

# Westward Ho!

BI-WEEKLY.

No. 4.

NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, JUNE 26th., 1886.

Vol. II.

## WESTWARD HO!

PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY

### PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The Public Examination of the Senior Division of the Nanaimo Boys' School was held on Friday, June 25th, 1886. The pupils were examined in their various studies by the Principal, Mr. David Jones, also by Mr. B. H. Smith, Collector of Customs.

There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who enjoyed the exercises to which they listened.

The rolls of honor and the prizes were presented to the successful pupils by Mr. W. L. Jeffery, chairman of the School Trustee Board, who accompanied the distributions with appropriate remarks.

After addresses had been delivered by the trustees, clergymen and teachers, the pupils were dismissed for the holidays. Following is the list of rolls of honor and prize winners:

#### ROLLS OF HONOR.

Charles Van Houten won the roll of honor for proficiency; Richard Gibson for deportment; Oliver Randle for punctuality and regularity.

#### PRIZES.

Writing—Thomas C. Horne, 1st prize.

Reading—William Pollock, 1st prize.

Arithmetic—Samuel Hague, 1st prize.

History—Charles Van Houten, 1st prize.

Map Drawing—Frederic Jeffery, 1st prize; Archie Cowie, 2nd prize.

Composition—John Corcoran, 1st prize.

Grammar—David Renwick, 1st prize.

Geography—Arthur McGregor, 1st prize.

Proficiency—George Norris, 2nd prize.

Deportment—Byron Gartley, 2nd prize.

Punctuality—William Parker, 2nd prize.

Spelling—Ernest Harold.

#### Report of Second Division of Nanaimo Boys' Public School Examination.

Charles Edward Stewart won the roll of honor for proficiency; Christopher Ganner for deportment; Arthur Morgan for punctuality and regularity.

#### PRIZES AWARDED.

Fourth Class.—James McKinlay, special for spelling, and second for proficiency; John Teague, first for reading; Gussie Bate, second for punctuality and regularity; Thomas McLay, first for geography and spelling.

Third Senior.—Robert Reid, first for proficiency; Benjamin Brown, second for punctuality and regularity.

Third Junior.—Sydney Peck, first for proficiency; Frederic Haarer, second for punctuality and regularity; Benjamin Palmer, second for proficiency.

Second.—Benjamin Fisher, first for proficiency.

Over thirty visitors were present, and short addresses were delivered by W. L. Jeffery, Rev. A. Anderson and Mr. Wolfe.

Twelve pupils were promoted to the senior division, namely; Charles Stewart, James McKinlay, John McGregor, Gussie Bate, Christopher Ganner, John Teague, Joseph Muir, Alexander Galoway, Ernest Robson, Peter Aitken, George Fisher and Thomas McLay.

## Public Meeting.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT EAST WELLINGTON ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30th, AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

All the Candidates are cordially invited to attend.

ROBERT O'BRIAN.

## ELECTORS.

### To the Electors of Nanaimo City and District

Gentlemen:—At a large and representative meeting of Electors held at Nanaimo, on Saturday evening, 12th June, the following resolution was unanimously passed, viz:

"That the time is now ripe for the inauguration of a new system that shall make the representative independent of either of the political parties of the country—that the representative should be bound to a platform of principles enunciated by the electorate, and pledged to resign when called upon by a majority of the electors, for any violation of that pledge."

Having waited in vain for any of the Candidates now in the field to announce their adhesion to that resolution, and in response to an appeal from a large body of the electors of this District, I beg to announce that I am a Candidate for your suffrages, and that I bind myself to the observance of the principles herewith expressed, and hold myself ready, if elected, to resign when called upon by a majority of the electors for any failure on my part to act up to them.

Holding the views I do, and believing that canvassing amounts to an attempt at perversion of the intention of the election law—which premeditates, that the voter shall exercise his right of voting unconstrained by any influence I shall not engage in that time honoured practice. I am ready at all times to discuss in public, the questions in which as citizens, we are all interested, and am confident that an unprejudiced vote will disclose the fact, that in your eyes the Government lately led by Beaven and Walkem, and that now led by Smith and Robson, have both been guilty of maladministration, that adhesion to party instead of constituency has characterized the conduct of your representatives in the past, and that no Government would meet with your approval that would sacrifice the public domain or rob one constituency in order to enrich another.

Believing that there is a sufficient number of independent voters in this constituency to elect a representative who shall be bound to you, and to you only, I take the field with an assured confidence in the result, and am satisfied that you will materialize your views by entrusting me with your mandate."

1. The duty of a Government is to study the greatest good of the greater number.

2. Within the limits of order and justice, liberty in its widest sense is the surest weapon of civilization and the keystone of a nation's and a people's welfare.

3. The administration of public affairs should be regarded as a sacred trust—their inherited rights and domain of a nation should be handed down to posterity, unshorn of any of their proportions as we receive them, and unaltered excepting as the public good may have demanded their enlargement.

4. The person, property, and vested rights of every citizen should be safe guarded, but it should never be forgotten in a new country that the public Domain is the property of the people, and that no right can be vested therein, beyond the usufruct in which every citizen is a shareholder.

5. The representatives of the people should be directly responsible to their constituents and subject to recall at will.

6. As the density of population, relative to area increases, the number of delegates to parliament should decrease in equitable proportion.

7. Education should be universal, compulsory, free, and accessible to all.

8. Every facility should be afforded the people for the settlement of technical differences without the intervention of the courts of justice.

9. A limit should be placed upon the area of territory and amount of public revenues that the house of representatives may at any time alienate for the promotion of the public good, and no such alienation should be permitted for any other purpose than the public benefit.

10. Monopoly should not receive the sanction of Parliament, and the utmost caution should be observed in the granting of such exclusive privileges as are proven to be for the public advantage.

11. A strict adherence to clauses 11 and 16 of the "Act of Constitution of British Columbia," 1872, is an imperative duty of the House of Assembly.

12. The dignity of labour should be upheld by the maintenance of a high grade of intelligence amongst labourers and every effort to lower the standard of intelligence and public interest amongst the labouring classes by adulterating the ranks with inferior material should be sternly discountenanced.

13. The rights of minorities should be guarded from invasion.

14. Good government is as far from revolutionary communism as it is from autocracy or bureaucracy.

15. Upon calm deliberation and with due respect for the dignity of the public trust, the House of Assembly should at all times be responsive to the public will as expressed by the voice of the people.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Yours very sincerely,  
ROBERT S. B. O'BRIAN.

GENTLEMEN:—Having received a pressing request from a large number of Electors desiring me to offer myself as a Candidate at the ensuing Provincial Election, I have acceded to their request, and I now have the honour to offer myself for your political confidence, and at once pronounce myself an Independent Candidate.

I will only in the limited space of this address give a brief outline of my political opinions, hoping at an early date, to have the pleasure of meeting you in public, then to more fully explain my policy.

Although opposed to the principles of the late Settlement Bill creating monopoly, and other actions of the late government, I shall offer no factious opposition but shall use my best endeavours to promote the interests of the Province in general and this district in particular (being second to none in importance).

Am decidedly in favour of a Chinese restrictive policy, but not such extreme measures as were used in the neighbouring territory.

If elected, I would consider it my bounden duty to put forth any measure that would have for its object the safety of life and limb of employes in our coal mines; and the exemption from jury duty of firemen, engine-men, and other employes placed in positions of trust in the mines wherein the safety of the workman depends, will have my earliest attention.

If elected, I am strongly in favour of a liberal outlay upon roads and bridges, being the principle means by which the country can expect prosperity by opening up for settlement large areas of unoccupied land which are known to exist in our district and giving settlers easy access to market; main trunk roads such as the Alberni and Victoria roads shall have my special attention.

Briefly mentioning the above outline of policy I wait with confidence the result of the election. As a resident of the district for thirteen years, I am personally acquainted with most of you, and hope to personally solicit the support of all.

I am Gentlemen,  
Yours very respectfully,  
GEO. THOMPSON.

## Notice.

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO., have been appointed Agents for the

### BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

to act for Nanaimo and vicinity, and are now ready to accept risks.

M. H. COWAN,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
Victoria, May 31st, 1886.

### WOMEN AND POLITICS.

Politics with the sterner sex in the city are becoming somewhat warm. Canvassing is going in briskly and good humoredly. The contagion has spread to the fair sex, many of whom are engaged in actively canvassing the business men of the city for their proteges. The government candidates' cause must be a hopeless one when women have to enter the heated arena in behalf of the "picbald" thicket.—Times

### TO THE ELECTORS OF NANAIMO ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Gentlemen:—Having received the nomination as the Workingmen's Candidate, I come before you hoping that I will receive your support in the coming general election as a member to represent your interest in the Provincial Legislature, and I trust that my principals and honesty of purpose is well known to the great majority of the people of Nanaimo City and District. I believe in, and will support, a law for the enforcement of the resignation of any member whose conduct is not strictly in accordance with the pledges given to his constituents, when shown to be dissatisfied and unsatisfactory to the majority of those whom he represents.

I will now present for your consideration the following principals:

That I will adopt and support if given your confidence, and I do not doubt that justice will prevail in time. It is now in the interest of all who are suffering from injustice to endeavour to hasten the day, when justice shall be practicable.

The land of a country is Nature trust to all its people, the producers create all wealth by labour from the land and waters, and all men should have a share in Nature's resources.

The opposition to all laws under which public land now passes into the hands of corporations, the most of it by fraud.

The forfeiture of all unearned land grants to individuals and corporations.

The prohibition of the possession of land to foreigners and non-residents.

Passing of a law defining the amount of land to be acquired or held by any one citizen, by gift, purchase or inheritance.

Protection to the workingmen from competition with imported cheap labour contracts, Chinese labour, and convict prison labour.

The enactment of such laws as will give to mechanics and laborers not only a first lien on their work for full wages, but also the legal right to collect the said wages without any cost to them whatsoever in the courts or elsewhere.

The establishing of an Arbitration Board to settle disputes between employees and employers, and render strikes unnecessary.

TEMPERANCE. The regulation of the liquor traffic should be directly in the hands of the people.

The establishing of a Provincial University where all can receive a free education.

That all jurors be paid for their time and expenses.

The repeal of all professional and other monopolies that exist in our Provincial statutes.

I am not in favour of the present Government or any other Government that would give away the public lands, and grant monopolies to the peoples' rights, all important laws should be referred to the people, viz., Land money, commerce, public improvement and foreign relations.

The enactments of such laws as will afford a more speedy, effectual, and inexpensive remedy for employers who may have reasonable claims for damages against persons or corporations.

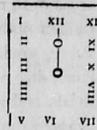
I will use my best endeavours to encourage all honest industries, and promote the interest of capital and labour, so that they may work harmoniously to develop the resources of the Province.

The above is respectfully submitted to the Electors of Nanaimo Electoral District.

I am Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES LEWIS.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## JOSEPH M. BROWN, WATCHMAKER.



WATCHES AND CLOCKS CLEANED AND REPAIRED AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.

Next door to James Brown's Tailoring Establishment,

FRONT STREET, NANAIMO.

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## JAMES M. BROWN, Merchant Tailor.

Five Doors North of the Post-Office, FRONT STREET, NANAIMO.

## West of England Cloths, Tweeds, and Serges.

Imported Direct.

ALWAYS ON HAND, FOR SALE AND MADE TO ORDER.

## NOTICE.

Assessment Act and Provincial Revenue Tax Nanaimo District.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all Taxes levied under the Assessment Acts are now due for the year 1886, and payable at my office, Nanaimo; Assessed Taxes, if paid on or before June 30th, 1886, are collectible at the following rates, i. e. 1/2 of 1 per cent. on Real Property, 5 cents per acre on Wild Land, 1-5 of 1 per cent. on Personal Property.

3/4 of 1 per cent. on Income. If paid after June 30th, 1886: 1/2 of 1 per cent. on Real Property, 6 cents per acre on Wild Land, 1/4 of 1 per cent. on Personal Property.

3/4 of 1 per cent. on Income. MARSHALL BRAY, Assessor and Collector. January 26th, 1886.

## ROCK BAY SHIP YARD.

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Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance.

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W. K. LEIGHTON, Agent.

## WESTWARD HO!

SATURDAY, June 26, 1886

### MINING DANGERS.

In their final report the British mines commissioners say that the most extensive collieries are susceptible of perfect ventilation by means of properly constructed furnaces, or by mechanical contrivances such as are already in use at most of the collieries. In referring to the numerous casualties reported, due to falls of the roof and sides of workings, the commissioners suggest, among other things, the proper training of each miner to the best modes of timbering and of otherwise protecting his working place, as well as the maintenance of enlarged supervision. It appears to be the opinion of the commission, in regard to explosions due to sudden outbursts of gas in mines, that safety would be much more likely by increasing vigilance on the part of officials and workmen than, as noted by *Nature*, through placing reliance on the issuing of meteorological warnings. Speaking further of explosions, the commissioners say that the disastrous effects of fire-damp explosions in coal mines are almost always aggravated by the existence of coal-dust in dry mine workings and roadways. It appears that the firing of powder shots in a dry mine-working, where dust exists in abundance, must always be liable to be attended with disastrous results, if the air in such a locality is contaminated by fire-damp to ever so small a degree. After alluding to the only partial efficacy of water, and of deliquescent salts in conjunction with water, when used for the purpose of removing the dangerous coal-dust, the commissioners conclude that the dangers which attend the firing of powder shots in dry-mine-workings, where there is an abundance of dust, and where the air may contain perhaps but a small proportion of fire-damp, cannot be effectually guarded against. On this account they recommend the abolition of the use of powder in mines where the conditions above indicated exist, unless unusual precautions be taken to remove the dust. The commissioners conclude by urging that all mines be examined by means of indicators capable of detecting as small a proportion as 1 per cent of gas, such examinations to be made before the commencement of each day shift, and that the Secretary of State require safety lamps to be used in all dry mines where the air may be laden with coal dust and where fire-damp exists. The report calls attention to the fact that the ordinary safety lamps have ceased to afford protection from explosion in the present improved ventilation of collieries. The State is asked to prohibit the use of such lamps where such improved ventilations exist in mines. The commissioners express the hope that the great progress which has recently been made in the construction of portable electric lamps may lead to a speedy utilization of such lamps to an important extent in coal mines.—*Victoria Times*

### Political Meeting.

#### Dunsmuir and Raybould Denounced.

On Wednesday evening a large and representative meeting of the electors of Nanaimo City and district was held in the Institute Hall, Nanaimo. The meeting was called by Messrs. Raybould and Dunsmuir, the other candidates being invited, and two of them Thompson and O'Brian occupying seats on the platform.

Mr. Raybould made a doleful attempt to reconcile his actions with his platform as enunciated four years ago, and referred his questioners to Mr. Dunsmuir to sustain the line of conduct he had pursued. He was frequently interrupted by questions, but good order and good feeling prevailed. Towards the close of his address he was interrupted by John Wilson, who put some very pertinent questions to him and Mr. Dunsmuir relative to the

value of the Island Railway Lands.

Following the first speaker Mr. Dunsmuir proceeded to give an account of his stewardship which he did in an able manner making for himself probably the best fight that could have been made. When he came under the crossfire of questions however, delivered to the point by Mr. Gemmell, Mr. Hoggan, Mr. McKinlay, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Waddington and others, the structure he had erected tumbled to the ground, and much exasperated, he took his seat after having indulged in much unseemly personality.

During his remarks Mr. Dunsmuir referred to the fact that Mr. Gordon had unjustifiably brought the names of Messrs. Crocker and Stanford before the House of Commons when opposing the Settlement Bill, and, pointing at him, accused him of having unjustifiably interfered in the matter of the alterations of the alignment and curvature of the Island Railway.

Dr. O'Brian followed, and in a short and pointed speech rung down upon him the inductions of his own logic. He evidently had the feeling of the whole meeting with him, and took his seat amidst the plaudits of the audience.

Mr. George Thompson in a few brief and manly sentences stated his platform and as the hour was growing late did not detain the audience with a prolonged speech.

Mr. Dunsmuir claiming the right to wind up the meeting made very pointed personal allusions to Dr. O'Brian. In fact, all through his address he seemed to be animated by but one motive, to destroy the private character of the only man he seemed to be afraid of: He wound up his address by declaring that if O'Brian were elected, he would be the greatest tyrant in the country.

Dr. O'Brian promptly replied that if after four years in the Legislature, he should return to the electors with no better record than that of having violated his pledges, and having grown rich at the expense of his constituency, the electors would be justified in branding him (as Dunsmuir was now branded) as the greatest tyrant in the Province.

Mr. Gordon who had early in the evening been invited to a seat on the platform by Mr. Dunsmuir, stated that he was not a participant in this election, that up to a certain period he had always been on friendly terms with Mr. Dunsmuir, but that for some reason Mr. Dunsmuir had latterly not been so friendly as formerly, that references which he made to Stanford and Crocker, and at which Mr. Dunsmuir had taken umbrage were simply the opinions of the people of California culled from the California papers, and read by him in the House of Commons in support of the stand he had taken on the Island Railway question, and in maintenance of his pledge to the electors that he would oppose the construction of the road by any syndicate. Having taken his seat Mr. Dunsmuir proceeded in the most uncalled for manner to give a garbled statement of a private conversation, into which he had entrapped Mr. Gordon, and stated that Mr. Gordon whilst favourable to the present scheme had told him, that his opposition would help it. He succeeded in conveying the impression that Gordon had acted treacherously to his constituents.

With much heat, Mr. Gordon arose and in a few scathing remarks laid bare the true inwardness of Dunsmuir as it had never been done before. The excitement had attained fever heat. Dr. O'Brian here arose and called for three cheers for Gordon which was responded to with deafening effect followed by a tiger. Dunsmuir could not obtain a hearing, a perfect storm of groans and hisses arose whenever he attempted to speak. As the meeting broke up Gordon, O'Brian Pawsen and the other candidates were cheered to the echo, and it is now generally conceded that Dunsmuir has sealed his own doom. This first encounter has been unfortunate for Messrs. Dunsmuir and Raybould, and is a premonition of what is to follow.

### THE NATURE OF THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

[BY RICHARD T. ELY, IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE.]

I propose to show in these articles that our abominable no-system of railways has brought the American people to a condition of one-sided dependence upon corporations, which too often renders our nominal freedom illusory. I propose to call the attention of my readers to the distinction between the form and the substance of liberty, and to enforce upon them the truth that the shell without the kernel is a gift to be scorned. Finally, with such means as are at my command, I desire to urge them to make a mighty effort to overthrow the power of our industrial masters, and to make them our servants, as they should ever have been, to the end that a noble democracy in social and political life may once more flourish among the American people.

But no guilds and no laws of the Middle Ages did or could confer such outrageous privileges as the great railway magnates of this country once bestowed upon a private corporation, namely, the South Improvement Company, the infamous predecessor of the well-known Standard Oil Company. Here are the words of its special agreement with the Central, Lake Shore, Erie, and Pennsylvania railways. These corporations pledged themselves at all times to "co-operate as far as it (namely, the party of the second part) legally may with the party hereto of the first part (the South Improvement Company) to maintain the business of the party hereto of the first part against loss or injury by competition, to the end that the party hereto of the first part may keep up a remunerative, and so a full and regular business, and to that end shall lower or raise the gross rates of transportation over its railroads and connections as far as it legally may, for such times and to such extent as may be necessary to overcome such competition. The rebates and drawbacks to the party of the first part to be varied pari passu with the gross rates." The Standard Oil Company has entered into like agreements with railway corporations, and it has been authoritatively stated that it once received ten millions of dollars in rebates in eighteen months! Is it, then, any wonder that it has crushed out competition and smothered honest industry? It is impossible in this paper to dwell longer on this, and indeed it is scarcely necessary, for Mr. Hudson, in the work already mentioned, has described the infamy in terms which must make the blood boil in the veins of every honest and patriotic citizen. This may serve as the chief example of a multitude of smaller outrages.

The student of the nature of the railway problem must next notice that we have to do in this with the problem of political liberty. Economic power carries with it political power. Sooner or later those who control the avenues to material well-being control the State, as matters are with us. We are not dealing with the question what ought to be, but what is and will be. Our great Hamilton well said: "A power over a man's subsistence amounts to a power over his will." It is also implied in such common assertions of everyday life as that the member of a family who carries the purse will rule the house. Now the railways represent the largest aggregations of wealth, and exercise a controlling influence in economic life. The consequences just described as inevitable have followed surely and swiftly. The King of Belgium long ago remarked that, as far as real power was concerned, he should prefer the position of president of the united Belgian railways to that he then occupied; and he spoke with a clear perception of the nature of the preponderating influence of the railway.

The political power of the railway corporations in the United States is a matter as well known as is the corruption by which it has been acquired. The State of Pennsylvania has long been regarded as the special property of the Pennsylvania Railway corporation to such an extent that, in ordinary conversation in that commonwealth, any endeavor to obtain justice in opposition to the will of that potential body is discouraged as useless; while the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, once renowned for intelligence and integrity, is now a by-word and a reproach, and an author of a legal work finds it necessary to warn his students not to attach weight to its decisions, as it is a tool of corporations. The Supreme Court of the United States includes two judges who are regarded as railway judges. The Senate of the United States has become the stronghold of the great corporations, estimates having been made that even one-fourth of its members are railway representatives. Frequent allusions to our "House of Lords" are heard, and in the labor press one sees references to the expediency and ultimate necessity of the abolition of this stronghold of our largest financial interests. Look to California, and you will find a Legislature which is said to be the tool of the Central Pacific, and you discover a Railway Commission unable to enforce the laws of the land. In Ohio you learn that the Standard Oil Company, a creature of the railways, controls the Legislature in opposition to the interests of the people. Nor do even our municipalities escape this malign influence. When the election of the fall of 1885 was held in Baltimore, word was sent to one of the leading politicians, who hoped to obtain a municipal office, in his campaign utterances to be sure not to touch on the subject of railways. This is the condition to which our railway kings have

(Continued on the third page.)

## JAMES HARVEY, Nanaimo and Wellington, Importer of English, Eastern and American MERCHANDISE.

A. R. Johnston.

T. W. Glaholm.

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Importers and Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Grain, Feed, Hay and General Farm Produce, invite inspection of their large and carefully selected stock of the above line of goods now on view at their new store, Bastion Street, under the Foresters' Hall, Nanaimo. Agents for P. C. S. Company's line of San Francisco and Portland steamers, P. N. Company's East Coast steamers, B. C. Express Company, and Saanich Lime. In stock, **Kurtz's Cigars**. The trade supplied with the above celebrated Cigars at Victoria prices.

## THE CELEBRATED EASTERN LIGHT OIL

In stock, the quality of which we guarantee. Also Fish Oil, Shingles (sawn and split), Nails in any size and quantity. Orders solicited and goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city or vicinity. We make a Specialty in Tea and Coffee, the latter we roast and grind daily.

## NANAIMO DRUG STORE.

## E. PIMBURY & CO.,

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All possible care is taken to avoid low priced drugs and chemicals, it being of the first importance to the sick that preparations used in compounding medicines should be of the required official strength. Physicians and others can depend upon having their prescriptions faithfully compounded. A set of chemical apparatus is kept for the purpose of testing the purity of drugs. The largest assortment in the city of

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Sponges, Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Pure Drugs,

In fact all articles usually found in first-class drug stores

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Highest Cash Price Paid for

## FURS, SKINS and HIDES

brought us. They are kings in very truth, and we are their subjects, to whom the right of free speech and of an independent press is denied. We read of an earlier period when America was proud of the sturdy honesty, the manly intrepidity, and the vigorous independence of her citizens. Is this passing away? In the testimony given before the Senate Committee of 1883 on Labor and Capital, one witness spoke of the subserviency of American-born laborers as a well-known fact, and no contradiction has appeared. The Germans have a forcible expression to indicate this, namely, "Hundedemuth," the humility of a dog. Can it be that this is a characteristic of the descendants of a generation which knew Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry and that long line of Revolutionary heroes? Indeed, it is impossible. Our subjection will not endure forever. Our labor organizations are a pledge that it will not; and for this cause, if for no other, we may rejoice in their might.

It is a trite remark that there is at least a kernel of truth in every cause which finds its advocates. This holds even with regard to the teachings of anarchists and revolutionists. It is the kernel of truth which our own American Revolution emphasized, and which is today preserved intact in the Constitution of Maryland. It is the sacred right of revolution against oppressors who can be dislodged in no other way. If representatives of corporations should ever intrench themselves in our Legislatures and in our judicial service, and pervert the will of the people and prevent its free expression, the right of revolution will become the duty of revolution. Happily affairs are not in this condition. We can by the ballot yet secure reform, and put an end to the chief causes of corporate abuses. It took the English Government one hundred years to wrest political power from the East India Company, but the glorious days of the political glory of our railway corporations are, there is reason to hope, already numbered.

The railway problem is the problem of labor. No other single person, natural or artificial, employs so many men as the great railway corporation. The number of railway employees in the United States, according to the last census, was nearly 420,000.

This employment influences labor in other channels both directly and indirectly. It has more power than resides elsewhere to depress wages, to extend the hours of labor, and to subject it in other respects to abuse. Its influence for good or evil on the laboring classes exceeds any other in the United States. It might set an example in regard to kindly treatment, satisfactory tenure of office, fair wages, and wholesome environment for health of mind and body, which would speedily lead to an elevation of labor. But it is not merely as an example that the railway problem is the problem of labor. It is in many branches interested in production, and its reduction of wages will often force a reduction even upon competitors who desire to do the very best for labor. It is an unfortunate feature of our competitive economic system that meannesses are forced upon the well-meaning, and thus an ascendancy is frequently given to the worst elements in industrial society. An illustration of this may again be taken from that rich storehouse of facts furnished us by Hudson. The anthracite coal combination of Pennsylvania, one of the most remarkable monopolies in the United States, comprises six railways, which own 195,000 acres of anthracite coal land out of a total of 270,000 acres. Not satisfied with its oppression of the consumer, it presses with remorseless weight on the agents of production, the miners. It appears that private mine owners, after a strike of some weeks' duration, had decided to advance the wages of this wretched class; but the railways, fearing the effect on their own laborers, trebled the freight rates of these men! Thus was the matter decided against the unhappy toiler.

#### The Habitually Cheerful Man.

Your habitually cheerful man is an old fraud and a liar. He is well dressed, while his children are the rag-bags of the neighborhood. He has a dollar for cigars, while his wife wears a bonnet six years old. He passes for a whole-souled fellow with the public, but a fault-finder at home. You'll see him taking the cool breezes on the river, while his family are sweltering in a stuffy house on some back street. I want to see a man grin when there's anything to grin at, but when Green gets up in the morning and declares that he hadn't had a meal fit to eat for the last three months, and that he can't see why his wife is always groaning around and his children always whining, he has no business to stop the first man he meets with a smile clear back to his ears, and shout out: "Why, old fel, how solemn you do look! Brace up, man—life is worth the living ten times over!"—Detroit Free Press.

#### Little Tommy Knew the Facts.

As young Smithers moved out the card-table he asked, casually, "Where is that bright-red table-cover you used to have? I always liked that."

"You wouldn't like it now," interposed little Tommy.

"Tommy," said his sister Clara, "run away and play, there's a dear."

"I won't," answered Tommy. "Sister's—"

"Sh! Tommy, hush!"

"Won't!" answered Tommy again. And, as he was hustled from the room, he yelled: "Sister's made a petticoat outen that table-cloth!"

## W. A. HORNE,

General Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.

BASTION STREET, NEAR THE OLD BASTION, NANAIMO.

Having procured the services of a first-class Horse-shoer, I am now prepared to fill all Orders with Promptitude and dispatch.

## DONALD SMITH,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, Accountant, and Real Estate Agent.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

AGENT AT NANAIMO FOR

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London. Established 1872. Losses paid over £14,000,000 Sterling.

Commercial Union Insurance Company of London, Capital, \$25,500,000.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

OFFICE—CORNER OF COMMERCIAL AND WHARF STREETS, NANAIMO, B. C.

## IDENTICAL HOTEL,

NORMAN SMITH,

PROPRIETOR.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, NANAIMO.

## W. M. HOSIE.

Painter, Grainer, Gilder, Glazier,

Paper-Hanger, Sign-Writer and Musician.

Cor. Wallace and Campbell Sts. Nanaimo.

## NANAIMO BREWERY.

MILL STREET, NANAIMO.

JOHN MAHRER,

PROPRIETOR.

## T. D. JONES & CO.

(DIAMOND DRILL PROSPECTING COMPANY.)

Are open to receive applications for Borings for Coal Oil, Coal and other Minerals—BY CONTRACT.

ADDRESS

T. D. JONES & CO., NANAIMO.

## NEWCASTLE HOTEL,

COMOX ROAD, NANAIMO.

M. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

The best quality of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS dispensed at the Bar.

## OLD FLAG INN.

Near the Mechanics' Institute, and only three minutes walk from Steamboat Landing.

NANAIMO, V. I.

J. E. JENKINS, Proprietor.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

The Bar is well supplied with the best of WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

## ROYAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

The Largest and Best Hotel in the City.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Oysters, etc., Supplied at any Time.

A First Class FRENCH COOK has charge of the Cuisine

R. WATKINS,

PROPRIETOR.

## JOHN HOOPER,

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.

Dress Making is carried on in connection with the above business

Special attention is invited to a select assortment of Hand Painted Velvet suitable for brackets, etc.

## J. T. O'BRIAN,

Albert Street Nanaimo, B. C.

Teaming and Draying Done on Short Notice.

Wood and Coal Promptly Delivered to any part of the City.

## LOOK OUT

—IN NEXT ISSUE FOR—

THE ADVERTISEMENT OF

Carthew's Hotel,

John Carthew, Proptr.

COMOX, B. C.

## C. C. MCKENZIE,

Land Agent, Custom's House Broker, Conveyancer & Accountant

OFFICE—VICTORIA CRESCENT.

May be found in the Office at other Hours, but always between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Town Lots and Farms for Sale.

Money to Loan on Mortgage at Low Rates.

## DEW DROP HOTEL,

HALIBURTON STREET . . . NANAIMO.

George Baker, Proprietor.

First class accommodation for regular Boarders and Lodgers, and the Travelling Public

MEALS:

Breakfast, 6:30 to 8; Dinner, 12 to 2; Supper, 5:30 to 6:30.

NONE BUT THE BEST BRANDS

OF

Liquors, Wines, Ales, Porter and Cigars Dispensed at the Bar.

## The Lansdowne Brewery.

H. Rosewall, Proprietor.

Comox Road.

ALE and PORTER.

## NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

COSMOPOLITAN MARKET,

Commercial Street, next door to the Miners' Exchange Hotel, Nanaimo.

E. QUENNEL,

Having opened as above, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

MEATS AND VEGETABLES.

And hopes to receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed during the past ten years.

Meats etc., delivered to all parts of the City free of charge

## THE NANAIMO PHARMACY.

G. H. BLAKEWAY,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist, Bookseller and Stationer.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, NANAIMO, B. C.

Christmas and New Year's Cards at Blakeway's Drug and Stationery Store.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

## EDWARD HUGHES,

Long Bridge, Nanaimo.

STRONG BOOTS AND SHOES FOR WINTER WEAR  
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

CHEAP FOR CASH,

## PROVINCIAL HOTEL,

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

Under the present management this fine Hotel has been re-fitted and re-painted and now affords

First-Class Meals and Accommodations for Travellers and the General Public.

The Bar is Supplied with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

BILLIARD ROOM ON THE PREMISES.

J. B. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

## ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Victoria Crescent.

A. EASSON, Proprietor.

The Bar, which has been recently beautified, will always be found well stocked with the best brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

A well supplied RESTAURANT in connection with the above.

## G. MONTGOMERY,

Corner Albert and Commercial Streets.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Cigars, Tobacco  
Candies, etc.

FREQUENT CONSIGNMENTS OF FRESH FRUIT.

**WESTWARD HO!**

SATURDAY ..... June 26, 1886

**Wellington Meeting.**

The meeting called by Messrs. Raybould and Dunsmuir at Wellington was numerously attended. The fine hall was well filled and the kindly forbearance and spirit of fair play that Wellington is noted for was observed by the audience throughout. Mr. Dunsmuir addressed the people at great length and in a clear business like way showing of course the bright side of his stewardship to the electors.

Mr. Raybould followed in a gentlemanly but sickly attempt to prop up the Smith administration.

He was followed by Mr. Thompson who delivered a short speech referring to his long residence amongst them at Wellington, and explaining that he would offer no factious opposition to the Government. Some general discussion here ensued on the temperance topic all of the gentlemen shirking the question. Mr. Thompson very cleverly saying that he thought "prohibition would be brought about by keeping the people from the whiskey, and not the whiskey from the people."

Dr. O'Brian was then called upon, and stated that notwithstanding the fears of his friends he expected and felt confident that he would receive a fair hearing at the hands of the Wellington electors. He said that although Mr. Dunsmuir had seen fit to resort to gross personalities, he intended to smother his emotions and show Mr. Dunsmuir and the audience, that he could, and would be a gentleman, and would extend to the other candidates that consideration and courtesy that the rules of debate demand, but which Mr. Dunsmuir seemed determined to deny him (O'Brian). He who at the age of 16 years had taken up arms in the defence of his country during the Fenian invasions, he who could trace his ancestry back through generations of patriots, he whose immediate forefathers had been engaged in all those sanguinary struggles that had resulted in the retention to the British Crown of the greater and best half of this great continent felt astounded. He could not identify himself when he looked at the picture that Mr. Dunsmuir had portrayed. He was accused of being an agitator, a communist, a socialist, an internationalist, an anarchist, a nihilist, a monopolist, and no Scotchman. The indictment was a terrible one, but one that he thought required no refutation at his hands. It was true he had looked into the literature of the subjects referred to—that he believed a germ of truth was to be found in some of them, but he did not believe that public opinion was ripe for the application of the principles the social economists propounded—that a long time must necessarily elapse before practical effect could be given to the doctrine that taught the extension of liberty and abolition of exclusive privileges to be the aim of politics. Mr. Dunsmuir displayed great ability as a business man, and had shown that he possessed in a marked degree one of the characteristics of another great Scotchman, the Hon. Alex. McKenzie, in the ability, with which he could explain a matter of business in a clear comprehensive and coherent manner. There were other points of resemblance, the one had arisen from the position of a stonemason to that of premier of the great Provinces of Canada, the other from the humble sphere of a coal-miner to the eminence he now occupied in the commercial arena.

Whether it was because Scotchmen possessed some inherent virtue that enabled them to usurp so large a share of the world's attention, or whether nationality had anything to do with it he did not know, but there was much about the one that reminded him of the other. Mr. D. had stated that no agitator had taken place over the Clements Bill; but that was disingenuous. Mr. D. had raised an agitation himself, and had fought the bill in the House. The agitation had extended to Ottawa, and even to England. The Walker Government had been defeated in consequence of the passage of the Clements Act, and he thought it absurd in the face of the facts to state that there had been no agitation against the Clements Bill. People, and they had the right to do so, held different views in regard to every question that affected the welfare of the country. Some looked at the financial aspect of every question. Some believed that every elector was more or less influenced by the pecuniary effect upon himself of every measure that engaged the attention of Parliament, and

he was not surprised that Mr. Dunsmuir, as a business man, as a man confessedly fond of money and of power, should take that view. For himself, and he believed the majority of the electors, he could say that he did not look upon measures so much from their pecuniary aspect as he did from the aspect of principle. He thought that every measure introduced into the House of Assembly was based upon some recognized principle of fair play and justice, and whenever an act was introduced that in his opinion violated those well-established principles, that were adopted often after generations of struggling, for the protection of the weak, and balancing of the rights of all the citizens of this province, he would oppose it, as he had opposed, and would continue to oppose, the legislation and the legislature that had assumed the responsibility of creating the Settlement Act, or rather that portion of the act that referred to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. What were the facts in connection with that railway?

After giving a resume of the history of the railway land reserve up to the date of the passage of the Clements Act, and the repeal of the statute setting aside the railway reserve for the use of Canada in the construction of the C. P. R., he continued: During that ten years the possession of the Island Railway reserve was a disputed question. Applications for coal lands within that belt made to the Dominion Government being referred to the Provincial authorities, and application made to the Provincial Government being referred to the Dominion. In fact both parties disowned it, whilst the Victoria press kept up a constant warlike attitude towards Canada (at that time endeavoring to overcome insuperable obstacles, in order to carry out her obligations in regard to the transcontinental railway)—for failing to construct the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. And now he came to a period and to a condition of things upon which Mr. D. and himself agreed. Both agreed that it would not pay as a commercial venture per se. Both agreed that the Gulf of Georgia afforded the best means of communication and transport. Both agreed that it was the people and the press of Victoria that had created and maintained the fight—Canada policy. Both agreed that the expected results would not flow from the construction of the road. At that time, 1882, an election occurred in British Columbia. At that time Mr. DeCosmos was bullying the Dominion into undertaking the work, and at that time Mr. Dunsmuir, himself on his way to Europe, was making proposals to the Dominion Government in respect to the construction of the road, and Mr. DeCosmos was endeavoring to impress upon the Dominion the assurance of success afforded by the fact that Messrs. Crocker and Stanford were interested with him. Mr. D. was elected to represent Nanaimo, although absent from the country at the time, and the impression prevailed with regard to him, and they had the recorded avowals of the other candidates to that effect, that he and they would oppose the construction of the railway by any syndicate. The Settlement Act was at once conceived—designed to settle the existing difficulties (?) with Canada; and although the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway was not a necessity, although they had the pledge of Sir Hector Langevin that the road would be built by the Government of Canada after the completion of the transcontinental line; although the members stood pledged to oppose construction, by a syndicate; although the redemption of the Dominion's pledge to Cape Breton Island last session in regard to a similar work proves that there was no occasion to doubt the intentions of the Dominion—the Provincial Government at the time, and he says himself, "Mr. Dunsmuir dragged the Island Railway scheme into the settlement." Now, he could overlook the violation of a very generally accepted axiom—that a member of parliament shall not be a contractor with it. He could not overlook the enormity of the monopoly created by the act in respect to the coal of the railway belt. The first Settlement Act was disallowed. The general public did not expect to see it revived. Nevertheless it was revived, and a contract was awarded to Mr. Dunsmuir, in violation of another accepted rule and well-known safeguard of the people. Tenders were never called for to ascertain who would build the road for the least land and the least money. He, shortly after arriving in the province, took a stand against the act, and chiefly for the reasons stated he had attempted to have introduced into the bill two clauses—the one to modify the taxation clause in the interests of the general public; the other to provide for the acquisition of coal lands from the Company by intending operators on some fixed basis. He had taken part in an agitation to that effect, but he refused to be saddled with the responsibility of all the clap-trap that had appeared in the columns of the Free Press. He believed it was not too late to affect such a remodeling of the act as would be satisfactory to the people and fair to the contractors. If elected he would endeavor to secure such a modification, and secure to the people their undisputed right to engage in the coal business, and repeat the history of Robert Dunsmuir—a right of which they had been deprived by the absence from the Railway Act of any provision securing to the people the right to acquire coal lands on any terms whatsoever. It was possible that during his lifetime Mr. D. might not act in hostile spirit; but whilst he was mortal the bill was not, and he knew that Mr. D. as a business man would not rely upon any verbal assurance from any quarter, but demand, under similar conditions, that the important features of a contract should be embodied in the document. Looking to the future he could see how the next generation would feel the weight of our stupid blundering, and perhaps be unable to correct it. He intended, if elected, to act in concert with the mainland members to check the preponderance of Victoria's voting power by distributing the representation over the island. His sentiments were well known in the community, and his platform had been before them for some time. He did not canvass, and had no committees. He trusted solely to the existence of solid principles in the minds of the majority of the electors, whom he believed would vote conscientiously, and if returned he would maintain them to the letter, never swerving an inch from the position he had taken.

**INELIGIBLE.**

Cannot Sit Nor Vote in the Local Legislature.

ACT OF CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Section 11 "No person whose holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing, directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself, or by the interposition of any trustee, or third party, any contract or agreement with Her Majesty, or with any public officer or department, with respect to the public service of this Colony, or under which any public money of this Colony is to be paid for any service or work, shall be eligible as a member of the Legislative Assembly, nor shall he sit or vote in the same."

Section 16. "No person whose holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing, directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by

the interposition of any trustee or third party, in whole or in part, any contract or agreement with Her Majesty, or with any public officer or department, with respect to the public service of the Dominion of Canada, or under which any public money of the Dominion of Canada is to be paid for any service or work, shall be eligible as a member of the Provincial Assembly of this Province; nor shall he vote or sit in the same.

**EXCURSION!!**

P. S. N. Co's Steamer

"Amelia"

WILL MAKE AN EXCURSION TO VANCOUVER.

SUNDAY, JULY 4th.

The first through Train of the C.P.R. will arrive on the 4th of July at Vancouver. There will also be an excursion from Victoria at the same time to same place. Further particulars next issue.

Ladies' Fashionable Bazaar.

Mrs. J. C. McGregor,

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

THE PRINCIPAL DRESS-MAKING and Millinery Establishment in the City. Carries a large assortment of—

HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, LACES, SILKS, FANCY GOODS, AND

LADIES' APPAREL.

Employs the Largest Force of Skilled Assistants of any Dry House in town. Agent for the "WHITE" Sewing Machine

PALACE RESTAURANT

AND

CHOP HOUSE.

OYSTERS, CHICKENS, GAME, and every Delicacy in Season.

Served at all hours and in the best style.

ELECTORS RESERVE YOUR PLEDGES.

I beg to announce myself as a Candidate for the Local Legislature at the forthcoming Election. See address. GEO. THOMSON.

D. DAVIS.

COMMERCIAL STREET, NANAIMO.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

Only First-Class Material Used.

No Cheap and Worthless Goods Kept by the Above

HIRST BRO'S,

COMMERCIAL ST., NANAIMO.

The above Firm carry a Full Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Jewelry, Cutlery and Fancy Goods, &c., IMPORTED DIRECT.

WALTER WILSON,

IMPORTER OF

Stoves, Grates, Ranges, Pumps,

Lead Pipe, Zinc, Etc.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON WARE.

ALSO METAL ROOFER.

REPAIRING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL STREET, NANAIMO.

R. CRAIG,

Blacksmith.

Horses Shod with Scientific Accuracy by a SMITH of many years' experience.

Waggons of all Kinds Made to Order.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE AT LOW RATES.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING DONE WITH EXPEDITION AND ACCURACY.

BASTION STREET, NANAIMO, B. C.

**A. G. HORNE & SON,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & CLOTHING, CRESCENT, NANAIMO.**

SUGARS—Extra large importation of finest grades sold in barrels or smaller quantities at Lowest Possible Prices.

**Island & Portland Flour**

HAMS AND BACON,

Teas and Canned Goods.

Full assortment direct from packers.

**BUTTER, CHEESE, FRUITS**

**AND VEGETABLES.**

A large and varied stock of Clothing sold cheap for cash.

The Farmers' Store, Comox.

The Crescent Store, Nanaimo.

**ARTHUR BULLOCK,**

**DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY**

Go to Arthur Bullock's, the leading and fashionable dry goods house of Nanaimo, where the public will find a large and complete stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and Men's Furnishing Goods. Being a direct importer from the European and Eastern markets, I am enabled to offer Goods at most reasonable rates. My stock of Millinery is now most complete, and I can show a more fashionable and stylish class of goods than any other house in British Columbia. Some elegant styles in

**LADIES' CLOAKS & DOLMANS**

**GREAT BARGAINS IN FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.**

Terms Cash.

ARTHUR BULLOCK, Crescent Store.

AGENT NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JAS. ABRAMS.

D. J. McLEAN.

**VANCOUVER CLOTHING HOUSE,**

Jas. Abrams & Co.

Large and complete stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

**OVERCOATS**

AND

**ULSTERS.**

QUANTITY, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED IN NANAIMO.

Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Gents' Furnishings, Mitts, Ties, and Braces are Specialties. A direct importation of a large lot of Underclothing, also a large parcel of French

**HAND-MADE SHOES AND GERMAN SLIPPERS**

Never before introduced into this Market.

**NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.**

**Farmer's Market.**

E. HODGSON, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL STREET,

NANAIMO.

Having purchased the above POPULAR MARKET from Mr. David Hoggan, I will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

**MEATS AND VEGETABLES**

Orders for Hotels, Families and Shipping supplied at short notice, and delivered free of charge.

Dealer in Horses, Cattle, etc.

**DISCOUNT FOR CASH.**

We have lately received a large—in fact the largest, cheapest, and best line of

**ENGLISH MERINO UNDERCLOTHING,**

from \$1.50 a suit upwards.

A large and well selected stock of English clothing from \$15 to \$22 per suit. We have the largest stock of white and colored shirts, hats, caps, and ties, boots and shoes in Nanaimo.

The above goods will be sold at five per cent. discount for cash.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

**JAMES ABRAMS & CO.**