Meeting of Voters League

The City's Water Supply Subject of Much Thought Last Night.

Not Sure That Good Would Result From Use of Meters.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The faithful few of the Voters' League, who ever mindful of their duties as good citizens to register a kick whenever a kick is coming, were in attendance at the weekly meeting of that organization held at the city hall last night. The discussion of the evening was on the subject of the city's water supply during which it developed that a mistake had been made with reference to the report, and recommendations handed in two weeks ago by the committee who undertook to look into the matter. These had been tabled for future consideration, but in the meantime the recommendations had been sent to the City Council under the misapprehension that the report, etc., had been adopted. One of the recommendations made by the committee was favoring the use of meters on all properties using water, and this developed a rift in the lute, some of the members wishing that feature cut out, and the balance for retaining it. Finally the question was postponed for another week.

The secretary first of all read the following:

I would call attention to the fact that arrangements are made for a survey for a line of railroad from Nanaimo to Alberni. A promise was made last session that a party should be put in the field for a preliminary survey for a line of railroad from Victoria to Barkley Sound by way of Cowichan valley. I would therefore move that a committee of seven be drawn to find out what steps have been taken by the government in the matter of the promised survey for a line of railroad between Victoria and Barkley Sound by way of Cowichan valley, and that the League bring all possible pressure to bear on the government for the immediate fulfilment of their promise.

This carried, and J. Firth, T. C. Sorby, A. M. Jones, H. Donkin, F. W. Adams, W. F. Best and J. C. Richards were selected as a committee.

The secretary had received a letter from the Board of Trade in connection with the harbor improvement, and a meeting had been arranged between the Mayor and Aldermen, the committee of the Board of Trade, and the committee of the Voters' League on Thursday evening next. As soon as the chairman of the Board of Trade committee on agriculture returned to town, a meeting would be arranged between them, and the corresponding committee of the league. The secretary reported that the only committee from which a report was expected last night was that on Ways and Means, and this report had failed to materialize.

After some discussion on ways and means, the matter of the city's water supply was announced as the next on the list, the report from the committee on that behalf having been laid on the table two weeks ago.

T. C. Sorby read a letter from the water commissioner stating that in case of all services being metered there would be no charge for installing or for meter rent to private consumers; a small rent would be made for meter rent to commercial houses.

Mr. Sorby stated that the water commissioner had informed him that there had been a saving of 400,000 gallons on the 24th of August this year as compared with last year, and this was, he claimed one result of the league's agitation against the waste of water in flushing the sewers.

After considerable talk for and against meters, A. L. Belyea said that there was not enough water in the city at present, and there would be no relief from the adoption of meters, which latter he considered most unjust. He did not believe that there was all the waste that people said. A lot was heard of it, but absolutely no proof had been offered. There was an absolute necessity to increase the quantity of water coming into the city, and the sooner the people came to understand this the better. It would be well to take up the 16 inch main and relay it where it ought to be. They might inquire why the pipe had been taken to the North Dairy farm? This was known to some, and he for one thought that the reason was not a very creditable one. If that were not moved, put another 16-inch main, if necessary on a uniform grade as far as possible and the city would have any quantity of water. He had recently been out through the Work Estate and around that way, and a more disreputable looking suburbs it would be difficult to find. It looked like a sage brush desert, all burnt up and covered with dust, all because the people could not get water enough. In administering the water works the city had got as far away from the act, as it was possible for them to get. The whole principle had been twisted and the sooner they got back or substituted another the better.

Mr. Laird objected to a portion of the committee's recommendations, and moved among other things to strike out the word meter.

A. Henderson seconded this, and said as long as there was plenty of water in the lake citizens should have all they needed for their gardens, and it would pay the city to bring in all the water needed in order to have nice green lawns and beautiful gardens. These would make a name for the city, and until the lake shows signs of giving out don't put meters on the pipes.

C. E. Redfern reminded the meeting that the great complaint of shortage came from the high levels, and these in some cases were so high that it was impossible to give them a supply without pumping. Instead of spending $50,000 for meters, construct a high level reservoir, and instead of pumping night and day to keep the pipes full, let the pump fill this reservoir at night and the high levels would have an ample supply all day.

C. H. Lugrin said that in Seattle Lake Washington was only 20 feet above sea level, and the top of Queen Anne hill was at least 640, and yet they had no difficulty in getting a supply. There were no high levels in Victoria compared to that. Woodstock, in New Brunswick, had higher levels than Victoria, and there was no trouble there. In Seattle some years ago they had used a wooden reservoir, which did leak a little, but that caused little or no inconvenience. In Fredericktown, New Brunswick, they used a stand pipe, or reservoir. We wanted more water in the city.

A. J. Morley said that there was ample water coming into the town at present. He had gone into the question, and he could prove that over 100 gallons each day was now delivered for every person in the city. We were paying more for the water than we should, in other words, the first cost was more than it should have been, and this was a point that should be looked into. It had been proved in other cities that at least two-thirds of the water that came through the mains was wasted, and this held good here. The growing practice the world over was to put meters on everybody. Now that the waste in the sewers had been stopped, it would be found that there was ample water for everybody.

A. L. Belyea moved "That without expressing any opinion as to the extension of the meter system of distribution, this league is of opinion that the present necessity is a substantial increase in the quantity of water available for use in the city." He said it was impossible to get a high level reservoir that would be [illegible] Mount Tolmie or Cedar Hill. The high levels in town were higher than any available site for a reservoir. As to the saving claimed in connection with the sewers, he had his doubts. It seemed to him that the engineers who had planned these works knew more about them than either the water commissioner or his foreman, or any of the rest of the employees. The 400,000 gallons they were making so much fuss about as having saved, he thought was hardly possible.

Mr. Sorby, as an instance of the waste of water, stated that a neighbor of his who had no garden, turned on the water at 5 a. m. and let it run until 10 p. m., and as a consequence he could get no water for his own garden. He had known the same thing to happen over James Bay, where a man who owned a large field simply let the water run to waste. The waste in the sewer tanks arose from the fact that some of them were so rotten that the water simply ran through them.

A. Toller moved the adjournment of the debate, and this carried.

The matter of electing a new secretary then came up, but the league was averse to let Mr. Morley retire, and elected Mr. Wm. Laird as assistant. In conclusion Senator Macdonald, on behalf of the league, paid a high tribute to Mr. Morley for the interest he had taken in the work, and the time which he had devoted to the league entirely without remuneration.

TOBACCO WAR.

Meeting in London May End It.

London, Aug. 26.—An important conference of the tobacco interests has been called for September 17 in London, in an effort to curb the fierce rate war which followed the formation of the rival combines. The meeting will include representatives of the American combine, the Imperial tobacco manufacturers, importers and wholesalers, and it is hoped that it will result in a community of interest arrangement, whereby the trade will be placed on a more satisfactory footing.

Rain And Rice Crops

Gloomy Prospects in Japan as Result of Unusual Weather.

Korea, However, Will Fare Better—News of the Far East.

Yokohama, Aug. 15.—The extraordinary weather this year in Japan makes the prospects of a good rice crop—the main food of the people—very gloomy. The rainy season proper was irregular, though the precipitation was sufficient, and in excessive in the aggregate, providing the proper heated term, or doyo season, followed to develop and ripen the crop. But there has been no doyo, no summer at all so far. The thermometer has hardly reached 90 degrees in the open, and has been generally dodging around 65 degrees to 75 degrees. Visitors from abroad have been forced to retain tweed clothes, and at nights blankets are welcome. To complete the discomfiture caused by the climatic revolution, heavy rain has been falling, culminating in typhoons on the 10th and 11th July. The wind blew at hurricane velocity, the rivers rose six and eight feet, embankments were carried away, whole villages inundated, and the reports of loss of life and damage to property are daily growing in length. There were railway washouts all over the country, and traffic and telegraphic communication was generally suspended or interrupted. Since then typhoon, which did not reach the northwest section, the weather has been fine but cool, as if determined to keep up its character for eccentricity.

This topsy turvy weather which is so detrimental to agriculture, the tourist harvest and retail trade in Japan is taken philosophically by the people. They are already figuring on buying rice from abroad, though if the weather were to settle down it is not yet too late to assure a fair crop, except in certain districts, where the paddy fields were completely washed out by the storm. Luckily the rain which is so dangerous here at this time, fell at the right time in Korea.

"The fact of main importance during July is the copious fall of rain on the 12th and 13th," reports the Korean Review. "Things were beginning to look very dark for the Koreans. Another week of dry weather would have been disastrous for the rice. The rain came most opportunely and has changed the whole aspect of things. It is thus that every rice-growing country is kept on the tenter-hooks every summer. Rains must come "just so" or else the whole system is upset. On Friday Koreans were in distress because it did not rain. On the folowing Tuesday they wore long faces and shook their heads and said, "If this rain keeps up it will mean disaster, for it will wash out the rice fields." In other words, to grow rice and be sure of a fairly steady success the farmer himself must have his hand on the spigot; but as things are not arranged that way, the Koreans have a good rice crop about once in three years. A magnificent crop of barley which has already been harvested, together with full rice fields will put Koreans in an enviable position. There is always a market for their surplus product and it will mean a much freer circulation of money, that we have seen for several years."

The rain in Japan does not seem to have checked the progress of cholera, although the ravages of the disease are kept in well-defined districts, and receive close official attention. U. S. health inspectors at all the treaty ports ensure against all but absolute impossibility of transmission of the scourge across the Pacific.

THOSE ISLANDS.

Tokyo, Aug. 15.—This is a period when the United States seems to be looking after Pacific islands. First it was Marcus Island, but news came that the Washington authorities recognized Japan's claim there. The incident caused a little flutter at first, and a Japanese man-of-war was despatched with an official on board to await the arrival of Captain Roschill, the American alleged concessionaire. The warship landed its official charged with documents, one being from U. S. Minister Buck, but so far no word has been received of Captain Roschill's arrival. The telegraphed solution of the matter has been hailed with pleasure by the Japanese press, which exalts the magnanimity of America, and points out how consistently she has shown herself the friend of Japan. Just on the top of that favorable impression, however, there arrives telegraphic word that the United States has sent a warship to oust Japanese from Wake Island, south of Marcus Island. The Japanese papers claim the island was uninhabited until some of their bird-catchers visited it and profess to fail to understand of what benefit this island would be to any nation. So far the nature of America's claim to the island and the purposes of its present enforcement, if the news is correct, are unknown here.

TREATY PROPERTY.

It is stated here that the vexed question of the right of the Japanese government to tax treaty property owned by foreigners will be submitted to the fixed arbitrament of The Hague Peace Tribunal. The matter is not actually settled, but this disposition of it is thought likely, as well as seeming satisfactory to the parties concerned.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Japan's first general election, accompanied by secret ballot, took place on August 9th. The campaign was very lively, although the usual feature of the interference of paid hirelings of the candidates was conspicuous by its absence. On the other hand accusations of bribery flew around and some of the local prisons were choked with alleged offenders in this regard. The result of the polling is not fully known, but enough has been gathered to show a preponderance of the Constitutional party, generalled by Marquis Ito, Japan's leading statesman.

RUSSIA IN ORIENT.

M. Pavlov, Russian minister to Korea, who has been visiting Japan, has returned to Seoul.

Regarding the question of the evacuation by Russia of Manchuria, in official quarters information has been received to the effect that preparations for evacuation have commenced in Kinchow, midway between Shanghai-kwan and Newchwang. In the course of six months after the signature of the Manchurian Agreement (on April 8th, 1902) the Russian troops from the southwestern portion of the province of Mukdar as far as the Liao river, are to be withdrawn and the railway is to be restored at the same time.

Point Ellice Substructure

City Board of Works Receive Engineer's Estimates For the Foundations.

Piers and Abutments Faced With Granite to Cost About $37,000.

The Streets, Sewers and Bridges committee of the council sat yesterday afternoon to straighten out a few matters and prepare others for formal presentation to the weekly sitting of the council. Being "in committee" several things happen—names are not recorded on votes, and every alderman speaks as often as he likes, which in the main is a very gratifying thing; and then having the wherewithal they may smoke, and it is on record that reporters too have at the invitation of the Mayor assisted at this phase of the work. However, in spite of its informality the meeting of the council in committee is the means of getting through much of the rough work of the city's business, and yesterday was no exception to the rule.

The first piece of business was the report of the city engineer, which was read at last Monday night's meeting, and which appeared in these columns yesterday. As will be remembered, this report with a pleasant acquiescence which must have been reassuring to the expectant parties whose requests were under consideration, recommended some four or five items of highly important work be carried out, entailing an outlay of between $5,000 and $6,000. The aldermen, notwithstanding that each and everyone of them knew that the petitioners were for the time being at least foredoomed to disappointment, approached the matter with due attention, and the engineer was asked many questions as to locality, need, results, etc., until Alderman Cameron, the civic minister of finance, arose and pointed out the fact known to all his fellow aldermen, that only a small appropriation had been set aside to carry on civic works during the next four months, and that it had been decided that unless it were for some emergency case all further demands for new work would be laid over pending the reaping of the city treasurer's harvest—if taxes "came in good" there would be some money for these works, but not till then. Under these circumstances he made a motion, which accordingly carried, that these matters be stuck on the corporation's big file, and the committee passed on to the next.

This was a verbal report from Engineer Topp, who stated that his men at work on the sewer construction had about finished one job, and if any more work was to be done he would like the council to indicate this, so that no time would be lost in making preparations. There was a sum of $1,500 in sewers rental account still unexpended, and it would be best to carry out such works with amount as would bring in the greatest returns from rentals. He suggested Chatham street, between Douglas and Blanchard, for one piece of work, which would cost about $750, and would serve 20 houses.

There was not enough money to make a start on the sewer asked for by Mr. Marshall at Upper Pandora street, as it would be necessary to excavate to a depth of 30 feet at one place, and this through rock. The engineer explained that his idea was to connect this combined surface drain and sewer with the 12-inch pipe now laid on Johnson street.

It was suggested that the balance of the money be spent in carrying the sewer up Queen's avenue from Douglas to Blanchard, which would reach 8 or 10 houses and would probably assist the building up of the Pinlayson estate, which had been subdivided and was about to be sold. This met with the approval of the majority, and it was resolved to spend the money on Chatham street and Queen's avenue.

Mr. Bradburn's recommendation re records and plans of the foreshore at Dallas road and Ross bay was the next matter to receive attention. This had been sent to the city engineer to secure an estimate as to what the investigation would cost. Mr. Topp reported that he had seen Mr. Hargraves, and it was estimated that $150 would represent the outlay. The engineer was authorized to secure Mr. Hargraves' assistance, and have the work done.

The engineer and city purchasing agent's report on the tenders for the ornamental railway on the James bay causeway, was taken up, and having the plans, etc. before them, the committee went into the subject in order to recommend to the council which tender to accept. There were two designs, one in cast iron and the other in wrought iron. In all 165 feet will be required, which will form the handrails at the steps to be built at either end of the causeway. For cast iron the tenders were: Marine Iron Works, $948.75; Albion Iron Works, $973.50; Victoria Machinery Depot, $1,177; for wrought iron the prices were: Marine Iron Works, $1,518; Albion Iron Works, $1,254, and Victoria Machinery Depot, $1,300.75. As the design for the wrought iron railing was the better looking, it was decided to recommend the acceptance of the Albion Iron Works' tender.

Some discussion arose as to the contract for the foundations of the new Point Ellice bridge. Of the 4,000 tons of sandstone contracted to be used in the former, only 2,000 tons had been taken; the reason being that concrete had been largely substituted therefor. This Mr. Topp explained he had been able to do owing to the fact that he found the foundation much harder than had been shown by the borings.

The piers for the new Point Ellice bridge and what they are to be built of was then taken up, Mr. Topp explained that it would be economy to decide as to the nature of stone to be used before the quarries closed down. He submitted three estimates of the cost of the substructure for the new bridge and explained that in all three provisions had been made for wing walls, or abutments at both ends of the bridge in place of the earth embankments, which had first of all been proposed. This would add about $4,000 to the estimate previously made. The following are the present estimates:

Concrete foundations, sandstone filling and faced with granite ashlar	$35,478
All concrete piers and abutments	$36,942
Concrete and granite ashlar piers and abutments	$37,318

Some time was spent in discussing the merits of the different plans, but all present were unanimous that nothing but granite should be used in facing the piers and abutments of the bridge, but that the nature of the filling to be used could be left over until the whole council had had an opportunity to look into the subject. A resolution on these lines was passed and the meeting adjourned.

CITY ENGINEER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Sewers and Sidewalks Badly Needed But Appropriations Almost Exhausted.

City Engineer Topp's weekly summary of items referred to his department for examination and report was read at Monday evening's meeting of the City Council, and as it includes some matters of more than usual interest is here given. All of these recommendations, except that referring to gravel were sent to the Streets committee or as one alderman of facetiously put it, the "burying committee" of the City Council. This committee will meet this afternoon to consider these and other matters. Following is the city engineer's report:

I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration:

Communication from Robert Campbell re drainage nuisance on Hutton street. I may say this matter was reported on November 18th, 1901, the same being recommended. Total estimated cost $450.

Communication from Edward North re sidewalk on Victoria crescent. I may say this work was reported to your honorable body on August 4th, last. Estimated cost $90.

Petition from Thos. Tubman and others, asking that certain bed rock be removed on the west side of Linden avenue. On looking into this matter, I find it would be impossible to lay a proper sidewalk with the rock in its present position. In view of the fact that several new houses are being built I would recommend the work be done as soon as possible to avoid damages. Estimated cost $175.

Communication from John Haggerty, offering to supply beach gravel to finish Government street, at the old contract price. On looking into the matter I am of opinion it would be best and cheapest to accept the above offer until the completion of the Government street pavement, providing the material is suitable.

Communication from D. H. Bale, requesting a pipe drain to be continued from Dallas road northerly along Dallas avenue to Battery street. Upon examination of the locality in question, I find one or two houses would be benefited by the proposed drain. Estimated cost $225.

Communication from John Clegg re drainage nuisance on Elizabeth street. Upon looking into this matter I find the old box in very bad condition, and am of opinion the best scheme would be to continue a pipe along Cook street, from Johnson street south to and thence up Pandora to Elizabeth. Estimated cost $900. I may say about 25 houses would be benefited by the above improvement.

Communication from Chas. Marshal, requesting that a sewer be constructed easterly from Comosan street on Pandora, to Stanley avenue. I have looked carefully into this matter and find the drain in question would be of benefit to about 100 houses. Total estimated cost, including rock, $4,940.

The proposition to substitute pit sand for beach gravel on the Government street paving did not appeal to some of the aldermen, and Ald. Barnard said it was an open question as to what damages, if any, would result from the taking of a few loads of fine gravel from Ross Bay beach—the only locality in which this particular kind of gravel could be secured. As the work on Government street is all but completed, it was decided to use the sand, although it was admitted it would not make as good a finish as gravel.

With respect to the drain asked for on Elizabeth street a small parallel to upper Pandora avenue from Cook street east, it may be pointed out that Mr. Clegg, the petitioner, has just erected a fine residence on Pandora avenue, and wishes to secure drainage for his house. Mr. Topp's suggestion is that a drain be laid from the present end of the Johnson street sewer along Cook street, and up Pandora, which would provide sewerage for 25 houses.

The last clause of the report refers to a neighborhood further east than Elizabeth street, and would be a combined surface drain and sewer to connect with the Johnson street sewer and would benefit about 100 houses. The cost, however, which is set down at $4,940, is probably more than is likely to be available at this time of the year. The revenue, which would be derived from the 100 connections, however, would represent 4 per cent. on about $7,500, so that if the sewer rentals were funded there would in this case be a good profit.

The Ills of Women are Too Often wrongly Diagnosed By Our Physicians.

A Lady Who Would Not Submit to an Operation Is Cured by

Paine's Celery Compound

It will prove interesting and comforting to thousands of women to know that almost all their troubles and diseases are due to a poor condition of the nervous system.

The ills, irregularities and diseases peculiar to women, such as nervous headache, nervous prostration, anæmia, loss of memory, irregular and suppressed periods, hysteria, bearing down pains, poor and watery blood, neuralgia, general weakness and other troubles, can only be cured by a specially compounded medicine like Paine's Celery Compound.

This wondrous medicine of nature, popular with tens of thousands of our women, carries its rich nutriment and healing virtues to the blood, nerves and tissues, giving power and new life to inactive and diseased organs. No other medicine can so quickly banish and permanently cure painful and obdurate feminine ills; no other medicine ever devised can so truly keep the nervous system, blood and bodily organs in a healthy condition to fulfil their important duties. Mrs. A. Saunders, Brancondale, Ont., says:

"I was a great sufferer from severe attacks of neuralgia in the left ovary. At times the attacks were so acute that I thought I would lose my reason. Several doctors treated me, and I was a patient in the hospital. I obtained no relief from medical treatment. The doctors said unless I had the ovary taken away I could not be cured. Instead of submitting to the operation, I used Paine's Celery Compound, and I am thankful your valuable medicine cured me. I feel like a new woman, and would like all to know what your medicine has done for me."

MISFORTUNES.

Gored by Bull—Head Fractured—Barns Burned.

Woodville, Aug. 26.—(Special)—D. J. Campbell, of Fairview Farm, was nearly killed by a bull. Four ribs and his chest bone were broken. He is in a critical state.

London, Ont., Aug. 26.—(Special)—Henry Clark, son of Alfred J. Clark, fell from Kensington bridge, on the concrete base of the abutment, striking on his head. His skull was fractured.

Clinton, Ont., Aug. 26.—(Special)—Mr. James Snell, a well known breeder of thoroughbred stock, had the misfortune to lose his barns last night by fire, together with their contents.

AUTO ACCIDENT.

Terrible Results of Fall From Bridge.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 26.—Two were killed and two injured in an automobile accident at the Park Avenue bridge over the New York & Long Branch railway tracks today. In trying to avoid running down a man, Frank M. Mathews, president of the Realty Trust company, of Jersey City, lost control of his machine and it plunged against the railing, broke through and dropped to the rails, 35 feet below. Mr. Mathews was instantly killed, the heavy machine falling on him. Mrs. J. H. Cobb, of Richmond, Va., one of his guests, died later at the Monmouth Memorial hospital, and Mrs. Louis Bigen, his sister-in-law, is dying. The chauffeur, Rudolph Meyer, escaped with slight injuries, as he leaped to the bridge just as the machine went over the side.

Little Clarence (with a rising inflection)—Pa?

Mr. Cullipers (wearily)—Uh?

Little Clarence—Pa, what is a perch.

WATER SUPPLY TO "OUTSIDERS"

Consent of the City Council Always Asked Before Granting Requests.

It appears that both the Mayor and Aldermen were somewhat at sea as regards the stand they severally took anent the communication of the water commissioner read at Monday night's meeting. It was with reference to the proposed supply of water to the new school house and three other consumers outside the city limits on Boleskine road, off Saanich road. The Mayor and Aldermen seemed to take it for granted that the water commissioner had of his own sweet will agreed to allow such a connection with the city main to be made; whereas all that official had done was to inform the council of the terms upon which the provincial government, acting for themselves and the other consumers, had asked for the permission to get a supply of water.

Perhaps the letter referred to was not sufficiently explicit, and Ald. Barnard may be excused for the construction he put upon the matter, and no doubt, in order to make sure of his ground, asked the Mayor if the water commissioner had the power to grant permission to outsiders to draw a supply from the city main, and was answered by His Worship in the affirmative. "If the people of Saanichton ask for a supply he is bound to give it them," were about the words used; whereat Ald. Barnard and others of the board expressed much surprise. Ald. Cameron, who as a rule is the accepted mentor of the council, tried to explain matters, but seemingly without apparent success, for the first-named alderman moved a resolution asking that in future all such requests from outsiders should be first referred to the board for their sanction, and this resolution was passed.

When seen yesterday, Mr. Raymur pointed out the fact that there must have been a misunderstanding as to the contents of his letter, as all requests to connect with the city's water service coming from those living outside the city limits are first of all laid before the Mayor and Aldermen for their assent before the service is granted. Mr. Raymur quoted the section of the act governing such cases, and this, which is most explicit, is always followed.

One point brought out by Ald. Barnard in his speech, with reference to this subject, was that out of the total revenue contributed by the 4,500 users of city water, 400 who had meters paid nearly half. In some cases $13 per month was paid by private individuals who were unfortunate enough to own a lawn and garden.

Some of the monthly accounts for water used in commercial establishments run from $175 to $200, while the provincial government contributes between $150 and $175 per month. A shipping concern pays upwards of $100 per month for water, and there are a number of others consuming from $50 to $100 per month. Hence the fact that the 400 meters in use account for nearly half the annual revenue is not so surprising after all.

FEAR OF THE FUTURE.

Most people who dread the future are victims of some terrible disease. Mrs. W. Francis, 204 Colborne street, Kingston, was in a bad state with kidney disease. She had severe pains in back and legs, was gradually losing flesh and felt a dread of the future. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and the result was a complete cure. There is no medicine more reliable, none so certain to produce a thorough cure. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

FOREST FIRES INCENDIARY

Belief That North Vancouver Timber Was Burned on Purpose.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 26.—The forest fires in North Vancouver are suspected of being the work of incendiaries. It is said that companies cutting cordwood and shingle bolts have incurred the enmity of unknown individuals, who are bent on destroying the fruits of their labor. All attempts to locate the firebugs have proved unavailing. The fire got into the tall timber last night and did much damage. Moodyville was saved only by the hard work of bucket brigades.

J. B. Charleson, who is en route to the North to adjust the differences existing between the government and telegraph hands, stated to the Colonist correspondent that the contract had been let for the branch telegraph line between 150-Mile House and Quesnel, and the line would be built at an early date. Regarding the trouble with the telegraph operators in the North, Mr. Charleson said he would not be able to speak of the matter until his return.

It was learned today on the best authority that there was no truth in the reported amalgamation of the Terminal Ferry schemes at the Vancouver, Victoria & Yukon railway. That they were still two separate and distinct propositions and the money to engineer them was being raised from different sources.

According to the Province, Mr. Hendry has again announced that construction work on the Vancouver, Victoria & Yukon railway will commence immediately.

Five little minutes are all the time Perry Davis' Painkiller needs to stop a stomach-ache, even when it is sharp enough to make a strong man groan. Don't be fooled by imitations. 25c. and 50c.

MIDSUMMER SNOWSTORM.

From Nelson News.

There was a snowstorm yesterday morning between Blairmore and Fernie. Florida weather still prevails in the Kootenay valley.

DANGEROUS TO HEALTH.

From Fernie Free Press.

Typhoid fever has again made its appearance in town and a word of warning to the general public seems to be in place. At present the danger seems to be augmented by the reopening of the mines at Coal creek, which has made it necessary to pump out the water which has been accumulating in No. 1 tunnel for nearly two months, this having no outlet except Coal creek becomes part of the town supply of water, and it is necessary to tell anyone that water in such a condition is extremely dangerous unless sterilized.

TREES FOR PRAIRIES.

A Million to Be Distributed Next Year by Government.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—James Stewart, Dominion forestry inspector, is in the city on his way home from British Columbia, where he investigated the forestry conditions. A million trees will be ready next year for distribution to prairie farmers.

Among the puns treasured in the minds of Harvard men is one made by Edward Cummings, formerly a professor at Cambridge, and now associate pastor in Dr. Edward Everett Hale's church, in Boston. At the close of one of his lectures Professor Cummings was roundly applauded. Presently the stamping and shuffling of feet were added to the other expressions of approval, and the floor of the old Massachusetts Hall shook noticeably. "Gentlemen! gentlemen!" exclaimed Professor Cummings, in a tone of mock anxiety, "I fear these premises will not bear out your conclusions."—New York Tribune.

On His Way to Berlin to See Kaiser.

Rome, Aug. 26.—King Victor Emmanuel left Raccionigi, near Turin, today for Berlin. His Majesty, who was accompanied by a numerous suite, was given a hearty farewell by the crowds. Signor Prinetti, the minister of foreign affairs, will join the King later on.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Meeting to Discuss Commercial Relations.

Ostend, Belgium, Aug. 26.—The international congress of commerce and industry opened here today under the presidency of Count Charles D'Ursel, the governor of Western Flanders. The United States and Mexico were represented, as well as all the governments of Europe. The sessions will last five days.

FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

Meeting Has Opened in Denver.

Denver, Col., Aug. 26.—The National Fraternal Congress, the controlling organization of the fraternal and insurance orders of this country and Canada, met in annual convention here today. President W. A. Warner, of Topeka, Kas., presided, and over 300 accredited delegates were present. Forty-seven fraternal societies hold membership in the congress, and the highest officials of more than 50 of these are attending the convention.

DIED IN TORONTO.

Mrs. J. K. Macdonald, Wife of Prominent Business Man.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—(Special)—The death occurred this afternoon after an illness of some duration of Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Mr. J. K. Macdonald, managing director of the Confederation Life association.

New Smelter For Boundary

Report That a Thousand Ton Plant Will Be Erected Before Long.

And That It Will Be In the Vicinity of Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, B. C., Aug. 26.—A report reached here today from St. Paul that United States capitalists after reaching an understanding with the Great Northern railway, have decided to erect a thousand ton custom smelting plant in the Kettle River valley in the vicinity of Grand Forks. It is said that a metallurgical expert is now in the Boundary district gathering the necessary data respecting the character of the ores of the various camps.

It is believed that an effort will be made to secure the total tonnage of the Snowshoe, Brooklyn and Stemwinder mines at Phoenix.

The promoters will also bid for the treatment of the ores of Republic camp as they flux admirably with the sulphide ores of the Boundary.

RECUPERATIVE EFFECT.

Considered with reference to its recuperative effect, there is not so much good in the ordinary vacation as there is in a single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The latter costs $1; the former—well, that depends: how much did yours cost last year? Hood's Sarsaparilla refreshes the tired blood, sharpens the dulled appetite, restores the lost courage.

BLUE LAWS.

Jews Fined For Working on Christian Sabbath.

Hamilton, Aug. 26.—(Special)—Henry Witz, Charles Hitzroth and Joseph Forester, Jews, were fined 50 cents at the police court for working on Sunday.

STRIKE ENDED.

Havana Dock Laborers Back at Work.

Havana, Aug. 26.—The dock laborers and others who have been on strike since August 20, resumed work today.

BORN.

WALDRON—At Haddington Terrace, Dublin, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Wm. Waldron, of Sunny Hill, Kilcullen, County Kildare, Ireland, of a daughter.

OLIVER—In Victoria, on the 22nd inst., the wife of W. T. Oliver, of a son.

POTTS—At Oak Bay, on the 20th inst., the wife of Edward E. Potts, of a daughter.

HAWES—At Sidney, on the 10th inst., the wife of George Julian Hawes, of a daughter.

FERGUSON—At Strawberry Vale, Lake District, on the 7th inst., the wife of Edward Percival Ferguson, of a son.

MARRIED.

LAMONT—LOMBARD—In this city, on the 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's grandfather, T. Wilson, Donald Lamont, purser on the Royal Mail Ship Athenian, to Miss Edith Lombard, daughter of Mr. C. A. Lombard, of Victoria, B. C.

PHILLIPS—WALTER—In this city, on the 12th inst., by Rev. W. D. Barber, assisted by Rev. C. E. Sharpe, William Thomas Phillips, of Esquimalt, and Kate Walter, of Victoria.

DIED.

HUNTER—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 22nd instant, Francis Kathleen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hunter, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 17 years and 8 months.

White Horse Copper Prospects

Immense Leads With Big Values In Copper, Gold and Silver.

Coal Contiguous to the Minerals Which Would Supply Smelters.

Dr. Pare, N. W. M. P., who has been stationed at White Horse for some time, and who came down in charge of Governor Ross, is enthusiastic regarding the mineral possibilities of that district. He says there are marvelous prospects of copper-gold ore in the vicinity of the town which only need capital to make them the most fruitful producers of the most useful of economic minerals.

Within a radius of 20 miles of White Horse, says Dr. Pare, are some of the most extensive showings of copper ore, unequalled anywhere in America. The lodes are massive and can be traced for miles, and the percentage of copper is, as a rule, higher than anything which is now being developed. These facts, important as they are, have their disadvantages for the owners of claims, being convinced of their great value, hold them at figures which frighten away capital.

Within a few miles of White Horse are the Grafter, Copper King, Copper Anaconda, Pueblo, Arctic Chief and numerous other claims which could be made into mines by systematic development, but, unfortunately, their owners are comparatively poor men, and the work done upon the claims only serves to demonstrate their value without making them paying propositions.

Quite a lot of work has been done on the Grafton, Copper King and Copper and their owners are satisfied that they possess properties that will eventually become great profit makers, but as the surface has only been scratched. The greatest depth obtained in any of these claims is 60 feet, but enough to show that the ore is practically uniform in quantity and of exceptionally high grade. A few tons taken from the surface of the Copper King was sent to the smelter some months ago and the returns were: Copper 47 per cent; gold, nearly one ounce, and silver, two ounces. Besides the copper and silver there are several which carry free gold, visible in the quartz and free milling.

Auguste Heinze visited the camp last summer and was so impressed with the prospect that he stayed over a couple of days on his return from Dawson, visited several properties and promised to return before the close of navigation. Dr. Pare says Mr. Heinze was not discouraged at the prices asked by the owners of prospects, but he regarded the possibilities of such important claims as mined to return, and, if possible, secure options on some of the claims.

When Dr. Pare left White Horse there was an agitation started for the establishment of a smelter, and capitalists and business men of the town were willing to subscribe generously towards the project. There is coal on good property in abundance within 20 miles of the W. P. & Y. railway, and within 10 miles of some of the claims. The coal is excellent for fuel, but the Doctor does not express an opinion as to the coking qualities. However, he says it is in appearance and burning quite similar to the same as Wellington or Nanaimo coal, and he has no doubt it would make an excellent coke. He thinks there is a great future in store for White Horse as a mining and smelting centre, and would like the attention of mining men to be directed to its possibilities.

DISASTROUS TRAIN WRECK.

Many People Killed in Orange River Colony.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, Aug. 26.—A shunting engine crashed into a train conveying refugees to Johannesburg yesterday. The front cars were wrecked and a number of women and children were killed.

VANCOUVER CONSERVATIVES

Decide for Party Lines in Provincial Politics.

Vancouver, Aug. 27.—(Special)—The Conservative association met tonight and nominated 65 delegates to attend the Revelstoke convention. Delegates were instructed by the unanimous vote of the meeting to vote for Dominion party lines in Provincial politics.

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 throughout untrue, and he regretted to say 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, etc.

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, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, etc.

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.

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Geo. A. Slater Invictus Waterproof Shoes	$4.00 to $6.00
Ladies' Clothtop Kid Lace Boots, a daisy for	$3.25
Ladies' Patent Vici Kid Lace Empress Boots	$4.00
Men's Box Calf Stout Soles, Lace Boots	$2.00 to $2.75
Men's Good Lace Boots, thick or thin	$1.25 to $1.50

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