures and a reduced revenue. A little less than a quarter of the provincial income is paid out of the Dominion treasury. This amount is fixed and will not be subject to increase until after the next census. The remainder is paid by the people of the province, and it calls for no slight degree of executive ability to be able to apportion the taxation and expenditure so as to deal fairly by all sections and all interests. To judge from some of the opposition criticisms one would think that somewhere concealed about the public departments is a sack of coin which only the perverseness of the government prevents from being opened up and its contents promptly scattered over the province from Esquimalt to the Mackenzie and from Cassiar to Kootenay.

THE New York Sun keeps up its campaign for the annexation of Canada. Unhappily for the peace of mankind Editor Dana in his younger days was assistant secretary of war or something like that under Lincoln. His experience was lively and his services patriotic, but neither sufficed to cool the belligerent ardor of his blood. To annex Canada, to drive the Sultan out of Europe, to conquer Cuba and incidentally smash the Spanish monarchy, to whip Germany over the pork question and to free Ireland are a few of the features of his programme. Those who know Mr. Dana personally say he is a genial and altogether delightful getleman; but to read his paper one would suppose that he never appeared in public without a couple of howitzers and that he has a choice collection of dogs of war tied up in his back yard. The Sun has the distinction of discovering more mare's nests and chasing more rainbows than any other paper in America.

IMPERIAL Federation, though not a political issue as yet, is coming to the front at a rapid pace. Its discussion is always timely. That it will one day be accomplished we have no doubt, but it will be brought about, as almost everything worth preserving in the British constitution has been, by the formative processes of time. How near or how remote its consummation may be none of us can say. Perhaps it may not be until the roll of drums and the thunder of cannon shall awaken the Empire to a new life. Perhaps it will be one of the fruits of an era of peace and good will. But come it amid the smoke of battle and with oaths of fidelity sworn across the graves of heroes, or while the soft breezes of prosperity are blowing, in whatsoever form it may come, its strength will not lie in an act of parliament, but in the fact that it will be a union based on kinship, on sympathies, on traditions, on the memory of a glorious past and the hope of a still more glorious future.

IF pelagic sealing is to be abolished, as yesterday's dispatch intimated, and Canada to be compensated for the loss, it requires no great degree of perspicacity to see that the compensation ought to be chiefly to British Columbia. Those engaged in sealing ought to receive consideration for the direct business damage which they would sustain, and the whole province ought to be recompensed for the loss it would suffer by reason of the abolition of an important industry. It would not be difficult to point out how the Imperial government, in the event of the suggested policy prevailing, could give this province a *quid pro quo*. At the same time there are two sides to the pelagic sealing.

THE school board in its discussion of salaries has recognized a correct principle in proposing that the pay of teachers in the lower grades shall be placed upon an equitable basis as compared with those in higher grades. Almost as great a degree of teaching skill is required in the case of the former as in that of the latter. It is of paramount importance that the foundation stones of a child's education should be well and truly laid.

THE fact that Baron Rothschild favors international arbitration seems to the Tacoma Union to afford a good reason for Americans to oppose it. Does the additional fact that Baron Rothschild likes three meals a day furnish a sufficient reason why Americans should resolve to go hungry?

HON. MR. PATTERSON who, as a member of the tariff commission, ought to be able to speak with authority, told the people of Brantford, Ont., a few days ago that there would be "no reactionary measure of tariff reform," and that the government would carefully protect the manufacturing interests of Canada. This will necessitate the issue of an expurgated edition of Hansard, and the calling in of the present one, or otherwise the ministers and their supporters may find their whole time taken up in explaining away their speeches delivered when in the cold shades of opposition. Perhaps the ground might be covered by a resolution declaring that all the denunciations of protection which have emanated from the Liberals during the last twenty years were intended in a Pickwickian sense only.

MODESTY is not the distinguishing feature of our esteemed contemporary the Inland Sentinel. It wants three more representatives in the legislature and wants them right away. It goes further and says how it thinks this urgent demand can be complied with. Esquimalt with its two representatives, "is an outrage," says the Sentinel, and these two seats "can be handed over to Kootenay." Then it assures us that "a third seat can be obtained from the too numerous seats held by Victoria city and district." This is all that our contemporary asks at present. Let us be thankful that it is content to leave us the naval station and the climate.

CERTAIN statements appeared in the COLONIST yesterday reflecting upon the manner in which Dr. Fraser has discharged his duty as health officer. The statements were made in good faith and under the impression that they were absolutely correct. Our principal informant has since admitted that the information upon which we relied was incorrect in its material particulars. Under these circumstances and in view also of Dr. Fraser's distinct denial, we wholly withdraw the allegations against his conduct as health officer and express our regret that we were misled into placing him before the public in a false light.

THE Port Angeles papers hardly know what to think about the alleged resolution of some Pittsburgers to establish a big steel plant in the Washington town. The Democrat-Leader is inclined to believe the report true because Thomas Murphy, who is named as vice-president of the new company, spent two or three weeks in Port Angeles last summer and, after making many inquiries, left with a promise that the people would soon hear from him in regard to a proposition that would mean much for the town. As British Columbia would doubtless supply the iron for the proposed establishment our people have a direct interest in the success of the project.

DIRECTOR WALCOTT, of the United States geographical survey, reports that explorations made last year disclose the existence of an auriferous placer belt in Alaska, extending 300 miles west of the point where the 141st meridian crosses the Yukon river. That this same belt extends eastward through the Canadian territory of Yukon and into this province may be taken as established. There is no room for doubt that the auriferous and argentiferous area awaiting development in British Columbia, Yukon and Alaska is by far the most extensive of any known to the world during the historic era.

THE action of the government in giving the engraving contract to an American house continues to excite much comment among our Eastern contemporaries. The claim is made that it will mean a saving of $120,000 in five years as compared with the prices paid under the old contract. What most people would like to know is how much would be saved in comparison with the tender of the Montreal house which was the American concern's competitor.

THE solicitor of the British Columbia Southern wired from Ottawa to the Vancouver World at 11:30 on Saturday night that "no agreement had been signed with anybody, notwithstanding newspaper reports." This is apropos of the statement that Senator Cox and Mr. Jaffray had bought the charter. This proves that up to 11:30 on Saturday night no agreement had been signed with anybody, and that is all it does prove.

REPRESENTATIVE DANIELS, of Buffalo, N. Y., wants all Canadian farm produce fenced out of the United States. How would the application of this idea to the American farm produce which now enters British Columbia strike our neighbors in the State of Washington.

THE Montreal Star suggests that as many members of parliament as can get away should make a trip across the continent to Vancouver. We move to amend by substituting the word Victoria for Vancouver.

THE evening organ denies that it has changed its tone on the Crow's Nest Pass railway. We shall not quarrel with it. Perhaps the performer has simply pulled out a new stop.

First Savage - I suspected all along that this profession of conversion was not sincere. Second Savage—Ah, to be sure! When a person doesn't wear a stitch of clothes all the year, except just before Christmas, and then nothing but golf stockings; why, who could help but suspect him?—Detroit Journal.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

BOARD OF TRADE ENDORSED.

That some restrictions will be put on the never-ending list of million dollar (and in some cases little mineral) mining companies at the next session of the legislature is expected. How it is to be done has been often asked. The suggestions offered by the Victoria Board of Trade, which appear elsewhere, give one answer, and so far present the only real attempt made to cope with the matter. —Kootenay Mail.

RAILWAYS WANTED.

The development of the Province demands the construction of certain railroads. We trust the government will be able to evolve ways and means free from the objectionable features of the past and yet of a businesslike nature.—Kamloops Sentinel.

ALL TALK IMMIGRATION.

If the government can people the Northwest and raise the level of prosperity in the cities at the same time, it will have made a "hit" worthy of the greatest effort.—Montreal Star.

THE CLERGY IN POLITICS.

And while we may occasionally hear of undue influence in Quebec elections, prompted, not by the church as a whole, but by the zeal of the extremists, the resort to such influence is altogether without authority. The other question, that of the control of opinion, is, however, as we have recently seen, undetermined. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that it is a fit subject for consideration, not in the sense that one influential body in the country should be gagged, but in the sense that all should be free. This is the Gallican understanding, observed everywhere save in Quebec, and it has yet to be shown that anyone has suffered from it. Certainly it would be far better to go into the matter in a reasonable and regular way than to enter upon a campaign of sectional hostilities and animosities.—Mail and Empire.

THE PROMISE OF THE WEST.

The West invariably wins the allegiance of any open-minded man who go to spy out the land. It is concrete opportunity; and the visitor sees at once what a nation Canada might become if the crowded and anaemic peoples of the old world could but realize what chances lie between the eastern border of the prairies and the eastern shores of the Pacific.—Montreal Star.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

Liberals, if wise in their own interests, should pray to be saved from large parliamentary majorities. — Winnipeg Free Press.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

No one need be at a loss to understand why the Sultan is unable to make up his mind what to do. He has 7,000 wives.

The impression is gaining ground that the British judge who sentenced Lady Scott has a mother-in-law of his own.

Fitzsimmons and Corbett have signed articles, but in their case it is not well to put too much faith in signs.

"Doesn't your daughter dance?" enquired the hostess. The lady addressed looked around at the tall anaemic girl leaning against the wall. "Not unless she is asked," she somewhat frigidly replied.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Tommy—I've got $8 in my bank. Mr. Freshman—Indeed! Where did you get it all? Tommy—Every time sister Lil gets a new beau he gives me ten cents to stay out of the parlour. Now Tommy has $8.10 in his bank.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Mr. Might of the city directory says that Toronto has 220,000 people. In this case we all hope that Might is Right. Toronto Globe.

Nellie, 4 years old, was taken to one of the big stores, and soon after disappeared from her mother's side. The mother was much worried until reassured by a floorwalker, who said lost children were taken to the basement near the main entrance.

There Nellie was found with two other youngsters, all three of them contentedly eating taffy.

"Were you frightened when you got lost, darling?" asked her mother.

"Oh, no, not a bit. I got losted on purpose, for I heard Aunt Emily say that losted little girls' here was given candy till they were found."—New York Evening World.

Womanly Intuition—"I don't know," cried the excited feminine voice in the darkness, "whether you are my husband or a burglar, but I'm going to be on the safe side and shoot.—London Figaro.

Mamma—Well, Johnny, what kept you after school to-night?

"I was spellbound," replied Johnny, who had tripped in his orthography.—Spare Moments.

James Bay Athletic Association.

NOTICE.

There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 16th day of December, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Wm. Jensen	112	20	$100 00
W. Wilson	114	4	20 00
G. G. Gwynne	116	2	10 00
M. H. Cowan	117	5	25 00
R. W. Reaford	128	1	5 00
H. C. Goddin	129	2	10 00
T. N. Hibben & Co	138	5	25 00
P. A. Jenns	139	3	15 00
C. Lane	140	10	50 00
W. Allison	142	2	10 00
W. Croit	146	10	50 00
W. Strickey	148	5	25 00
T. S. Milligan	152	2	10 00
M. L. Tyttler	156	2	10 00
H. E. Fields	166	2	10 00
W. A. McLean	171	10	50 00
James Stuart	172	5	25 00
W. A. Burt	184	1	5 00
W. Dalby	196	20	100 00
T. B. May	198	2	10 00
F. C. Wolfenden	1	20	100 00
James Smith	3	20	100 00
W. T. Franklin	9	20	100 00
W. B. G. Naylor	11	10	50 00
F. S. Widdowson	12	4	20 00
W. A. Lorimer	14	4	20 00
J. A. J. Miller	15	2	20 00
F. J. Stannard	16	5	25 00
W. Dempster	28	2	10 00
J. Leigh	32	1	5 00
A. E. Cameron	33	4	20 00
W. A. Carmichael	41	2	10 00
J. Hannan	43	1	5 00
W. G. Simpson	64	2	10 00
J. Grant	68	10	50 00
W. W. Wolfenden	73	1	5 00
A. Lawrence	79	2	10 00
E. G. Tilton	86	10	50 00
Allan Cameron	265	3	15 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the board of Trustees made on the 16th day of December, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the James Bay Athletic Association building on the 5th day of February, at 4:30 p.m. of the said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expenses of the sale.

A. J. DALLAIN, Secetary,
James Bay Athletic Association, Limited.
Victoria, B.C., 20th January, 1897. 21

ARBITRATION

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MR. TARTE'S MOV

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then see whether our a
true or false."

LIKE SUFFERERS ON

R. Scriver, Carpenter, of
Great Sufferer from Kid
South American Kidney
ed a Quick Cure—It
Remedy for a Specif
—It Dissolves and
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For many years I hav
with kidney disease, neces
ing of much in the way of
years ago they became so
seek the aid of a physician
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was very painful. Just
began using South Americ
It gave me immediate reli
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great remedy to all person
kidney trouble.

Sold by Dean & Hiscock