Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1889.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CASE.

The Court by which the Bishop of Lincoln is being tried is one of pre-reformation origin. When the Archbishop of Canterbury was asked to revive the authority of this Court he declined to do so. An appeal was then made against his refusal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Its decision was that the Archbishop's jurisdiction to try such a case remained perfectly valid and must be recognized as part of the law of the Church and realm. No one has been before this Court for two hundred years or so. There seems to be a kind of fitness—a sort of poetical justice—in trying a Bishop charged with reviving practices and ceremonies that have become obsolete before a tribunal which has not been in operation for two centuries. The old institution, however, seems sound and in fit condition to do its work.

We find as we expected that the Bishop of Lincoln is a good man. No one has anything to say against his personal character. "He is justly reverenced," the London *Times* says, "by all who know him or his work as a man of saintly life and of noble example in all the essentials of Christian character. But the Bishop's goodness and his zeal in performing his pastoral duties count for nothing in the eyes of those who are scandalized by his ritualistic practices. It appears, too, that there have been decisions in the courts adverse to every one of these practices. The *Times* says "the points in which his practice is alleged to have been illegal were many, if not all, of them determined before he became a Bishop by Courts at least *prima facie* entitled to his respect." And adds "if he could not conscientiously accept the decision of the courts, how could he conscientiously accept the Queen's nomination to a Bishopric?"

The whole business appears to be unworthy the attention of men who have serious matters to attend to. The charges against the Bishop read like a burlesque upon legal proceedings. They have reference to nothing but postures and rites and ceremonies that appear to the uninitiated of no importance whatever. We give one of them as a specimen taken by chance. This is it:

7. By having on the morning of the 18th day of December, 1887, in the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Lincoln, in the said city diocese and province, while officiating as the Bishop and the principal celebrant in the service for the administration of the Holy Communion, stood, during the whole of such service, down to the ordering of the bread and wine, before the prayer of consecration in such service, on the west side of the holy table, and not on the north side thereof.

It is hard to see what harm a man whose life has been an example in all Christian essentials has done by standing on the west side of the Communion table instead of the north, and it is perhaps still harder to understand why a good man of large understanding would persist in standing at the west side when so standing is distasteful to many in his congregation and is made a scandal and a source of strife.

It appears that the Bishop of Lincoln and his parishioners would have been got along peaceably together if they were let alone. In this case they are said to be almost avowedly mere puppets, and that it is an organization called the Church Association that undertakes to put down the Ritualistic Bishop and to vindicate what its members consider is the law of the Church of England in such cases made and provided. There are many good men on both sides of the case, which is attracting a great deal of attention and exciting a deep interest, but the mystery to us is that they do not see how trifling the questions are that divide and vex them and do not give up their contention for the sake of the religion which they both profess to revere and desire to uphold.

LADY STUDENTS.

The authorities of McGill College, Montreal, are finding that if you once say A it will not be long before you will be obliged to say B. They accepted Sir Donald A Smith's magnificent gift to establish an institution for the higher education of women in connection with their College. That institution has been in operation some time and the results are most encouraging. It is well attended and the lady students have won high honors. But women are ambitious and they are practical. They do not see why they should not be able to avail themselves of all the advantages which the McGill university holds out to its students. Ladies in other colleges study medicine. There is an excellent medical school in McGill, and why should not such of them as desire to become physicians attend its classes? Miss Maud Abbott was of this way of thinking and she applied to the medical faculty to be permitted to take the medical course. The learned and grave gentlemen who composed that faculty were shocked at Miss Abbott's audacity. They then caught a glimpse of the dire consequences which must follow the extension of the higher education to women. They held a consultation and they appeared not to have liked the symptoms of the disease with which this learned young woman was afflicted, and they evidently feared it was contagious. The conclusion they came to was to stamp out the disease in its infancy, so they gently but firmly informed her that they could not grant her request, and and they would not hold out any hope that they would change their minds. But the McGill Medical Faculty need not expect to hold out. They must surrender sooner or later. Miss Ritchie, who took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at McGill last year, determined to become a Doctor of Medicine also, has gone to Queen's College, Kingston, to study medicine. Miss Abbott will no doubt follow her, and there are other young ladies, six in all, it is said, now studying at McGill, who are determined to take the medical course. It will never do for McGill to permit many of her most promising lady students to finish their education at some other college. She cannot allow Queen's College to reap where she has sown. The ladies *will* study medicine, and if ladies can with propriety study medicine at Kingston they can do so with equal propriety in Montreal. The Donalda ladies are as persevering as the rest of their sex, and if the Medical Faculty of McGill expect any peace until they consent to admit ladies to the study of medicine they are greatly mistaken. They may as well give in at once with as good a grace as they can, for their surrender is only a question of time.

A REVOLUTION.

A revolution has taken place in Central Africa which may have the effect of greatly retarding the civilization and Christianization of that region. The theatre of the revolution was the Kingdom of Uganda. The ruler of this Kingdom was some time ago Mwanga, a cunning, unscrupulous old heathen. He was, however, tolerant in a capricious way and allowed Christian missionaries and Mahomedan priests to teach in his dominions and make as many converts as they could. It appears that they were both successful, and their converts formed a large party in the state which were called "Readers." In course of time Mwanga become jealous of these Readers. They were becoming too numerous and too influential and he did not like their new ideas. He therefore plotted to get rid of them. His scheme was to persuade the leaders of the Christian Readers to take a voyage on the lake, land them on an island, steal their boats and leave them there to starve to death. This done, he purposed to get rid of the Mahomedan Readers in a similar way. But the Readers found out by some means what his intentions were, and they made up their minds to be beforehand with him. They conspired to dethrone the tyrant. They assembled in force and, on a given signal, rushed into the village where the King was living in fancied security. Mwanga's followers made no resistance, and he fled to a place of greater safety. The Readers then placed Kimewa on the throne. With Kimewa they had everything their own way. They divided the offices among them without much apparent difficulty, and everything went on pleasantly for a little while. But the Mahomedan Readers became jealous of the Christian Readers. They saw that if the Christians were allowed to become powerful in the country it would be impossible for them to carry on their business of slave hunting and slave trading. So they set about poisoning the mind of Kimewa against them. He appears to have been weak and credulous. They told him that one of the Christian chiefs had with him a princess whom he was determined to place on the throne as the Christians desired to be governed in Africa as they were at home, by a woman. They excited the King's fears to such an extent that he attacked the Christians who were part of his body guard, drove them from his palace and sent word to the missionaries that he wanted to see them. There were two mission stations in Uganda, one French and Catholic and the other English and Protestant. The missionaries did as they were commanded and they were very badly treated by the king. They were imprisoned in a cold and dirty hole and were not supplied with food. The French missionaries, who were much the better prepared, treated their English fellow prisoners with great kindness, sharing with them both their food and their bedding. The Mahomedan faction robbed the missionaries of nearly everything they possessed, pillaged their stations, and sent them off half-naked and insufficiently supplied with provisions to find their way as best they could in an open boat to a distant missionary station. There were five Europeans in the boat, three French priests and two English missionaries, Mr. Gordon, who has sent home the narrative of all that had been done in Uganda, and Mr. Walker. As they left the shore the last words they heard were: "Let no white man come to Buganda for the space of two years. We do not want to see McKay's boat in Buganda waters for a long time to come. We do not want to see a white teacher back in Buganda until we have converted the whole of Buganda to the Mahomedan faith." The voyage was slow and the missionaries suffered much. They were shipwrecked in a very singular way. When they were leaving one of the islands of the lake they saw two hippopotami. They steered the boat, as they thought, between the great creatures, but they soon struck what they believed to be a snag. But in a moment or two their boat was lifted bodily out of the water and capsized. Fortunately the greater number of the men could swim, but some of the children that were with them were drowned. Their boat, too, was injured and they lost their provisions and the cloth that they had to buy more. Luckily they recovered part of their cowries, which are current in that region as money, and so they were saved from starvation. Mr. Gordon's narrative is exceedingly interesting. It shows what difficulties and dangers missionaries are sometimes called upon to meet, and how in times of trial and suffering differences of race and creed are forgotton. It is seen from Mr. Gordon's account of the revolution in Uganda that a large portion of Africa is at present closed to missionary effort, and that the Arabs, whose influence over the native tribes is very great are the determined enemies of the spread of Christianity and the advancement of European civilization in Central Africa. Great Britain has lost ground there lately and many consider that this is owing to the cruel and injudicious conduct of the Germans who are attempting to open up the country to the enterprise of their merchants. The native tribes of the interior do not distinguish between Germans and Englishmen, and the Englishmen are consequently compelled to be responsible for the offences committed by their German allies.

John Carroll, contractor, of St. Catharine's, has failed with liabilities of $55,000; assets unknown.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Mr. William Wilson has in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages criticized the judgments in the case of Wilson *vs* Whitten. As a rule it is not safe to place much dependence on the criticisms of a suitor on an adverse judgment. Let him be ever so cool and dispassionate he is liable to be biased—to lay great stress on facts and arguments which tell in his favor and to attach little weight to the circumstances and the evidence which go to strengthen the cause of his opponent. He is so apt to be one-sided that when he tells his own story and tries to show where the judges were in error, most of his hearers are prejudiced against him and are predisposed to attach but little importance to his reasons and representations. It is against this prejudgment that one has to guard himself when he reads Mr. Wilson's little book. Almost every one will open it with the idea that the judges were right and that the disappointed suitor is wrong. Of course this is unfair to Mr. Wilson, but it is natural and cannot be helped. The impartial reader will, we think, as he reads Mr. Wilson's criticisms be a little surprised at the moderation and good temper which he displays. He wastes no words in useless complaints and reproaches. It is quite plain that he is continually trying to place himself in the position of a disinterested and an impartial observer. And it must be admitted that he succeeds better than ninety-nine men out of a hundred would under similar circumstances. Mr. Wilson's calmness and moderation will no doubt have their reward. The first is to dissipate to a very great extent the prejudice against him with which the great majority of readers will open his book. As they proceed they will conclude that a man who discusses judgments that have been delivered against him so quietly and so argumentatively deserves a respectful hearing.

The case is a mining one of considerable importance. The point on which it hinges is, what are a miner's privilges under what is called the "lay over?" The case was first tried in the County Court, Kamloops, by Mr. Justice Walkem, and afterwards on appeal by the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice McCreight.

Mr. Wilson, in December, 1887, bought a claim from R. Scott and G. B. Wright. It was a mineral claim. In January all claims, mining and mineral, were declared laid over by the Gold Commissioner until June the 15th, 1888. Mr. Wilson did no work on the claim, and on the 26th of June it was jumped by Mr. Whitten. Mr. Wilson entered an action in the County Court to eject him. The case in that court was tried by Mr. Justice Walkem. Counsel for the plaintiff contended that Wilson was on June 26th the lawful owner of the claim. He argued that the five months' lay over or close season did not count in the six months allowed him by law in which to do work on the claim to the amount of one hundred dollars.

Section 8 of the mining law of 1886 reads as follows:

"Any free miner having duly recorded and located a mineral claim shall be entitled to hold the same for the period of one year from the recording of the same, provided that within the first six months he shall have expended on the claim itself money or labor to the amount or value of one hundred dollars, and obtained from him and recorded within such three months a certificate of such expenditure."

The same law gives the Gold Commissioner power to lay over any or all claims for such periods or reasons as he thinks proper.

Section 100 of the law declares that "During the close season no free miner shall be bound to work his claim."

It will be observed that by section 8 every free miner is obliged to do one hundred dollars' worth of work on a claim within the first six months after it is recorded. Here is an apparent contradiction in the law. One provision says that the miner is bound to do a certain amount of work on his claim within six months after it comes into his possession, and another section says that he is not bound to do any work on it during the close season. Was Mr. Wilson bound to do any work on his claim from January to June 18, 1888? How is the section 100 to be reconciled to section 8? If the law absolves a man from working on his claim during a certain defined period the same law surely cannot punish him for not working. What work is it that the free miner is not bound to do during the close season? The only work which the law binds a miner to do is the one hundred dollars worth mentioned in section 8. If it does not absolve him from doing this work the section is perfectly meaningless—the words are so much surplusage and could be taken out of the Act without altering its scope or meaning. This was surely not the intention of the Legislature when it inserted section 100 in the Act. But Chief Justice Begbie himself in the most forcible language shows how the two apparently contradictory sections can be reconciled. In Blasdell's case His Lordship said: "So far as jumping is concerned the whole of the close season is as it were expunged from the calendar. So the first of June becomes the same as the first of November for the purpose of testing the propriety of Hunley's jump on the plaintiff's ground, and between the 31st October and the 1st June no act or neglect of possession or working is to affect the claim one way or the other." This is admirable. It is no doubt good law, and it is certainly common sense. If the close season "is as it were expunged from the calendar" then to require Mr. Wilson to do the work before the six months had expired, taking no count of the close season, was wrong, and to punish him for not doing the work which the law did not require him to do by allowing Mr. Whitten to jump his claim was not just, as, according to the Chief Justice's own dictum, that no act of or neglect of possession or working (during the close season) is to affect the claim one way or the other. Mr. Wilson's comment on the decision of the Chief Justice on this point is peculiarly appropriate.

"This," he says, "is precisely the interpretation I place on the close season. The close season was not part of the six-month's working time allowed me. It was expunged from the calendar, so that the 15th June, the day the layover expired, became the same as the 18th of January, when the layover commenced."

Mr. Wilson's criticism on the judgment is elaborate. He, as we think, somewhat unnecessarily labors to meet points of minor importance. When he showed the inconsistency and the injustice of interpreting Section 8 of the Mining Act literally without reference to the other sections of the act, and to the power of the Gold Commissioner to declare a layover or close season he had, as we believe, done all that his case required. He certainly has shown that if the judges are right, the lay over is a delusion and the section of the law which declares that "During the close season no free miner shall be bound to work on his claim," is a snare. But the principle enunciated by the Chief Justice shows that they are neither, but are provisions necessary for the protection of the miner and required by the circumstances of the country. His interpretation of the law in the Kootenay case is, we consider, conclusive. In the miner's reckoning the close season is expunged from the calendar, and while it lasts "no act or neglect of possession or working is to effect the claim one way or other." This dictum completely covers the main point in the Wilson case and there is nothing in the pamphlet before us to show why the principle involved in it was not applicable to that case.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland has bid farewell, but not, we think, a long farewell, to all his greatness. A week ago he was President of the United States, the head of a nation of sixty millions; to-day he is a private citizen, with no more authority than the least influential of electors. The descent was great, but it contained no element of disgrace. He used the authority with which he was invested wisely and well. He did what he considered was best, not for himself or his party, but for the people of the United States. His record is clean. He has not been mixed up either directly or indirectly in any scandal. His administration has been pure. He has been no man's tool. He asserted his individuality from the first day of his presidency. Intriguers soon found that Mr. Cleveland was a man whom they could not mould to their purposes. He thought for himself and acted according to his convictions. He was not, as a party man, popular. His first object was not to advance the interests of his party. He did what he believed was for the good of the nation, and he forced his party, much against the will of many of its most influential members, to adopt his policy. The party tried to use him and it failed. He used the party, but he did not accomplish his purpose. He, however, did the next best thing. He lifted the politics of the United States out of the mud. He set before the people a national issue of the highest importance. He gave them something to think about higher and better than the personal qualities of the different candidates, and he prevented the presidential contest from being a mere scramble for office. If Mr. Cleveland had not raised the issue of tariff reform he would have been to-day President of the United States. Previous to his drawing up that famous message, in which he recommended a revision of the tariff in the direction of taking taxes off the necessaries of life and the raw material of manufactures, no fault that was worth considering had been found with his administration. All classes and all parties admitted that he was an honest and a judicious first magistrate—a safe man. He had proved that the Democratic party could be entrusted with the management of the nation's affairs. The predictions of his opponents had been all falsified. Under him the Union was in no danger. He was trusted by North and South alike. Mr. Cleveland, no doubt, knew this. He knew that he had only to keep quiet, to let things alone, and both his renomination and his re-election were certain. But he believed that reform was required, and that it was his duty to initiate it, though he could not but know that in doing so he imperilled his election. But with his eyes open to all the consequences, he penned the message, which placed a weapon in the hands of his opponents that could be used against him with terrible effect. But he met the storm bravely. He never showed by any sign that he repented what he had done. He fought the battle of tariff reform stoutly and perseveringly, and when he was beaten he took his defeat quietly and like a man who knew that he had done his duty. He gained honor rather than lost it in the conflict. He may have been said to have resigned the presidency for a principle; and now he retires into private life much more highly respected both at home and abroad than when he was elected four years ago.

Grover Cleveland is to-day the first man in the Democratic party. He will not glide into obscurity. His party and his country need him. The agitation which he set on foot will be continued as vigorously as ever, and when a man is again required to bear the standard of tariff reform in a national contest, we are greatly mistaken if Grover Cleveland will not be selected by universal consent.

The endorsement of *German Syrup* is unparalleled. We will publish 1000 testimonials received during the last six months. Read them. May save your life.

BURLINGHAM, N. Y., May 31, '86.

G. G. GREEN, Dear Sir:—I am frequently troubled with severe colds, and the only remedy that will relieve me of them is your *Boschee's German Syrup*. I have used it for more than twelve years. It is a constant household companion with me. Our merchant here procured it first at my solicitation, and says he has sold a great many bottles. It is a very popular remedy in this section. Every person who has used it speaks in the highest terms of its merits. I do not know of a single case it has not cured. I first used it in Vermont, where I lived before coming here. I advise everyone to use it, as it is certainly the best cough medicine I have ever known. I have tried nearly all of them at different times.

Yours respectfully, MOSES GRAY,
Proprietor Grist Mill.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

No one will feel very sorry to learn that the King of Servia has been obliged to abdicate the throne. He is a rough, unscrupulous man, and it is more than suspected, that fierce as he is in manner he is at heart, very far from being a hero. His conduct during the unpleasantness with Bulgaria did not raise him in the esteem of either his subjects or his neighbors. He tried to bully his wife and force her to submit to indignities which it is peculiarly hard for a woman of spirit to bear. When she resisted him and showed him that she would not tamely put up with slights and insults, he used his kingly authority to procure a divorce. He was, too, so cruel and so unmanly as to take from the wife he had injured, her only remaining solace, the son to whom she is deeply attached, and who, it is said, loves her with a truly filial devotion. This regal blackguard has now got the first instalment of his deserts. He has had trouble with his subjects who, it appears, hold him in contempt. Affairs fell into such a condition that it was impossible to form a Government of which he was the head. Neither Conservatives nor Radicals seemed willing to serve him. He intrigued with both parties, and flattered himself that he was clever enough to make them both serve his purposes. But the result has proved that neither was willing to trust him. He contrived to make an enemy of Russia without gaining the confidence of Austria. He is now free from the cares of state, and rumor says that he intends to use his freedom in a truly characteristic way. It is not likely that the world will ever hear anything good of ex-King Milan. The Ethiopian does not often change his skin nor the leopard his spots.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

The passage of Mr. Hitt's resolution in the House of Representatives is an important advance in the movement for commercial union. Before its passage it was said with a great deal of force that there was no use in advocating commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity as long as it was unknown how the question was regarded in the United States. The passage of the Hitt resolution in a great measure takes the force out of this objection as far as commercial union is concerned. It is quite possible that a bill based on this resolution would be rejected by the Senate, but its being agreed to by the House of Representatives without doubt strengthens the cause of Canadian commercial unionists. It is known now that one branch of the United States Legislature, at least, is not opposed to commercial union. This is the substance of the resolution:—

Whenever it shall be duly certified to the President that the Government of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States, with a uniform revenue system like the internal tax to be collected and similar import duties to be imposed on articles brought into either country from other nations with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet like commissioners of Canada to prepare a plan for the assimilation of import duties, and an internal revenue tax of the two countries, and an equitable division of the receipts in a commercial union.

It will be seen that the measure foreshadowed here is not one of unrestricted reciprocity. It paves the way for commercial union, which is a very different thing indeed. Under commercial union Canada gives up its power to regulate its own commerce. It must be in matters commercial at one with the United States. It can have no tariff of its own, and although it will gain free trade with the United States, it will be obliged to impose United States' duties on imports from Great Britain and every other country. Besides this, Canada will have to assimilate its internal taxes to those of the United States. If Canada enters into this relation with the United States its General Government will give up the power of taxation; for nearly the whole of its revenue is derived from Customs' duties and excise taxes. The Federal Parliament would then be shorn of its most important power and the Dominion would become a weak dependency of the United States. It would not then be in its power to encourage any Canadian industry or to make commercial arrangements with any foreign country. It could have no commercial interests apart from those of the United States. A National Policy would then be for Canada an impossibility. It is hard to imagine what our Federal Parliament would be like deprived of the power of taxation, for the people of Canada would not submit to direct taxes imposed by the Federal Government. It would soon grow to be of less importance than the Provincial Legislatures or the municipalities of the great cities. The connection of Canada with the Mother Country would be greatly weakened. It is unreasonable to expect that Great Britain would continue to feel any deep interest in a nominal dependency which in everything she has to sell discriminated against her in favor of a foreign country. Free trade with the United States would be dearly purchased if Canada gave for it her fiscal independence and her connection with Great Britain. We do not believe that there is any party in the Dominion that is prepared to pay such a price as this for commercial union with the United States. The few individuals here and there who favor commercial union all know well that such a state of things could not lastand that it would be quickly followed by political union. The Americans declare that commercial union with Canada means in the end annexation, and it is only because that they are convinced of this that they give any support to the scheme of commercial union. The commercial creed of the Americans is a narrow one. They consider it to be to their interest to allow the foreigner as few trade advantages as possible. They believe in keeping their own trade to themselves. "America for the Americans," is their motto: and they only consent to admit Canada into commercial partnership because they believe it to be the speediest and the cheapest way of making it an integral part of the Union. If they believed that Canada would remain a British dependency or become an independent nation after it had thrown in its lot with the United States commercially, they would not think of consenting to commercial union. They believe that Commercial Union is the convenient preliminary to political union, and this is why a majority of the House of Representatives voted for Mr. Hitt's resolution. Canadian commercial unionists are of the same opinion, but they find it politic to conceal their convictions. But they cannot deceive thinking men on either side of the line, who have long ago arrived at the conclusion that Commercial Union and Annexation mean the same thing.

SOUND PROPOSALS.

Professor Weldon, one of the representatives in the Commons from New Brunswick, is making the attempt to carry into effect what many in Canada have long thought necessary. Canadians who see their country made the refuge of the scoundrelism of the United States, cannot see why such a disgraceful state of things should be allowed to continue merely because the Americans are unwilling to agree to a rational extradition treaty. We on this side of the line at any rate, do not believe that reciprocity in thieves, boodlers and swindlers generally is advantageous to our country. We do not want Canada to be made the moral cesspool of the United States. If the United States Senate will not ratify a fair and necessary extradition treaty why not wash our hands of this dirty business and enact a law which will enable the United States officers of justice to pursue and apprehend suspected criminals on Canadian territory. The only criminals that are now subject to extradition are those accused of committing murder and assault with intent to commit murder, pirates, robbers, houseburners and forgers. Mr. Weldon would add to the list of extraditable crimes manslaughter, counterfeiting, larceny, embezzlement, obtaining money, etc., under false pretenses, crimes against insolvency laws, frauds by men in fiduciary positions, rape, abortion, child-stealing, kidnapping, false imprisonment, threatening in order to extort money, perjury and mutiny. We cannot see why the list should be limited. Crossing the line should not give safety to any man, who in his own country has violated the laws of the land. An exception must, of course, be made in favor of alleged political offenders, but all other criminals and law-breakers should not find in this country an asylum. If the Americans choose to harbor Canadian criminals let them do so, but that is no reason why Canadians should receive American criminals with open arms. When the proper precautions are used, this extension of the extradition law would not do the slightest injury to innocent or honest men. One province of the Dominion does not offer a refuge to the law-breakers of the other provinces. The Canadian criminal can be apprehended on any part of the territory of Canada in which he is found. No harm comes of making the whole country free to the Canadian officers of justice, and we cannot see that anything but good would result from making Canada almost, if not quite as free, to United States officers of justice. Red tape and officialism are of course always ready to create obstacles, but common sense should sweep them out of the way. We trust that Professor Weldon's proposals will be well received and crystallized into law with the least possible delay.

SPECIALTIES.

OUR LITTLE SON,

Four years old, afflicted with a painful skin disease. Six doctors tried to cure him; all failed. Got worse and worse. Completely cured by one set of Cuticura Remedies, costing $1.75.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 26th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attended to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the RESOLVENT about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one half of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a little less than one box of CUTICURA, and only one cake of CUTICURA SOAP.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., Ill.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, 1887. C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

EDW. HOFFMANN, North Attleboro, Mass.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Symptoms of Catarrh.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. 50c.

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The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely Vegetable & Harmless.

Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One Pellet a Dose. Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cts. by druggists.

aug9-dthkeat-w

NOTICES.

The Cottonwood Gold Mining Co., Limited,

FOREIGN.

[*Registered 22nd day of February, 1889.*]

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Cottonwood Gold Mining Company, Limited," Foreign, under the "Foreign Mining Companies' Registration Act, 1888."

The objects for which the said Company is formed are:—

(*a*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, to take on lease or in exchange, to acquire by mining sett or license, concession, grant, or otherwise, any lands, mines, mineral rights, buildings, easements, rights, privileges, machinery, plant, or effects whatsoever, and every description of property, real or personal, movable or immovable, in British Columbia or elsewhere, which the Company may from time to time think to acquire.

(*b*) Without prejudice to the generality of the objects mentioned in the memorandum, to make and carry into effect with or without modification an agreement in the form set out in the schedule to the Articles of Association registered herewith, for the acquisition of the properties mentioned in such agreement.

(*c*) To work, win and get any mines and minerals, and to exercise any mining or other rights acquired by the Company, and to wash, crush, reduce, amalgamate, and render merchantable, and sell or dispose of, or otherwise turn to profit, any ores, precious stones and mineral produce.

(*d*) To develop the resources of the Company's lands, by building, laying out, planting, cleaning, cultivating, colonizing and otherwise dealing with the same; to stock the same, and to breed and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep and produce.

(*e*) To acquire, construct, establish, maintain, and work any roads, electric lines, operations of cultivation or land improvement, and other operations which it shall be deemed advantageous or convenient to establish or work in connection with the objects of the Company, and generally to do all such acts and things, the doing of which shall be deemed calculated to develop the property of the Company.

(*f*) To do whatever may be necessary or expedient to procure the Company to be incorporated as a body politic and corporate, or otherwise to establish for the Company a legal domicile or representation in British Columbia or elsewhere.

(*g*) To purchase and acquire any way, leaves, powers, easements, grants, exemptions, patents, brevets d'invention, leases and other property, and to enter into any joint working or joint purse agreements, which may be deemed useful for, or conducive to, the attainment of any of the objects of the Company.

(*h*) To acquire, construct, maintain and use engines, rolling stock, wagons, machinery, plant, ships, boats, vessels of all kinds, wharves, piers, jetties, docks, ships, stores, warehouses, buoys, and beacons, and all other buildings, erections, constructions, plant and things necessary or ancillary to any part of the Company's business.

(*i*) To plant or assist in planting colonies or settlements, and for that purpose to carry out, or assist in the emigration of settlers, colonists or others, upon such terms and in such manner in all respects as the Company shall deem proper.

(*j*) To farm, manage, develop, sell, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal with, all or any of the property of the Company or any other property as agents for any other Company or person.

(*k*) To promote, take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or interests in and to guarantee the payment of any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities issued by any other Company, partnership undertaking or business, British or foreign, having objects together or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this Company, and to engage in any business or transaction within the Company's objects, in partnership or otherwise, in conjunction with any other person or Company.

(*l*) To raise capital or borrow money by the issue of any mortgages, debentures, debenture stock, bonds or obligations of the Company, either at par, premium or discount, and either redeemable or irredeemable, or perpetual, secured on all or any part of the undertaking, revenues and property of the Company, present and future, including the uncalled capital or the unpaid calls of the Company or without such security, or by such other means and upon such other securities as the Company may from time to time determine, and to exchange or convert from time to time any such securities.

(*m*) To lend money with or without security, to lease, mortgage, exchange, transfer, pledge, sell, surrender, or otherwise deal with and dispose of all or any part of the undertaking or business of the Company, and any shares, debentures, debenture stock, obligations, concessions, decrees, grants, privileges, patents, brevets d'invention, contracts, interests, rights, or property belonging to the Company.

(*n*) To pay all the expenses of and preliminary to and incidental to the promotion, formation, establishment and registration of the Company, or of any other Company promoted, formed, established, or registered by the Company, and all brokerage, discount, and other expenses which may be deemed expedient for placing all or any of the shares and debentures or other obligations of the Company, or of any Company so promoted, formed, established or registered by it.

(*o*) To amalgamate or fuse the Company with any other Company, corporation, society, partnership, or undertaking whatever, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere under any conditions or restrictions, and with or without guarantees for the performance of any special obligations by any other Company or person with objects the same as or similar to the objects of the Company or any of them.

(*p*) To pay, or procure to be paid, interest on the capital of the Company for the time being subscribed during the construction of the Company's works and before profits are realized by the Company out of any funds in the Company's possession, and to enter into any arrangement for the payment of interest with any contractor or other person or Company.

(*q*) To create and issue new shares or issue any shares, forming part of the original capital of the Company divided into different classes, and having any respective rights, preference, rank, guarantee or privilege, whether fixed, fluctuating or contingent, redeemable or irredeemable, either as to capital or dividend or both, and to issue the same at par, premium or discount.

(*r*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects, and so that the objects specified in any of the paragraphs of this clause shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be in no wise limited by any other paragraphs.

The amount of Capital stock of the said Company is £10,000, divided in 1,000 shares of £10 each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

In Witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal of office, this 22nd day of February, 1889, at the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

[L. S.] CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

mar1-wkly-4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estate of Thos. Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden, in Liquidation.

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

To the Creditors of Thos. Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden, formerly carrying on business at Bridge Creek.

The trustees of the estate of the said Thos. Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden, or either of them, that they are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the first day of May, 1889, after which day the trustees will proceed to pay those claims of which they then have notice, ratably or proportionally or in full, if the assets shall thereto extend, and will pay the balance, if any, to the said Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden; and they further give notice that they will not be liable for the proceeds of the estate or any part thereof to any creditor or person of whose claims they had no notice on the said 1st day of May.

CHAS. WILSON,
Solicitor for Trustees.

Dated at Victoria, this 16th day of February, 1889. feb17-td-w

Land for Sale!

IN SPALLUMCHEEN.

800 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED AGRICULTURAL Lands, in three lots. Grand Climate. Short Winters. Terms Easy. For further particulars apply to

R. S. HANNA.

Vernon, Dec. 13, 1888. dec15-w-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase two small islands situated in Coast District, and described as follows: being those two small islands close off Double Island Point, south bank of Naas River, and containing 5 acres, more or less.

Naas River, Feb. 7th, 1889. } D. COOK. F. R. ROUNDY.

mar2-wkly-2m

DR. JORDAN'S

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

751 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco.

GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment, personally or by letter, on weakness and all diseases of men. Send for Book. Private office, 211 Geary street. mh8d-wtf

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase 640 acres of land in Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at a point near the head of Campbell Lake, 20 chains due north of the south-west corner of Lot 51, Sayward District, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JOHN E. GLOYER.

Dated Dec. 28, 1888. dec29-3m-w

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, for pastoral purposes, situated in Goldstream District, commencing at the north-east corner post of section 3; thence true north 73 chains; thence true east along the south boundary of section 6, 40 chains; thence true south 82 chains to the north-west corner of section 1; thence southerly 5 chains to the north-east corner of section 2; thence westerly along the northerly boundary of section 2, 40 chains, to the place of beginning, and containing 315 acres, more or less.

T. W. PATERSON.

Victoria, Dec, 29, 1888. dec30-w-2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land situated in Rupert District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post at the mouth of a small stream on the north shore of Rupert Arm, Quatsino Inlet, at its head, and running north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the shore, and thence following the shore line in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing three hundred and twenty acres.

E. M. SKINNER.

Dec. 21st, 1888. dec22-w-2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Graham Island, Queen Charlotte, and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of A. Freeman's claim, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH.

Dated, Victoria, B. C., January 21st, 1889. jan22-w2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase the undermentioned tracts of land situate in Lillooet District, described as follows:—

TRACT 1—Commenc