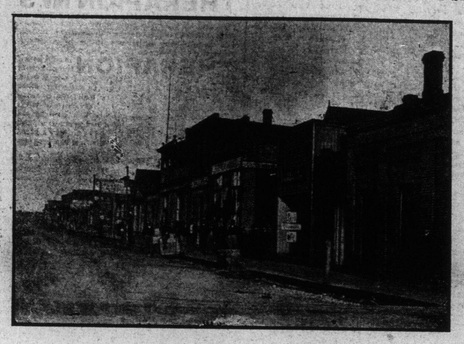
Some Recollections of Victoria by one who Was There in the 'Sixties.

By Edgar Fawcett.

WHARF STREET from the corner of Fort, looking north to the corner of Yates, the buildings look pretty much the same as now, being all built of brick, with the exception of the wooden one to the south of Sutro's wholesale tobacco warehouse on the corner of Yates and Wharf. This wooden building was a saloon, kept by one who formerly had been a prominent man politically, that is prior to 1859. I think this building can be identified with the "Ship Inn." The two-storey brick block to the south, erected and owned by Senator Macdonald, was occupied by John Wilkie, one of the earliest of our wholesale merchants. The next corner was Edgar Marvin's hardware store. Mr. Marvin and his son Eddie, who came from the States in 1864, will be well and favorably remembered by old-timers. He resided on Marvin's Hill, at the back of St. Ann's convent. Next comes the building occupied by Henry Nathan, who was afterwards one of the early members in the Commons to represent Victoria City. He was an Englishi-Hebrew, and with his father were prominent men and large property holders in the city, and I have no doubt are so still. He is standing in the front of his office in the photo. I can well remember the day that Henry Nathan and the balance of the Victoria contingent left for Ottawa for the first time. They left on the steamer Prince Alfred from Brodrick's wharf, in the inner harbor, and there was hardly a square foot of room on the wharf to spare the crowd was so great. In fact, half of the town went to see them off, many locking up their business places to do so. In the front of the next store may be seen Thomas Lett Stahtschmidt, who represented the English wholesale firm of Henderson & Burnaby. Next to Mr. S. is James D. Robinson, who was bookkeeper for J. Robertson Stewart & Co., and who is a resident of this city today. Skipping the next two buildings we come to the auction rooms of a well-remembered business man, P. M. Backus, one of the two prominent auctioneers of that time; the other being Jas. A. McCrea, spoken of by my friend Mr. Higgins in one of his intensely interesting stories of early days in Victoria. Both he and Mr. Backus were Americans, as were so many of our business men of that day. Next Mr. Backus is Mr. J. R. Stewart, just mentioned, and on the corner is Mr. Joseph Boscowitz. They stand in front of the building occupied by Thos. C. Nuttall & Co. Mr. Nuttall I remember as the agent of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., and who did a large business in the city. Mr. Nuttall is still a resident, although confined to the house through illness. His was a familiar face on the street those days, being a very energetic business man.

Upstairs in this building was the Oddfellows Hall, where I was initiated into the mysteries of Oddfellowship in 1868. Among the prominent brothers present that evening were John Weiler, Jas. S. Drummond, Jas. D. Robinson, Hinton Guild, James Gillon (manager Bank of B.N.A.), Joshua Davies, Judah P. Davies, Richard Roberts, Joseph York, and Thomas Golden. All these prominent Oddfellows, with the exception of James D. Robinson and Joseph York have gone to their rest. The waterfront side of Wharf street from the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store south is a blank until you reach the old cooperage, next to the late customs house. There is an historic oak tree alongside the cooperage, which is said to have been used to tie up the Hudson's Bay Co.'s vessels in the earliest times when wharves were few and far between. Beyond the old customs house was Sayward's wharf and lumber yard, the lumber being brought by schooner and scow from the mill to Victoria. The business had not then attained the proportions that it has today under Joseph Sayward, son of the founder of the business, who now lives in San Francisco.

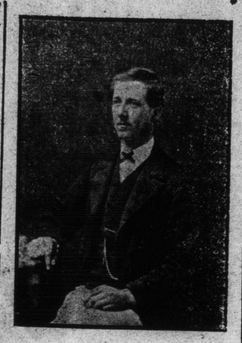


FORT STREET FROM BROWN JUG CORNER EASTWARD.

The next view represents Government street, east side from the "Brown Jug" north to the St. Nicholas building. The first building south from there of any prominence was that now occupied by the British Columbia market, and then known as the Albion building. The upper floor was used as a public hall, and many grand balls were given here, as well as other social events. The lower floor was used as Zelner's pharmacy, next door by Gilmore, the clothier. Alongside and using the upper portion of Gilmore's building also is the Colonial hotel, one of the swell places of that day. I need recognize the store of the well-known firm of W. & J. Wilson, clothiers and outfitters, which was then conducted by the father and uncle of the present proprietor, Mr. Joseph Wilson. With the exception of the Hudson's Bay Co., Hibben & Co. (then Hibben & Carswell) and Thos. Wilson, the draper, the firm of W. & J. Wilson is so far as I can remember, the longest established in Victoria. I can remember being treated out there on occasions as a school boy. Their advertisement in the Colonial with their autograph underneath, occupied part of the front page of the paper continuously for years.

GOVERNMENT STREET FROM BROWN JUG NORTHWARD.

The two-storey wooden building in the middle of the block, between Trounce Alley and Fort street, is the "Hotel de France," kept by P. Mancket, and one of the two principal hotels of that day. Next was McNiff's grotto, Mon's laundry, the Star and Garter, Thos. Wilson & Co., drapers, and further on the two-storey brick building now Hibben & Co., and further on south J. H. Turner & Co. Of course all will recognize the name as that of the Hon. J. H. Turner. The firm occupied the whole of the building up and downstairs, as drapers and carpet warehousemen, and I might state that the late Hy. Brown, Walter Shears, late customs appraiser and Edw. White were on the staff. Next is one of the two meat markets, owned by Thos. Harris, the first Mayor of Victoria. His prominent figure may be seen on the sidewalk looking across the street. With my mind's eye I can see him at the Queen's Birthday celebration on Beacon Hill. The chief event of the year was the races on that day and the Mayor was an enthusiastic horse fancier and a steward of the Jockey club. These celebrations were nothing without Mr. Harris. "The bell rings" (John Butts was bellman) and the portly figure of Mr. Harris on horseback appears. "Now, gentlemen, clear the course," and then there is a general scattering of people outside the rails; and the horses with their gaily dressed jockeys canter past the grand stand, make several false starts, and off they go for the mile heat around the hill and back to the grand stand. Oh, what exciting things those races were! Another prominent figure at these race meetings was John Howard of Esquimalt. The race meetings without Messrs. Harris and Howard would not have been the genuine thing, and, I must not forget to mention Millington, who always rode Mr. Harris' horses at these meetings. I believe he is still in the land of the living. I would we had such Queen's weather as we had then. May was equal to July now for warmth and with beautiful clear skies, they days worth remembering. Everyone went out for the day and the hills was covered with pioneers. The Navy was represented by bluejackets and marines by the hundred, bands of music, Aunt Sally and the various other sideshows. And lastly, I must not forget the music. The flagships of those days were large three deckers, line of battleships such as the Ganges or Sutley, which would make an ordinary flagship look small. It was understood that the officers being wealthy men subscribed liberally towards a fine band. It was a great treat to hear the Ganges full band as I have heard it in the streets of Victoria preceding a naval funeral to Quadra street cemetery, and very few I missed. But I have digressed and will proceed to British Government street. The corner building, now torn down to make way for the Fire Station, block, was occupied by Wm. Searby, chemist, who was my Sunday school teacher. He left Victoria for San Francisco, and I had the pleasure of renewing his acquaintance years later, and I think he is still in business in Market street. In the front of Searby's stands John Weiler, father of the Weiler brothers of our day. The upper portion of this building was called the Literary Institute, and the first I remember of Mr. Redfern was at an entertainment given there for some charity, when he sang that beautiful tenor song from the Bohemian Girl "Then you'll remember Me," and it has been a favorite with me ever since. W. K. Ball, who presided over so many municipal elections and was a very well read man, also took part, giving a reading on Australia and ending up with a recitation.



IN 1868.

Crossing the street we come to the "Brown Jug," the same today as then, but kept by Tommy Golden, a well-known character then. In the front is a hydrant with a water cart getting its load for distribution through the city. The water was conveyed in wooden pipes from Spring Ridge and sold by the bucket, which may be seen on the top of the cart. Forty of these buckets represented one dollar. Opposite the "Brown Jug" and across the street is a vacant lot, now occupied by the Bank of Commerce. The opposite corner to this is also vacant, but soon after was built the present brick building by J. J. Southgate and Cap Lascelles, R.N., of the gunboat Boxer.

This view represents south side of Fort street, from the "Brown Jug" to corner east. The wooden building next is a photograph gallery owned by Fred Lamb. He with R. Maynard were the only ones in the business at that time, I think. Next is Dr. Powell's residence and surgery; the house is not visible, being set back from the street. Alex. McLean's "Scotch House" clothing store is plainly seen. Amongst those standing in front are Mr. McLean, the proprietor, James Fell, who later on was Mayor, Wm. McNiffe of the "Grotto" and Thos. Harris, already mentioned, who is on horseback. Above McLean's is Murray's Scotch bakery, where I have gone often for bread and shortcake. Four doors above is A. & W. Wilson, plumbers and gas fitters, and Tom Wilson may be seen standing on the sidewalk—he is the only one of the brothers not here today. Next is Birmingham House, Kent & Evans, Charles Kent, the city treasurer being senior partner. Across Broad street is John Weiler's upholstery store. Then comes James Fell & Co., grocers; then M. R. Smith & Co., bakers. Above Douglas street there were few or no stores. On the upper corner was D. Babbington Ring, an English barrister, who always walked about with a dog-whip in hand and several dogs after him.

Above the corner lived Dr. Baillie, a cousin of Sir M. B. Begbie, who was afterwards drowned in South America. We came next to the Congregational church, which lived a short life as a church, for Dr. Ash bought it and turned it into a residence, taking down the steeple which may be now seen in the photo. It passed into the hands of Dr. Meredith Jones after Dr. Ash's death. Above this I remember little as to individual houses, but know that they were very scattered.

This view represents Yates street from the corner of Wharf, south side. I have briefly mentioned Sutro's tobacco warehouse, and this is the Yates street side of it. There was a large figure of a Turk with a turban and large pipe as a business sign on the corner of the street. Next to Sutro's is Jos. Boscowitz's, the pioneer dealer in furs, and as may be seen he is not now far from his former place of business. Next door is the firm of Wolf & Morris, that I cannot now remember. The saloon next door was kept by Burns & Dwyer, the latter whom I think still lives on Pandora street. Next door but one is William Dalby's saddlery shop, and he is with us today. Guy Huston the gunsmith occupied the next store. He was the principal gunsmith in the city and his two daughters, both married to prominent men of business, are still residents of the city. Alfred Fellows, iron and hardware merchant, who comes next was the founder of the business of E. G. Prior & Company. "The Fashion Hotel" was kept by John C. Keenan, an American, and was a first-class gambling house and dancing hall. High play was the order here and many a Cariboo miner in the winter months threw away his easily got gold by the hundreds here. Keenan was a prominent fire chief in those days of volunteer firemen. Wells Fargo Express comes next, presided over by Colonel Pendergast and Major Gillingham. On the arrival of a San Francisco steamer there was a rush to Wells Fargo's for letters, and soon after the receipt of the express bags at the office the place would be full to the doors. I might state that it was the custom then for all mail steamers to fire a gun on arrival, either at the mouth of the harbor or inside the harbor itself so that we gathered at the post office and express office soon after. Either Colonel Pendergast or Major Gillingham then mounted a chair and called off the address and the letters were either flipped or passed on to their owners by those nearest the caller, for it seemed as if everybody knew each other. Twenty-five cents was the postage paid in advance. Next door is the telegraph office and Barnard's express. Our old friend Gibbons was clerking had charge of the telegraph, and now he is dead also, but I have forgotten. Langley & Co., the well-known druggists, I can remember ever since I can remember Victoria. The building is pretty much now as it was then, only larger. Those connected with its early history have passed away, excepting it may be Mr. Pimbury, Mr. J. J. Langley, who died in late years, Mr. Jones, who went into business in Cariboo and died there, and Mr. Pimbury who went to Nanaimo and into business for himself. Between Langley's and the corner of Langley street, was Jay & Bales' seed store. Both these early pioneers have done to their rest, although the business is still carried on on Broad street by Mr. Savory.

WHARF STREET FROM CORNER FORT STREET NORTHWARD.

On the corner is the Fardon building, which in 1869 was occupied by Hibben & Carswell, the beginning of the firm of T. N. Hibben & Co. Mr. Hibben, Mr. Carswell and Mr. Kammerer, the principals, have all gone to their rest, but the firm still lives and flourishes. An incident connected with the junior partner might there be recalled. One summer day Mr. Carswell, who, if I remember right, was one of a picnic party some miles from town who got lost in the woods, and the balance of the party on returning to town without that gentleman a search party was organized and a reward offered by Mr. Hibben for his partner's return. They left next morning and after a long and strict search and as the search party was returning to town to report their want of success whom should they see ahead of them but the lost James Carswell, trudging along on the highroad to town. He was told that they were a search party, sent out to look for him, and that they were glad they found him. "Found me," said Mr. Carswell; "why, I am on my way home," and they then proceeded to town together. When the party reached home Mr. Carswell was told that Mr. Hibben had sent the searchers and had offered a reward for his finding. This Mr. Carswell refused to pay, protesting that they had not found him, but that he had found himself, and was on his way home when they met him. It caused a deal of merriment and was a standing joke for years after. An incident like this would be the talk of the town in those good old days and many visits would be paid to Campbell's corner, kept by John Molowinski, a Russian, to hear if any news had been received of the lost Mr. Carswell.

YATES STREET FROM CORNER WHARF STREET EASTWARD.

The first time I remember going to Hibben & Carswell was in 1861, when I went to exchange a prize book I had won at school, and which was imperfectly bound, having several pages out of place. It was then I first saw Mr. Kammerer and he informed me afterwards that he had just then been promoted from porter to usher in the office, and from this dated his rise in the firm to a partnership. Upstairs in this building was the Masonic hall and Fardom's photographic studio. Here is a sample of Mr. Fardon's work on myself. Across the street is Moore & Co., druggists, an old established business of 1850 or '60, the present proprietor's father being the founder of the business. The Bank of British North America next door is so far as I can remember the pioneer bank in Victoria. I assisted in the assaying department for a short time in 1867. The next building is the famed Campbell's corner (The Adelphi). Who of our pioneers do not remember the genial face of Frank Campbell, his corner and all the associations connected with it? When was Frank not at the corner? I should say seldom when he was eating and sleeping. Morning, noon and until 11 o'clock at night he was on duty. All the births, deaths and marriages were recorded on his intelligence board. All the news of the day, events from abroad and at home were recorded by Frank. There never lived a better company and more hearted a fellow. Before going home after a lodge or a political meeting the first thing was to call at the "corner" for the latest bit of news. It was the meeting place of many who made it their headquarters. Evening after evening for years Frank had his audience. Everyone knew him and to know him was to like him—"requiescat in pace." Across Government street and next to Zelner's drug store I see the sign of J. S. Drummond, stoves and tinware. He was a grand master of Oddfellows, a prominent Mason, a fire chief, an officer of militia and served a term in the city council. Beyond Drummond's I cannot make out any more signs or buildings, even with the magnifying glass, and I have looked long and hard until my eyes ache. A deal might be written of many more of the old streets and their inhabitants, but it might be undertaken by some one else with a better memory and who was older and took a prominent part in affairs of that day.

Mme. Elenora Petrelli, once a world-renowned opera singer, and widow of Prince von Petroff, of Russia, died in an obscure hotel in Chicago, alone and in want save for the charity of strangers. Daughter and heiress of one of the wealthiest Counts of Scandinavia, this wonderful woman lived to see two great fortunes melt away and to have her title of royalty taken from her. Driven by necessity to earn a living in the royal opera companies of the continent, the singer won her way upward in the profession, until at the Russian court in St. Petersburg she became the wife of Prince von Petroff, a Boyar nobleman. Then began the series of misfortunes which eventually left her adrift as a poor teacher of music in Chicago at the age of 87 years.

The British Women's Immigration society is endeavoring to raise £2,000 to send 300 women to Canadian factories.

Gathering the War News

Associated Press Well Organize Corps of Representatives.

Pacific Cable Likely to Make San Francisco and New York Centres.

(From New York Times.

The gathering of war news—of the kind the American public wants, complete and at the same time confined to facts—requires a small army of trained correspondents, up-to-date methods, and the highest order of organization, if the system is to be equal to the test and the result satisfactory.

No one war correspondent, however persistent, efficient or brilliant, nor any two or three, could undertake to furnish their paper, no matter at what expense, with complete news of a struggle such as the one that has just commenced between Russia and Japan in the Far East. Every source of news must be closely watched, and at every strategic point there must be a man who can observe each move on the chess board and explain to the world what it means.

For that reason, as experience in the past has shown and as has again been demonstrated at the very opening of this campaign in the Far East, the most efficient work in an emergency of this kind is done by the large news agency which has both the men and the machinery at the scene and only needs to start the wheels going.

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF.

The Associated Press, the greatest news gatherer in the world, at the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan had no less than nine trained war correspondents at or near the scene of conflict. Of these, the staff correspondents at Tokio, Manila, Pekin, and the resident correspondents at Seoul, Nagasaki, Chee-foo, Shanghai and Hongkong, were already on the ground and had more or less familiarity with the diplomatic negotiations that preceded the struggle, and, in addition, of course, a more or less intimate knowledge of the topographical conditions of what was to become of the theatre of the war.

Three war correspondents, who had served through the Spanish war, the Philippine campaigns and the Boxer uprising, were sent to reinforce this staff of workers as soon as it was seen that a clash was inevitable and imminent.

When the news of the naval skirmish off Port Arthur, which cost Russia so dear, was received at the Associated Press office in this city, it did not come in the way of any great surprise to the men in charge there. That actual hostilities were under way had been known there for three days, though the information was not to be given to the newspapers.

The Tokio correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. Egan, had been informed by the Japanese government that, in order to mask the initial movements of the fleet there would be a three days' embargo on all press despatches, beginning at the moment the order to begin hostilities was given. This information reached the New York office with little delay, and when some time later the code word which meant that his despatches had been held up was received from Mr. Egan the Associated Press people knew in an instant that this meant that war had begun.

The pact of secrecy was held inviolate as a matter of course—or perhaps the Russian warships would have worked their searchlights with a little more diligence on that fateful night, but without loss of time a code word was flashed to every correspondent at a point on the Yellow sea, warning them to be on the alert for developments.

During the three days of rigid censorship the Associated Press knew that it could not handle any Japanese despatches, but worked for the Che Foo cable, which is near Port Arthur, but not under the control of either of the contending powers, for all it was worth. Since then the Japanese censorship has been raised to a certain extent, and news can now be obtained from there, but on account of its freedom from censorship, Che Foo will be maintained, as long as the naval conflict lasts, as the base from which cable news will be transmitted.

During the Spanish war, the despatch boat played an important part in the transmission of war news. The Associated Press spent more than $300,000 during the three months that war lasted for war news, much of it to maintain its fleet of five specially chartered despatch-boats. These fleet little vessels, besides carrying despatches to the various points on the West Indies, where they could be filed, followed the American war vessels, and thus were enabled to report their movements with great accuracy.

There will be something of that kind in the Russo-Japanese war, at least not with official sanction, nor will the correspondents be allowed to board either the Russian or Japanese naval vessels.

What may be done is quite another thing, should the war be carried so far out to sea as to make the points of vantage already occupied by the Associated Press men on the scene useless, which, however, is not regarded as likely. The naval fights will naturally be to cover the landing of troops or to threaten some strategic point on shore, as was the case at Port Arthur.

GOING WITH THE TROOPS.

The Associated Press, with the permission of the Japanese government, sent two men with the expeditions landed in Korea. They will accompany the troops during their campaign in the Hermit Kingdom. Other correspondents have been sent with the Russian force starting from Port Arthur for the Yalu river.

From interior points the sending of news will be slow necessarily and fraught with difficulties, not only on account of a rule issued by the Japanese government, which makes it necessary for all despatches destined for points beyond Tokio to be filed with the censor in Japanese.

This necessitates the sending of Japanese translators with each correspondent, and, of course, retards the work of getting out the news to a very considerable extent. But the Japanese newspapers are very enterprising and are likely to get more freedom in the handling of news, and the Tokio correspondent of the Associated Press has been instructed to improve the opportunity that will thus come his way.

To get news through from the Russian side will undoubtedly be harder still. First of all, the censorship will be more rigid with the Russian lines both as matter of well-known Russian principle, on account of the early set-back to the Russian arms, and on account of wretched telegraph facilities. But the Associated Press has taken all that into consideration and made ample preparations to meet this emergency. Already its ability to get war news out of the Muscovite Empire has been put to the test during the present campaign and not been found wanting.

From the interior or Korea and Manchuria where the land campaign undoubtedly will be carried, there is one single telegraph line operated by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which, straggling across the Siberian steppes and following the windings of the Trans-Siberian Railway, finds it way to St. Petersburg, and furnishes the sole purely Russian connecting link between the modern capital of Russia and its forbidding sentinel in the extreme East, Port Arthur. While this line is likely to suffer from the ravages of warfare it will form the most reliable medium for transmitting news of the movements of Russian troops in the interior.

In view of this fact the Associated Press has established a full bureau in St. Petersburg, and has sent its Washington correspondent, Howard Thompson, who served through the Spanish war, to take charge. A few days ago the general manager of the Associated Press, Melville E. Stone, had an audience with the Czar, at which Mr. Stone received assurances that his St. Petersburg bureau would be made the medium of transmitting official news from the Russian capital to this country.

Already this bureau has rendered excellent account of itself. For over a week it has transmitted graphic and very full despatches of news from the Russian capital affecting the war. It was through Mr. Thompson that the full report of Admiral Alexieff's report of the Port Arthur defeat was sent out without delay, and practically uncensored, though damaging to the prestige of Russian arms and Russian credits, and on Tuesday evening the Czar's war edict, which was given to the world exclusively through the Associated Press, came through from St. Petersburg.

From Tokio Mr. Egan sent in advance the full text of the official statement regarding the causes leading up to the war given out by the Japanese government. This was sent to Che Foo and cabled from there to the New York office.

The sending of this important despatch involved an expenditure of almost $2,000. It was turned over to the Associated Press papers only yesterday afternoon, but arrived in the New York office fully 16 hours in advance of the giving out of the statement for publication by the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. He made it public on Tuesday evening at a time when it had already appeared in print in some of the Washington newspapers, which had received it through the Associated Press.

With equal foresight the Associated Press has prepared to utilize various other avenues through which news is likely to trickle from the interior of Manchuria. From Harben and Mukden there are some imperfect lines, with many relays leading through Pekin to points on the coast from where they are sent through various connections over the new Pacific cable, which was extended a year ago to cover the entire distance between San Francisco and Manila.

PACIFIC CABLE A FACTOR.

The Pacific cable will be an important factor in the transmission of war news. Its existence marks a distinct forward step in the rapid handling of news. The old way of sending news from the Far East was by Shanghai through the Indian ocean, the Red sea and Suez to London. This involved 32 or 33 relays. By this route despatches were likely to be long in transmission and less accurate. Across the Pacific, with the new cable, there are only five relays.

Under the old system the British capital practically became the clearing-house for news from the extreme East. The British papers and those in other European capitals as well not only had time to receive extensive news despatches and get them into print where only the brief account of some Far Eastern event appeared in the American papers, but they even had time to make the fullest editorial comments on them.

This has all been reversed by the Pacific cable, which ends in Manila, where the Associated Press has a well-organized and fully equipped bureau, in charge of an experienced correspondent, and already at this early stage of the trouble in the Far East it has been demonstrated that San Francisco and New York are likely to take the place of London as news centres in this war.

VISIT COPPER BELT AT WHITEHORSE

William Brewer and Party of Mining Men on Tour of Northern District.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

On Sunday last Mr. R. D. Fetherstonhaugh, manager for the Nimrod syndicate, and D. Ross, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Atlin, and A. B. Palmer, of Palmer Bros., Dawson, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Brewer, representative of the Tyee Copper Co., of Ladysmith, B. C., made a trip along the copper belt, and visited the Copper King and Arctic Chief properties, says the White Horse Star of Feb. 27. As Mr. Fetherstonhaugh previous to his taking the management of the hydraulic mines on McKee creek, Atlin, had been engaged in quartz of British Columbia, his opinion of the White Horse copper belt is of value. He expressed considerable surprise at the extent of development work which had been performed by local capital, and congratulated the owners of the properties he visited on the enterprise they had exhibited in this direction.

The extent in width of the ore body at the Arctic Chief was remarked on by the visitors, also the apparent persistency at depth of the ore body on the Copper King. Though, of course, at the present time only a comparatively limited depth has been reached in any of the prospects along the belt, yet Mr. Fetherstonhaugh concluded that because of the very similar conditions existing in the White Horse district as has been demonstrated to exist on Texada Island to the depth of 600 feet with every indication of the same conditions maintaining their continuity to much greater depths, the probabilities were that our ore bodies would maintain their continuity to great depths.

The visitors were much interested in perusing the smelter certificates which showed the values of the ore so far shipped.

Map Showing New Diggings.—The Alaska Steamship Company has just issued a valuable and comprehensive folder containing a map of the new White Horse diggings. The map was compiled by H. G. Dickson, of the U. S. surveyor and civil engineer of White Horse expressly for the company, and is correct and up to date. A supply of the folders has been received by E. E. Blackwood, the local agent of the company.

Will Be Very Tedious Job

Delimitation of Boundary Between Canada and Alaska Will Take Two Years.

Application to be Made to the Admiralty For Cruisers For Naval Reserve.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 9.—It is said that the work of delimiting the boundary between Canada and Alaska under the London award of last autumn, will take a couple of years. The topographical branch of the department of the interior has many photographs of the district recently in dispute, which will be of some assistance to Messrs. King and Tittmann in actually marking the boundary upon the map. It will be essential, however, to give definiteness to the boundary, and to avoid friction a line will be drawn from end to end with permanent monuments of some kind, in order that there may be no further disputes as to its exact location. This may take eight or ten years more, as it involves covering miles of unsurveyed and unoccupied territory.

After the session Mr. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, will go to England to confer with the admiralty for the purpose of obtaining three of the ships in which to train Canadians for the naval reserve. This is in connection with the bill which the minister will introduce during the coming session to establish a navy in Canada. One of the cruisers will be placed on the Pacific and one on the Atlantic coasts.

A general meeting of the Rideau Club will be held next Monday to consider the recent blackballing of Ministers Brodeur and Prefontaine. A resolution will be presented to authorize the committee of management to transfer to ordinary membership any one previously elected as privileged members.

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Liquozone destroys at once and forever the cause of any germ disease. And there is no other way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is helpless in troubles of this kind.

Not Medicine

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, this gas is made part of the liquid product. Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the very source of all vitality, the most essential element of life. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. Its effects are exhilarating and purifying. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Liquozone goes wherever the blood goes, destroying every germ in the body. In this way it cures diseases which medicine never cures. It will do more for sick humanity than all the drugs in the world combined.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON for the offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, or Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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S O T O

D C B Give full address—write plainly

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquified Ozone.

INSURANCE MAN DEAD.

Montreal, March 12—Geo. Simpson, manager for Canada of the Royal and Queen's Companies of England, is dead of cerebral hemorrhage, aged forty-two years.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S TOUR.

Bremerhaven, Germany, March 12.—Emperor William sailed this morning for the Mediterranean on the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert. On His Majesty's arrival at Velgo, Spain, he will be met by the King of Spain.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

New York, March 11.—Of the two thousand and sixty-five steerage passengers brought here by the steamship Graf Waldersee today, fully eighteen hundred are Russians, many of them, it is said, being refugees who fled to escape possible army service against Japan. An imperial edict, issued several weeks ago, suspended the issuance of passports to any male between the ages of fourteen and forty-five, the prescribed period for army service, the result being, according to some of those on the Graf Waldersee, a large exodus from all villages within reach of the frontier.