

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.

THE WAR.

The abandonment of Krootstad by the Boers without even nominal resistance was a surprise. It has been understood for some time that preparations had been made for a vigorous defence at this point, and while the position is not one of great strength, it was very well adapted to a prolonged resistance.

London, May 14. President Steyn has removed his political headquarters to the east of Krootstad about 45 miles distant. It has no railway connection. The probability is that Roberts will drive him out of this refuge prior to a proclamation annexing the Free State, which Roberts may be expected to issue as soon as he reaches the Vaal river, if not sooner.

Some light is cast upon the attempt that is being made on the part of the Boer force to hold a position in the Ladybrand district, by a despatch to the London Times not reproduced here. It was to the effect that Steyn ordered the Boer forces around Ladybrand to hold the country at all costs, as it is the great grain field from which supplies are drawn. Yesterday's news indicates that the attempt to hold this district will be abandoned by the enemy, who was being pushed back by Grenfell, Brabant and Campbell.

The story of the advance to Krootstad is very simple. The enemy made no attempt to dispute the crossing of the Bloem, but would have defended the Vaalich, if French had not seen the crossing with his cavalry on Friday evening. This altered the whole situation, and Roberts had only to advance the rest of his forces at his leisure. He was 14 miles out of Krootstad on Friday night, but early the next morning was on the move and at 1.30 yesterday had crossed the Vaalich and entered Krootstad.

Lord Roberts' statement that the Transvaalers refused to fight any longer on Free State soil is well founded, and we repeat the opinion expressed a few days ago that few of the Free Staters will cross the Vaal. Already many of them have gone to their homes. While it will be possible to make a very serious resistance at the Vaal and a still more determined one in the hilly country around Johannesburg and Pretoria, we are not without a strong hope that the admirable tactics pursued by Lord Roberts will lead to the capture of these places without serious loss.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Let it be conceded that government construction and ownership of railways is very attractive in theory. There are many things attractive enough in theory which we have to do without in practice. The theory of the incidence of taxation, for example, is that it shall fall most heavily upon those best able to pay; but we know that in point of fact this is never reached in its practice.

Be it asked: "Why is it impracticable?" The question is reasonable. If for government construction is quite practicable, then we ought to adopt the principle, provided there are no other objections against it. We contend that it is impracticable because the needs of the province are so great that it is out of the question for us to think of borrowing the necessary amount of money. Mr. Martin in his platform talks only of a proposed railway from the Coast to Kootenay. He puts the length at 300 miles, but Mr. Turner, who knows very much more about the matter, says it is nearer 400. The World, Mr. Martin's organ, says the railway to the north end of Vancouver Island is to be included in the scheme. There is a demand for it anyway, and if it is not so included it will have to be. This means 200 miles more. Then before ten years have passed there will be a demand for other lines. Already there is one for an all-Canadian line to the Yukon, opening Northern British Columbia near the Coast. This means 400 miles. Then a road is needed to Cariboo and Omineca, and certainly this means 500 miles. Then there is a line wanted from the Crow's Nest Pass line northward along the western slope of the Rockies. This line, which will be about 400 miles long, is held by some to be the most pressing necessity in the way of railway construction. We have thus 1,900 miles already and there are other lines which could be named that would swell the total to 2,000 miles. The cost of these lines cannot be less than \$25,000 a mile, and may be very much more; but at this sum \$50,000,000 would be needed.

Now we have in question for these advocates of government ownership. Do you

propose to build all these railways? We would like to have an answer either affirmative or negative. Perhaps the World will undertake to give it. If the answer is in the affirmative, will the person giving it say if he believes this province can borrow \$50,000,000 for railway construction during the next ten years? If the answer is in the negative, then will the respondent kindly tell us which of the lines named must wait until the province is able to borrow the money?

Do not the advocates of government railway construction see that they must either say to certain parts of the province that they must wait indefinitely for railway construction, or that they must abandon the policy of government construction after having applied it to a single line? These questions are practical ones, and it ought to be presumable that before the advocates of this policy committed themselves to it, they thought them out. For our own part, we believe the government construction plank, no matter by whom supported, is only a very attenuated trick to catch votes in Vancouver and the lower Fraser valley.

IS THERE A CONSPIRACY?

This is said to be the explanation of Mr. J. C. Brown's entry into the cabinet. To begin at the beginning: Mr. Brown was asked to be premier, but he declined unless given full liberty in the selection of his colleagues, which being refused, he played the role of sulky Achilles. He has since come out of his tent, buckled on his armor, shouldered his Winchester and assumed the role of Mr. Martin. The consideration thereupon moving is alleged to be a tripartite agreement to the following effect: If the Martinites win, the party is to be called together, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Brown will be balloted for as leader. The unsuccessful man will support the successful man through the session, at which a bill will be passed restoring the office of agent-general in London, with a fine salary. Immediately after the session the Lieutenant-Governor will resign and be appointed to the London office, and the unsuccessful candidate for the premiership will be urged upon the Ottawa ministry for the vacancy at Government House.

This explanation of Mr. Brown's conduct is believed by well-informed people to be correct, and if it is, it casts an extraordinary light upon the political events of the past two months. It is something very like a conspiracy.

THE LICENSURE LAWS.

The reference in the Colonist to the condition of the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors has created a good deal of comment, and it seems probable that in following the lead of Mr. Martin in this matter we have made an error, and that there is now really no law on the subject whatever. We should, perhaps, have known better than to take Mr. Martin's opinion on any legal proposition. We have received the following letter:

Nanaimo, May 9, 1900. Editor Victoria Colonist: I notice in to-day's issue of the Colonist the statement that the disallowing of the Liquor License Act, 1899, by the Dominion authorities would have the effect of reviving the provisions with respect to liquor licenses contained in the old act (being chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes), and I notice that Mr. Martin has made a similar statement in one of his speeches. Now, the Liquor License Act, 1899, does not repeal chapter 122 above mentioned at all.

The repeal of that act is effected by quite a different act, namely Chapter 38 of the act of 1899, which covers the whole subject. There is no repealing clause in this act, but if there were it would not alter the case in the slightest degree, because Chapter 40, in which the repealing clause stands, remains law. Therefore it seems abundantly clear that we have now no law governing the sale of spirituous liquors outside of the municipalities, and if this is the case, anyone may sell liquors if he wants to. There may be some way of escaping this conclusion, but we do not think there is. Mr. Martin will have to change his views on another subject.

ABOUT SINGING.

The amateur concert season is very nearly over, and possibly our city vocalists would take in good part a few suggestions, which are of general application. One of them is as to the danger of putting too much strain on the voice. There are several young singers who are very near the danger point in this. The temptation to produce a volume of sound is often more than an amateur can resist, and when this can only be done at the cost of a great effort, the singer should be content to forego the gratification which comes from applause, and decline to make the effort. Singing is not merely an accomplishment, which enables young people to afford pleasure. The triumphs of the amateur concert stage are nothing compared to the health-giving and happiness-producing fruits that may be gathered from the voice through a lifetime, when care is taken

not to put too great a strain upon it at first. The other point is as to elocution in singing. Many people with good voices are utterly lacking in elocution. A singer ought to study the words as carefully as the notes. It is said of one of the most successful vanderbilt performers in the world that she cannot really sing, but talks her songs. On the other hand, take the greatest of modern tenors, Campanini; with magnificent and flexible voice he combined the elocution of a Demosthenes. Of Jennie Lind, P. T. Barnum said to the writer of this article: "I have heard greater voices, but never a greater singer. She spoke directly to the heart." The object of the singer ought to be twofold—to bring out the beauty of the melody and to express the sentiment of the words. Probably more pleasure is given to hearers by the latter than by the other, but no doubt the singer takes more satisfaction out of the former.

ANCIENT POLITICS.

One of the oldest political records extant is that found in the Book of Esther. There is some doubt as to the date of this narrative, the difficulty being to satisfactorily identify King Ahasuerus with any person whose era is at all known as Afghanistan, Bactrian, Persia, Syria, Egypt and parts of Asia Minor and Arabia. Whether or not he ruled also over portions of what is now Turkistan can only be conjectured. The scene of Esther's story was perhaps Babylon, but this is somewhat uncertain. The name of the king's palace was Shushan, but the writer of the book gives no suggestion as to the city in which it was situated. Possibly it was in a palace apart from any city. We know that Babylon itself was not very loyal to Xerxes, who in fact was delayed in his expedition against Greece by a rebellion in that city.

The Book of Esther opens with an account of a great feast given by the King. It probably took place B.C. 482, which was two years before the great expedition against Greece was undertaken. It is thought that this feast was really a council called for the purposes of discussing the expedition. It was a wonderful affair. The one hundred and twenty-seven princes and all their retinue and the whole civil service of the Persian empire were present, and they were entertained by the king for one hundred and eighty days. The festivities closed with a seven days' festival to every one, both small and great, giving in the palace gardens. The banquet was something extraordinary. Wine flowed in abundance, being served to the thousands of guests in vessels of gold, each different from the others. This vast display of wealth was rendered possible in part by the fact that not long before Persia had been known as Afghanistan, Bactrian, Persia, Syria, Egypt and parts of Asia Minor and Arabia. Whether or not he ruled also over portions of what is now Turkistan can only be conjectured. The scene of Esther's story was perhaps Babylon, but this is somewhat uncertain. The name of the king's palace was Shushan, but the writer of the book gives no suggestion as to the city in which it was situated.

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before the Founder of Christianity was born. The descendants of the kings, princes, nobles, statesmen, warriors, peasants and slaves of those days are doubtless still to be found in western Asia, but they are unrecognizable. They have been absorbed by more vigorous and have never regained anything approaching to their former grandeur. The early Mohammedan caliph taught at one time that they would restore the imperial greatness of these ancient sovereigns, and their dominion was even wider. But nothing availed to check the march of the religion and civilization founded by that great Son of the race from which Esther sprang, who was born in Bethshem nearly five centuries after Xerxes met his fate at the hands of the assassin.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The Colonist was asked by several persons why the Minister of Justice should have no law in British Columbia at the present time to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors outside of the municipalities. We regret to say that there appears to be no room for doubt. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the correspondence in regard to the disallowance of four acts of the session of 1899, from which it will very clearly appear that Chapter 38, being the "Liquor License Act, 1899," has been disallowed. Up to 1899 the granting of licenses for the sale of liquors and for carrying on any kind of business was regulated by Chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes. In 1899 the Semlin government decided to separate liquor licenses from all other laws, as well as make some changes in regard to the former, and for this purpose brought down and passed two bills. One of them is Chapter 39 of the acts of 1899 above referred to, and the other is Chapter 40, the short title being the "Licenses Act, 1899." Chapter 39 deals only with liquor licenses, and Chapter 40 provides for all other licenses. A new set of regulations having thus been provided, it became necessary to get rid of Chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes, and so a section was added to Chapter 40 repealing Chapter 122. We do not know that any adverse criticism can be made upon this method of dealing with the question. If it had not been for Section 36 of Chapter 39, no trouble would have arisen. This section is as follows:

"No license under this act shall be issued or transferred to any person in the Indian, Chinese or Japanese race." This section is said to be in accordance with Imperial policy, and as the legislature did not at the late session alter the act by dropping this section from it, the whole act has been disallowed. But Chapter 40, which repealed the old law, stands, and therefore there is now no law on the subject. It may be suggested that Chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes having been repealed, any former act on the same subject is revived; but this is not the case. The section in question is a part of the construction of the act, and the repeal of an act does not revive acts repealed by that act, and the point is also covered by a section in our Interpretation Act. "While we do not find any fault with the Semlin government for the plan of action on this subject followed in 1899, we certainly think the Martin government open to serious criticism in attempting to enforce a disallowed act as is now being done. This cannot possibly be defended.

Bishop Hartzell told a Chicago audience that every black man in America and every friend of the black men in all the world should pray for the success of the British arms in South Africa, and his thousand auditors made the building ring with cheers. The World says it would be "a seven days' wonder" if the platform of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes suited the Colonist. It would be more than that. But "honest Injun" suit you? Mr. Martin's organ speaks of the railway to Cape Scott being a part of his policy. If Vancouver Island has to wait for that railway until Mr. Martin builds it as a government work, we may as well leave the matter in abeyance for the next quarter of a century.

The condition of things in the local Liberal camp is amusing to those who look at things from the outside. There was a little quiet ferment over the fact that the new president of the association follows the ancient and honorable business of undertaker, and many inquiries as to the date of the funeral were made. We think Mr. Hanna a very representative leader of the faction which selected him. He is an extremist in his views with regular Martinque faculty of making mistakes in public matters. The Times thinks the party will be reunited when the time for action in federal politics comes; but we take leave to doubt this.

Free medical advice. Men and women suffering from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, absolutely without fee or charge. Free advice is given to all who send a postal card to the Invalid's Hotel, Dr. Pierce's Medical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has devoted himself to the treatment and cure of chronic forms of disease. Assisted by his staff of thirty-eight persons in every hundred treated he has succeeded in curing thousands of cases. Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter is given to all who send a postal card to the Invalid's Hotel, Dr. Pierce's Medical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Anti-Oriental Legislation.

Col. Prior Secures Copies of Text of the Official Correspondence. Reasons Why the Governor General in Council Disallowed the Bills.

The following is the official correspondence in regard to the disallowance of the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation. As will be seen by reference to the letters this correspondence was secured by Col. Prior from the Department of Secretary of State. This correspondence, including the reasons given by the Minister of Justice for recommending disallowance are self explanatory: Department of Secretary of State, Ottawa, 1st May, 1900. Dear Colonel Prior: In reply to your note of the 26th ultimo, I enclose copies of the most recent correspondence in relation to the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation. There is a more recent despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, dated 27th December last, but unfortunately it has been mislaid by the officers of the department of justice, together with the Bill as so far as it is returned to this department I shall have a copy sent to you. Yours truly, SCOTT, Secretary of State.

The Honorable E. G. Prior, M.P., House of Commons, Ottawa, 1st May, 1900. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which you refer to the disallowance of the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation. I am sorry to hear that the Bill has been mislaid by the officers of the department of justice, together with the Bill as so far as it is returned to this department I shall have a copy sent to you. Yours truly, SCOTT, Secretary of State.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegram. Ottawa, 1st May, 1900. To Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C. Chapters thirty-nine, forty-four and forty-six, acts of session of 1899 affecting the sale of liquors and for carrying on any kind of business, were disallowed in accordance with Imperial policy; chapter fifty disallowed as ultra vires. Order-in-council and report of Minister of Justice gone by.

(Sgd.) R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State. At the Government House, at Ottawa, Tuesday the 24th day of April, 1900. Present: His Excellency-in-Council: Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of British Columbia, by the legislative assembly of the said province of British Columbia, did on the 27th day of February, 1899, pass and enact, numbered chapters No. 44, entitled "An Act to grant a subsidy to a railway from Midway to Pentiction," and "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act," and numbered chapters No. 45, entitled "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," and "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," and numbered chapters No. 46, entitled "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," and "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," and numbered chapters No. 47, entitled "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," and "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," and numbered chapters No. 48, entitled "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," and "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," and numbered chapters No. 49, entitled "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," and "An Act to amend the Placer 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and there has just been re-underlined a despatch of the Governor of British Columbia...

With The Canadians.

Some Interesting Incidents of the Attack on Cronje's Laager.

How Private Hornbrook Unarmed Caught a Boer Prisoner.

The following incidents of the two days following the battle of Paardeberg are given by Mr. Frederick Hamilton...

battery was ready. Then with a terrific roar the first gun was fired. Instant silence on the part of the Boers...

A number of our men during the morning of February 19 managed to explore the Boer position and they got two or three Boer prisoners.

On Tuesday, February 20, the regiment's role was to hold the enemy in check upon the wide plain I have mentioned...

The Yukon Is Open.

Navigation to Dawson Has Commenced—Free Water Below LaBarge.

Sealer Turpel Loses Five of Her Crew—Return of the Flagship.

Having left Skagway but thirty hours after the City of Seattle, on Tuesday last, the C.P.N. Co's steamer Amur...

Thirty vessels in all engaged, and Accommodation still in demand. According to a Seattle steambot man...

A Boer youth's story of how the soldiers of our sister Colony fight. A Boer youth talking with a captured correspondent of the London Daily News...

Dougal of the Turpel on the 25th of April, when the Mate Gillad, two white and two Indians had been lost from the schooner for exactly six days.

Thousand's off for Nome. Thirty vessels in all engaged, and Accommodation still in demand. According to a Seattle steambot man...

Business and Beauty. Dominion Trading Stamp Representatives Set the Fashion in Showroom Arrangement.

Dowie's Hot Reception.

Zionite Leader Greeted With Hisses, Groans and Jeers in Philadelphia.

He Answers With Abusive Language But Loses His Nerve.

Dr. Dowie, head of the Zionites, had a decidedly interesting time with the people of Philadelphia on April 20, when he delivered addresses in the Grand Opera House there.

The "Doctor" was greeted by large audiences at the three meetings, morning, afternoon and evening, and although he was hooted and hissed at all of them...

Good News For The Island.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of English Money for the Tye.

Mount Sicker Property to Be Developed on a Large Scale.

C. H. Dickie, of Duncan, who, after June 9, will sign himself M.P.P. for Cowichan district, paid a brief visit to Victoria yesterday.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Another Paper States: "The rescue of these lives is simply a matter of time."

Harsh and purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action of the effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

There is food enough in India. All that is necessary is the means of buying it. According to Prof. Washburn Hopkins...

DAY OF VARIETY.

ers the man and raises the 6,456 miles of telephone wire off the hungry craving when nobody delayed it is difficult to better than an apple always wanting somebody to handsome he is. A woman her the glass and see for her-

Beaconsfield was not an unspan. He has a sneering, and to many persons was had nothing else to do but tightness it would be hardy to him to rise as early as the polite, even to his wife. It ever entered her room without always rose when she entered

AUSTRALIANS IN ACTION.

We had ambushed a lot of the British troops—the Worcesterers. I think they called them. They could neither advance nor retire; they had penned them in like sheep, and our field cornet, Van Layden, was being seen to throw down their rifles to us, being snatched by our men...

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

How the Only One Gained in Canada Was Awarded. The only Victoria Cross ever won in Canada during the Fenian Raid under the following circumstances:

THE FLAGSHIP RETURNS.

From an Uneventful Southern Cruise. Naval Prisoner to Be Opened. The flagship Warspite, with Rear-Admiral Beaumont on board, returned to Esquimaux at 5 p. m. yesterday...

PROFITS FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Dominion Trading Stamp Co., who have been selling large numbers of Olive leaf stamps, has announced that the profits from their red letter day are going to be used for the patriotic fund.

THE X-RAY AS A DETECTIVE.

The latest application of the X-ray in this city as a medium of locating missing money, Mr. Harry Morton having recently called on the police...

MILITIA GARRISON.

The strength of "A" Company, R. C. R., has been increased to 54. Lieut. Akroyd having returned from Vancouver with 11 recruits...

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS. The Largest Organ in Human Body Proves the Efficiency of His Kidney-Liver Pills. No organ in the human body has so great an influence on the general health...

APOL'S STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS. Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & BONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C.

ROUGH WEATHER PREVAILED. Last Days of the Coast Sealing Mate needed Many Minor Mishaps—Four Men Missing. The last days of the Coast sealing, according to the reports of a half dozen of the hunting fleet which reached port yesterday...

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All Against Mr. Martin

Victoria West has no Use for the Autocrat and His Policy.

Stirring Speeches Delivered by the Opposition Candidates Last Evening.

Messrs. Turner and McPhillips Explain in Regard to Party Lines.

Fairall's hall, Victoria West, was well filled yesterday evening on the occasion of a public meeting called in the interest of the opposition candidates to discuss the political issues of the day.

Richard Russell, who was voted to the chair, said it gave him great pleasure to preside over the important meeting.

A. E. McPhillips first addressed the meeting. Through suffering from an attack of a gripe, he would endeavor to do his best to explain the issues of the day.

As the act is in the opinion of the undersigned clearly in excess of provincial jurisdiction, and as the reply of the government of British Columbia cannot be regarded as satisfactory, the undersigned considers that the reasons stated above and in his previous report, that he recommends accordingly.

As regards the Placer Mining Act—The undersigned further recommends that the act be repealed, and that the reasons stated above and in his previous report, that he recommends accordingly.

As regards the exclusion of Asiatic labor, Canada had disallowed the acts prohibiting immigration because the federal government believed that they should be permitted to come to our shores.

As regards the railway question, the undersigned considers that the reasons stated above and in his previous report, that he recommends accordingly.

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proposal for the government ownership of railways. This was a fine scheme, but it should not put all our eggs in one basket—there were other projects of a public character which require attention, and if we are going to put all our eggs in one basket, how can we help the others? If he were returned he would do all in his power to secure the building of the many necessary roads, and he closed by hoping that the result on the 9th of June would show that the confidence of the electors had not dimmed.

H. D. Helmcken, O.C., the next speaker, came forward and said that he had been asked to speak on the subject of the railway. It was a matter of pride on his part that in 1899 at the by-election he had three members were returned to the assembly, and he thought just as much as he was at stake as at that occasion.

Joseph had said he was a proper man, and the result was the same in 1898 and he was sure they would do the same in 1900. The ground had been pretty well covered by previous speakers, but there was one question which he thought should be mentioned—the Mongolian labor question, and so far the province had done the worst of it.

The matter had been tested before the Privy Council, and now on top of that the government had asked the Privy Council to give the right of way to the Mongolian labor. He would like to see the government do something to protect the rights of the workingman against the grasping monopolist.

Rev. W. D. Barber would not like to take part in elections, but he could say one thing to the electors, and that was that he was a man who was not afraid to speak his mind, and he was sure that he would be able to do so.

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rehabilitation of the Indians and the disposal of the land in the reserves. "And in a lead in the present reserves," Mr. McKenna stated that the provincial government's claim to the reversionary right in the land should not be taken into consideration. He stated that the provincial government would have as good a claim to the reversionary right in the land as the Dominion government, and he closed by hoping that the result on the 9th of June would show that the confidence of the electors had not dimmed.

The minister recommends as he is convinced the fairest and most feasible that could be made, that the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia should be authorized to act upon it as soon as the Dominion government signifies its acceptance of the offer.

No step has been taken by the province to set the ball rolling; but it was a matter of paramount importance to the Dominion government that the province should be a party there, and the question of bridges was an important one.

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Twenty horses for sale—Comprising a horse and drivers; all well broken and gentle. Can be seen at Bray's old stable on Johnson street. m15

To the Electors of Esquimalt District—Gentlemen—I have the honor to offer myself for re-election to the local legislature as an opponent of the present government.

Kindness to Animals—Interesting Entertainment in South Park School on Thursday Evening.

Garden Tools, all kinds, Lawn Mowers, Hose Hose Reels, Lawn Sprinklers Etc.

EVERY WEAK-MAN B.C. Year Book 1897 By R. E. GOSNELL

Carbolic Tooth Powder Carbolic Tooth Paste

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Our Terms—Cash With Order. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write for Prices. Dixie H. Ross & Co.

COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES. COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER. HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.

SEEDS. LAST YEAR we had such a demand for our Seeds that we were SOLD OUT before the season was fairly over; therefore we start THIS YEAR with a FRESH, CLEAN and NEW CROP.

TO OUR PATRONS. E. G. PROR & CO. LIMITED. Offer the following reasonable goods.

"Planet Jr." Seed Drills, Cultivators.

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