

THE HON. MR. VERNON.

The news from East Yale confirms the report that the Hon. Mr. Vernon has been defeated by a small majority. The defeat of the Minister of Lands and Works is greatly to be regretted. In him the Government loses an experienced and an able administrator and the people a faithful servant. It is to be hoped that his absence from public life will not be long. The Province needs the services of such men as Mr. Vernon. There are few who know so well as he what the Province needs and fewer still better capable of devising measures to supply it with what it requires. Mr. Vernon is not a wild theorist; he is a practical man who knows how to adapt means to ends. He is so quiet and unpretending that those who see but little of him are apt to underestimate his ability, but those who come in contact with him and who have heard him give his views without restraint cannot fail to recognize in him a man of sound judgment and much more than ordinary intellectual power. His integrity, too, is undoubted. During his long term of office his political opponents, not always too scrupulous, have not been able to show that he has done a single act unworthy an honorable man. We again express our regret that the constituency of East Yale has seen fit to reject so capable a man and so faithful a public servant. Their loss, if we do not very greatly mistake, will be much greater than his.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

The election campaign may now be said to be ended. It has had its ups and downs, its successes and its defeats, its gains and its losses. The Opposition entered the contest boastfully. They declared themselves confident of carrying all before them. The most that they conceded to the Government was an insignificant minority. A few small constituencies were to remain true to them. The rest were to be triumphantly carried by the Opposition. This did not appear to be mere bluff. The leaders of the Opposition and many of their followers seemed to believe in their own predictions. They bragged so loudly and so persistently that at last many of them came to have confidence in their own estimate of their strength.

The Government entered the contest with quiet confidence. They knew that they had done their best to develop the resources of the Province and to improve the condition of its inhabitants, and they trusted that a majority of the electors believed that they had been as successful as could be reasonably expected. In all their addresses the members of the Government and their supporters appealed to their record. Their appeal may be summarized in a single sentence: "If we have done well, support us; if we have done ill, reject us."

The Opposition on the other hand resorted to all kinds of devices to gain votes. As we have already indicated, they did all they could to create the impression that they were certain to win. They considered, and perhaps rightly, that if they could lead the people to believe that they were marching to victory, and that the Government were doomed to disastrous defeat, they had done much to secure the fulfilment of their own prophecies.

The Opposition now say that the Government and its advocates appealed to sectional feeling. This is not true. There was not a trace of sectionalism in the speeches that were made and the articles that were written on the Government side during the campaign. This is a statement that can be proved by an examination of the reports of the speeches and of the newspaper articles. This absence of sectionalism is easily accounted for. There was absolutely no sectional feeling among the supporters of the Government. They wanted to see justice done to all parts of the province and they strongly deprecated the appeals to sectional feeling that were made by some of their opponents. In his speeches at New Westminster, Chilliwack, and elsewhere the Premier at the opening of the campaign proved to a demonstration that there was not the shadow of a foundation for the charges of sectional favoritism that were made some time before by agitators bent on creating a division between Island and Mainland. That the Opposition lost the supporters they had in the late Legislative Assembly on the Island is due almost entirely to the incapacity and the wrong-headedness of the men themselves. In Victoria Mr. Grant did not enter the contest, and the electors at the last municipal election had shown that Mr. Beaven as a public man no longer held a high place in their esteem. Dr. Milne, much to his own surprise and to the surprise of many of the citizens, shared the fate of his leader. In Nanaimo Mr. Forster did not offer himself for re-election. The electors of the city had tried Mr. Keith and had found him wanting, and it was soon seen that McKenzie had not the shadow of a chance for re-election. He was not, in fact, as much mentioned as a candidate by his former supporters. The Island of Vancouver gave its entire support to the Government because the Opposition, on account of the course it had pursued, had become discredited in all its constituencies and not because there was any design on the part of the supporters of the Government this year any more than there was in 1890 to pit the Island against the Mainland. Vancouver polled a large vote against the Government because a majority of the electors had been led to believe that it is everything that is bad. But the feeling against the Government was nothing like so strong in the other parts of the Lower Mainland. In Westminster city and

in Chilliwack the change of a very few votes would have given a result favorable to the Government. The Hon. Col. Baker was returned by a large majority and so was Mr. Kellie. The contests were very close in some of the interior constituencies, and in others were told the electors were run on personal rather than on political grounds. This was the case, if we are rightly informed, in East Lillooet and the South Riding of West Kootenay. These results show that sectional feeling was almost, if not altogether absent in the election contests on the Mainland. We are very glad indeed to be able to arrive at this conclusion, for it would be most unpleasant and greatly detrimental to the interests of the Province to find its inhabitants divided into two camps on sectional grounds, each jealous of the other and each doing its best to injure the other. If British Columbia is to prosper its inhabitants must be united. They must all work together for the common good, and the men who on any pretence whatever seek to divide them are the very worst enemies that the Province can have. Those who distrust the Government will find in time that there are no grounds whatever for their suspicions. They will see that the present administration has no other desire than to treat every part of the Province fairly, altogether regardless of its situation. The Government will, we believe, be stronger than most people now imagine, and we trust and believe that its administration of the affairs of the Province will be such as to cause it to grow stronger as time advances.

"POLITICAL PARSONS."

There seems to be very little difference of opinion among men of all classes and all professions respecting the active interference of clergymen in political contests. When clergymen enter the political arena, even if they observe the amenities of discussion scrupulously and if they treat those who differ with them in opinion fairly, they are apt to place themselves in an embarrassing position and to make enemies for themselves among men whose good-will it is most desirable they should retain and whose hearty co-operation would greatly facilitate their efforts to improve the social and moral condition of the community. There are, it is well known, in every constituency worthy men and estimable women who find it exceedingly difficult to believe that the man whose opinions on political matters are altogether unbecoming and who exerts himself to secure the return of a candidate who, in their opinion, is very far indeed from being an exemplary person, can be a man whose judgment on other subjects is to be relied upon. Since he is so far astray on political matters and such a poor judge as to what is necessary to qualify a man to be a representative of the people in the Legislature, he is not just as likely to form erroneous opinions on subjects connected with his calling as a minister of religion? These good people may not put their reasoning into words, but it will be found that their feelings towards a minister who has actively opposed them in politics are not as kindly, and their confidence in him is not as strong, after a hotly contested election as they were before it took place. It is, if we do not mistake, this feeling of distrust and dislike engendered by difference of opinion on political matters strongly expressed on the part of the clergyman that accounts for the general disapproval of political parsons and their frequent failure as ministers of religion.

Making enemies unnecessarily and sowing the seeds of distrust and disapproval are not, in the case of the political parson, counterbalanced by greater respect and warmer regard on the part of those whom he has tried to help in a political campaign. The politician is not nearly so popular as their clerical confederate believes they ought to be. They are inclined to think that his being so openly zealous on their side has increased the number of their opponents and stimulated their zeal. When results are counted up they are very apt to come to the conclusion that the "parson" has done them more harm than good; and since he has become one of the causes of their faults and weaknesses in him of whose existence they had previous to the contest no suspicion. This is particularly the case if the clergyman has in the heat of the struggle used language not consistent with his position, and had recourse to means which they know to be, even in a politician, improper and unfair. The injury that coarse language and unscrupulous partisanship does a clergyman, even among his political associates, is irreparable. Though at the time they accepted his services and applauded him, he fell to a very low point indeed in their estimation. Men, even those who appear to have no religion, expect a clergyman to act consistently with his profession, and when he so far forgets himself as to take the part of a demagogue they are taken aback and despise him. The clergyman who took the stump in the late election campaign here, or we are much mistaken, done a very great deal to impair their influence as ministers of religion. They have been their own worst enemies.

AN ONTARIO VIEW.

The Toronto Empire, commenting on the part taken by clergymen in the political contests of Ontario, says: The public appearance of clergymen of all sects in the party warfare of an election contest is never edifying. We are not saying that clergymen should have no political opinions, or that they should be attacked for showing their predilections. Yet there must be many ways in which clergymen can show their perfect freedom exercise their political rights without mixing themselves up in the quarrels and ill-feeling of a bitterly contested election. If no such way presents itself, then the clergyman is better out

of the contest altogether. The churches can easily instruct their members in the right performance of the duties of citizenship without intruding upon the privacy of the hour, issues which are often very evanescent and trifling in themselves, except in the passions they may excite and the permanent mischiefs they might have the power to inflict if mixed up with extraneous matters. Religion is not served by election addresses from clergymen, however well-intentioned and proper may be the motives of those who compose them, and we cannot help thinking that the rule is one with very few exceptions.

THE NIAGARA CANAL.

The Niagara Canal bill has not been allowed to drop. A new one has been framed and is now before Congress. It is summarized in a late number of the San Francisco Examiner: The Maritime Canal Company is to be re-organized with a capital stock of \$88,000,000. Of this stock \$70,000,000 is to go to the United States, and the present stockholders are to receive an amount equal to the money they have actually expended in the project. The balance of the stock is to be divided into two classes, one of \$100,000,000, and the other \$18,000,000 of stock is not explained by the dispatches, but it is probably to go to Nicaragua and Costa Rica in accordance with the agreement under which the right of way for the canal was secured. The directors are to be eleven in number, one named by the present stockholders, one each by Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the remaining eight by the United States Government. The system worked fairly well by issuing bonds to the amount of \$70,000,000, principal and interest guaranteed by the United States, the guarantor to be secured by a first mortgage on the whole property. As to these main features are provisions for the protection of the government from fraud.

It is to be hoped that Congress will see its way to pass this bill. The way in which it has hung fire hitherto is to many incomprehensible. The canal is certain to do the United States an incalculable amount of good, and a great many United States citizens know it. Yet Congress cannot be prevailed upon to guarantee what is, in a national sense, a very moderate sum to secure its construction and control. Do the Americans intend to wait until the British, as they did with the French with respect to the Suez Canal, take the wind out of their sails? A good deal is said in the Opposition papers about the grants that were made to railways by the Dominion Parliament just before the close of the late session. A large proportion of the grants are re-votes, and the whole of them does not entail a very heavy charge on the revenue. The members of the Opposition in the Dominion, like the members of the Opposition in this Province, object to expenditure when it is made in parts of the Dominion distant from their own constituencies, but not one of them that we have ever heard of has objected to railway or other grants that are likely to benefit the electors who send him to Parliament. Men who demand most persistently grants for their own constituencies are often the loudest in their complaints about the "extravagance" of the Government. There should, however, as all know, be a limit to the encouragement given to the opening of new lines of railway. The Governments should be careful not to subsidize railways that are not likely to be beneficial to the country through which they run, and they should cease granting subsidies to railways everywhere, when it is found that the payment of the subsidies will be a greater strain on the credit of the country than it can easily bear. We find the following sensible remarks on the grants that were voted to railways during the late session, in the Montreal Gazette, of the 18th inst: The position at the present time is, therefore, this: A liability of \$3,520,000 on account of railways which have entered into contract with the Government, of \$3,400,000 yet placed under contract, and of about \$2,000,000 of new subsidies which it is proposed to grant, making a total liability, on account of railways, of about \$7,000,000. Now before this session passes, before the Dominion is called upon to pay over these subscriptions, there must be constructed 2,180 miles of new railway, which, with the equipment, will cost not less than \$30,000,000. One supposes that the grants can be earned within a year, or two years, or even five years. More the city they cannot be, for nothing would more surely bring about increased commercial and industrial activity in Canada than the expenditure within a short period of time of thirty millions in railway building. But, as this is out of the question so it follows that the liability, assumed by the Government is not nearly so formidable as upon the face of the figures might appear. In reality more than a million to a million and a half dollars annually becomes a charge on the country from these subscriptions, and that is a liability that the Government is abundantly able to meet without impairing its credit or increasing the taxation of the Dominion. The new subscriptions, as we have said, aggregate about two millions, and are distributed over a large number of enterprises in the various provinces so as to promote the general interests of all, develop resources by opening up new territory to settlement, and by reducing the cost of transportation to market. A policy of railway encouragement is worthy of support, and in continuing its application the Government has exercised due care not to incur liabilities so large as to even remotely embarrass the finances.

GETTING WORSE.

If the Westminster Columbian has any friends they had better look out for it. It is rapidly drifting towards socialism of the most rabid kind and if it is not checked in time it will soon be drifting on the shores of anarchy. It abuses the COLONIST virulently for trying to show that violence in the settlement of labor disputes is not business, and it concludes its diatribe with the following paragraph, which has the true anarchical ring: The simple fact of the matter is that the laws are made still, and have been made all past time, by the plutocrats, for the pliers and the pliers are the majority. The journey, and telegrams had not come into existence, and newspapers were few and far between. But, year by year, the difficulty of "holding down" the majority is increasing, and year by year we are arriving nearer to the choice between doing justice or inviting anarchy. This is the sort of stuff that philanthropists of the Most school are continually spouting. Those who have often seen this gibberish read "dynamite" between the lines as plainly as if it were written in the biggest capital letters. The men who are "holding down" the majority in free countries are the mischief-making owners and editors who try to make them believe that the best and surest way to better their condition is not by the means usually called constitutional, but by riot, incendiarism and murder. The laws in this and other free countries are made by the people for the people, and if they are not so good as they ought to be it is the people themselves who are to blame. But no legislation that the wisest and the most patriotic men can enact can be substituted for industry, sobriety and the other social and domestic virtues.

A WONDERFUL STRUCTURE.

The Tower Bridge of London is a truly wonderful structure. It is built across the Thames in such a way that the immense traffic of the river can pass through it and under it unimpeded while at the same time there is no stoppage of the crowd of pedestrians that throng the streets at both ends of it. How to do this was a problem which engineering skill has solved triumphantly. The bridge consists of three spans. The middle span is what is called in this country "a draw." The bridge, when the draw is down, is almost level, and the heaviest loads can be drawn across it with ease. The middle span is divided into two parts. Each part or leaf weighs 1,200 tons. This stupendous weight is lifted with as much apparent ease as a door is opened. The lifting is of course done by machinery. This machinery is in two immense towers, one at each end of the span. The towers are more than 140 feet high, for at that distance from the surface of the river they are connected by a bridge or roadway for foot passengers, who are carried up to it in elevators. When the bridge is open to permit large ships to pass through the elevators are at work carrying the pedestrians to and from the upper bridge. The machinery which does all this is wonderfully strong and to the uninitiated amazingly complicated. The towers are great edifices which with the machinery they contain are of fabulous weight. The pressure on the foundation of each of them is four tons to the square foot. Besides being large these towers are quite handsome. The two spans at the ends of the bridge are suspension bridges, the ends of the suspending chains being secured to the towers on the middle span and to the structures at the entrances.

WELLINGTON CAVES.

These, almost the oldest discovered of Australia caves, are situated near Wallaby, about 284 miles to the west of Sydney, and possess considerable scientific interest. They were discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1838. "They have always," we are told, "had a large amount of interest attached to them, not only on account of their natural beauty and peculiarity, but because of the strange remains of a bygone time which were discovered by their depth brings to light. Remains of men have been found there, and strange tools and weapons; grotesque drawings, indicating a poetic conception and stirring times, tell of a people who have passed away, as entirely as has the time in which they lived. Some of the deeply graven lines on the face of the rock, the strange and petrified forms of tools and utensils for household use, the footprints of ages ago firmly fixed in a clay that has long since turned into rock, no record remains of the people or the period when the Wellington Caves were places of resort either for purposes of security or comfort." The interior of the caves has a most striking appearance, the numerous stalagmite and stalactite columns of massive proportions glittering under an artificial light. The most remarkable discovery was a large specimen of a fossil, the teeth of a diposodon, and the pelvis. At the beginning of 1887 remains of the long extinct Australian lion were found, consisting of several complete jawbones, with the teeth in an excellent state of preservation. Professor Owen, of the British Museum, London, expressed his opinion that the animal was a marvellous lion, fully equal in size to that now found in Africa. Some of the fossils show in the clearest manner that a very close affinity exists between the fauna of the past and that which has now a place in Australia.

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All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 20 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Amasa's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by Dr. E. Campbell.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Fair Salmon Catch—Big Strike at the Mouth of Lardneau Creek.

Bush Fires—Severe Accidents—Female Globe Circlers—Mining Matters.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, July 24.—The coroner's jury added to their verdict of accidental drowning in the Spillman case a recommendation that more life buoys be placed on the wharves and at the bathing places, and that "special care" signs be placed on the beach at Jericho where the accident occurred. Tenders have been called for at the Delta to repair the floodgate at the big slough at Boundary bay, and also putting in new flood gates in the drainage ditch near the present floodgate. Every steamer that leaves Vancouver is very heavily freighted; great quantities of freight seem to be moving, even the little steamer bound North have to refuse freight on every trip. Two missionaries from Palestine, of the Nestorian faith, are in the city collecting funds for the education of their people. The Fairies, an American citizen, refuses to be quarantined. He has a case of scarlet fever in his house, but in utter disregard of the sanitary officers pursues the usual tenor of his way, which is to make heavy charge on the revenue. The members of the Opposition in the Dominion, like the members of the Opposition in this Province, object to expenditure when it is made in parts of the Dominion distant from their own constituencies, but not one of them that we have ever heard of has objected to railway or other grants that are likely to benefit the electors who send him to Parliament. Men who demand most persistently grants for their own constituencies are often the loudest in their complaints about the "extravagance" of the Government. There should, however, as all know, be a limit to the encouragement given to the opening of new lines of railway. The Governments should be careful not to subsidize railways that are not likely to be beneficial to the country through which they run, and they should cease granting subsidies to railways everywhere, when it is found that the payment of the subsidies will be a greater strain on the credit of the country than it can easily bear. We find the following sensible remarks on the grants that were voted to railways during the late session, in the Montreal Gazette, of the 18th inst: The position at the present time is, therefore, this: A liability of \$3,520,000 on account of railways which have entered into contract with the Government, of \$3,400,000 yet placed under contract, and of about \$2,000,000 of new subsidies which it is proposed to grant, making a total liability, on account of railways, of about \$7,000,000. Now before this session passes, before the Dominion is called upon to pay over these subscriptions, there must be constructed 2,180 miles of new railway, which, with the equipment, will cost not less than \$30,000,000. One supposes that the grants can be earned within a year, or two years, or even five years. More the city they cannot be, for nothing would more surely bring about increased commercial and industrial activity in Canada than the expenditure within a short period of time of thirty millions in railway building. But, as this is out of the question so it follows that the liability, assumed by the Government is not nearly so formidable as upon the face of the figures might appear. In reality more than a million to a million and a half dollars annually becomes a charge on the country from these subscriptions, and that is a liability that the Government is abundantly able to meet without impairing its credit or increasing the taxation of the Dominion. The new subscriptions, as we have said, aggregate about two millions, and are distributed over a large number of enterprises in the various provinces so as to promote the general interests of all, develop resources by opening up new territory to settlement, and by reducing the cost of transportation to market. A policy of railway encouragement is worthy of support, and in continuing its application the Government has exercised due care not to incur liabilities so large as to even remotely embarrass the finances.

GRANTS TO RAILWAYS.

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WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, July 23.—The body found at the mouth of the river on Saturday is believed to be that of Wm. Ballam, who was drowned at Chilliwack, three weeks ago. A letter addressed to Ballam was found in the pocket, but the body was so decomposed that identification was impossible. The salmon catch last night was fair all round, but nothing like the big run has shown itself yet. Fishermen look for it about the end of the week. Enough fish were brought in to-day to keep all the canneries busy.

REVELSTOCK.

Several men have left Revelstock to work on the Nakusp & Shocan railway. The tramway from the Silver King to Nelson will shortly be commenced. The Lytton has resumed her trips on the river, after being laid up for two months. The Columbia brought up twenty tons of ore from the Le Roi mine, Trail creek, last Monday. It was forwarded to the Tacoma smelter. Mr. T. Livingston Haig has received the appointment of customs officer for Revelstock from the Dominion government.

LANEHEAD.

All the bridges and trails in the Lardneau Creek country have been repaired and the South Fork trail has been extended one and a-half miles. Considerable discussion is going on here over a proposition that has been brought forward to incorporate the Lardneau and Trout Lake mining divisions as a municipality, so that they can borrow the money required to complete the wagon roads necessary to develop the country for the Black Prince Mining Co., and his wife, arrived yesterday at Thompson's and left on horseback for Trout Lake City and the Black Prince mine. The snow is rapidly disappearing off the highest peaks, and old prospectors say that the present season will be one of the best for prospecting that has ever been experienced in the country. A strike was made a few days ago on the south fork of Lardneau creek which is of great importance to the Trout Lake camp. During last winter between seven and eight thousand dollars in coarse gold and nuggets was secured by about twenty miners, using the gold pan and shovel only. This was taken from off a false bed-rock, about four feet from the surface. The regular excitement of claim-hoarding and claim jumping is in full blast. We are expecting to hear of splendid results.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, July 21.—A. Haslam, M.P., arrived from Ottawa this evening. It is reported that Jack Morton and W. Halter, who left Nanaimo over a year ago for Alaska in the sloop Mayflower, are lost. NANAIMO, July 24.—Bishop Perrin will go up to French Creek to-morrow, where on Thursday, he will consecrate the newly erected church of St. Anne's. Next Tuesday evening a meeting of the Nanaimo District Agricultural Society will be held in the Institute hall. On the 26th the children of St. Andrew's (R.C.) Sunday school held their annual picnic. On this occasion the day will be spent on Protection Island. By means of the recent entertainment in the opera house, the funds of the Nanaimo Hospital have been increased by the sum of \$456.35. Gold has been discovered at Franklin creek, three miles south of China Creek. Samples of excellent gold bearing black sand were brought to town to-day. W. Pool and H. McCoy, of Victoria, were the first to locate what promises to be a very rich placer diggings. In the police court this afternoon George Raymond, proprietor of the Hotel Wilson, appeared to answer to a charge of refusing to serve Miss Rose Leigh Spencer with a meal on June 27th last. The case occupied several hours' time, being principally taken up by an argument on the part of the lawyer on both sides with regard to the jurisdiction of justice in such a case. The magistrates decided to take the evidence and defer the decision to allow the defendant to apply for a writ of prohibition. The case will come up again next Tuesday.

VERNON.

Kettle river is falling gradually and will be fordable in a few days. Mr. Louis Brant has taken up Mr. G. Kish's well known claim, sixteen miles up Mission creek. Mr. Vernon Staple has taken up another pre-emption adjoining. Mr. B. McCurdy returned from Connansully on Saturday and reports that town to be in a rather dilapidated condition, but not so bad as at first reported. Many are on the look out to join Coxe's army when the time comes. A petition having been presented to Mr. Vernon by the settlers of Kettle river, praying that the building of the road over the Boundary Mountain be not let by contract, it has been decided to have the same done by day work. This is as it should be. If let by contract some one might step in from the other side and secure the tender, employing outside labor, thus excluding the settlers from the benefit derived from the actual construction of the road. The McDougall party started last week to cut a trail through from the Mission to the

THE

Ma. W. C. Pora, city police officer, against the city for a balance of salary & Gregory are acting.

News was received on Friday last at O. Lister. The deceased and was the father and grandfather of M. this city.

The treasurer of the Benevolent Society was out yesterday of \$27.70 the concert given by the choir on the evening of the 24th.

The little American handed at Oak bay is to be so poor a craft that her route will be there fore probable the mander and crew will with a lecture from the

STEAMER MADE REVENUE, from the evening, from the ing back among bundles of paper pulp, Rev. Father Nicolay, the choir of the M. church on the evening of the 24th.

At St. Andrew's morning, regulum Mr. Rev. Father Nicolay, the funeral of the late took place from the side, Rev. Father Van, pallbearers were: T. J. C. McDowell, W. Bro. McDermian, F. Hinds, funeral was well attended and was particularly interesting.

HARRY BROWN, who stage near the 150-M elected for speedy trial wall on Saturday at 9. He was sentenced to a penitentiary with hard labor, alias Sam Slick, has already ten years in the penitentiary the three men arrested the two stage robberies He is J. Sharp, charged of the other robbers after the same in preference to

A MEETING of the directors of the cultural Society at the Hall, the president appointed and the date fixed was from October 1. A number of suggestions were made to the exhibition made a bigger success prize list committee Messrs. Holland & Co. had a number of suggestions made to the secretary, Mr. Res

LAST evening's social Fraternity church was held as previous events of it auspices of the ladies' aid doubt to counter attraction programme, with an a series of musical pieces opened with singing by the by the anthem: "His beautiful upon the Mount forth by Herald." Mrs. Wilson, of the end of the in the oration of the selections Miss Hutchinson Nobis." A vocal solo was Fraser and Miss Brown of the end of the little Fibbers excited their clever performances

THE "PACIFIC" is the club to be incorporated in local associations of such a number of business men club should be organized by the Victoria club, which a hospital in Victoria. A striking was held last night, aided to organize and inco the provisional directors Messrs. Chas. Hayward, I. Wilson, A. H. Gray, A. Yates and W. O. W. organization starts under has a long list of members named to make a social club. A vocal solo was Fraser and Miss Brown of the end of the little Fibbers excited their clever performances

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The U.S. revenue cutter in port yesterday. Saw passengers by the craft on day, among them being Saunders of Port Towns (former U.S. Secretary of Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury department gentleman is now on his way for purposes of gen. Among his duties will be a report on the commercial company at the and the number of seals which may be killed without to the public, makes this authorized, though but 31 years old is a able man and is expected considerable light upon the He has been for some years lawyer in his native city of it far beyond his expected virtue of his known ability spoke in very high terms of the so far as he has seen it is far beyond his expected health, developments and had come with the past addition to sealing matters, pay a visit to the various customs service offices conducted by the Rush directly to

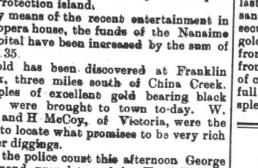
When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I would soon die, but all our neighbors never thought of it. I did not die, I grew up and was able to walk, because I was so weak under my arm. I hurt myself and I gathered and threw out pieces of bone, was sure to get so to break the leg and I had myself to a running sore. I had some so much good as Mrs. Sarsaparilla, T. D. M., Norwalk, made me well and strong.

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us: "When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I would soon die, but all our neighbors never thought of it. I did not die, I grew up and was able to walk, because I was so weak under my arm. I hurt myself and I gathered and threw out pieces of bone, was sure to get so to break the leg and I had myself to a running sore. I had some so much good as Mrs. Sarsaparilla, T. D. M., Norwalk, made me well and strong."

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THE

Ma. W. C. Pora, city police officer, against the city for a balance of salary & Gregory are acting.

News was received on Friday last at O. Lister. The deceased and was the father and grandfather of M. this city.

The treasurer of the Benevolent Society was out yesterday of \$27.70 the concert given by the choir on the evening of the 24th.

The little American handed at Oak bay is to be so poor a craft that her route will be there fore probable the mander and crew will with a lecture from the

STEAMER MADE REVENUE, from the evening, from the ing back among bundles of paper pulp, Rev. Father Nicolay, the choir of the M. church on the evening of the 24th.

At St. Andrew's morning, regulum Mr. Rev. Father Nicolay, the funeral of the late took place from the side, Rev. Father Van, pallbearers were: T. J. C. McDowell, W. Bro. McDermian, F. Hinds, funeral was well attended and was particularly interesting.

HARRY BROWN, who stage near the 150-M elected for speedy trial wall on Saturday at 9. He was sentenced to a penitentiary with hard labor, alias Sam Slick, has already ten years in the penitentiary the three men arrested the two stage robberies He is J. Sharp, charged of the other robbers after the same in preference to

A MEETING of the directors of the cultural Society at the Hall, the president appointed and the date fixed was from October 1. A number of suggestions were made to the exhibition made a bigger success prize list committee Messrs. Holland & Co. had a number of suggestions made to the secretary, Mr. Res

LAST evening's social Fraternity church was held as previous events of it auspices of the ladies' aid doubt to counter attraction programme, with an a series of musical pieces opened with singing by the by the anthem: "His beautiful upon the Mount forth by Herald." Mrs. Wilson, of the end of the in the oration of the selections Miss Hutchinson Nobis." A vocal solo was Fraser and Miss Brown of the end of the little Fibbers excited their clever performances

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