The Estate In Good Shape

Meeting Held of the Creditors of Green, Worlock Defunct Bank.

Reports Submitted By the Trustees—Authorized to Renew the Loan.

A meeting of the creditors of Green, Worlock & Company was held yesterday afternoon to receive the reports of the trustees. After these were read there was a short discussion and an adjournment was taken till the 29th inst. to allow of the reports being printed so that the creditors will be in a better position to discuss them.

Mr. Robert Beaven, one of the trustees, read a long statement, showing the condition of the estate, including the receipts and payments from March 2, 1894, to June 30, 1901; assets and liabilities, without any valuation of the assets; the condition of each piece of property and what each has earned and cost since the assignment; the payments to the trustees and amount due them and, in fact, a full detailed statement of the condition of the concern. Mr. Beaven suggested that the expense of managing the estate was in excess of what it ought to be, and he thought that this might be considered. He made the statement, he said, with the concurrence of his co-trustee, Mr. Yates.

At the conclusion of the report a motion was passed authorizing the trustees to renew the $40,000 loan on the Government and Broad street property.

When the trustees first took charge of the estate all the property was encumbered. Now all there is owing outside of the claims of the depositors is $48,000, of which $40,000 is on the Government and Broad street property, and $6,000 is due the trustees. All the other property is clear and the Government-Broad street, Shoal Bay, Governor's residence and Nicola properties are paying. Land is also owned in Rupert, Lake, Esquimalt and Lillooet districts, containing thousands of acres. The Nicola property consisting of coal lands was under bond to Messrs. Law, Gooderham and Blackstock for $75,000, but the last payment has not been made and it is thought the proposition has been dropped. Other proposals were on in connection with the property of the estate, but they also dropped through.

While the trustees do not place any valuation on the assets of the estate, it is thought by many who have examined into them that under favorable condition the property will now bring almost enough to pay the depositors in full. There is owing to depositors about $300,000. Some gentlemen suggested that all the property should be put up at auction.

Since the assignment $260,000 has been received by the trustees and with the exception of the one dividend to the depositors it has been paid out to secured creditors, for taxes, insurance, trustees' fees and other purposes. There is also $3,500 of the amount on hand.

TESTING NEW RIFLE.

Something About the Invention of Sir Charles Ross.

In reference to the statement published in the Ottawa despatches a short time ago to the effect that the militia authorities were having a new rifle tested by an official board, the Montreal Gazette says.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. J. M. Gibson, Colonel Otter, Lieutenant-Colonel Sam. Hughes, M. P.; Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson and Major Gaudet, superintendent of the Dominion arsenal at Quebec, have assembled at Ottawa as a board to test a rifle invented by Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagowan, of which experts speak highly. The action is not a new one, English sportsmen having had experience with it for some years, and some military authorities having spoken of it as the best military mechanism yet submitted. It uses the present military ammunition.

The London Times' review of the appointment of a committee under Colonel Hopton to enquire into the faults found with the present infantry arm, says, among other things:

For combination of merits, the Ross rifle is distinctly the best that has come under my notice. Those merits are an absolutely safe straight-pull, a completely safe front-locking apparatus, lightness combined with strength, noiselessness, and simplicity. Jorgensen may challenge comparison, but it has not a straight-pull, and it cannot effect ejecting, loading, and cocking in two actions. In the straight-pull there are many advantages although it is not necessary for every bolt rifle other than a straight-pull to have, as the Lee-Enfield has, the unpleasant and dangerous peculiarity of jerking open at the breech on the march, particularly when it is carried by cavalry or mounted infantry, and the greatest of all these advantages is simplicity. In most staight-pull actions, however, the locking action is open to suspicion, but that of the Ross rifle is wonderfully ingenious, simple and strong. It has been, indeed, designed in the belief that, vast as are the pressures of the present day, they are likely to become greater in the immediate future, for with increased pressure comes greater muzzle velocity, and with that a flatter trajectory, which is one of the principal advantages of the Mannlicher (2,500 ft.) and Mauser (2,100 ft.) over the Lee-Enfield (1,950 ft. to 2,000 ft.) Therefore the Ross rifle is stronger at the point of impact than it has any need to be with present pressures. But it also has a distinct advantage over the Lee-Enfield in point of lightness, because, like the Mannlicher and the Mauser, it is front-locking, and therefore it is possible in it to cut away metal behind the point of impact and of resistance which, in the Lee-Enfield, is rendered necessary by the fact that it is a rear-locking rifle. Nor can our rifle, apart from the habit which it has of jerking open, be called a safe gun. Even at Bisley, where accidents are not to be expected, since men are careful of their rifles, far too many accidents in which the bolt has been blown out have been reported, and the public is never likely to know how many there have been on military ranges where the press was not represented.

To conclude upon the subject of actions, it may be said that there are several good actions including Krag Jorgensen, Mannlicher and Ross; that both Krag Jorgensen and Ross are admirably simple, and that the Ross is far and away the best straight-pull known to the writer, although he learns that a good Mannlicher straight-pull has been invented. Any of the abovenamed actions can, as of course, be affixed to a .303 barrel. So, also, of course, can any magazine action, and this last is a point on which it is well not to dogmatize beyond saying that our existing arrangement is universally condemned, and that Krag Jorgensen, Mauser, Mannlicher, and Ross are each and all good in their way. There may be doubts as to the value of rapidity of fire, and ther are such boudts; but a magazine that is flimsy in structure and gives but a qualified rapidity as compared with its rivals is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. Personally, mainly on the basis of private letters received from the seat of war, I believe in rapidity of fire, and our troops have certainly experienced its deadly effects when they got to close quarters in South Africa. But our advisers may be trusted now to secure the best magazine, and it is the locking action, combined with a good magazine, which matters more than anything else.

GOVERNOR WHITMARSH.

Benighted Filipinos Being Instructed on How to Get Rich.

Manila, July 8.—The United States Philippine commission has ordered H. S. Phelps Whitmarsh, the governor of Benguet province, to come to Manila and submit to an investigation, owing to the allegation that he has been using his commission to his personal advantage, in acquiring land and mining rights from the natives. He is at present charged with indiscretion and violation of his instructions. The commission particularly instructed Governor Whitmarsh to cultivate the friendship and protect the interests of the Irrogotas, who suffered from Spanish extortions and exploitations.

FELL DOWN SHAFT.

Porter of Vancouver Commercial Hotel Meets His Death.

Vancouver, July 10.—(Special)—Alexander Stewart, porter of the Commercial hotel, fell down the elevator shaft of the hotel today, and his head striking the cement floor of the basement, he was instantly killed

IT STRIKES THE HEART.

Not only is the victim of Rheumatism a constant sufferer, but he lives in continual dread that the disease will reach the heart, which means sudden and unexpected death. Rheumatism can only be cured when the uric acid is removed from the blood by the healthy action of the kidneys. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys healthy and vigorous, and so gradually and thoroughly cure rheumatism by removing the cause. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

KEEP FOREIGN CREWS OUT

Head Master of Eton Fears Professionalism May Ruin Henley.

London, July 9.—The head master of Eton writes to the Times today, advocating the exclusion of all foreign crews from Henley.

"If the result of Friday's race had been different," writes Dr. Warea, "whatever we might have thought, we could not have uttered our thoughts without inviting the disagreeable retort that we did not know how to take a beating. As it is, we may speak, and this being so, I wish to avoid any imputation of churlishness or discourtesy. I have nothing but admiration for our American brethern who, at the cost of infinite pains, months of preparation and great expenditure, have come to partake in our regatta. The good nature of the stewards of the Henley regatta in permitting the rowing trophies entrusted to them to be contended for by all the world, will endanger the best interests of amateur rowing, for the encouragement of which they were originally presented. I do not wish foreigners excluded out of any selfish fear lest the prizes go to foreign lands, but I feel confident that we are good enough to hold our own. But I most certainly desire that our amateur oarsmanship may be preserved from the deadly inroad of professionalism, which is already making a business of so much that ought only to be pleasure, and threatens to crush the life out of the sport in England.

"If an international regatta is thought to be desirable, there will be no difficulty in providing suitable trophies and a proper course. By all means let us preserve our Henley, which was founded for the encouragement of amateur rowing in the United Kingdom from the professionalism which seems now to menace its raison d'etre."

"BOXER" OUTRAGES.

Chinese Government Demanding Indemnity for Its Subjects in United States.

Washington, July 9.—The Chinese government, through Minister Wu, has filed a claim for indemnity to the amount of half a million dollars on account of the alleged treatment of Chinese at Butte, Mont. There is a suggestion of Boxer outrages reversed in the presentation of the case to the state department, the treatment inflicted upon the Chinese at Butte being claimed to have been cruel and oppressive. It is charged that some of them were killed, others lost their property and nearly all were ruined in business, and many of them were driven out. The claimants number several hundred.

BOER CONFERENCES.

Capetown, July 9.—Four Boer prisoners who were today brought into Bloemfontein, report that Generals Botha, Delarey and Dewet recently held a conference at a point on the Vaal river.

PROBABLY DROWNED.

One of Workmen on Dredger Missing Since Saturday.

D. Gaydon, who has been working on the Government dredge for the past three months has been missing since Saturday night, and it is feared that he fell from the Dominion government wharf while boarding the dredge and was drowned. When Gaydon did not show up for work on Monday morning it was thought that he had taken a notion and gone to Vancouver to visit his wife, but on after consideration the men on the dredge came to the conclusion that had he intended to do this he would have said something so they communicated with the police. Chief Langley sent a wire to Mrs. Gaydon and received the answer that her husband had not been there, and she came down last evening to assist in the search. Gaydon was a thoroughly steady man, and never took a drink, so his disappearance is all the more mysterious, although the wharf being dark it was quite possible for him to miss his footing and slip overboard. He was last seen on Government street about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening by one of his fellow workmen, and was asked to take a drink, but declined, saying he never drank. He went into a store to make some purchases, and has not been seen since. During the time he worked on the dredger Gaydon always was aboard by 9 o'clock in the evening, and was regular in every way, and seemed thoroughly satisfied with his work.

PROHIBITION CONFERENCE.

License Laws of Ontario Said Not to be Enforced.

Toronto, July 9.—(Special.)—At the annual convention of the Provincial Alliance today, Rev. Dr. Mackay, Woodstock, president, occupied the chair. Mr. MacKay declared there is an overwhelming temperance sentiment in the province, and lamented it could not be crystallized into action. No progress had been made in temperance legislation in recent years. The prohibitionists were disappointed at the attitude of the Dominion government, which had done nothing in response to a majority of 40,000. Moreover the license laws of the province were not enforced and there was more drinking on Sunday in Ontario than ever before. He condemned the government ownership of the liquor traffic.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box.

Meeting Of School Board

Request to Have Fernwood Road Widened Near New High School.

Teachers Appointed to Produce Certificates of Good Health—Children's Parade.

There was but a bare quorum of the school trustees present last night when Chairman Hall called the meeting to order. During the evening the proposed children's parade on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses was under discussion and the consensus of opinion was that while it would be most desirable that the parade should be at the agricultural grounds, it could only be held there provided transportation both ways is supplied.

In the way of communications the secretary read several applications for positions on the teaching staff, which were laid on the table. From D. Spragge came a letter calling attention to a preparation for preventing dust on the floors, and which he wished the board to use in the schools of this city. Referred to building committee.

The regular monthly report of the health officer was read, showing a slight increase in the number of cases of fevers treated during June.

Trustee Jay stated that a question had arisen as to putting in of new joists in the Central school. The building committee had had an estimate of the cost made and as the necessity of proceeding with the work was pressing the committee had ordered the work done and asked the board's approval thereof. This was, on motion, duly accorded.

The chairman brought up the question of the production of certificates of good health by all appointees to the teaching staff. Such a provision was in force in Vancouver and worked well. Trustee Brown seconded this motion, which carried.

Trustee Brown then moved that no officer of the board should be absent without having first secured the consent of the board.

Trustee Drury said that he had been surprised when the board met a few weeks ago to find that the secretary of the board was absent from the city, and also that the chairman of the board was not aware of the fact.

Supt. Eaton explained that in taking his holidays on the first of July he had not had the slightest idea of offering any disrespect to the board and had only done what was entirely within his right. His duties under his appointment ceased with the end of the school year, precisely as was the case with the teaching staff.

In reply, Trustee Brown said that what was remarkable was that the secretary had asked leave of absence a year ago, but had not done so upon the last occasion. He was perfectly satisfied with the secretary's explanation until the relations of that officer and the board was placed on a more satisfactory basis. During the holidays it was usual for more or less important contracts to be under way, and the work should not be left to the assistant secretary.

Trustee Jay, with reference to the proposition to have the school children's parade at the agricultural grounds, said it was a great mistake to take a lot of little children all the way out there, and instead, he was in favor of making the children's parade a separate feature.

Trustee Drury thought it was an eminently proper and fitting thing for the children to assemble at the show grounds. It would be a very pleasing feature and it was understood that admission would be free to the children, and he was sure the children themselves would much rather go there than anywhere else. He was sure that unless it was held in connection with the exhibition, it would not be held at all, as the programme was already more elaborate than it should be.

Trustee Belyea said that if it was to be a repetition of the march out and back held a few years ago, he for one would oppose it, as a more bedraggled and tired-out lot of children it was hard to imagine than the little ones that day. If transportation to and from the grounds was provided for the children, it was all well and good. There was no reason why the board should not agree to the proposition, provided the committee supplied transportation to and from the grounds.

His motion to ask the corporation to widen Fernwood road from 40 feet to 60 feet between Yates and Cadboro Bay road was read by Mr. Belyea. The idea was to make a respectable width to the street by taking 20 feet from the school reserve at the point indicated. The new High school building will face Fernwood road, and it was proper that the street should be at least 60 feet wide.

Trustee Drury thought it would be better to make the additional 20 feet into a boulevard in front of the new building, instead of changing the centre of the roadbed and making a jog in the street. However, the board approved of Mr. Belyea's motion and the corporation will be asked to carry out the proposed improvement.

The board then adjourned.

A little girl who was learning to read short words, took great interest in big letters she saw in newspapers. The other evening after she had kept her mamma busy reading the advertisements in the newspapers to her, she knelt down to say her prayer: "Dear Lord," she lisped, "make me pure." Then she hesitated, and went on, with added fervor, a moment later: "Make me absolutely pure, like baking powder."—Frank H. Alden, in an address before the National Business Educator' Association.

CANADIAN JUSTICE.

Washington Paper Admires Dominion's Thoroughness in Dealing With Criminals.

Some people in this country may at times be disposed to question Canadian law or to criticise Canadian methods of government, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review, but there has certainly been no reason to find fault with the manner in which the Dominion deals with criminals, no matter what their station or the character of their wrong-doing may be. The felon is given short shrift across the line. His case is not tossed from court to court while he is fattening in jail and his counsel is searching for new legal technicalities through which justice may be defrauded. When a crime is committed in the Dominion the person or persons who committed it are apprehended. This may be the work of a day or it may be the work of years. Certain it is that the authorities do not relax in their efforts to run down the guilty parties, and when they are once in custody there is no delay before bringing them to trial where, if found guilty, they are sentenced to a punishment commensurate with the offense.

There is no better example of Canadian thoroughness in dealing with criminal matters than that furnished by the story of the capture and trial of one George O'Brien, who has just been sentenced to death at Dawson, Yukon territory. During the winter of 1899-1900 three young men started out over the ice from the Klondike capital. They were last seen at a station called Minto, some distance above the junction of the Yukon and the Pelly. Foul play was suspected and the Canadian Mounted Police and detectives set about to unravel the mystery. All of the young men were Americans, but nationality counted for nothing. The authorities believed a crime had been committed and they were determined to bring the guilty parties to justice. All the trails in the vicinity of Minto were thoroughly searched; every person in the vicinity at the time was questioned, and those who acted suspiciously—O'Brien among them—were taken into custody. There had been heavy falls of snow, but an attempt was made to locate the scene of the supposed murder. One hundred and ten days were spent in determining where the outrage had been committed. It was thought that the bodies had been dropped into the river, and three acres of ice were blown up in the hope of finding them. Detectives came out to the states and descended the river to the Koyukuk, Nome and St. Michael. The pursuit was vigorous and without interruption.

Having satisfied themselves that O'Brien was the man it became necessary to prepare for his prosecution. Here the same thoroughness was displayed. Eighty witnesses were summoned, one being brought 5,000 miles. Over a year was spent in collecting evidence in both Canada and the United States; and after a trial of thirteen days at an expense of more than $100,000 the accused was found guilty and given the extreme sentence—death by hanging.

The Canadians may be slow about some things, but they are not so when it comes to hunting down criminals and giving them their deserts.

First Burglar.—Did you see de ad uv dat big jewelry house? I wish I could break in dere some night.

Second Burglar.—Well, if you do, you might leave some word mentionin' de name uv de paper where you saw de ad. —Roxbury, Mass., Gazette.

SOCIALISM IN CANADA

Declaration of Principles Adopted By Victoria Branch of the Association.

There are at present twenty branches of the Canadian Socialist League and socialist clubs organized, in as many different cities, stretching from Halifax on the Atlantic, to Victoria on the Pacific. By request the Central branch Toronto framed a declaration of principles which are as follows:

1. The Canadian Socialist League has been organized with a view of bettering the condition of the people by substituting laws and institutions based on justice, equality, and brotherhood, for a system founded on class distinctions, under which the possession or control of the means of production, including land, capital, and machinery, enables the capitalist to practically enslave the worker.

2. We hold that no government or society can, or ought to, endure unless the welfare of the whole people is the supreme concern; and that the teachings of all history and experience show that all communities in which the interests and privileges of a few have been held superior to the rights of the masses contain within themselves the elements of decay and dissolution.

3. The ever-increasing social unrest and economic disturbance noticeable prevalance of crime, vice, pauperism, in every civilized country, and the political corruption side by side with a degree of luxury and ostentation hitherto unparalleled, are the legitimate and inevitable fruits of an unjust social system which, if maintained, will destroy modern civilization. Only by giving effect to the principle of the unity of humanity, and the rights of each in the common social heritage, can the peril be averted.

4. The capitalists largely control the newspapers, colleges, churches, and political parties, and use them to advance their own interests, which, under the competitive system, are necessarily opposed to those of the people. Through these agencies militarism is encouraged, and the people of one country are induced to shoot down their brothers of another country with whom they have no quarrel. We desire to educate the people to become conscious of their interests, and to refuse to fight the battles of capitalists, and also to vote to introduce a co-operative system which will abolish war, introduce international arbitration, and secure the rights of the masses of the people against an exploiting class.

5. Our political liberty is of little value unless to secure economic liberty. We endorse independent political action and the referendum as the most effective means to that end; and we recommend all members of the Canadian Socialist League to join the union of their trade or profession where one exists.

6. In our industrial development, a great revolution has taken place. The individual tool of former years has become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker, who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is steadily passing into the hands of trusts and monopolies; and the worker is dependent upon them for employment. The trusts and monopolies thus become the masters of the people, and are appropriating an increasingly larger share of the wealth produced by the community.

7. The increased burdens which these great trusts and monopolies are imposing upon the industrious and useful classes of the community, the poverty, destitution and general moral and physical deterioration resulting from this system of wealth production, which aims primarily at profit-making and the corrupting influence upon governments which capitalists are able to exert on account of their great wealth, constitute a menace to society, and threaten the independence of the people.

8. The organization of industry which is being perfected by the trust is necessary. The benefits resulting from that organization should accrue not to a few, but to the whole people. This can only be brought about by public ownership. The Canadian Socialist League, therefore, stands squarely for the public ownership of all monopolies, and has for its aim the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, based upon community of interests, in which such of the means of production, distribution, and exchange as are necessary to secure the industrial freedom of the people shall be the collective property of the entire community.

9. For the attainment of these ends the Canadian Socialist League looks to the spread of Socialists opinions, and the social and political changes consequent thereon. It seeks to promote these by the general dissemination of knowledge concerning the relation between the individual and society in its economic, ethical, and political aspects, and it invites the co-operation of all patriotic citizens in Canada in this endeavor.

The above declaration of principles was adopted by branch 15, Victoria, with but slight amendments at their regular meeting on July 2.—Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at 28 Broad street, room 8.

CONSTRUCTION COMMENCED.

Contractors on the Ground for the Kettle River Railway.

A despatch from Grand Forks says:

"Pat Welch, the Spokane contractor, who will build ten miles of the proposed Great Northern extension from Marcus, Wash., to Republic, Wash., and Midway, B.C., left here today for Cascade, B.C. He stated that his section extends along the Kettle river for ten miles southeast of Cascade. His contracting outfit crossed the Columbia river at Marcus yesterday, and will be on the section tomorrow, when construction work will begin. He will have employment for at least 1,000 men.

He added that Jack Stewart, of Spokane, who has the contract from Cascade via Grand Forks, to Carson, B.C., has also been awarded the contract for building the extension from Grand Forks to Phoenix via Fourth of July creek. This branch will tap Summit and Phoenix camps. Stewart will employ about 2,800 men. He will have to drive an 800-yard tunnel in the south side of Kettle river near Cascade. The outfit of Caughran, Winters & Co., who will build the line from Carson, B.C., to Republic, is expected here by rail from Spokane tomorrow."

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 3rd to the 9th July, 1901.

During this week there has been an almost complete absence of rain immediately along the coast and with the exception of the first day when .22 inch of rain fell on the Lower Mainland, the same may be said of that district. Further north, however, throughout Cariboo, rain fell upon the 4th, 5th and 6th of July. The cause of this almost continuous fair weather this side of the Cascades was due to the constant hovering of an important high barometer area off the coast of Vancouver Island, while over the mountains from Cariboo southward to California the barometer was comparatively low due to the heating of the interior at this season of the year. The winds therefore along the coast, particularly over the Straits of Fuca have been fresh from the southwest and west during the entire week. The weather from the Rockies eastward to Manitoba was unsettled and rainy upon the first few days, then it became fair and warmer and remained so till the close of the week. At Victoria the bright sunshine recorded was 62 hours and 48 minutes. No rain fell, the highest temperature was 65 on the 5th, the lowest was 46 on the 7th.

New Westminster, rainfall was .32 inch, highest temperature 72 on the 7th, and the lowest was 46 on the same day.

Kamloops, rainfall .08 inch, highest temperature was 86 on the 8th, and the lowest was 46 on the 7th.

Barkerville, rainfall was .40 inch, highest temperature 72 on the 8th, and the lowest was 30 on the 7th.

Summary of weather for June, 1901:

	Precipitation in Inches.
Victoria	1.06
Beaver Lake, V. I.	.87
Gold stream Lake, V. I.	2.13
Alberni, V. I.	2.61
Nanaimo, V. I.	2.68
French Creek, V. I.	1.94
Duncans, V. I.	1.91
Kuper Island	2.45
Saturna Island	1.53
Vancouver	5.01
Point Atkinson (Caulfeilds)	4.61
New Westminster	5.42
Point Garry	2.91
Ladners	2.78
Coquitlan (from 15th)	2.14
Barkerville	4.00
Kamloops	1.68
Naas Harbor	1.32
Port Essington	2.93

At Victoria 205 hours and 36 minutes of bright sunshine were recorded, the monthly precentage 0.42 being slightly below the average. The highest temperature, 74.0, occurred on the 17th, and the lowest 43.7 on the 4th; the mean temperature for the month was 54.39.

The total number of miles registered on the anemograph was 8,116, by far the largest record as yet for any month, and the direction was as follows: North, 156; northeast, 85; east, 93; southeast, 232; south, 825; southeast, 4,348; west, 2,214; northwest, 163.

At Vancouver the highest temperature was 83.4 on the 18th, and the lowest 38 on the 5th.

At New Westminster the mean temperature was 54.9; highest 82.5 on the 18th; lowest, 37.2 on the 4th.

At Point Garry, the mean temperature was 54.9; highest 76 on the 18th, lowest, 37 on the 7th.

At Alberni the mean temperature was 57.4, highest 90.2 on the 18th, lowest 38.9 on the 4th.

At Nanaimo the highest temperature was 82.1 on the 17th, lowest 32.9 on the 4th.

At French Creek the highest temperature was 78 on the 17th, and the lowest 37 on the 5th, 8th and 15th; great hailstorm occurred on the 3rd.

At Duncans the highest temperature was 86 on the 17th, and the lowest 34 on the 7th.

At Ladner's the highest temperature was 81 on the 18th, and the lowest 35 on the 15th.

At Barkerville the mean temperature was 46.98, the highest 74 on the 18th, 19th and the lowest 28 on the 5th; two inches of snow fell on the 3rd.

At Kamloops the highest temperature, 88, was on the 17th, 18th, and the lowest, 40, on the 4th.

Wrinkle.—D' you know Puffer's failed?

Crinkle.—You don't say! What was the matter?

Wrinkle.—Spent all his money advertising by circulars and didn't use the newspapers.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mother and Baby

When baby is well mother is happy. When baby is cross, fretful, feverish and cannot sleep, Mother is depressed, worried and unhappy.

Baby's Own Tablets

(Registered)

will make both mother and baby happy, because they cure all the common ailments that affect infants and young children. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, cure colic, aid teething children, and promote sound, healthy sleep.

Guaranteed to contain no opiate, and no poisonous "soothing" stuff. Do not gripe or irritate and have no drug taste.

Mrs. E. Jones 55 Christie St., Ottawa, says: "Have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them just the thing for baby"

THE GENUINE PACKAGE LOOKS JUST LIKE THIS

BABY'S OWN TABLETS REGISTERED DR WILLIAMS

Sold by druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price (25 cents a box) by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

THE HONOR OF THE COUNTRY

Colonel Otter Kept That Ever Before His Mind In South Africa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Brockville, July 8.—Col. Otter inspected the 41st regiment here Saturday, and was banquetted in the evening. Speaking to the toast, "Our guest," and referring to the attacks made on him in reference to his conduct in South Africa, he said:

"I was placed in a peculiar position as part of the British army and beside trained soldiers, with men comparatively green to their duty as soldiers. The responsibility was great, but I did the best for them and the country. Perhaps I made them sick sometimes by continually harping on this string. What will they think of us at home. We must do our best for Canada and the Empire.' What results were you all know."

The colonel grew warm when he spoke of the attacks made on him by a portion of the press.

"I have been attacked," he said, "but I have never replied and never shall, for there is one place, at headquarters, where all complaints can be heard, and all wrongs will be righted, and only then will I make reply. Up to date not one man has over his own name lodged a complaint there. (A voice: 'They never will.') "I believe they never will," replied Col. Otter, "for there never was a period in my life which I was more satisfied with my work than I was with what was accomplished in South Africa. True, I had to be severe sometimes with men who forgot themselves or were ignorant of their duty as soldiers; but I defy anyone to say I ever acted in a harsh or arbitrary manner. I always had before my mind the honor of the country we were representing." (Cheers.)

THE CENSUS TAKER.

How One In Montreal Enjoyed An Unexpected Lunch.

From Montreal Star.

An enumerator who had a fashionable residential street on his rounds, will long remember what he at first thought was the height of hospitality. Perhaps it was, but it was not intended that way. A gentleman who had not long been married was expecting an old college friend to visit him and on the morning on which he was to arrive a telegram came saying that there had been a wash-out on the track and the train would be some hours late. At ten o'clock the stranger arrived and went to the Montrealer's office. There he was welcomed, and his old chum telephoned to his wife that "Bob" had arrived and would be up in a short time for some lunch and a clean up before seeing the town. In all haste the lunch was prepared by the servant, while the lady of the house busied herself in her room thinking that it would be nice to go down town to her husband's office with his friend, after he had had something to eat.

It was at this point that the census enumerator put in an appearance and caused a sensation that is still the topic of conversation in that household. He rang the bell and the neatly dressed servant opened the door with a profound bow. "Is your mistress in?" he asked. "Yes sir, just a minute. Won't you be seated? Step in here, sir." Upstairs she went as quick as nimble feet could carry her, and announced that the visitor had arrived. And here was the mistress of the house in anything but a presentable condition. How on earth had he got up from the office in such short a time? Surely they went out for an appetizer before "Bob" was sent home! Happy thought! "Ask the gentleman to kindly have his lunch and I will be down in about fifteen minutes."

The maid descended and as sweetly as possibly invited the gentleman to step into the dining room where the lunch was ready and "Missus will be here in fifteen minutes." Talk about surprise! He had read in the Star that enumerators could get through the work much quicker if they were treated with a little courtesy, but this knocked out everything up to date. He was positively speechless, and could only murmur, "You are too kind."

It was a corking good breakfast, and he spared it not. Everything was disappearing in remarkably quick time when the lady of the house walked in with a "Why how do you do? So sorry your train was late. Did you come up in a cab? Won't you have some more coffee. Jane some more—no really, no more? My husband has spoken of you a thousand times."

It is almost useless to try and give anything like and idea of the scene which followed. "But my dear madam, I don't know who your husband is from Adam. That's just what I am here for. What's his name?"

"What's his name?" Was this man a lunatic instead of the ideal chum of her husband's youthful days.

She repeated the question: "What's his name? What do you mean?" I mean exactly what I say," calmly replied the stranger, "you have treated me very, very kindly madam, but I must attend to business. Now what is your husband's name?"

With a glance at the much upset breakfast table she murmured: "Please tell me who you are?"

"Why, madam, I'm the census taker. I thought you knew all about it."

The census taker! Not "Bob" after all. What had she done? It was some minutes before explanations were made, but the census man had to make another call before he got the required details from that house.

BUSY BARKERVILLE.

From Ashcroft Journal.

It may seem a strange statement to make that when no men are to be seen about the streets of Barkerville it is a sure indication that the town is prospering. Yet it is a fact, for no less a personage that Gold Commissioner Bowron is my authority, and anyone with a knowledge of local affairs will easily understand that when the mines are all working the miners are out of town, and when the mines are idle, of course they come to town. Experienced miners are in demand at $3.50 to $4 a day, and there are none of them idle who want work. In fact there is a scarcity of men generally in the mines adjacent to Barkerville. Some of the mines not accustomed to employing Chinese had to do so, and others have not been able to get even Chinese.

A merchant commences to use space in a paper; he is enthusiastic. Gradually he allows other things to creep in, and takes up the time he gave to advertising. He forgets to change the ads. He realizes that his advertising is not paying. He has an idea—he turns the advertising over to a clerk. The clerk does the best he can for a short while—and then he does it. Presently the merchant realizes again that his advertising is away off from the paying mark—he sends for the newspaper man, tells him that the advertising is not paying, and demands that the contract be cancelled.

Moral: Success depends upon attention to all all things.

THE OLD-TIME CIRCUS SHOW.

These here circuses we see
Ain't the sort that used to be—
Great big wonderful affairs
Keeps us scatterin' our stares
'Long the strung-out row o' rings
Tryin' to see all the things
Till our rubbernecks gits sore
As a bile, an' every pore
Sweatin' plum from head to feet
From excitement and the heat,
An' our eyes git tangled so
Seems they're swappin' places; go
Rollin' up an' down the tent
Sort o' in bewilderment
Tryin' to see it all till they
Git right in each other's way!
Leave the tent plum certain we
Haven't see the half, by gee!
An' around the town we sneak
Lookin' cross-eyed fer a week!
Give us them ol'-fashioned shows,
Seats a pilin' up in rows
'Round a single throwed up ring
Where they showed us everything
In a bunch, an' we could set
Watchin' 'em an' never fret
Thinkin' there was somethin' we
Wasn't goin' to git to see.
Ol' ringmaster used to bring
Of himself into the ring
Dressed in Major-Gin'ral clothes,
Trimmed with gold from head to toes,
Then he'd crack his whip, an'in
Danced the clown with funny grin,
Sayin' to us, "Howdy, folks!"
Then begin a-crackin' jokes
An' we'd laugh till tears 'd rise
Threatenin' to drown our eyes!
From the addicated hog
Through the hull darn catalogue
Clear to Mamsell Centipede
On her bareback Rabian steed
Jumpin' through a hoop o' fire
They would show and never tire
Any of us rubbernecks
Of the man or woman sex.
Ain't no use o' talkin', those
Durn new style permisc'us shows
Stretchin' rings in gorg'us style
Down the tent fur half a mile,
When it comes to rattlin' sport
O' the satisfyin' sort.
Jest ain't in the game, by jo!
With the shows o' long ago.
—From Denver Post.

SHOT HIS CHILDREN.

Insane Father Killed Three Little Ones.

Lockport, N. S., July 8.—(Special.)—Sidney Locke while temporarily insane, shot his three children, Ruby, aged 14; Howard, aged 11, and Ermina, aged 8 years. Ruby and Ermina were instantly killed and Howard died after suffering an hour's agony. A large calibre revolver was used by the demented father.