CHINESE IN MINES. -0-

Separated from the would-be facetiousness with which the Colonist writer has issued a special order to the effect that to dispatches appearing in other papers assembly. all persons employed in coal mines must as 'alleged telegrams,' 'etc., etc.

when spoken must be, as anyone can see. gas is the main terror of the miner's life. | impossible to accept. No one can seriously attempt to dispute has no right to work in a coal mine, and also that it is little short of homicidal on the part of any company to al-

Where there is danger even when in telligent men who thoroughly understand the rules and regulations are employed, and who take reasonable precaution to prevent accidents, surely there must be infinitely more danger where ignorant men of low intelligence, who do not read, write or speak our language, are permitted to enter the mines. It is part of a coal miner's equipment to be able to read the various notices put up for his guidance; and for the Colonist to argue that it can do no harm to allow a few Chinamen who cannot do that essential thing to enter and work in a coal mine is to print mischievous nonsense. No Chinasible to make him understand fully what a terribly dangerous thing it is; he knows only a few words of our language, and even those are distorted from their procise impression to the mind of the Chinaman.

In this lies the strongest argument against the employment of Chinese in mines-they cannot be made to understand the nature of this element which continually menaces the coal miner's life. It would be as sensible to allow a Senegambian negro who had never seen a firearm or gunpowder to be employed in a powder-magazine or cartridge factory, as to allow a Chinaman ignorant of the nature of gas to enter a coal mine There is danger enough from the man who can read and understand the printed notices in the mine, yet who is careless; but so great is the danger from the man who can neither read or understand the notices, and who is quite as careless as anybody else, that no reasonable person would attempt to blame the government for their action in protecting the white

The special order issued by the government is strictly in accordance with the dictates of common sense and humanity. THAT "INTERVIEW.

Unfortunately our worthy friend across the avenue cannot take criticism in a malt traffic would be encouraged to a medicines were resorted to but gave no proper spirit, but must "fly off the handle" and hurt itself by making irrelevant remarks, and some very ridiculous ones, too.

By the way, there is one thing we have signature. It is the basest kind of unfair munication with the headquarters of the play to make insinuations of that nature: nothing could be more insulting or offensive, and at the same time more unjust What on earth was there in that letter to lead any sensible person to believe that Mr. Macpherson did not or could not write it? The letter was by no means a literary masterpiece or a piece of subtle argument such as a skilful lawyer or an accomplished logician might be expected to produce. It was a plain statement by a plain man and it left no doubt at all in the mind of the reader that it was an honest statement. It is surely childish to keep on insinuating that Mr. Macpherson did not write that letter.

which the Colonist has been caught flagrant; delicto in an attempt to deceive the imagine, them to be. public, the Colonist says Mr. Goodman having made a sworn statement that the by him with Mr. Macpherson was correctly reported that "this affidavit is certainly entitled to absolute credence." Not at all; the Colonist is too hasty and too superlative. Mr. Macpherson, the interviewed person, emphatically declares that the interview is false; is his statement not equally entitled to "absolute credence"? If it is not, why not? The Col- the younger statesmen of to-day intends onist evades that point entirely. Mr. Mac- to sever his connection with Federal polpherson's statement that the interview itics. Of late Sir Hibbert has estabis false is not to be described by anyone having the slightest regard for accuracy as "a vague general statement." It is a the somewhat belated task of reorganizvery specific statement indeed, and con- ing the Conservative party in that sectains no such "vague general statement" as that contained in Mr. Goodman's affi- The trouble with the promising young davit-"as nearly correct; as I could get knight is that he is just now somewhat it." What could be more vague and gen- between the devil and the deep sea. Pic-

the assertion that a man of that kind ist's indictment the Times has certainly a political suicide. been compelled in the interests of the public to protest repeatedly against the conduct of the Colonist, and the Colonist

impudence, considering the breaches of brought to time in the same way. journalistic etiquette of which that paper has been guilty. The Macpherson DISTRICT MEETING AT DUNCANS. correspondents will profit by the lesson,

ESQUIMALT ROAD. man of the class that would be employed on to the port of Victoria? Probably thousand pounds (\$350,000) every year, if es, and s. C. Speer, of Victoria, were the tioner on the headquarters staff, at the the remainder of the squadron, with the speakers. The evening meeting was same time as Dreyfus, deposed that the complete of the squadron of the force at Macaulay Point, be reckoned to spend a similar aggregate amount, and it is not unreasonable to place it at that. it will be seen that the monetary imrortance of having the imperial force

toria is voted by officers and men the finest station, taking all things into confar ahead of Malta, Gibraltar, Hongkong or the Cape for climate, comfort, convenience, sport and almost everything else. There is, however, a serious drawback From the Tribune, Welland, Ont. to the completeness of this station, and that is the road which stretches between admit that it would be wise policy to I we cverlooked in this discussion and that sults could not but be most beneficial to medicines without benefit, I gave if up is the gross impertinence of the Colonist this city. Visitors often remark upon and despaired of ever getting well. My the ruggedness of the Esquimalt road and grandmother had been reading at that pherson did not write the letter which express wonder that it is not improved appeared in the News-Advertiser over his so as to offer a perfect medium of com-

> imperial forces. SIR CHARLES IN ENGLAND.

---One of the first acts of "The War Horse of Cumberland" on landing from the Parisian at Liverpool the other day was to give the British public a clear and vigorous explanation of his views on the Alaskan question. So the Canadian Gazette of London reports, and it is quite correct as to the vigor of the explanation. Sir Charles certainly lost no time in serving up to the British public a rehash of his various speeches in the As for the precious "interview" upon make it hinge on the facts as they really are and not as he imagines, or tries to

Sir Charles said nothing about the interesting obstruction tactics employed by interview alleged to have been obtained him and his party to lengthen the session and worry the government. The British public might not have been so pleased with that portion of the narrative.

The Gazette commenting upon the intention of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to abandon the constituency of Pictou, says:

"We hope it is not to be inferred from this that one of the most promising of lished large business connections with the Gold Province (British Columbia) and there has been talk of his undertaking tion of the Dominion.

eral than that? The Colonist then dashes tou has had about an elegant sufficiency

off into a sweeping generalization entire- of him and his pushful policy, and it is ly foreign to the subject under-examina-plainly said that he could not secure in Favor

"Journalism," says the Colonist, "is British Columbia have been made fully invested it the question asked respecting getting to a very low ebb when news- acquainted with Sir Hibbert's dramatic the danger of employing Chinese in coal papers hasten to go on record as dis-blundering during the past session, and mines is very easily answered. As the believing newspaper men on oath. . . . they are not on the outlook for blunderpublic are aware the government lately The Times . . . is continually referring ers to represent them in the national

Sir Charles Hibbert is without doubt be able to read and understand the rules | Now, let us remember that the Colonist one of the most promising of Canadian and regulations governing the operations is somewhat excited (and excitable) and politicians, but the Canadian Gazette forcarried on there. To any intelligent per- that it is the paper which originated the got to add that he is also one of the most son this must appear to be a very ordin- interesting maxim: "Editorials are writ- unfulfilling promisers that ever representary and reasonable precaution, but the ten in haste," and the foregoing will be ed or attempted to represent a consti-Colonist endeavors to show that it is the better understood. As to the position of tuency in Canada. He is overflowing with reverse and asks some very silly ques- Mr. Goodman, unluckily this is not the promises, but his mind is a blank when first time in which he has been brought it comes to making them good. It is The Colonist forgets that the Chinaman to book for incorrect reports. We may only too plain that Sir Charles Hibbert who cannot spell or read the word "gas" cite the case referred to by Mr. Macpher- Tupper has wrought his own political anis also totally ignorant of what gas son, regarding a caucus meeting alleged nihilation, and that it will be a long means, its dangers and the great care to have taken place in Vancouver, at time before his eloquent voice will be opening of the Dreyfus court martial that must be exercised in places where which Mr. Macpherson was alleged to heard again in the Commons. As the President Jouauste aroused interest in it is likely to be. The Chinaman who can- have been present. Neither statement cynical Frenchman said of a certain the evidence by remarking: not read this word or understand it was true. That is what makes the Col- public personage: "He is a great friend onist's claim that Mr. Goodman's affi- to his enemies," meaning that the man's that information be obtained regarding a source of danger in coal mines where davit is entitled to "absolute credence" own follies and indiscretions made him the character of a certain witness. I an easy prey to his opponents, so it has As for the second portion of the Colon- been with Sir Hibbert. He is practically

> only, not "other papers," for publishing shed will be averted in the Transvaal Dreyfus met the German attache at the incorrect reports and special dispatches. and war be unnecessary if Britain con-It is the local morning paper only that centrate sixty thousand men on the Na-Really, the concluding remarks of the ous naval display and the mobilization of the character of the witness was most Colonist's article are the quintessence of the flying squadron: The Boers can be respectable, he being held in general es-

"interview" is a disgraceful piece of The financial district meeting of the be saddled a borse for Drevius to follow work, and we hope that Colonist and its Victoria district, British Columbia Con- the manoeuvres, and said Major Infrensters in the district, were present except his doulpanion. Rev. J. P. D. Knox, who is seriously ill Col. Jouanste questioned Dreyfus. and How many Victorians are aware of the financial value of the Pacific naval squadis in England. Only a few of the lay in any way, Dreyfus made a weak reply in the port of Victoria? Probably presided. Tuesday's session in coal mines, can have an adequate idea. very few have any idea of the total sum, cupied in routine work. In the evening player or not. of the great danger of gas; it is impos- which is expended by the ships of the Rev. L. C. Speer gave an interesting fleet in this city every year, and many becture on "Songs of Love and Patriotwould express incredulity if the aggregate ism? The church was packed, and the knocked Germain's testimony about. His would express incredulity if the aggregate audience enthusiastically appreciated the employer, a man named huhlman declared sum could be mentioned. This it would lecturer's remarks. On Wednesday that all Germain had said was untrue, and te difficult to do, but we learn on good morning Rev. J. W. Winslow preached Major Infrenville followed and declared he per meaning and can never convey a pre- authority that each, of the flagships in the open air to a large congregation, spends in Victoria on an average seventy

An outdoor meeting was held Wednessions to him were baseless, day afternoon, at which Revs. R. Hugh
Captain Le Monier, who was a

Weak and Nervous.

stationed here is very great to Victoria. THE CONDITION OF A YOUNG Another interesting point is that Vic-LADY OF WELLAND.

sideration, in the British Empire. It is Subject to Frequent Headaches, Was Pale and Emaciated and Grew so Ill She Could Barely Walk.

Miss Hattle Archer, of Welland, ah estimable young lady, whose acquaintance Victoria and Esquimalt. With the finan- extends among a large number of citizens cial statement presented in the foregoing of the town, has the following to say relines before them Victorians will surely garding the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People: In the fall of 1897 remove every obstacle to the better ac- weak and debilitated. At this time the quaintance of the city with the fleet. It least exertion caused great fatigue. My would pay the city and province hand- appetite was poor and I was attacked somely to make that road perfect, lay down a cycle path along its course and light the road will. With a thought the road wall. With a thought the road wall. light the road well. With a thoroughfare was very pale and emaciated and finally of that kind between the city and Esqui- became entirely incapacitated. Various wonderful extent, and where officers and relief. Later I was treated by two of men now pay say one visit a week to said my blood was poor and watery. I town they would come several times a followed his advice for some time but did day. As an attraction for visitors such a not improve. Then the second doctor road would be unsurpassed, and the re- was called and he said he could help time much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and persuaded me to try them. That was about January, 1898. From the first the results were really marvellous, being far beyond my friends' expectations. After taking five boxes I can stand more fatigue than I could for two years. I have gained weight splendidly; can take my food with a delightful relish, and again feel cheerful, healthy and strong. I would further say that the change is wholly due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. eficial to other girls similarly afflicted. vitated condition of the blood or shatter- it. nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are House, but it is rather a pity there is ly resorting to this treatment. Get the nobody over there just now who can ex- genuine Pink Pills every time and do not added, from April, 1894, artillery officers plain Sir Charles's explanation so as to be persuaded to take an imitation or some had a description of the hydropneumatic other remedy from a dealer, who for the brick given them. sake of extra profit to himself, may say s "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

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Next Brawing, Thursday, August 31st.

of Dreyfus

Yesterday's Evidence Strengthened the Case of the Prisoner Considerably.

Part ality of the Presiding Officer Arouses the Anger of the Audience.

(Associated Press.) Rennes, Sept. 1.-Immediately after the

"Maitre Labori the other day asked would not have acceded if the witness had not expressed a similar desire. The information, which has now reached me, will be read."

The clerk of the court accordingly read a report regarding M. Dubreuil, the Paburg, now visiting London, England, after an absence of many years, says blood- testified August 23rd, to the effect that house of a mutual friend named Bodson, and whose cross-examination reflected tal frontier. Great Britain cowed the was to the effect that Dubreuil never was excited nations of Europe by a tremend- a horse dealer, as claimed by Labori, and

A groom named Germain then deposed to seeing Dreyfus at the German tarmy manoeuvres in Alsace. Germain declared

declaring that he could not remember whether he hired horses of Genmain's em-

The next witness, however, gave strong testimony in favor of Dreyfus, and sadly never knew Dreyfus, so Germain's al'u-sions to him were baseless.

prisoner told him he was well acquainted with a certain German position, because he followed the Alsatian manoeuvres. Dreyfus replied that Le Monier must have mixed up his remarks.

Rennes, Sept. 1.—Replying to a witness, Drevfus said he was acquainted with that part of Alsace because he had spent his youth there, and not because he was present at the manoeuvres of the German army.

A witness named Villon then told a tale of how he heard a conversation in a lierlin cafe between two German officers, in which a remark was made that mobilizafich plans were expected from Dreyfus. The cafe, however, has since disappeared, and as there are no means of verifying Villon's story, it certainly should not have much effect on the judges.

Two or three witnesses, in support of Dreyfus on artillery questions, were next write notes on the covering of troops and 'ally he confided in an old Glergyman heard, and Commissary Fisher testified on Madgascar matters. that he was charged to investigate the leakage of documents at the gunnery cier's attack on Captain Freystoetter, school at Borges, and found nothing to and the latter's declaration that the secincriminate Drevius

Lieut. Bernheim testified that he lent Esterhazy documents dealing with the artilfery and was unable to get them back, and an artillery lieutenant named Brugers, who attended a gunnery course at Chalons, festified that it was easy for an outsider to obtain particulars about the guns. He said he himself had on one occasion lent his firing manual to an infantry officer. Gen. Roget asked to be confronted with the witness, and said the latter wrote M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, a violent efter of resignation, in which he declared was a dishonor to serve in the French

This declaration caused a scene Lieut. Bruger, turning to Gen. Roget,

cried: "I protest against Gen. Roget's affirm that I never said any such thing." Gen. Roget then backed down, saying: "Well, that was the general sense of the letter."

A roar of disgust came from the audience at this apparent underhandness upon the part of Gen. Roget, and Lieut. Bruger emphatically declared Roget was wrong. Maitre Labori and Col. Jouanste replied I hope that my testimony will prove ben- the Ministry of War and read in court. that the letter should be obtained from The lieutenant expressed satisfaction at The experience of years has proved that this step, while the general returned to his there is absolutely no disease due to a seat with less buoyancy than when he left

The next witness, Capt. Carvalho, proved suffering from such troubles would avoid phatically declared there were no special an excellent one for Drevfus. He em precautions to keep the mechanism of the "Here," said Captain Carvalho,

actual copy of the manual, which I hand over to the court martial." Labori then had an animated discussion with Col. Jouauste, who at first refused counsel's request to read a letter which the latter received yesterday signed "Corningue," setting forth that the firing manual had been copied by men referred to as

Col. Picquart, in reply to Labori, confirmed the statement named in the letter, and said he thought Major Lauth could say something on that point, whereupon the Major rose and declared that he did not know "Corningue." M. Labori then asked to be allowed to

uestion Major Lauth, but Col. Jouauste refused. Counsel insisted, but Col. Jouauste waved him down, whereupon Labori "You suppress all awkward questions."

The government commissary, Major Carrier, said "I desire to point out that the defence is always asking to speak, while I am always refused permission to do so when I

Jouauste, out of patience, retorted:

(Sensation.)

"I have heard enough; be quiet; the incident is closed. This cavaller treatment of the govern-

trump card for Dreyfus, as he declared the wrote it. The witness went into an wording of the bordereau revealed profestersting analysis of the phraseology of sonal ignorance. He also said the man the bordereau, pointing out that certain who wrote it was not an artillery officer. phrases in it were met with in Ester and said such an officer as Dreyfus could not make the mistakes referred to. Sebert Dreyfus. entered into lengthy explanations of his statement, pointedly pointing cut that an Carrier, who is always blundering, artillery officer would not have writter in ed M. Havet if he had been present the bordereau: "Take what interests you." The General again declared emphatically testified. Havet said "yes," at which that the bordereau could not have been the major, with great severity. written by an artillery officer or by one "You have been guilty of a grave breach who passed through the polytechnic school. of judiciary discipline." This declaration made a profound impression on the court, which was intensified "But I had not been summoned as a when Sebert, who is a venerable looking witness at the time I attended the sea gentleman, concluded, fearlessly:

"I am happy to have had the strength to carry here my stone towards the edifice of reparation which the court is building Picquart and Gen. Gonz at the tir up with so much care and confidence, while holding itself aloof from outside pas- into the case were then read, sions.'

Major Ducros deposed that he command- that these letters never alluded t ed a field battery, that he knew Dreyfus alleged confession of Dreyfus, Gener and offered him certain information, but, Gonz replied that he always advised he pointed out, Dreyfus never asked him Col. Picquart not to mix up the Ester a question, although he knew he (the wit- hazy and Dreyfus cases. Dreyfus, ness) possessed most interesting informa- added, had been condemned, tion, notably particulars about the hydro- case could not be re-opened, but pneumatic brake.

that at the time Major Ducros was speak. bitter complaint of the fact that his le ing of, the Ducros fieldpiece had been rejected in favor of the Duport cannon, and Scheurer Kesner, former vice-president he said Dreyfus therefore could have no of the senate, who published them in a object in procuring particulars of the Du- book entitled "Pontius Pilate." cros gun. More support for Dreyfus was forthcoming in the deposition of Major Hartmann, of the artillery, who expressed demned it was not his duty to go back the opinion that the author of the bor- to his case. dereau did not know what he was writing about, since he spoke of "120 short" gun, when he meant "120 long" gun. The Major led the court through a maze of technical details about artillery, until Jouanste asked him to refrain from technicalities! as far as possible, evidently fearing Hart of threats from the late Col. Henry, Victoria district, British Columbia Conference was opened at Duncans on Tuesthie accompanied Dreyfus, riding, adding this evidence, was directed entirely to and De Boisdeffre, Colonel Picquart addshowing Dreyfus was not the author of

the bordereau, and that the artillery infermation mentioned in it was accessible to many officers of all arms in the spring given his consent to Henry's letter, and of 1894, so far as depositions were con that Col. Picquart perceived machina-Dreyfus certainly has every reason to be pleased with to-day's results.

rendance and a number of generals at acquainted himself with the probability the Lycee this morning at the opening that Dreyfus was innocent. f the last sesion of the fourth week of Labori then took Gen. Gonz in hand the Dreyfus court martial. The inter- on the subject of tampering with Picest centred in the evidence of Major quart's correspondence while Col. Pic-Hartmann, of the artillery, which was quart was in Tunis, and Gen. Gonz adinterrupted by the adjournment of the mitted that one letter was opened, and court yesterday. The major, who has that the words of this letter were used done great service for the defence, re in forging a telegram. The general insist-sumed his important deposition regarding ed, however, that only suspected letters artillery mafters and the bordereau, in- addressed to Picquart were opened, Picdicating that the writer could not be quart replied emphatically that all his Dreyfus. Witness wished to enter into letters were opened. the question of the Robin shell, but on Gen, de Loye objecting to a statement on the subject in open court, Major Hartnann asked to be allowed to give it behind closed doors, saying it would take him only a few minutes to call attention debilitated or who are suffering from to the point he had in mind. Colonel any of the various troubles resulting Jouauste decided to hear this part of wit- from overwork, excess or youthful erness' testimony in camera at the end of rors, are aware that most medical firm

Monday's sesion. In response to questions from Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defence, and M. Demange, of counsel for the de- a sufferer from above troubles and affence, Major Hartmann said any officer attending the Chalons camp could dies, electric belts, etc., became almost have obtained sufficient information to entirely discouraged and hopeless. Fin-

M. Labori then recalled ret dossier communicated to the court martial of 1894 contained a document concerning a shell, for which General Mercier called the captain a liar, Major fellow-men the benefit of his experience Hartmann affirmed to-day that it was quite possible that the particulars about certain shell should have leaked out in 1894.

An interesting confrontation between General de Loye and Major Hartmann really needs a cure is advised to adfollowed, the General declaring he did dress Mr. Graham as above. not believe the Major was keping strictly to the truth. De Loye then proceeded to point out to what he said were inaccuraciés in Major Hartmann's testimony, He insited that Drevfus, in the course of conversations with artillery officers, could have secured information on the subjects mentioned in the bordereau, to which the Major retorted that if any artillery officer had been questioned by Drevfus he would have already come forward to say so, as a matter of strict duty

General de Loye questioned M. La bori and M. Demange, and said the inventor of the Robin shell told him Drey fus never asked him for particular about his shell, except on a minor point. The General added that he came as a technical witness to show Dreyfus could guilty, adding that it was not his ousines to say whether he believed him procent or guilty. He could only say that Droyfus's contention that it was imposible for him to know certain matters eferred to in the bordereau was untrue. M. Labori asked General de Love whether the documents which could have

heen betrayed by the traitor, especially by the writer of the bordereau, were important, whereupon the General turned counsel and excitedly cried: "Don't ask me; don't ask me." These exclamations created a sensation in the court. which was doubled when General de Love added that there was sufficient in borderean to establish that the traitor knew the importance of the documents he was giving up. The witness said: "When I read the bordereau I was

Major Hartman, in reply to Gen. Deoye, reiterated that the author of the bordereau was ignorant of artillery matters, "for." the major said, "if he meant the 120 hydraulic brake he gave particulars of what was long known, while f he meant the 120 short he employed a

wrong expression." Gen. Mercier here mounted the stage and remarked that the writer of the bordereau might very well employ the term hydraulic brake, because that was the term used by the Germans for such

brakes. This ended the deposition of Major Hartmann, who certainly was a very valuable witness for the defence, although the effect of his testimony was somewhat weakened by General De-M. Labori.

ber of the Institute, took up the be dereau from a grammatical view, declaring it to be his conviction ment commissary caused general laughter.
Gen. Sebert followed. He also proved a fus and Esterhazy, that the latter hazy's letters, but never in those

The government commissiary, Major the sessions of the court before he had

To this M. Havet quietly remarked sions.'

Major Carrier sat down checkmated The letters exchanged between Colon colonel wanted a thorough investiga Labori pointed out to General were bound to see if there was not an Gen. Mercier here intervened and said other traitor. The general then made ter had been communicated to M

> Replying to M. Labori, General Gonz insisted that Dreyfus having been con-

A scene between Gen. Gonz and Col. Picquart followed. The latter, being called, said he gave Gen. Gonz letters to his lawyer when he realized that he was the object of abominable intrigues ed that he was not responsible for the subsequent publication of the letters In reply Gen, Gonz said he had not

tions against him everywhere. Picquart then declared that he showed Gonz the secret dossier, therefore he Rennes, Sept. 2.-There was a large at- claimed Gen. Gonz could easily have

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superseding Bitter Apple. Pil Cochia, Penny somewhat weakened by General De-love's theatrical statement in reply to M. Labori.

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An Activ Com

Details of the Imperieuse Stati

The Story of Cruise in Sout

Some Incidents

The Army and Na

ived has an interes mmission of the pached Portsmouth August 12th, by on ficers. It is as follo The cruiser Imperie returned to Portsmor ion of three years' cifie, was commission on March 5th, 1896. Admiral Paffiser. on Marca Lord, and s sion in the teeth of erly breeze. After g weather in the channe a quick and fine pass ia, St. Vincent a ounding Cape Virgin t of the Pacific stat Three days were spe Magellan: and, callin ao and Acapulco, ise met the Roya malt on June 16th

pleted, and the Roy England. With the exception o Comex for target of the summer of 1 Esquimalt harbor, s surroundings and en lumbian hospitality ther, both of which the world over. D visited Vancouver. H Duncan Bay; and sta Comox, beginning at Goose Spit, the buil us many a week's course of the commi built entirely by me fleet op a strip of wa range, and will long of the Imperieuse on Comox we paid our o commission to Port A can naval base oppo teen miles distant fro ter this cruise we st

than twelve weeks

journey of 14,600

mouth. In three d

the command of the

visit Alberni. On the first day of the ve were off on ano lasted nearly two Duncan Bay, Drew couver being visited, night's work being range at Comox. C well. Most of the but thinly populated small ranch-holders. therefore, been drive hooting, as it has Vancouver, and the o the birds and make at. Duck of all kind abound in their season ants and snipe are to and there. For thos bigger game there ar deer close to the co

elk if more extended

On March 14th we

cruise in Central Ame

until- Christmas, the

flag in the Pheasant

at Santa Monica, w pulco on the 24th. date and April 16th north again, visited ports as far as Corin ose, Amapala and San Jose the admira officers, went up to G Were there entertains president: For five de and feasted, and stil mala in terms very enjoyed by their les mates, who spent the heavy swell beneath a village of San Jose. can coast has few who have cruised on only too well. The mere collections of borers' huts and stor round a pier, whence er takes the produce mostly coffee, sugar the larger and more are inland, and ge only by several days' bad road. The clima damp, and, combined ent swell, renders life from pleasant. The I o Esquimalt at the ounding for four day sea off the well-name er. Making but a sh to Comox, and sper firing, rifle practice, a new range. Petty

Earley in June, in proaching Diamond Ju to Esquimalt. Victor how its loyalty, carri borate programme of tending over five day inction was a revie Point, in which the conver battalions of and Warines and H honor to the occasi all the ships in Esquiming the United States and the merchant ves with flags, and at no lute, fired by four through the forests the rocky hills of the of the empire. A b

made the top score in

with 191.