

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE EMPIRE

Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, is not a popular man in certain circles either at home or abroad. Yet he is the man for the times and the people. He is a fighter. In these days nations, like the individuals who compose them, must be aggressive or fall behind in the procession. The British nation, more probably than any other, believes in fair play, and again more probably than any other, when it thinks it is in the right it will maintain its position. So, let them revile Chamberlain as they will, he will retain his popularity with the people as long as the present tension in world affairs is maintained. Where is Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons? He is seldom heard of. He is a student of books, a dreamer of dreams. He is too quiet and gentle in his demeanor to arouse antagonism or invite attack. According to the correspondents, he is an effective leader of the House when he throws off his lethargy and wakes up to the realities of present-day political life. Even Salisbury and Lansdowne have dropped into minor positions compared with that of the active man who does not believe in a policy of drift. Mr. Chamberlain is the only man in the government who seems to have any appreciation of the importance of the colonies to the Empire. All the other ministers stand aloof and regard with apparent suspicion any suggestion of change in the present relationship. They seem to think there is something ominous in the very idea of a departure from the traditional policy. Yet surely the Empire must some day be bound together by ties more substantial than sentiment, powerful factor though it be in world affairs. Of the forty or fifty thousand immigrants who have arrived in one section of Canada alone within the present year only a very small percentage are British subjects. It is not loyalty to the flag that has brought them among us, but a desire to improve their material condition. That forty thousand is but the vanguard of the great army of immigrants that will flock into Western Canada after another great harvest on the prairies and a few more mineral discoveries of importance in British Columbia and our northern regions. The probability is that the great majority of these regard with hostility the political affiliations of the Dominion. When they realize that our institutions are about as perfect as it is given to government to be on this sphere they may become loyal to Canada without losing their former prejudices. Children inherit the opinions as well as the physical peculiarities of their parents. It is obvious, therefore, that it will not take much to work a complete change in the attitude of a majority of the citizens of the Canada of the future towards the Mother Country. The same applies to South Africa. Even the immigration to Australia may not for all time have the same source and remain preponderantly British. All these things Mr. Chamberlain sees and would prepare for. The other Ministers would let matters take their course and adjust themselves mechanically instead of regulating them where there is a possibility of their being controlled. The Colonial Secretary says to colonial statesmen: "Make your suggestions and they shall receive consideration." Encouragement comes only from the Colonial Office. All the other departments regard the movement for closer relations with suspicion. It is too large a problem for them to tackle.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.

Our lively little contemporary, the Post, is not pleased with our assumption that the Dunsmuir government will be able to command a majority when the House meets. Our deductions are drawn from a number of years' observation of political life in British Columbia. In the days of Robson and Davy and Turner it was frequently supposed after an election that the government was tottering. A certain number of "independent" members were always elected. The government was never disturbed because of the presence of these "independents." It always knew where they would be found when the division bells rang. The Post will find that despite the virtue that is ascribed to independence in some quarters, the independent member of the legislature, in this province at least, is never guided by or governed by any great principles. The most pronounced feeling he manifests is first to get in his four sessions and turn to account all that pertains thereto, and second to get as large an appropriation as possible for his constituency. Now there is no regularly organized opposition. How many members are there who have openly avowed that they are opposed to the government? The majority are independents, and our contemporary will observe with a sorrow proportion to the earnestness of its desire to turn the government out that only some great convulsion, something even more serious than the resignation of Mr. McBride, will be necessary to accomplish the downfall of the present administration. It is well within the bounds of possibility that that something may occur. The Premier is neither a courtier nor a politician. He is not a master of rhetoric nor a born leader of men. He may be sincere in his desire to do the province good, but he may not be able to impress the members of the House with that fact. He will have an

aggressive opposition in front of him, and none too strong a contingent behind him. The leader of the late opposition may not feel called upon to rise too strenuously in his defence. A considerable percentage of the opposition will take its cue from Mr. Martin, and everybody knows what an uncertain quantity he is. No matter what light we examine the situation in, all that can be said is that there are uncertainties in it, with the desire of some of the members to retain their seats to the end of the term, and the possibility of the Premier losing his temper because of severe criticism and retiring from public life in disgust, the principal determining factors.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

The meeting held at the theatre last evening was not a remarkable one as demonstrating that there is in Victoria an overwhelming feeling of antagonism to the government. The night was a little too rough and possibly the date of the by-election somewhat too indefinite for a full to overflowing house. But it was a large meeting, it resulted in the members for the city making their positions clear, the speeches were good, and we doubt very much whether the Premier will be encouraged by the proceedings to hurry the by-election. The sentiment displayed at a public meeting is not always a true test of the sentiment of an electoral district; but the action of the government in postponing the election proves that it feels its course is not approved by the people of Victoria, and we question whether any inducements that may be held out in the form of grants to bridges or any other municipal undertakings will be effective in removing the feeling of distrust that has been engendered by the announcement of the railway policy of the government as explained by the leader of the late opposition.

In no respect has the government been tactful. Starting in its career with a very large majority, it has alienated its supporters by a policy manifestly opposed to the wishes of the country, while the strength it has gained from another quarter is so palpably unstable as to leave the outcome of the next session of the House a matter of considerable uncertainty.

As pointed out by Mr. Hall last night, the weakness of the opposition lies in lack of solidity. If the government is defeated, what then? If a member of the opposition could be found to undertake the task of forming a government, would his following be more cohesive than that of the present Premier? Mr. Smith-Curtis and Mr. McBride were very far apart in their views up to the last day of the last session of the House. Are their political convictions more harmonious now? As there seems to be no immediate prospect of a division on party lines, why does not the opposition to the Dunsmuir government hold a convention, select a leader, enunciate a policy and give the province some tangible proof of its strength and its ability to dwell together in unity? No opposition ever had a grander opportunity. The dogmatic assertion of the Premier that there is no virtue in railway competition, of Mr. Martin that no company but the C. P. R. can successfully operate a road directly connecting the coast with Kootenay, of some of the supporters of the government that it would be injurious to the general business of the interior if the communication between that district and the Coast were too direct and too cheap, are so manifestly absurd as to require no refutation whatever. It might just as reasonably be argued that it would be a blessing if all our water routes to the different parts of the earth were dried up, that the people who have taxed themselves to develop Canada through the construction of railways were fools, that the trade between the states of the American union is a calamity, that the states should all be fenced in, the municipalities likewise, and so on down to the smaller communities; all should be compelled to live within themselves. There are people living in Victoria to-day who lament the departure of the good old times when business was conducted on different lines, when 25 cents was the smallest coin in circulation and when some things were tolerated that would cause considerable scandal now. Yet no one would advocate tearing up the C. P. R., although it has been demonstrated that it is by no means a benevolent institution. Great as the admiration of the Times for the C. P. R. is, we confess our belief that if it had effective competition in the transportation business on land and water it would do much better work for Canada. For that reason we have advocated reasonable assistance for a direct line of railway from the Coast to Kootenay. The Premier of the Dominion has publicly said that he believed it to be a scheme that should be encouraged, from which it is not unreasonable to draw the inference that such a line if undertaken would be assisted by the Dominion government. A complaint has been entered against the federal administration by newspapers supporting the present provincial government because no subsidies were voted at the last session of the Dominion House to British Columbia railways. The Coast to Kootenay road the country as a whole is largely in favor of and the Dominion government thinks is a necessary work. But the Premier of the province believes if it were built the competition between the C. P. R. and the Great Northern would be non-effective and the development of the territory through which such a line

would pass is not of sufficient importance to warrant the assistance asked for. Is it merely a coincidence that the company which wishes British Columbia to be set aside as a preserve for its own exploitation is in complete harmony with the views of Mr. Dunsmuir? The C. P. R. naturally does not wish to build a direct line when it thinks the traffic can be handled just as effectively over a branch from Midway to Spence's Bridge, although Mr. Martin says it is the only corporation that can effectively operate a direct line. Is it any wonder that the people have become suspicious and ask each other whether the business relations between the Premier and the railway company have any influence upon Mr. Dunsmuir's course as a public man?

GREAT TARIFF WAR.

The Germans seem determined to carry out their idea of increasing the tariff, notwithstanding the claim of American papers that Wilhelm's people would inflict distress upon themselves by excluding American products. Our neighbors should make haste with their reciprocity proposals. Their trade has decreased enough during the present year to make them uneasy, hence the agitation among the manufacturers for a modification of the tariff. The nations of Europe have but lately been aroused to what they believe to be the gravity of the situation which confronts them. It is supposed that the mass of the people of continental Europe is patriotic enough to prefer home-made goods and home-grown products and that the agitation is responsible for the decrease in American trade. When the tariff is applied also it is natural to suppose that the manufacturers and agriculturists of the United States will be still harder hit. Russia, with the promptness possible only in a despotically governed country, has already acted. Austria is demanding the exclusion of American shoes. Even in Canada there are advocates of a reciprocity of tariffs in the ranks of both political parties. Mr. Mills is not an emotional man, nor is Mr. Charlton one to be carried away by his feelings. The latter has already told American public men plainly what the ultimate effect of their policy will be as far as this country is concerned. It is the nature of individuals to retaliate to give tit for tat. All nations cannot be expected to meekly present the other cheek to the smiter an indefinite number of times. The problems that have resulted from the narrow, selfish ideas of protectionists are very complex. There is a great temptation to retaliate even at the risk of injury to the retaliator. That temptation has been resisted in Canada. We have governed ourselves with the sole view of conferring the greatest possible amount of benefit on the greatest possible number of our people regardless of the effect upon our neighbors. The tariff in the United States has developed from a means of raising revenue into an instrument for the exclusion of everything that can be produced or manufactured at home. There it will remain unless we mistake very much the real temper of the American people, who flatter themselves that other nations cannot do likewise. There seems to be an impression among our neighbors that the world cannot move along without their machinery to drive it and their products to feed it. That is a serious mistake. It was not so big a world before America was discovered, but it existed, and as comfort and the circumstances would permit, it seems to be determined to second the efforts of the United States part of this continent to complete the scheme of isolation and prove that the one is still unnecessary to the existence of the other. It will prove a very interesting match end in the end its effects will probably be wholesome.

Kidney Troubles of Children.

There are many mothers blessing Dr. Pitcher and his wonderful Backache Kidney Tablets. This remedy has proved so successful for that serious affliction of children—bed wetting—that mothers rejoice to know of a positive cure. The Tablets have a strengthening and tonic influence on the weak urinary organs of children and enable them to retain their water naturally.

Don't let your child grow up with this weakness blighting his life. Have the trouble cured in time before it does permanent injury to the health.

THE DIFFICULTY REMOVED.

Mrs. W. M. Glover, Pearl Street, Brockville, Ont., says: "One of my children had been suffering from sluggish kidneys read about Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, and procured a bottle from E. E. Curry's drug store. They removed the whole difficulty promptly. That depressing pain over the kidneys stopped, dizziness and headaches ceased, and there was a general invigorating of the system. There is no question regarding the merits of these Tablets for the back and kidneys."

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are sold in a Box, at all druggists or by mail, THE DR. ZIEGLER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

COUNCIL OPENED BRIDGE TENDERS

HAMILTON BRIDGE CO.'S NOT MAILED IN TIME

So It Was Left Unopened—Considerable Discussion on This Point—Referred to City Engineer.

Although the opening of the Point Ellice bridge tenders was deferred from Monday's council meeting, ostensibly in order to give time for that of the Hamilton Bridge Company to arrive, this tender was not opened last night after all. The majority of the council held that it had not been mailed in time, and the delay was attributable to the untimeliness of the company. Tenders mailed from Montreal, and Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th, arrived on the 9th, and the mayor and minority of the council considered it strange that more time than this was required for a letter to come from Hamilton. A tender from Waterville, Ont., and a supplementary letter from the Albion Iron Works were unopened for similar reasons.

Before commencing with the regular business, Ald. Stewart, of the board of fire wardens, said that the fire chief had received an offer of \$40 for one of the department horses, and recommended that it be accepted. The engine was not in service and the sale would save the expense of keeping it. The offer was accepted.

Thornton Fell applied for tax sales deeds of property purchased by him at sales in 1898, 1899, 1900. Referred to the city solicitor for report.

P. J. Schell, of Hamilton, drew attention to the bad condition of the sidewalk on the east side of Quadra street, between Green and Pembroke streets. This went to the city engineer, with power to act.

The specific business of the meeting then came up, and a preliminary discussion was precipitated. Ald. Yates moved that the Hamilton Bridge Company tender be not opened. His reason for this was that a tender mailed from Hamilton on November 6th would not arrive here by the 11th. He had made inquiries at the post office and found that if mailed in the morning it would reach here on the 11th, and if in the afternoon, would arrive at its destination on the 12th. No privilege should be extended to outside firms, which could not be allowed Victoria people.

The council should have made their tender in time. His firm had to-day received a letter dated Hamilton at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, showing that the tender could not possibly have arrived by the 11th if mailed on the 5th.

Ald. Cooley seconded the motion. The mayor observed that a tender from the Canadian Bridge Co., of Waterville, Ont., and a supplementary letter from the Albion Iron Works Co. were also late.

Ald. Yates—"I include them in my motion."

Ald. Stewart concurred in Ald. Yates's views. The company in the east should have seen that their tender was mailed in time to arrive.

Ald. Beckwith also objected to opening the tenders.

The mayor pointed out that the city had obtained valuable information from the Hamilton Bridge Co. regarding bridges as well as tenders, and he felt that it would be a public loss to leave their bids in the tender unopened. There could be no harm in opening it.

Ald. Cameron could not agree with Ald. Yates. It was his duty as a member of the council to accept the tender even if it was opened, and he felt that it was the duty of the council to open it. By doing so they might save a substantial sum of money, which was a very vital matter. The firm had submitted their tender a week ago, and given it into the charge of the government. It was, in fact, put under cover sooner than local tenders. Suppose all the tenders were late, should they be all left out?

Ald. Cooley did not think the tenders should be opened.

Ald. Kinsman, on the other hand, could see absolutely no objection to opening them. If in not doing so the city lost a good sum of money the council's action would certainly not be appreciated by the ratepayers.

The mayor said that he had telegraphed to the mayors of Toronto and Montreal to learn their procedure in cases of this sort, and from the former city he received the reply that they opened immediately after the expiration of time. Such a case as the one before the Victoria council had never arisen.

Ald. Yates reminded the mayor that he would have objected had the tender been mailed in time.

The Mayor—"Well, gentlemen, I have no personal interest in the matter. I only desire to do what is best for the city. But, as Ald. Cameron has stated, we might save money by opening the tender."

The motion was put and carried on the following division: Ayes—Ald. Hall, Cooley, Yates, Stewart, Beckwith and Williams. Nays—Ald. Cameron and Kinsman.

The tenders were then read. The Albion Iron Works Co. agreed to do the whole work for \$147,900. The tenders thought that the time specified was rather short.

The Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co. offered to do the whole work as follows: Plan A, \$78,100; plan A1, \$81,900; plan B, \$79,500; plan B1, \$83,000; plan C, \$73,700; plan C1, \$81,000; plan D, \$76,700; plan D1, \$80,800; plan E, \$79,900; plan E1, \$83,400; plan F, \$72,000. For other foundations than those described in the company's designs the additional cost would range from \$9,000 to \$14,000, and for stone facings on the foundations the company would add another \$2,200. They agreed to purchase all material, with the exception of the steel, in Victoria.

The Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, tendered as follows: Superstructure, \$46,240, on condition that bulk of the

A SENSATIONAL RECOVERY



A Venerable Wisconsin Lady Restored to Health by Peruna After Twenty-five Years' Suffering.

[Special news from Evansville, Wis.]

EVANSVILLE, WIS.—A woman cured of catarrh of twenty-five years' standing was the occasion of Peruna being introduced to the inhabitants of Evansville, Wis. From that time to this there has been a great demand for Peruna in this vicinity and hundreds of cases have been cured.

It is in this manner that Peruna spreads from town to town and from state to state. No sort of advertising could have given Peruna the reputation it has. The secret of its success is that it makes cures. It cures old cases of catarrh where other remedies have failed. This ought to make any remedy popular.

Mr. C. R. Harden, of Evansville, Wis., writes the following letter:

Dear Doctor Hartman—"I wish to write to certify what Peruna has done for me. I read of Peruna in the papers, and I took a bottle. The first bottle sent for a bottle. This was the first bottle of Peruna that ever came to Evansville; from my using it all three of the druggists now keep it.

"It cured my wife of catarrh with which she had been troubled for more than twenty-five years, and I had been troubled with it for fifteen years. We are now both all right.

"My youngest son had a gripe four years ago, and as he had supposed had got well, or so far recovered that he went to work. He took a capsule and the pneumonia set in. He had hemorrhages, and though we tried everything we could think of it was to no purpose until we gave him Peruna. The hemorrhages stopped, and he soon got up and is well and hard at work. We think there is nothing like Peruna."

In a recent letter Mr. Harden writes: "We keep Peruna always in the house, as it cured us both of catarrh of long standing. We have callers every little while to inquire as to what Peruna has done for us. I say: 'Look at us. This is proof enough.'"

I send you a picture of my residence, I helped build a house in Iowa City on the first of last June, and worked eighty-two days, only losing one-quarter of a day during the whole time. How that for an old man 77 years old I came home in September and have built another house out in the country this fall and am well and hearty to-day.

"I hope to live twenty years yet, and if Peruna helps me in the future as it has in the past, I don't know why I can't. The druggists say Peruna is one of the best selling medicines they have in stock."—C. R. HARDEN.

Peruna can be relied upon to cure slight colds and coughs and other catarrhal ailments with a promptness that is unequalled by any other remedy.

If a cold has settled in any portion of the body and produced catarrh, it is generally thought by people that they must suffer on year after year without any hope of cure. This is not true, however, Peruna cures such cases. Thousands of testimonials can be found in every issue of this fact.

Any one wishing free literature on this subject should address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Startling Statements from Kentucky, Illinois and New Hampshire of Other Remarkable Recoveries.

WILLARD, KY.—The news of the recovery of Mrs. Elizabeth Prater is a very striking instance of the wonderful curative powers of Peruna. This estimable lady had been an invalid from catarrh of the stomach and bowels for twenty years. No wonder her many friends are enthusiastic over her recovery. She writes: "It is through the mercies of God and your medicine that I am permitted to write you this letter. I have been a constant sufferer from bowel and stomach trouble for about twenty-five years, and could never find relief save by the use of Peruna. I think it is a God-send to poor suffering humanity."—Mrs. Elizabeth Prater.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada, and upon request is sent free at all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

ELGIN, ILL.—In a very recent communication from this place comes the news that Mr. Arthur Ernest Kidd, a well-known architect of that city, has made complete recovery from catarrh of the head from which he had suffered for nearly a quarter of a century. He writes the following from 18 Hamilton ave.:

"I am 42 years of age, and have had catarrh of the head for over half of my life.

"I read of Peruna, and finally decided to try it two months ago. I have now taken several bottles, and weigh 172 pounds. Never felt happier or merrier. Feel tip-top."—A. E. Kidd.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada, and upon request is sent free at all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

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HATCHERY NEXT YEAR. Hans Helgesen Says Skeena River Will Have One Operating in Spring.

Hans Helgesen is in the city to-day on business and is registered at the Dominion hotel. Mr. Helgesen returned a short time ago from Skeena, where he spent the summer looking after fishery interests for the Dominion government.

In conversation this morning he stated that the hatchery, the site for which he selected while in the Skeena River district, would be ready for active operation next spring. The hatchery itself is now complete, with the exception of the pipes, which have been ordered from the East, and which have not yet arrived. They are expected shortly.

It was Mr. Helgesen who had charge of putting the base sent here from the East safely in Langford and Florence lakes. He said that it now remains to be seen whether the opinion which so many people hold that fish cannot live in Langford lake will be proved one way or the other. Eight hundred fish in first-class condition were put in the lake, and if they do not live, said Mr. Helgesen, then there is something radically wrong; either the bottom water of the lake is stagnant on account of there being no sufficient outlet, or there is copper in the water. In Florence lake one hundred of these fish were put.

He has great confidence of the success of the scheme for the propagation of the salmon in Australian streams. It will be remembered that recently two lots of spawn were shipped to the Antipodes for the purpose of making an effort to cultivate the salmon industry in Australia.

Speaking of the result of the season's work on the Skeena, Mr. Helgesen said it was far better than was at first expected. The Skeena river, he said, had for the past five years or so given good returns.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL MEET. Make Preliminary Arrangements for Annual Session to Be Held on December 9th.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Women's Council held yesterday afternoon in the council chambers of the city hall. Miss Perina, the president, occupied the chair. The session was called preliminary for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting which has been decided will be held on Monday, December 9th. Papers on various subjects were received for reading at the annual meeting. These were all referred to the programme committee for approval. On account of the fact that a great deal of the time of the members of the council was taken up this fall by the exhibition it has been decided that no resolutions will come up this year. Other business was also discussed which is of little public importance. Members are requested to keep in

HOW THEY HUNTED FOR THE FUGITIVE

EXTENSIVE CRUISE OF POLICE TUG

The Officers Searched Water Almost Continuously for Three Days—Where They Went.

If either Sergeant Frank Macdonald or Provincial Constable Campbell, or all four, ever turn up by paths of literature they have disposed enough material to prove a story that would make the producers of sensational fiction become with envy.

The exploits of Nick Carter, Old Sleuth and numerous individuals canonized by the small time novels, have been paralleled by the true and worked-out life of the fugitive who they would not capture the man they were as he didn't give them the opportunity in the majority of instances. Does the detective in the dime novel, as the author presumes, have a desperado for subsequent gives. Detectives are easy to make, so a few are killed in the reduction, but magnificent villains more labor on the part of the writer to make a go a long way.

The quartette of man-hunters who marked on the Sadie had a variety of experiences. They were in the moon day, and they created the biggest sensation that struck the Washington coast, roused the whole country, and in time had about a hundred people watch for Nicholas. Every hall from Angeles to Neah Bay was full; the fiery cross itself could not be more effective, and amateur keen of all sizes and conditions vied to run down the fugitive and the local officers over whose responsibility for his capture.

The four scoured the woods and two of them drove about sixty notifying every hamlet and every village in the coast. They preceded them, as they established for him. The fugitive was well in a mixed settlement of Greeks, goss, etc., at Sequim, above Angeles, and it was suspected that he was in crossing he would be hiding place there. Of course the inevitable phantom, The Sadie kept busy pursuing a mysterious sleep with two men in it. They told of it at a ranch owned by one Burns, about five miles from Angeles, the intelligence being that black sheep had passed on route to spit, where an attempted landing was made. The attempt failed, the ship was to have returned in the direction from which it came.

At Port Angeles on Saturday afternoon the steamer Alice Gertrude reported in a black sheep of Port Angeles at 4:20 o'clock Friday afternoon, it can be seen that as far as the front aspect of the search was concerned there was quite a variety of clues.

When the Sadie left Port Angeles after noon she proceeded to Will Head, where they learned that Dr. person had seen a black sheep man for the American side from Belknap, the police out of the light-house, and informed the keeper the situation. Returning they anchored in the bay and rowed ashore to Arg farm. It was quite dark and their in the small boat had very much to do. However, they found their destination without mishap, and found that a sheep had been making Port Angeles at 11 o'clock Friday morning. From these stories there was reason to believe that their man was the other side.

Continuing they went to Beechey, notified the Indians at the rancherie, on the way back informed the ranch in the vicinity of George Brown's ranch. They had thus scattered the few which were liable to bring them harvest they were looking for—the lure of the elusive Greek.

At 11 o'clock on Friday night, and two men engaged a rig and drove two Dungeness to investigate the ship. The Sadie took the others to the spit and landing by the mysterious black sheep. Returning to Port Angeles they learned another story about the ship from the crew of the Alice Gertrude just in the direction, and went as far as Clallam, where they communicated their whereabouts to Chief Langley and Superintendent Hussey. Here they received the return of Kates, and the recovery of the boat of Williams. After putting in at Port Angeles they steamed across to Beechey Bay again, where they were met by Dr. Watt, who told them of Kates' story about the fugitive at Port Angeles. Information was also received to this fact from Chief Langley and Superintendent Hussey with instructions to proceed to Port Angeles and run the case down.

This they did, arriving at the Washington coast at 8 o'clock Saturday night, and worked until 2 o'clock, and the search Sergeant Murray and Detective Perdue engaged a vehicle and drove land, notifying the settlements and putting everybody on the qui vive. They proceeded along the coast as far as Discovery Bay dropping in at every port. At Discovery they met the sergeant, Detective Sheriff Smith, of Clallam county, Sheriff Hammond, of Jefferson County, who had scoured the district between Discovery and Port Angeles.

Yesterday morning they searched the cabin of a Greek near Discovery. The man was a friend of Nicholas, but he flatly denied all knowledge of the

mind the date of the annual meeting, and to attend on that occasion, so as to make it as successful as possible.

"THOUGHT IT MEANT DEATH SURE."—Mrs. James McKinn, of Dunville, Ont., says of her almost miraculous cure from heart disease by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart: "Until I began taking this remedy I despaired of my life. I had heart failure and extreme prostration. One dose gave me quick relief and one bottle cured me. The sufferer of years were dispelled like magic." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—3.

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