She has a lead keel as well as a centre plate, and her dimensions approximately: L.o.a., 30 feet.; 20 feet; beam, extreme, 7 ft. 8 in. s, with the exception of some of ttings, entirely a home production, s far as appearances go would cer- indicate that Victoria can class building among her other indus- accomplishments.

CRICKET.

LLEGIATE SCHOOL VS. COLUMBIA SECOND XI.

is match was played yesterday at ulay Point and resulted in a vic- for the Collegiate school by 25 runs. the school Johnson with 23, Alex- r with 23, an[illegible]ir and Spencer 6 each playe well. For the Col- ias Burns with 15 and Wilmot with layed good cricket, while Redfern plendid bowling. Following is the :

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Innings.		2nd Innings.	
hnson, c Wilmot	4	c E. Burns	19
hodes, run out	1	run out	1
lexander, b C. Mc- an	8	run out	15
nair, c and b Redfern	0	c and b Red- fern	6
rown, run out	6	b Scholfield	5
pencer, c Wilmot	0	b Scholfield	6
onteith, b Redfern	1	c Burns	2
Hammersley, c Mc- an	4	b Scholfield	0
lanington, not out	1	c Scholfield	1
aspland, c O'Brien	0	c Scholfield	1
olley, b Redfern	0	c Scholfield	0
xtras	4	Extras	8
Total	29	Total	74

COLUMBIAS.

nnings.		2nd Innings.	
urnes, b Alexander	11	b Alexander	15
eneveu, b Alexander	1	b Alexander	1
cLean, c Johnson	7	b Johnson	4
Scholefield, b John- n	2	c Alexander	0
Redfern, c Alexander	2	l b w	7
Wilmot, run out	0	c Johnson	10
eters, b Johnson	2	b Alexander	2
Zrien, b Alexander	0	c Phair	6
Burns, b Phair	0	b Alexander	0
anion, b Alexander	0	not out	0
urns, not out	0	c Johnson	0
xtras	6	Extras	0
Total	36	Total	46

SWIMMING.

CROSSING THE CHANNEL.

ONDON, July 26.—Peter McNally, the ston swimmer, who made an attempt wim the English channel on Satur- and continued his task until within ree miles of the French coast, is in d condition to-day. He has received arge number of congratulatory tele- ms. This evening he will return to ver, and he will sail for the United tes on Saturday next.

THE RING.

he boxing bout between Tobin, of Imperieuse, and Walker, of the Am- on, last evening, was decided in the rd round in favor of the former. It s not a scientific display.

ARTILLERY EFFICIENCY.

The following table shows the relative nding of the highest marks in the re- t efficiency competition. No. 5 Com- ny of Vancouver was only 7 points hind the winner, while No. 3 of this y also takes a high place:

	Points.
. 1 Company, 2nd, Montreal, Regi- nent, winners of Governor-General's up	198
. 2 Company, 2nd, Montreal, Regi- nent, winners of Lansdowne cup	197
. 2 Company, 1st, Halifax, Regi- ment	196
. 5 Company, 5th, B. C., Regiment	191
. 3 Company, 2nd, Montreal, Regi- ment	188
nebec Company	181
. 3 Company, 5th, B. C., Regiment	158.5

THE GAME ACT.

To THE EDITOR:—For the last three essions of the legislature the question protecting the game of the province as occupied the attention of our law- akers. Prior to the amendment passed t the last session, the title was a mis- omer, it would have been better termed Game Destruction Act," but as the act ow stands, it affords ample protection o the game if unprincipled sportsmen nd greedy pot hunters are compelled to espect its provisions, if not, it had etter be wiped out of existence. The ct says:—It is unlawful to shoot grouse nd pheasants west of the Cascades until he season opens, the 1st of October, and ast of the Cascades for blue grouse, the st of September, whilst willow, ruffled rouse and prairie chicken are not al- owed to be shot until the year 1899. The open season coming in on the 1st of October gives the birds what may be termed a living chance, if they are left undisturbed until then, but if the law is allowed to be broken, and whole broods are slaughtered in the months of August and September by ruthless, unscrupulous hunters, whose local knowledge of the covey boosts is a temptation to break the law under the self-presumed belief that being the first to find they should be the first to shoot, and thus deprive the true sportsman of his chances, who hunts only when the law says he may do so. There is another class of sportsmen (?) whom it would be well to look after. It is a well known fact that early in August many favored places for game are visited under the guise of "camping out." A gun is the principal camp outfit which this gentleman is hampered with, the birds are young and a light charge of smokeless powder does not make an alarming report. He has grouse for breakfast and pheasant for dinner, and much exertion is not required to make quite a respectable bag every day, which he secretly sends to his particular friends in the city. It is really delightful to see how he enjoys camping in August. Of course he breaks up housekeeping in the woods after he has successfully completed his wanton and unlawful slaughter of the young birds. Camping out under such circumstances is jolly, yes, awfully jolly sport. It is high time that this class of sportsmen should be more closely looked after; a few wholesome lessons under the penalty clauses of the "Game Protection Act" would teach them that they cannot thus practice their periodical poaching and openly break the law under gentlemanly guises, which appear utterly despicable in the eyes of the true sportsman.

PROTECTOR.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

OVER THE WHITE PASS

The "Gate of the Yukon and Alaska" Now Open for Traffic by Pack Trains.

John H. Escolme's Record Trip to Lake Tagish and Return—Skagway Bay the Great Entrepot.

John H. Escolme, of the British Yukon Company, returned from Skagway Bay on Sunday by the steamer City of Topeka. He reports the White Pass open for traffic. On July 16 he made the trip over the pass to Tagish lake and returned on the following day, thus proving the pass to be not only thoroughly practicable, but easy beyond comparison with any other.

Mr. Escolme says that the company's engineers are on the ground surveying for a railway, on which work will be begun next spring. It is of course possible that a steam railway may not be necessary. A wagon road will be made at once, but if the business of the Yukon expands as is expected this will not be anything like enough. It is quite possible, however, that all the requirements of any amount of traffic can be met by an electric tramway. On the larger maps of the Yukon head waters will be found a chain of lakes extending from Lake Tagish very nearly to the summit of the White Pass. The British Yukon Company's explorers report that this is not a series of lakes, but only a single lake, and that it comes within a very short distance of the summit. There is one obstruction to navigation, and if the engineers report that it can be blown away without interfering with the navigation of the lakes, it will be removed, and this will give continuous water communication from the White Pass to the gold fields. There would then be only a land journey of sixteen miles from Skagway Bay to the Yukon water, and this could be easily covered by an electric road. If it is found desirable to make the Hootalinqua the route instead of the Lewis river, a tramway could readily be built from Tagish Lake to connect with it.

Speaking of the route via the White Pass generally, Mr. Escolme said: "It is emphatically the door not only of the British Yukon, but of Alaska also. The route via St. Michaels cannot be seriously considered in opposition to one via the head of the Yukon. In the first place it is so much longer. Freight cannot be delivered at Circle City via St. Michaels for less than $200 a ton, but when we get steamers on the Yukon we can send freight over the Pass and down the river to Circle City for $50 a ton and make money at it. Going by way of St. Michael freight to points in Canada will cost more than $200 per ton, while going by way of the Pass it will cost less than $50. In the next place we have in the White pass one of the easiest possible ways of getting into the country. The Salter trail involves the crossing of the Chilcoot pass, itself a very formidable undertaking, and then an overland journey of three hundred miles to reach the river. The Chilcat pass is more difficult than the White pass and the land journey is much longer. It might be possible at very great expense to cut through the Chilcoot pass, but even then the land route would be much longer than ours. The route via the Stickeen involves a river journey of 150 miles and a land journey of equal length, and the river is only navigable for a portion of the year. The White Pass route starts from ocean navigation the year round, and the trail will be more readily passable in winter than in summer, but will be good at any time."

Concerning the establishment of a Custom house at Dyea he said that he could not understand why Dyea should have been selected instead of Skagway Bay. No one wants to go to Dyea now that the White Pass has been opened and a good wharf has been built at Skagway. He did not anticipate any trouble over the matter, but thought it rather absurd for Canadian influence to ignore a point that was being developed by British capital, and by far the best point on the Coast, in favor of one controlled by an American transportation company.

Asked if the British Yukon Company was in the field to stay, Mr. Escolim said that it was land that it regarded its franchises as being worth a great deal of money. The company is registered both in Canada and the United States. It desires to do business from Victoria as its headquarters, and will do so, if it is not forced in self-protection to transfer its interests to Seattle.

Mr. Escolim is very enthusiastic over the prospects of British Columbia and the Yukon, from a gold mining point of view. He has sent highly favorable reports to his co-directors.

Several packers have large numbers of horses on Skagway Bay, and they will be able to deal with a considerable traffic. These men have undertaken not to exceed a charge of 15 cents per pound for packing, and will try and put goods through at 12 cents, but owing to the enormous rush it will be difficult to control these charges.

The following men started on July 20 over this Pass:

Tom Stevens, S. Dutton, A. B. Boizien, M. J. Terry, T. Crockett, H. Mack, M. E. Martin, F. Hide, J. W. Boyle, Frank Slavin, J. Raphael, James Locklin, James Till, C. Pickard, F. C. Luller, F. Lord, Mrs. Lord, Bob Stanton, A. H. Smith, L. H. Smith, James Lewis, S. Carter, J. Peacock and some others.

"Paw," asked the little boy, "what is a brain-worker?" "A brain-worker," said the old man, "is a man who has to spend all his salary in dressing up to the position he holds."

"According to a Chicago poet, some girls up there put their feet out of the windows to cool them." "I should think that would interfere with the trolleys."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Eternal Vigilance

Is the price of perfect health. Watch carefully the first symptoms of impure blood. Cure boils, pimples, humors and scrofula by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Drive away the pains and aches of rheumatism, malaria and stomach troubles, steady your nerves and overcome that tired feeling by taking the same great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

THE RUTHVEN MEETINGS.

Whereas at Victoria, British Columbia, and within the A.O.U.W. hall, there, on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1897, a grand mass meeting of citizens assembled and and was constituted a committee to inquire into certain charges levelled against the people and police of the city of Victoria, B.C., in connection with an alleged attack on St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral; alleged insult, threat and violence offered to Priest Nicolaye; and alleged indifference, incompetence and neglect of the police authorities of Victoria, B.C., on the night of July 4th, 1897;

And whereas John Braden, M.P.P., was unanimously elected chairman, and Alexander C. Howe, Esq., secretary;

And whereas in an editorial published in the Victoria DAILY COLONIST July 6th, 1897, occurs the following passage:

"We learn with regret that persons returning from a so-called lecture on Sunday disgraced themselves by stoning the Roman Catholic church. We had not supposed that there were in Victoria persons so lost to all sense of decency. It is surprising that such a thing could have taken place without the knowledge of the police."

And whereas in a letter, under the caption "That Indecent Lecturer," over the signature "M.," written by S. Perry Mills, a member of the Roman Catholic church, and published in the Victoria Daily Times, July 6th, 1897, occurs the following passage:

"The city police, as usual, though present at the lecture, were not on hand to prevent the violation of the rights of property."

And whereas in a special press dispatch in the "Weekly Mail and Empire, Toronto, Canada, July 8, 1897," occurs the following passage:

"Ruthven, a strong anti-Catholic, lectured on Sunday and last night on the alleged immoralities of the Romish priesthood. After the Sunday meeting the rowdy element in the audience stoned St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral, and hooted and insulted Father Nicolaye, the white-haired priest."

And whereas in a special press dispatch published in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., July 8, 1897, occur the following passages:

"The fact that the tirade of the speaker had influenced a portion at least of the audience, was apparent at the close of the lecture, for no sooner had the hoodlum element left the A. O. U. W. hall than they hurried to St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral, only half a block away, and proceeded to bombard it with stones hastily snatched from the roadway, breaking several of the costly stained windows and bringing the venerable Father Nicolaye to the scene only to be assailed with a chorus of vile epithets and threats of personal violence.

"To-day Ruthven left for Nanaimo, where he is announced to lecture tonight and to-morrow. He may carry out his programme, but it is quite possible that the police of the Coal City may perform their duty better than the Victoria officers did theirs."

And whereas, after full, complete and official inquiry it has been incontestably established that there was no such attack on St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral, or on any other house or property of the Roman Catholic church, and no such insults, threats or violence offered to Priest Nicolaye or to any other priest or person of the Roman Catholic church:

Therefore be it resolved:

(1) That this meeting declare that the above mentioned charges derogatory to the conduct and character of a large section of the Protestant population of the city of Victoria are without foundation in fact;

Resolved—(2) That the above mentioned charges of injury to St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral are without foundation in fact;

Resolved—(3) That the above charges of insult, threat and violence to Priest Nicolaye are without foundation in fact.

Resolved—(4) That the charges against the loyalty and efficiency of the police of Victoria, B.C., are without foundation in fact.

Resolved—(5) That the astonishment and regret of this meeting at the failure of the Roman Catholic authorities to deny and contradict these false and unfounded charges be herein expressed.

Resolved—(6) That Father Ruthven has the deepest sympathy, the fullest support and the hearty co-operation of this meeting in his fearless and manful fight for liberty of conscience and free speech.

And be it further resolved—(7) That copies of these resolutions be given to Father Ruthven and to the Chief of the Victoria police, and sent to the Victoria COLONIST, the Victoria Times, the Victoria Province, and to the newspapers of Canada and the United States with a request for their publication.

(Sgd.) JOHN BRADEN, M.P.P., Chairman.

A. C. HOWE, Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., and within the A.O.U.W. hall, the twenty-fifth day of July, 1897.

Mr. Meekton had been out several minutes later than usual the night before, and there was a decided chilliness at the breakfast table. The silence was suddenly broken by the wife's remark: "Look at these senators and representatives. See how they have lingered and talked over the tariff." "Now, Henrietta, you surely can't think of holding me responsible for that." "Not personally. But it shows a trait that is common to your kind. It shows how a man will grasp at anything as an excuse for not going home when he ought to."—Washington Star.

A LONG LIST!

This Whole Column Would not Contain the Names of the Many Prominent Ministers Members of Parliament and Professional Men all Over This Continent Who Have Been Cured of Catarrh by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It Gives Relief in Ten Minutes.

Volumes of testimony have been written of its curative powers. Catarrh is an aggravating malady, insignificant in its beginning—a little cold in the head—neglect it and soon you're in its thrall. Eighty in every hundred have the taint. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure the slightest cold in the head, and cure the most stubborn case of catarrh. "It's action is instantaneous," says one. "I feel it my duty to recommend it to the public," says another. "Never got relief until I used it," says another, and so on and on. Acts like magic and always cures.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

"A sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frantic of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE VERY LATEST.

Now It Is Lorne Creek That Sends Forth the Glittering Stream.

Neat Clean Up of Nine Thousand Dollars for Three Months Work.

"We have all the money we want and don't ask anybody to invest" was the remark made yesterday by Mr. J. A. Woods, who for the past four or five years has been prospecting and mining on the Skeena river. Mr. Woods was a passenger arriving by the Danube Sunday night and is now at the Angel hotel with a little wad of about $1,500 in gold taken from a claim on Lorne creek, a branch of the Skeena river. This amount represents a one-sixth interest in the results of three months' hydraulicing on the company's claim, which is situated about 140 miles above Port Essington at the mouth of the Skeena.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Woods and his partners took out about $1,000 apiece and during last year the previous season's clean-up was expended in putting in a flume for the purpose of bringing water on to the workings with the result that the ground is now in first-class shape for being worked, and the $9,000 taken out this year as has been stated is the product of three months' work. Owing however to the water in the flume being very low during the hot summer months Mr. Woods has taken advantage of the temporary closing down of the works to pay a visit to civilization.

On landing from the Danube, the returned miner presented such a forlorn and beggarly appearance that in spite of the comfortable little "sack" he had with him, mine host of the Angel looked askance at his new guest, and before he would have anything to do with him told him to "go and get your face washed," an injunction which Woods was only too glad of the chance of obeying.

"I intend returning North in the course of a few weeks," continued Mr. Woods, "and will take with me some more hydraulic machinery, as I am satisfied that we have something quite as good as I would be likely to strike on the Klondyke. Of course we are only working in a comparatively small way, but I am perfectly satisfied and don't want any help. I came to town just for a holiday and never thought of creating half the stir that I appear to have made. We are working on an old channel of the creek, and the bank is about 300 feet high. All the claims along the present course of the stream were worked out some time ago, but there are still good locations to be had. The Booth brothers, Sam and Ed., have a claim close to us, and appear to be doing well. These latter are well known in Victoria, having resided here for years.

"As regards transportation, we are fairly in it, as the steamer Caledonia, which makes regular trips up the river from Port Essington passes our very door, and lands all our goods right on the gaound. But there is nothing to warrant any rush, only I repeat I didn't come to town to get help from anybody—if I want money to make improvements I have it."

Mr. Woods was for many years a resident of Chilliwack, but has followed the life of a miner for some time now—with what success his $1,500 for three months' work will show.

RUTHVEN DISCHARGED.

The charge against Victor Michael Ruthven, for selling obscene literature, was dismissed by the police magistrate yesterday. The last two witnesses examined for the prosecution were E. J. Blaquiere and E. M. Johnson. Mr. Blaquiere stated he had bought the pamphlet "Crimes of Romish Priests" from Ruthven, and had asked for the "Eye-Opener," which, however, the defendant said he did not then have, but would get in a few days. Witness in cross-examination stated he was a Roman Catholic, but had told defendant he was a Presbyterian for fear that defendant would not sell his books to a Roman Catholic. E. M. Johnson's evidence was chiefly as to his opinion of the pamphlet "Crimes of Romish Priests," which he described as a scandalous, scurrilous publication, which should not be admitted into any one's family. Weak-minded men might be led astray by reading it.

This closed the evidence, the defence not calling any witnesses.

Mr. Hunter for the prosecution spoke very briefly, saying that under no possible theory could the publication of certain passages in the pamphlet be justified. If the magistrate considered that there was sufficient evidence to send defendant up for trial, the question as to the obscenity of the book was one of law to be decided at the trial.

Mr. Archer Martin for the defence made a speech occupying some two hours, his chief contention being that however scurrilous and scandalous the publication might be it was not obscene. The prosecution was vexatious and annoying not for the purpose of protecting the public morals, but because the publications complained of were an attack on the Roman Catholic religion. The only test for obscenity was he said to compare the book complained of with standard works. The pamphlet "Crimes of Romish Priests" was, he said, a skilful mixture of a mere recital of crimes with slaps at the Roman Catholic church. Jeering and leering at religion was in execrable taste, but not obscene. Mr. Martin had a long array of standard works in front of him, including "Hallam," "The Decamoran," "Arabian Nights," "Gulliver's Travels," "Newgate Callender," "Sterne," "Rabelais," "Shakespeare," and others, from which he quoted voluminously passages, which he compared with those in the pamphlet complained of. Touching on the evidence in conclusion, he said that it was outrageous that on the night when the books were seized the warrant for the arrest of Ruthven should have been in the possession of the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Mills, and that he had power to withhold it till next morning.

Magistrate Macrae gave his decision very briefly, stating that he was of the opinion that he should not send the accused up for trial, and therefore discharged the accused.

Messrs. Geo. Powell and S. D. Schultz, acting for Ruthven, have made application to Judge Harrison for a statement of the case in connection with the proceedings of a week ago, for the purpose of moving the Supreme court to set aside the binding over of Ruthven to keep the peace, and also to quash the order for the committal of Ruthven on the charge of criminal libel.

QUALIFIED AS TEACHERS.

The board of examiners of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools of the Province, having completed their labors, have made a report to the Council of Public Instruction embodying the result, and certificates have been granted accordingly. The examiners consisted of S. D. Pope, LL.D.; Austin Scriven, M.A. (Oxon.); William D. Barber, M.A.; R. Whittington, M.A., B.Sc.; and J. W. Church, M.A. The successful candidates were as follows:

FIRST CLASS GRADE A CERTIFICATES.

James Cooper Butchart, B.A., University of Manitoba, 1897.

Annie E. Fraser, B.A., University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1897.

Frederick O. Foster, B.A., University of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, 1897.

John Simpson Gordon, B.A., McGill University, Montreal, 1897.

Jonathan E. Jay, B.A., Sackville College, New Brunswick, 1897.

Thomas A. McMartin, B.A., McGill University, Montreal, 1897.

Lewis J. O'Brien, B.A., University of Toronto, 1897.

John H. Soady, B.A., University of Manitoba, 1897.

FIRST CLASS, GRADE B CERTIFICATES.

(Maximum Marks, 3,950.)

David S. Tait, 2,676; Norman A. Osborne, 2,563; Emanuel Strickland, 2,406; William Langsford, 2,378.

The following holders of second class, grade A certificates passed the additional standard now required for first class, grade B certificates: Maggie S. Blackbourne, Walter Clayton, Ada B. Elmsly, George Kirkendall, Sarah A. Robinson, Elizabeth M. Speers, Albert Sullivan, Mary Williams.

SECOND CLASS GRADE A. CERTIFICATES.

(Maximum marks, 3,350.)

Arthur File, 2,278; John K. Green, 2,234; Florence Southcott, 2,221; Maimee S. Brown, 2,214; Robert J. Hall, 2,212; Caroline L. Webb, 2,208; Henry C. Shelton, 2,207; Mrs. J. M. H. Harding, 2,198; Lucy A. Mebius, 2,175; Thomas A. Wilson, 2,156; Robert H. Bradley, 2,155; Jean Patterson, 2,140; May Woodman, 2,136; John A. Campbell, 2,113; Donald N. McTavish, 2,111; Laura Moss, 2,104; Kate Cairns, 2,102; Florence N. Elmsly, 2,096; Everard Huggard, 2,091; Matthew Beattie, 2,071; Flora E. Hartt, 2,065; William P. Ogilvie, 2,061; Ellen G. Lawson, 2,051; Thomas C. Mercer, 2,030; Nettie C. Smith, 2,018; Mary Ellen Mercer, 2,016; Mrs. Frances E. Taylor, 2,015; Joseph F. Sailaway, 2,014; Dorathea M. M. Thomson, 2,013; William H. M. May, 2,013.

SECOND CLASS GRADE B CERTIFICATES.

(Maximum Marks 2,750.)

William A. Mackenzie, 1,685; John T. Lukey, 1,671; Agnes Trembath, 1,630; Mary P. Hasrer, 1,629; Ada Keast, 1,616; Jessie Robertson, 1,613; Francis O Canfield, 1 606; Emmeline Pearce, 1,603; Mabel C. MacFarlane, 1,600; Robert Brechin, 1,595; M. Lena Abercrombie, 1,593; Jeannie B. McMillan, 1,590; Donald Matheson, 1,583; Isabel Cathcart, 1,580; Laura McNair, 1,580; Margaret B. Webster, 1,577; Kate M. McKenzie, 1,576; William T. Kinney, 1,571; Mary May Greech, 1,569; Marguerite A. Fraser, 1,569; Katharine C. Smith, 1,569; Alice M. Haldon, 1,566; John J. Stephenson, 1,563; Alice Hay, 1,560; Charles R. Richardson, 1,557; Gertrude J. Loat, 1,553; Elsie M. Arthur, 1,549; Mabel G. Bunting, 1,548; Christopher Howson, 1,546; Clytie L. Bowman, 1,545; Edith M. Lauder, 1,542; Ethel M. Worlock, 1,541; Sarah Hewton, 1,540; John Wright, 1,538; Ella S. Coghlan, 1,536; Addie Matheson, 1,534; Donald A Fraser, 1,533; Annie E. Fraser, 1,529; Mabel Godson, 1,527; James M. Paris, 1,526; John A. MacLeod, 1,525; Ida E. Birnie, 1,524; John Brandon, 1,521; Rose E. Glover, 1,519; Donald J. Dewar, 1,519; Estella Maud Lyons, 1,507; David E. Stevenson, 1,501; William Blair, 1,498; John C. McGregor, 1,494; Elizabeth Murray, 1,492; Carrie E. Ogle, 1,490; Ella K. Pringle, 1,490; Grace H. Marshall, 1,488; Minna G. McKay, 1,483; Malcolm McLeod, 1,480; Lilias M. Edwards, 1,479; Thomas E. Knapp, 1,477; Leslie J. Bruce, 1,469; Elizabeth Harding, 1,468; Jennie Sweeney, 1,466; Mary S. Homer, 1,459; Jane C. Strachan, 1,457; Mrs. Annie C. McDonald, 1,447; Edith M. N. Lettice, 1,440; Ellen Lister, 1,433; Julie A. Teague, 1,414; Clara A. Noble, 1,413; John A. Catherwood, 1,413; Alice M. M. Parsons; 1,408; Margaret Fraser, 1,402; Maude E. Bone, 1,401; May G. Duncan, 1,398; Ethel Stewart, 1,396; John J. McMartin, 1,391; Mrs. Anne J. Colbeck, 1,389; Elizabeth Sayer, 1,381.

THIRD CLASS GRADE A. CERTIFICATES.

(Maximum Marks 2150.)

Mary J. Blake, 1,299; Edward W. Freure, 1,285; Ethel J. Crockford, 1,266; Jemima Reid, 1,258; Isabel McL. F. Barror, 1,250; Roberta F. Nason, 1,202; Jennie Dyker, 1,190; Emily Raper, 1,186; Emily F. Roberts, 1,184; Emily G. Kingston, 1,162; Alice Doran, 1,160; Bibianne Moore, 1,154; Sarah McAlpine, 1,150; Nellie T. Donaldson, 1,114; Margaret T. Knight, 1,110; Alice V. Harrison, 1,084.

THIRD CLASS GRADE B CERTIFICATES.

(Maximum Marks, 2,150.

Henrietta McIver, 1,323; Clara W. Swan, 1,314; Ethel M. Johnstone, 1,293; Clara C. Warren, 1,244; J. Alfred Blair, 1,236; Kate V. Smith, 1,233; Livingstone C. Ashworth, 1,225; Rosemary Reid, 1,215; Marguerite E. Morris, 1,199; Ila M. Marshall, 1,188; Charles L. Thornber, 1,184; Jennie G. Fraser, 1,170; Jane E. W. Creech, 1,164; Kate Lawford, 1,153; Susie A. Fenton, 1,131; Esther Robinson, 1,129; Geo. F. Goostrey, 1,126; Emily M. Green, 1,120; Sarah F. Muir, 1,117; Nellie G. Wilson, 1,117; E. W. Tyndall Broderick, 1,111; Claud H. Butler, 1,109; Alice M. Hopkins, 1,096; Ada E. McCallum, 1,095; Jane Moore, 1,082; Minnie E. Nicholas, 1,077; Augustus M. Johnston, 1,071; Mary J. Shannon, 1,067; Arabella C. Nightingale, 1,065; Jane M. Cleveland, 1,063; Sarah Marsden, 1,062; Ada W. Griffiths, 1,056; Jennie Evans, 1,055; Jessie M. Ingles, 1,051; Phoebe A. McInnes, 1,050; Ralph R. Watson, 1,035; Jessica Colquhoun, 1,030; Margaret G. Johnson, 1,027; William Sivewright, 1,024; Reginald C. Abbott, 1,022; Alice M. M. Wale, 1,021; Mrs. Esther A. Hammond, 1,017; Mary J. McCannel, 1,017; Leonora M. Coghlan, 1,015; Ada B. King, 1,011; Mrs. Katie Bertiaux, 1,006; Gladys A. K. Butler, 1,000; Grace A. Godson, 996; Mary J. MacLeod, 966; Ida Rose Bownan, 994; Elizabeth Wilson, 986; Maud E. Beadleston, 982; Mary Ramsay, 978; Iver Fougner, 968; Henry G. Miller, 962; Barbara Ross, 948; Bertha Turner, 945; Margaret McRae, 935; Alice John, 902; Charlotte G. Barrett, 872; Alice G. Henderson, 866.

RENEWAL CERTIFICATES FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Adelaide S. Bailey, James A. Halliday, Archena J. McDougall, Thomas Clyde.

Take good care of the hair of the head, and when it begins to loosen and fall off or turn gray apply Hall's Hair Renewer, and the result will be pleasing.

THE PLAIN FACTS.

President Kirk of the Board of Trade Writes a Letter to Seattle Folk,

Contradicting Misstatements as to the Collection of Duties on American Goods.

Although everyone must admire the fight Seattle's newspapers are making to secure the Yukon outfitting trade for their city, the methods adopted are in some instances far beneath the dignity of journalism or the plane of common decency. Latterly the policy of the Sound press has been to concentrate every effort toward convincing prospective miners that outfits purchased in Seattle would go into the gold district duty free. As they will not, the task of proving this to the prospective miners is not easy, and in emergency recourse is had to some pretty small expedients. J. F. Foulkes, the tennis crack, can tell of one of these with animation, for he has been figuratively sacrificed to make Seattle merchants sell a few more pounds of bacon or a few more bushels of beans.

Mr. Foulkes was in Seattle last week to play tennis, and in his absence his friends here were greatly surprised to see in the Post-Intelligencer an interview in which he, as private secretary to the British Columbia minister of mines, was quoted thus:

"I would prefer not to be quoted for publication, but I can say this—miners entering the Northwest territories cannot be charged duty upon their outfit, such as clothing, food, etc."

Now this would unquestionably have been a very foolish thing for Mr. Foulkes or any one else to say, and as a matter of fact Mr. Foulkes did not say it. The introductory observation as to a non-desire for publicity he declares to be pure fiction; he was not interviewed on the subject during his stay in the Sound city.

The only occasion on which during his visit the topic was brought up was at a luncheon at the home of Mr. James D. Hoge, the manager of the Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Hoge then inquired of his guest what he thought of this question of duty, and Mr. Foulkes replied that he knew absolutely nothing about it. His questioner looked surprised and he added that the collection of customs was a Dominion government matter with which he had not taken the trouble to inform himself.

"Well, but what's your private opinion," he was asked, and not thinking for an instant that he was to be used for the making of "copy" he remarked that personally he did not see why a man should be charged duty on his clothes tied up in a bundle any more than he should be on the contents of his valise when visiting Seattle.

The conversation was a private one and it went no further. Consequently much of the abuse that has been heaped upon Mr. Foulkes' head since the publication of the ostensible interview has been ill deserved.

For the information of the public of the Sound who may have been misled by this and other similar publications, President Kirk of the Board of Trade yesterday sent the following letter to the Post-Intelligencer and the Seattle Times, giving briefly the true position of affairs:

VICTORIA, July 27, 1897.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an article which appeared in the Post-Intelligencer on Sunday last, stating that prospectors may take their outfits into the Northwest Territory without paying duty.

In order that prospectors may not be disappointed, I deem it necessary to ask you to inform them that the Dominion customs regulations apply throughout Canada, and that no exception will be made in the case of prospectors entering the Northwest Territory.

Dominion customs officers will be stationed at Dyea to advise prospectors that duties will be levied. Other officers will be stationed at Tagish, where the proper duties will be collected. These officers leave for the North to-morrow on the SS. Islander.

For goods purchased at Victoria or Vancouver certified invoices will be given by the customs which on presentation will enable prospectors to pass the Tagish station, and also the Mounted Police on the Yukon river, without detention.

G. A. KIRK,
President.

THE "QUADRA" RETURNS.

The D. G. S. Quadra returned yesterday afternoon from her Fishery cruise to River's Inlet. Captain Walbran reports all is quiet at the inlet and fishing is going on, but slowly. The run of salmon is very small and all the canneries are putting up small packs. Many of the fishermen are leaving for home, being under the impression that the season for this year is over. The weather in the inlet is very bad, with continued heavy rain and thick misty atmosphere, all surrounding objects being more or less obscured. The fishermen report this has prevailed for weeks. During the cruise Captain Walbran fixed by angles the position of a dangerous uncharted rock off Addenbrooke Point, at the entrance of Schooner Passage, River's Inlet. On this rock the steamer Swan struck some little time ago. The rock bears from the inlet off Addenbrooke Point S.E. ½ E., magnetic, distant from the south point of the inlet three cables. There is 7½ feet of water on the rock at an extreme low tide, and close southward of the rock the water deepens rapidly to 34 fathoms.

"Do you think it's true that every man has his price?" asked the heiress. "I'm sure I don't know," he answered thoughtfully, "but if you want a bargain, you needn't look any further."—Chicago Evening Post.

Mrs. Gray—"I like a good drink of hot water in the morning, but we can't get it at our boarding house." Mrs. Black—"I used to have the same difficulty in our boarding house, but now I take coffee. It answers every purpose."—Boston Transcript.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills or sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Linseed and Turpentine is not only a popular remedy, but the best known to medical science for the treatment of nervous membranes of respiratory organs.

DR. CHASE compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant taste of the turpentine and linseed. It was the Doctor's last and greatest remedy, and more of it is sold in Canada than all other cough medicines combined.

A Banker's Experience

HEREAFTER HE INTENDS TO . . . BE HIS OWN FAMILY DOCTOR

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewson, of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

DR. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES

COLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,

And all SUMMER COMPLAINTS of Children or Adults.

PRICE, 35c. Beware of Imitations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and, he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times January 12, 1865.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. sep 7

Men Made Manly

The new remedy "Oriental Pills," for all weakening disorders of the male sexual system, impotency, etc., is highly endorsed by leading physicians as being the only satisfactory and reliable treatment. Remedies heretofore employed prove most discouraging to the patient. The Oriental Pills encourage from the first dose and give untold satisfaction at the finish. Securely mailed to any address for $1. Plain practical pointers for self-cure sent with each package.

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77 Victoria St. Toronto, Agents for Canada.
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JOHN JAMESON

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"OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules {BLUE ..... One Star / PINK ..... Two Star / GOLD ..... Three Star

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—

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SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA

CATALOGUES FREE

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Toronto, Ont.

180 ACRES GOOD LAND,

WILLAMETTE VALLEY,

Two new houses, 3 barns, 2 orchards; 1½ miles from town; will trade for place near Victoria or on Coast; value $4,000. E. MAUDE, Monroe, Oregon. my6

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$1000 will buy 60 lots between old and new townsite, sub-division 421, Alberni. Address Cash D, Colonist office.