The Colonist.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899.

DISALLOWANCE.

A telegram to an evening paper contains extracts from the Toronto Globe on the question of disallowance of provincial acts. As far as can be gathered from the extracts the views of the Globe are shared by the Conservative party generally. Speaking at least for British Columbia, we feel able to say with much certainty that the Conservatives would regard any attempt on the part of the Ottawa authorities to interfere with matters coming unquestionably within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures as something that ought not to be attempted unless the circumstances are very exceptional. Where Imperial interests are concerned or where the action of a local legislature is clearly an obstacle in the way of a satisfactory treaty or other arrangement with a foreign power, the right of disallowance might be exercised. It is a mistake to think, as some do, that the power of disallowance is reserved to the Governor-General solely that he may annul acts not within the powers of the local houses. The power is not necessary for that purpose, because the courts will declare such acts unconstitutional. It must have been given for some other purpose, and that purpose must have been as above indicated. It is said that the right of disallowance is vested in the Queen on the condition that it never shall be exercised. Dr. Alpheus Todd describes the power of disallowance as vested in the crown as one of its "dormant rights," reserved only to be exercised when it is manifest that the omission to employ it will work an injury to the nation; but the very express directions in the B.N.A. act as to how the right shall be exercised prevent it being classed as a "dormant right" so far as relates to the Dominion or the Provinces. Moreover it is not in point of fact dormant, because it has been exercised. Yet it is clear that the right of the provinces to deal as they think best with what is their own cannot very well be questioned without creating serious friction. As the Globe points out, if provincial legislation is not acceptable to people of the United States they must so frame their own legislation as to avoid the provocation to the passage of laws which they do not like.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

There is considerable excitement in Seattle and Tacoma over the report that the head of Lynn Canal is to be given up to Canada. The papers of those cities insist that such a surrender will deprive the Sound cities of a great deal of trade, and this undoubtedly is the case. Nevertheless this hardly disposes of the question. The boundary line must be located somewhere and as the Colonist has frequently pointed out, owing to the difficulties in the way of determining just what points cover the meaning of the treaty of 1825, a conventional interpretation must be agreed upon. It is quite true, as the Seattle Times alleges, that the region around Skagway is valuable, but so far as is known its value consists in the fact that it is the entrepot to the valuable possession of Canada in the interior. If the Yukon gold fields were worked out next year, the value of Skagway would drop almost out of sight, for although it is the best point from which Atlin can be reached, an all-Canadian line to those gold fields would soon be constructed. In a matter of this kind, where the cession of occupied territory is involved, the party ceding it is necessarily under some disadvantage, but this may be only temporary. In this yet undeveloped Northwest, no one can tell what may be the future of any section, and it is possible that regions which may be abandoned by Canada in exchange for others ceded by the United States may prove in time the more important of the two.

The feeling animating the people of Seattle and Tacoma will hardly be shared by the authorities at Washington. If they are satisfied that it would be a reasonable compromise to surrender the head of Lynn Canal, the interest of a few Seattle business firms would not stand in the way.

THE MOVEMENT FOR PEACE.

The promised reference in the Queen's speech to the Czar's disarmament proposition brings this great question once more under the attention of the world in a prominent way. It is undoubtedly the supreme question in international politics to-day, and though there is very much difference of opinion as to what the practical results of the proposed conference will be, there can be none as to the desirability of the effort to relieve Europe of the increasing burden of militarism and the ever-present dread of war. Disarmament is a long way in the future. If it were possible to begin to-morrow and beat the swords of the nations into plough shares, there would be room for doubt as to the advisability of doing so—at least of doing so very rapidly. The military system of Europe is so identified, not only with the existing governments, but with the whole social and business world of Europe, that the effect of sudden disarmament would be confusion. But this is not proposed. A gradual reduction of the cost of armies and navies, and an agreement as to the increase of armaments in the future is the most that the Czar seems to hope for. Even this would be a result worthy of great effort.

Much doubt has been thrown upon the good faith of the Russian proposal, but we think unjustly so. There is no good cause for supposing that the Czar is not sincere in his desire to promote peace. Neither he nor his empire has anything to gain by war. The local problems of Russia are so vast and so intricate that no statesmanship can fully grasp them or hope to form a plan equal to their solution. Most people, when they think of the ruler of Russia, have in mind a man who is determined at all odds to encroach upon neighboring nations. A good deal of nonsense has been written about Russian designs. These are the great bug-a-boo of a certain class of British politicians, but all the discussion about them has not availed anything towards counteracting them. Only one or the other of two courses seems open to Western Europe. Russia must be allowed to work out her own destiny peaceably, or there must be a united effort to break the immense empire into fragments. An intermediate course does not relieve the situation in any degree. Russia keeps reaching out in Asia, and if it is the goal of her ambition, as some allege, to control that continent, nothing that has been done during the last twenty years has materially retarded her progress in that direction.

Russia will cease to be a menace to the peace of the world only when her vast domains in Asia have been occupied by a population that will know how to use their great latent resources. When this comes, the end of absolutism will be at hand, and a new Russia will step out into the political arena.

A very influential section of the people of Great Britain is taking up the disarmament proposal with much enthusiasm and is endeavoring to stimulate interest in it all over the world. The movement is in the right direction, and though it is not easy to see what the outcome will be, there is great satisfaction in the knowledge that all movements inspired by right motives work for the advancement of the cause of humanity, although their effects may come in ways quite unexpected. We look forward with great hope to the outcome of the disarmament proposal, and if there is any way in which the people of this part of the Empire can co-operate with the people of Great Britain in advancing the idea, there should be no time lost in taking the necessary action. We all ought to desire peace and work for it.

NORTH EAST KOOTENAY.

There is no use in crying over spilt milk, but there are some things about the return of Mr. Wells for North East Kootenay by acclamation that will be the better for being cleared up. The fact that a formal protest has been lodged with the returning officer indicates that things are not wholly satisfactory. In the absence of fuller particulars it would be unwise and might be very unfair to make any criticism. The opposition fully expected to win the seat, and there is no attempt on their part to disguise the very great disappointment they feel over the unexpected result.

THE APPEAL TO SECTIONALISM.

In its comments on the defeat of the government candidate in Victoria the Province declares that the constitutional question cut no figure but that the real question was Island supremacy. That we may not be accused of misquoting our contemporary, its exact language may be given, which was as follows:

We hear a great deal said about the "constitutional" issues on which the election was fought, but, as a matter of fact the "constitutional" issues were not issues at all, constitutional or otherwise. The real issue was Island supremacy and the Victoria people voted for the opposition for no other reason than that they desired to enter a protest against a government of which a resident of Victoria is not the leader. That is all there is to it and that is all it means.

How grossly false this is, it is not necessary to tell the people of this city. They know that the so-called issue of "Island supremacy" was never mentioned in the campaign, except by the Province, which can hardly be said with truth to have been in the campaign at all. The battle was fought out squarely on the constitutional issue, and if any further proof were needed than was given by the speeches delivered by the opposition candidates and their supporters and the manner in which the Colonist conducted its part of the campaign, it was afforded by the meeting of opposition supporters on Saturday night, when every speaker treated the victory as a triumph of the Constitution. A desire to vindicate the reputation of Mr. Turner undoubtedly contributed much to the result. A determination to crush the supremacy of Joseph Martin before it assumed too formidable a magnitude also had its influence. But the one great issue upon which the people of Victoria believed they were pronouncing, the one great issue upon which they desired to be understood as speaking, was the constitutional question, involved in the dismissal of the Turner ministry, and the passage of the Deane-Prentice bill.

Every one knows why the Province takes this position; but it may be well to remind readers of a few facts which may have escaped their memory. Almost immediately after the prorogation of the legislature last year, the Province declared itself strongly against Vancouver Island, even going so far as to advocate the separation of the Island from the Mainland, by the erection of a separate province on the Mainland. As the election drew near it attempted to explain away what it had said on this subject and at the same time began to clamor for the election of Mr. Martin. It became and has remained the organ of Mr. Martin, and has since on every possible occasion endeavored to stir up feeling on the Mainland against the Island. It now deliberately mis-states the plain significance of the late campaign, the very palpable object being to excite the feeling of the Mainland people against those of the Island and thereby strengthen Mr. Martin's position.

Not only is the charge of sectionalism not borne out by the late campaign, but it is disproved by the legislation of last session. The two chief acts of the session of 1898 were the railway subsidy act and the redistribution act. The former provided for several lines of railway, and not one of them was on the Island. The latter added six representatives to the legislature, all of them from Mainland constituencies.

The absurdity of Victoria's raising the cry of "Island supremacy" is of itself sufficient to answer the charge. Vancouver Island has fourteen representatives in a house of thirty-eight. Therefore on a sectional issue the Island would be outvoted by a majority of ten. New Westminster district and Kootenay can outvote the whole Island, and they can do it because the Turner ministry gave an additional member to Vancouver and three additional members to Kootenay. For Victoria to declare for sectionalism, for any one in this section to raise the issue of "Island supremacy" would be suicidal. The Province knows this as well as any one else, and it is simply endeavoring to strengthen Mr. Martin's hands on the Mainland, when it pretends otherwise.

THE CONSTITUTION.

A contemporary says: "We suppose the British Constitution is safe now. What a relief." It is not safe yet. Personal government has been "scotched, not killed." The British Constitution will not be safe in British Columbia until the Semlin ministry has been compelled to accept the responsibility for and defend the dismissal of the Turner government. When that has been done constitutional practices will be restored, but not till then. So far as the principle of responsible government is concerned, it is quite immaterial how the house shall vote upon the act of the Lieutenant-Governor. The case divides itself naturally into two parts. One of these is the act of the Lieutenant-Governor. The other is the responsibility of the Semlin ministry for that act. It is possible that a legislature, which passed the Deane-Prentice bill, will vote to confirm the action of the Lieutenant-Governor. But the people have yet to be heard from, and the next general election in this province, whenever it shall be held, will settle whether in the opinion of the electorate the Lieutenant-Governor was warranted in withdrawing his confidence from Mr. Turner. We do not lose sight of the certainty that the whole matter will be threshed out in the House of Commons, but in the end the people of this province will determine the matter. Any action which the House of Commons is likely to take will be more of an academic nature than anything else. The people of British Columbia should never lose sight of the fact that they decide their own rights.

FIGHTING AT MANILA.

The opening of hostilities in Manila is the beginning of a very serious campaign for the United States forces. In one sense the battle at Manila was timely, because it will ensure the ratification of the treaty with Spain. All differences of opinion between expansionists and non-expansionists will vanish in the face of an enemy in the field. The nature of the military problem to be solved by the United States is similar to that with which the Spaniards had to deal in Cuba, only it is much more difficult. The scene of operations is nearly twice as far from the base as was that of the Spanish campaign in Cuba. The natives are more numerous and certainly quite as good fighters. The climate of the Philippines is as unfavorable to natives of America as that of Cuba was to natives of Spain. An additional difficulty in the present case is that, whereas in Cuba the operations against the rebels were confined to a single island, in the Philippines they will have to embrace the whole archipelago. Putting the interpretation upon the news received that is most favorable to the claims of the United States, it will hardly be asserted that the operations so far have resulted very favorably to the American arms. It can hardly be supposed that the Filipinos can hold out in those parts of the islands that are accessible to the fleet; but this is merely the fringe of a very large and almost impassable region, that is, impassable to a regular army.

In addition to the not unnatural desire of the Filipinos for independence, they will be inspired in the conflict by the idea that they have been sold by Spain to the United States for $20,000,000 the sum which the latter power has agreed to pay for the relinquishment of Spanish authority over the islands. Their assent to the transfer was never asked, and it will occur to most independent observers that there has been some very bad management in that connection. If the Filipinos had been approached in a spirit of conciliation in the first place, if they had been consulted as to the terms of the transfer, they might have seen their way clear to accept the inevitable without a struggle, in which case they would have claimed hereafter, as the people of Quebec have always claimed, that they were not a conquered race, but came into United States empire through mutual concessions. There was, however, in the case of Quebec an element in the form of the Roman Catholic clergy, which contributed greatly to the peaceful acquisition of that province, and this would have been lacking in the Philippines. As the case seems to stand, unless the conflict is brought to an end almost immediately, it is likely to be prolonged for years, and to cost the United States many lives and much treasure.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Resuming the discussion of the relation between exports and imports, attention may be directed to the case of Great Britain, the imports of which country exceed the exports by about a billion dollars every year. A very considerable part of the exports represent British permanent investments abroad, and hence there can be no direct importation to offset it. If a surplus of imports represents a loss, Great Britain would have been pumped dry long ago. The Britisher looks at the matter somewhat in this way: We sent out of the country this year £200,000,000 of merchandise, and we got back £400,000,000 worth. Consequently we have £200,000,000 more merchandise in the country now than we had at the beginning of the year. This does not tell anything like the whole story. In this statement of exports only the produce of the United Kingdom is included, a portion of the imports being exported. This accounts for about one-quarter of the difference, yet there is left very much more than enough to render the inquiry interesting. A portion of the excess of imports is undoubtedly represented by the earnings of foreign investments, another portion by the earnings of ships, another by the profit upon British business ventures in the colonies and foreign countries. Ultimately all the profit on these transactions finds its way to London and appears in the imports of merchandise or in the receipts of coin and bullion.

To illustrate the matter further: A British mercantile house ships goods to Ceylon; this gives it the value of those goods in Ceylon to its credit, and this credit would, in the simplest form of trade, be covered by exchange on London. The cash would not be remitted. Cash is only remitted when there is nothing else to remit. How would the Ceylon firm get credit in London? The answer is that it would have credit in London because it had credit in Ceylon, or because it had already established a credit in London by shipments of merchandise. It would not be necessary for the Ceylon firm to have shipped the merchandise to London. It might have shipped them to New York, and the New York house to whom they were shipped might have established its credit in London by shipments of American wheat. In other words, the Manchester cotton spinner might get his pay for the goods worn by the Cingalese out of the proceeds of wheat grown on the prairies of North America.

Now as business is always conducted if possible at a profit, in the very great majority of cases, no matter how many such commercial involutions as the above occur before the account is fairly balanced, the buyers and sellers all make a profit. Hence it follows that whatever the showing of the exports and imports of merchandise may be, the people carrying on the business are making a profit. If individuals make a profit the country makes one, for every business transaction is expected to yield a profit to both parties engaged in it. If it does not, the conditions are abnormal and cannot be permanent. It is manifestly impossible for the majority of persons engaged in business to make a profit and yet the country be the loser. This consideration will supply an additional reason to those given on Sunday why the merchandise balance of the trade returns taken alone is an unsafe guide to any economic conclusions.

Rug and Mat Makers

Color Their Rags and Yarns With Diamond Dyes.

The World-Famed Dyes For Producing Brilliant and Unfading Colors.

I have made several very handsome Rugs and Mats for the house that I am very proud of. The rags and pieces of cloth and flannel used in the Rugs and Mats were all dyed with your wonderful Diamond Dyes. The colors are rich and brilliant, and I find they are unfading. Diamond Dyes are the best I ever used.

MRS. L. P. BOYNTON,
Winnipeg, Man.

BORN.

STEPHENS.—On the 2nd inst., at Robert St., Victoria West, the wife of Mr. M. Stephens, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—At 192 Cook street, Victoria, B. C., Feb. 5th inst., the wife of T. W. Robertson, Hongkong, of a son.

Coming Attraction.—Mr. L. R. Stockwell and his own company of players will appear at the Victoria theatre on Monday evening in Charles Hoyt's greatest success, "A Midnight Bell." Mr. Stockwell is well and favorably known as one of the best comedians on the American stage. He is without an equal in his particular line. He possesses a delightful quaintness, unction and originality, and has proved a strong drawing card. "A Midnight Bell" is undoubtedly the most legitimate and pretentious effort of Hoyt's. His other pieces are simply broad farces, but it is a charming drama of rural village life with an interesting story in which pathos and comedy are alternated. It was Mr. Stockwell who first made this play popular in San Francisco and his performance of Deacon Lemuel Tidd not only won for him the praise of the press and public but also the thanks of the author and subsequently at his solicitation he starred successfully for two seasons under his management in the most important cities of the East. The play will be strongly cast and produced with the same scenery and effects used in its most recent metropolitan production. The most realistic scene ever presented is that of coasting down hill on sleighs and the snow-balling in which twenty-five children take part.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

The observations of the Attorney-General on the Queen's Counsel bill were more applicable to a proposition to abolish this distinction between members of the bar than to the measure before the house. While not many people will join with Mr. Semlin in the very superficial view he holds of the matter, those who take the trouble to think the matter out will see that to authorize the government of the day to appoint two Queen's Counsel every year, and to expect this power to be exercised solely for the purpose of recognizing eminence at the bar and to be a proper index of the ability and standing of barristers, is very unreasonable. On the other hand, the creation of Queen's Counsel in great batches is calculated to bring the distinction into contempt. If the law provided that a certain number of barristers of a specified number of years' standing might be called within the bar on the recommendation of the court, the element of political favoritism would be eliminated and there would be some reason to suppose the distinction to be a mark of special worth, but as long as the creations are even semi-political they lose much of their value. If only two gentlemen are to be promoted to silk every year, those selected ought to be beyond all question the leaders at the bar, and while Mr. Martin may be credited with perfect good faith, when he says that, so far as he is concerned, political favoritism will play no part in the selection, even his judgment is fallible, and if it were not, the province has no guarantee that he or some equally non-political attorney-general will always have the decision in such matters.

In regard to the standing of those gentlemen who have been already honored with the initials "Q.C.", no harm would have been done if they had been recognized and if the province, in assuming its undoubted right to make such appointments, had out of courtesy continued their commissions.

It occurs to the Colonist also that the bill ought to provide for the recognition of gentlemen who have been either attorney-generals of Canada or of the other provinces, even if it did not go so far as to recognize Queen's Counsel appointed by the other provincial governments.

MR. SIBBALD'S CASE.

The brief correspondence in Mr. Sibbald's case does not present the government in a good light. The request for the resignation was made on the most general grounds, the alleged reason being that his continuance in office would not conduce to the best interests of the district. As everyone knows, this is no reason at all, and is not intended to be a reason. Mr. Sibbald was dismissed. Indeed he is informed in the letter of the Provincial Secretary that "the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council has thought fit to relieve" him. The request for the resignation that follows is simply so much needless verbiage.

A government has a perfect right to dismiss an official without assigning cause, but when a general cause is assigned, the official clearly has the right to have something definite specified. A political dismissal, pure and simple, carries with it no discredit, but a dismissal for an alleged cause might be understood as a reflection upon the person dismissed. Therefore Mr. Sibbald was perfectly justified in asking for an investigation, and the government ought to have granted it. The failure to do so may very properly be taken as implying that no substantial ground existed for the dismissal, and this view is borne out by the resolution of the public meeting at Revelstoke, which forms a part of the correspondence. Mr. Sibbald can rest content with the knowledge that he has been removed from office through no fault of his own. He is a victim to Mr. Kellie, and probably the next election in Revelstoke may convince that gentleman that he would have been much wiser to have let things alone.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The statement, which comes from Seattle, to the effect that the United States commissioners have decided to admit the Canadian claim to a port on Lynn Canal, is of great interest. The reasonableness of such an agreement will be conceded by every one except the people of the Sound cities, and they are hardly fair judges. Our enterprising neighbors have enjoyed the advantages of the possession of the head of Lynn Canal so long that they have begun to think they have an undisputed right to it. Yet if they will only take the treaty of 1825 and read it in connection with the map, they will see that their claim was at least debateable. Indeed if the contention, always made by the United States government as to what constitutes the high sea, is admitted, that country has not the shadow of a right to one inch of Lynn Canal, or even to Juneau.

The transfer of the possession of the head of the Canal to Canada will not interfere with any legitimate trade of the Sound cities with the Canadian interior, for they might as well pay duty on goods at the seaboard as at the Summit. It would deprive them of the local trade of Skagway, but this is not so important a matter that there is any necessity for making a great demonstration about it.

CECIL RHODES.

Among the men now before the public, there is no greater figure than Cecil Rhodes. A man of vast wealth, dauntless courage and boundless ambition, he combines with these advantages a wonderful power of self-restraint. The South African problem grows in magnitude steadily. A short time ago it was merely a colonial matter. Now it is of continental dimensions and of international importance. Yet through all this development the figure of Rhodes stands out pre-eminent, to all appearance as immovable and inflexible as that great statue of old to which the cartoonists used to liken him. It must be fifteen years since Punch portrayed the South African statesman as "The New Colossus," standing with one foot on the Cape and the other in London. It was then too soon for the public to see the direction in which this great Briton was striding. The cartoonist of to-day would be wiser, and would place one foot at the Cape and the other at Cairo.

Rhodes is a splendid representative of British energy and determination. He is a typical Anglo-Saxon. To him difficulties are only a spur to greater efforts. His conquests are those of peace. His armies wage war with the pick and the shovel. His policy is constructive, not destructive. Other men have marched in triumph across a continent—Alexander, Caesar, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, Napoleon; but they left ruin in their train. Where Rhodes plants his footsteps, the flowers of an enlightened civilization spring up. In a century that has produced many great Britons, there have been few, if any, to whom the Empire and the world will owe more than to this South African leader.

For Cash - - At Half Price

BOYS' SUITS

OVERCOATS

MACKINTOSHES

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters. 97 Johnson Street.

WINNERS UP!
WELL MOUNTED!
READY FOR THE RACE!

...That's the... T

Speaking of Tea. Why do you pay 50 cents for a PACKAGE of TEA when you can get better value for 40 cents? Did you ever think that the fancy packages, all the liberal advertising, all the bonusing has to be paid and YOU pay for it? Look at our window. Sample our T. We will brew it while you are placing your order.

Our Blend	20
Golden Blend	40
Ceylon	50
Assam	40

Japans, Oolong's, Congous, Hysons, Gunpowder, Orange Peko.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HARDWARE AND COLOURMAN

OIL—Pure Linseed, raw and boiled. We are large users of Linseed Oil, and heavy stocks, carefully strained and tested, are maintained at Montreal, Toronto and Victoria, ready for immediate shipment.
ZINC—"Elephant" Snow White. Finely ground, in all sized packages. Florence White. Flake White.
GLUE—Domestic, sheet and broken. White Glue, Sinew Glue, Kalsomine Glue, Ground Glue.
PAINTS for dipping—labor-saving and economical. Every shade. Dry, in paste form or semi-paste.
STAINS—Imitating the natural woods. Shingle stains. True to nature and thoroughly reliable.
JAPANS—Practical painters appreciate a good dryer. The Canada Paint Company make a specialty of Japans and Dryers for every class of work.
SMALTS—Black, Blue, Maroon, Purple, Scarlet, Crimson, Chrome Green, Vermillion, Old Gold.
COLORS—Our own manufacture. The latest processes. The best results.
FILLERS—The "Eureka," in paste form. Also dry and liquid Fillers. Single Coat Surfacer.
BRONZE—All shades. For lining or dusting. Gold Leaf, the most reliable brand.
ENAMELS—The artist's ideal. For high-class finishing. All colors.
GRAPHITE—For bridge, iron and roof painting. The most durable paint extant.
CARRIAGE—Specialties for Coach Painters. Body Primer, Ground Rough Stuff, Red Lead, Red Ground Colors.
VARNISHES—Our varnishes are manufactured by experienced workmen, and each tank is carefully tested by experts before shipping. The works are extensive, and the following Varnishes are made and matured: Agricultural Implement, Boat, Carriage, Chair, Damar, Decorators, Finishing, Flowing, Lithographers, Mastic, Piano, Cabinet, Rubbing, Polishing, Shellac, etc.
TURPENTINE—Pure Spirits, direct from the Pine Woods. In good packages and guaranteed free from all adulterations.
WHITE LEAD—The world-famous "Elephant" brand. Munro's Selected Flake White. The Decorators' Pure.
READY-MIXED PAINTS—The best selling brands, and undoubtedly the best quality.

TRIPLE STRENGTH COLORS. THE MOST POWERFUL TINTER.

THE CANADA PAINT CO., Ltd. MONTREAL TORONTO AND VICTORIA.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SWEET PEAS

The ideal of floral beauty, easily grown, always appreciated. We offer the following select collection of large flowering Sweet Peas, distinct in shades of color and markings, a large, full packet of each separate variety, rich in value, sure to please.

AURORA, white striped salmon.
BRILLIANT, dense scarlet.
CAPTIVATION, magenta or claret.
EMILY ECKFORD, mauve, wings blue.
HER MAJESTY, rose pink.
LOVELY, soft shell pink.
MARS, bright scarlet.
HAID OF HONOR, white, edged blue.
METEOR, salmon, wings pink, veined.
MRS. ECKFORD, primrose yellow.
PRINCESS VICTORIA, scarlet, wings mauve.
RAMONA, blush and white, striped.
ROYAL ROBE, pink, wings blue.
SENATOR, maroon and white striped.
THE BRIDE, fine large white.

ANY SEVEN of above varieties FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, or THE FIFTEEN varieties FOR FIFTY CENTS. With each collection or order for Sweet Peas, we will enclose a slip telling how to plant and cultivate to get best results.

SWEET PEA MIXTURES. To those having limited space for separate varieties we offer the following mixtures; they will create surprises and admiration for beauty in colors and markings:
Large Flowering sorts, mixed, ¼ lb. for 15 cents; ½ lb. 25 cents; per lb. 50 cents.
Choice sorts, mixed, ¼ lb. for 10 cents; ½ lb. 15 cents; per lb. 30 cents.
Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

STEELE, BRIGGS FAMOUS SEEDS Sold by leading merchants throughout Canada. Ask your dealer for them. You will get the best seeds grown. Our aim is to supply the highest standard in quality, the largest possible quantity at a moderate price, and to please the careful buyer. Should you get less varieties for the same money, you will get the best, it pays.

A BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE A profusely illustrated Catalogue will be sent with each new order and to intending purchasers on application; contains the latest new Sweet Peas, Garden and Flower Seed, Plants, Bulbs, etc. Interesting to a mateurs and practical gardeners.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED. TORONTO.

COUPON COLONIST Sweet Peas

CUT THIS COUPON OUT.
And mail with order for any of the above offers, and we will send free with order for 10 to 25 cents - One paper RED RIDINGHOOD SWEET PEAS; 30 to 50 cents - 1 paper CUPID DWARF WHITE SWEET PEAS.