The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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INCREASE IN SMELTING INDUSTRY.

From all parts of the province there continue to come reports of progress in mining, indicating such an output as will surpass the record of 1905 when the present year is completed. One gratifying feature is the continued extension of the smelting industry. In this connection there is a report that the Le Roi smelter at Northport, Washington, which has been lying idle for some time, is likely to be placed in operation again. If this is done, however, there seems a possibility of a renewal of the objection against the export of British Columbia ore to be smelted in a foreign country. The feeling that natural products should be manufactured at home, caused the recent legislation against the export of logs in the lumber industry. Still we are not in a position to say what effect the objection would have in regard to ore exported from British Columbia to be smelted in Washington.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF NAVAL ARMAMENT.

There are three great questions which the British government has to deal with, all of them bristling with difficulties. One of them in definite form is the Education Bill, which is before the House of Lords. It had a fiery passage through the Commons, and did not come out scatheless. Another is the determination of the government to give South Africa complete local autonomy such as is possessed by Canada. This is arousing great opposition in the country and is regarded with considerable foreboding by those who wish to see British sentiment and British authority dominate that country. The other is the reduction in the army and navy estimates, in such a way as to ensure economy without impairing efficiency. In this the government is looking to the Hague conference, with a view to meeting its requirements. The question arises, is it possible for the nations to arrive at a basis of reduction upon which they can agree and maintain their agreement? Engineering thinks it is not.

The difficulties in the way of a disarmament scheme are, says Engineering, so great that to us they appear insurmountable. Let us for an instant consider some of the most simple and elementary details. We will presume that all the Powers agree to reduce their navies proportionately—say, 25 per cent; and, of course, to keep that standard permanent, otherwise there would be no object in making the agreement. That might suit us very well, because as the predominant naval power now we should always remain so. But how would the agreement be carried out? Even if supervision were complete it could not be founded on the basis of expenditure, because one nation might build more cheaply than another, so that it could, say, produce four ships at a price that would only suffice to pay for three of another power. Again, there are facilities that one government might allow, such as lower rates of carriage for ship material over state railways—a procedure not without precedent at present. If, on the other hand, the stapdard in naval strength were to be based on the number of ships in each class, would all designs be uniform? if not, who would decide whether the vessels of one power were more effective than those of another? How, for instance, to confine ourselves to battleships, the Sachsen, the Charlemague, the Aki, or the Connecticut, should compare with our Dreadnought. Then, continues Engineering, there are values to be apportioned to docks, arsenals, mine fields, and numberless other things which go to make up the total of naval efficiency; how are these to be settled? The more one considers the matter the more one realizes the impossibility of establishing a common standard of naval efficiency upon which the fleets of nations could be proportioned; even if we could say what is a fair allowance for the defence of the ever-varying interests—such as maritime commerce—that would need defence. Probably if a standard were created the attempt to enforce it would lead to a universal war within twelve months. It is on the expectation of such an agreement, adds Engineering, that the government hope to reduce our shipbuilding to a still lower ebb, and yet another battleship is to be eliminated from the programme, bringing the total for next year to two in place of the four originally considered necessary.

REVIEW OF MINING CONDITIONS.

From time to time this year we have called attention to the increasingly prosperous condition of the mining and smelting industries of British Columbia, last year having been a record year in production, both as regards quantity of ore mined and the marketable value of the metals recovered, and the current year making such an excellent showing as to bid fair to considerably surpass that of last year. It is only necessary to mention that in the district of Yale alone, which includes that part of the province commonly known as the Boundary, the output of ore to date is about 800,000 tons as against 965,600 tons for the whole of 1905. The increase in other districts is not proportionate, still there is an increase, so that it is evident this year's total production will be much larger than that of last.

But it is not in tonnage alone that a very marked improvement has taken place. A far more satisfactory testimony to the better state of things now existing is that found in the payment of dividends by a number of mining and smelting companies operating in the province. In connection with no industry does the common expression, "money talks," have more force and effect than with that of mining. Given a return in the shape of dividends, and the man who puts money into mining is encouraged to increase his investments in this direction, and not only the one who has received a return but others are induced to follow in his lead, with the result that capital is forthcoming to work other mines and the expansion of operations results.

Perhaps the statement that well on for $2,000,000 is the known total of dividends paid or already declared out of profits made in mining and smelting in British Columbia this year, may not be regarded as giving cause for much satisfaction, but when it is remembered that in most cases the dividends have been paid by companies that have either never before returned their shareholders a profit, or have not done so for several years, it becomes manifest that there is ample room for congratulation at the position having substantially improved. It will be noted that the "known total" only is taken into consideration; there are instances in which profits are periodically divided by the owners of metalliferous or coal mines of which there is no public record, so that it is not unreasonable to suppose the amount above mentioned as the total of dividends paid this year is well within the mark.

Not only is it gratifying to be in a position to call attention to this record of profits divided, but it is also pleasing to be able to state that different parts of the province and different classes of mining have contributed to this total. For instance, gold-copper mines are represented by the Tyee Copper Co., of Vancouver Island; Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, War Eagle and Centre Star, of Rossland; and the Granby of the Boundary. Silver and silver-lead mines include the Reco of Slocan, and the St. Eugene of East Kootenay, with the Consolidated Gold Fields Syndicate deriving its profits as well from the last mentioned mine. In coal the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.'s mines in Southeast Kootenay have continued paying their owners dividends regularly at the rate of ten per cent per annum. The smelting works at Trail, Grand Forks and Ladysmith, respectively, have also contributed to the sum total of distributed profits.

To those familiar with the situation it is hardly necessary to add that there are mining and smelting companies not mentioned above that have been, and are, earning large profits. In several instances these earnings above costs of operating, are being spent in further development and equipment of mines, additions to mills and smelters, and in other ways, looking to making adequate provision for increased production and eventual much large profits. At no time in the history of mining and smelting in the province has there been so much new plant and machinery going in nor so large an expenditure in other ways in connection with the industries under notice. It should be remembered too, that the prosperity of the mining and smelting industries influences the outlay of large sums of money in allied industries. That this is so is apparent when the reason for such a comparatively large expenditure on permanent works as that of the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. is sought. The main object in view in making provision for the supply of electric power on a scale not heretofore undertaken in British Columbia is that the power requirements of mines and smelters are steadily on the increase, hence the carrying out of works that in the absence of profitable activity in mining and smelting would not be entered upon.

The position as above indicated cannot but be regarded as favorable, but the whole has not yet been told. Much publicity has been given this year to the fact that in the more productive mining sections conditions have greatly improved and the outlook for increasing productiveness and profitableness is better than for years past. The immense tonnage of the Boundary and the finding of large shoots of ore in the bottom levels of Rossland mines have had much notice in the public press. But there are still other evidences of material progress to keep in mind. Not much, for instance, has been heard of Ainsworth camp of late years, yet recent developments in several mines there are decidedly satisfactory and big with promise of a return of productiveness and prosperity for that old-time profit-yielding section. The eastern part of the Slocan district, too, has lately come into prominence by the developments in the Rambler-Cariboo mine, good results having at last been attained after years of persistent work to prove that the ore lives down to a considerably lower depth than had previously been reached. These are mentioned simply as instances of progress in other directions; they might easily be multiplied—by mention of developments in the Slocan Lake district, in Northern Lardeau and Northeast Kootenay, at Ymir, Kamloops, Similkameen and at Coast points, while from Atlin, Northeast Cassiar and Cariboo, which are the chief placer gold producing parts of the province, a generally good account of progress also comes. It will, therefore, be seen that there is ample ground for satisfaction with the condition of the mining and smelting industries of British Columbia, not only for the reason that they have already proved profit-producing this year much in excess of the several years immediately preceding, but as well because of the really promising outlook for still better results for some time to come.

A PUBLIC DANGER.

Of the multitude of strangers who visit Victoria every summer the great majority express themselves as charmed and delighted with all they see, but the exceptions, who include the more observant and practical, qualify their general approval by pointing out one or two blemishes which serve to mar the completeness of an otherwise perfect picture. One of these drawbacks is the dusty condition of the residential streets and surburban roads, which detracts greatly from the pleasure of driving or cycling. The other, and by far the more serious, is the wretched condition of fruit trees which are seen at every turn in and around the city. Trees which strangers anticipate seeing weighted down with their burden of luscious fruit, are found to be in reality guarled and unhealthy looking, stripped of foliage by grubs and caterpillars, a prey to fungi and parasites, and bearing only a few atrophied and utterly worthless plums, apples or pears, as the case may be. Not only are these neglected trees an eyesore in the midst of a naturally beautiful landscape, but they are a menace to the well kept and properly cultivated orchards which surround them. There are small orchards in and about this city which, planted fifteen, twenty or thirty years ago, have never known the pruning knife or sprayer and in consequence have so deteriorated that they are only fit for the brush heap or burning-pit. The few sorry specimens of fruit which they produce are, dry, tasteless, and of about the consistency of cork when bitten into, and strangers "treated" to them depart with a decidedly poor opinion of British Columbia fruit.

The number of these so called orchards is so great and their distribution so widespread that they form a serious obstacle to the fruit growing industry, for the experienced orchardist will hesitate before setting out his sturdy choice young trees in a neighborhood where they will be surrounded by these horticultural pest spots, and where every passing breeze may carry contagion to his young stock. The Horticultural Board Act, 1894, provides for the disinfection or destruction of diseased trees, and its rigid enforcement in the Victoria district would be a great public benefit and a blessing even to the owners of the affected orchards as in their present condition the trees are worse than useless. Many of these orchards are not as yet irretrievably ruined, but another season or two of neglect will destroy them, and in these cases the owners should be compelled to save their property and at the same time protect their more thrifty neighbors from injury.

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT.

Another epoch in the brilliant history of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be marked by the inauguration of the new Imperial mail service between Great Britain and the Orient, which is announced for next week. The railway which it was told, would fail to pay for axle grease is about to demonstrate to the world the supremacy of Canada's national highway in swift and direct transportation facilities, and Canadians dropping politics and prejudices, must rejoice at the splendid achievement. No other transportation company could undertake such a contract and carry it out successfully, for the Canadian Pacific Railway is after all the only transcontinental railway running over its own rails from ocean to ocean, the other so-called transcontinental roads are made up of links more or less incongruous and lacking the essential of independent management under one directorate. Furthermore, the Canadian Pacific Railway is the only transcontinental road owning and operating lines of fast and magnificent steamers in the Atlantic and the Pacific, making a continuous route by land and water of over 12,000 miles!

Canadians are justifiably proud of the rapid advancement which their country is making in all lines of trade and industry, an advancement unparalleled in the history of nations, and in their elation they cannot but extend generous appreciation to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has led the van in every movement making for substantial progress. This latest enterprize is but another instance of the indomitable enterprize of the road which has made Canada famous.

AGAIN THE LEPERS.

A subscriber, living in the neighborhood of Albert Head, sends the Colonist a clipping from the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, purporting to be a despatch from Victoria, in which the writer gives great praise to the Dominion authorities for the new policy which they propose to adopt in establishing a modernly equipped lazaretto for the lepers of Western Canada. The Colonist fully endorses the Star correspondent's views so far as the wisdom and humanity of the new departure in the treatment of the lepers is concerned, for the present gehenna to which these unfortunates are condemned is a disgrace to civilization, but we cannot follow him when he intimates that the establishment of a leper hospital in a settled district is not a serious menace to the future well being of the inhabitants. Even granting that leprosy is not a contagious or infectious disease, a point on which doctors hold widely divergent opinions, the very fact of its loathsome character could not fail to ruin the present and future of any community in which its victims were housed. By all means improve the condition of the sufferers, make them as comfortable as possible and give them a chance to recover from their hideous malady, but keep them on Darcy, or some other island, where they cannot mingle, or come into contact, with our people, and where the horror of their presence will not embitter the lives of the rest of the community.

The Colonist, with the rest of Victorians, sympathises with the people of Albert Head and Metchosin in the alarm which they naturally feel at the proposal to establish a leper station in their midst, but after the protests and explanations which have been forwarded to Ottawa, we think they can rest assured that no attempt of the kind will be made. Darcy island, properly fitted up and supplied with resident doctors and nurses, is the best place for the lepers and doubtless investigation will convince the officials of the health department of that fact.

HOME RULE A NECESSITY.

Scotland is agitating in a mild way for home rule, and it will not be surprising if England and Wales make a demand for power to deal with their local affairs. Ireland has always insisted upon her right to legislate upon matters which are of purely local moment, and her sister provinces of the United Kingdom are slowly but surely coming to a realization of the sense and justice of her contention. A case which is now occupying the attention of the press of Great Britain might be used as a strong sentiment in favor of local legislatures for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The London Express explains the matter briefly as follows: "A pathetic history is attached to the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill, which is down for second reading in the Commons today, but owing to the pressure on the government's time has not the remotest chance of passage this session. It was first introduced by Mr. John Roberts, in 1899, the year after the royal commission appointed to enquire into the subject had issued its report. Since then it has appeared on the notice paper of the House of Commons in every session. Mr. Herbert Roberts, who still has charge of it, has already introduced it no fewer than fourteen times."

Some years ago the city of Edinburgh had a bill authorizing the city to establish a new system of water works before parliament for eight years before it was accorded consideration, and every session scores of local improvement bills, of vital interest to the cities or localities presenting them, are laid over owing to the pressure of imperial legislation. Fancy the consequence if all the laws passed at Charlottetown, Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Victoria had to be disposed of at Ottawa, yet such is the absurd and antiquated rule which prevails in the United Kingdom. Canadians would not suffer such a disability for twelve months, yet there are people who look upon the Irish as disloyal because they have had the courage and the wisdom to protest against such gross stupidity.

A WAVE OF PROSPERITY.

Henry Clews in his latest circular takes a very hopeful view of the situation. He says: "Let us take a brief glance at our agricultural situation, the chief basis of present hopefulness. We are practically sure of large wheat, corn and cotton crops. The two former are promised bumper yields, and the cotton crop may pass the record if the remainder of the season proves favorable. Last year the value of these three crops on the farm were wheat $518,000,000, corn $1,116,000,000, cotton $575,000,000, a total of $2,209,000,000, or nearly one-third of all the products of agriculture in the country, which amounted to $6,415,000,000. This year the yield of wheat is calculated at 722,000,000 bushels, or 30,000,000 more than last year; the yield of corn 2,713,000,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 in excess of last year's bumper crop; while the cotton crop is estimated at not less than 12,000,000 bales, of 1,300,000 bales more than last year; the oats crop will also show a material increase. Some estimates have, in consequence, been made that this year's crops will reach an aggregate value of $7,000,000,000. Such figures are probably excessive; for, while the yield of 1906 is very large, prices to the farmer will average less than a year ago, and the hay and fruit crops have not been satisfactory. Nevertheless, the accretion of wealth by our farmers this year will undoubtedly be unprecedented, and considerably greater than in 1905. There must also have been a large addition to our production of mineral wealth, which last year was valued at $1,289,000,000. If to this we add the increased products of our mills and factories, which have been extraordinarily active, a fair idea of the growth of wealth during the year can be had.

CHILD SLAVERY.

Although there is a law in Pennsylvania prohibiting the employment of children under 16 in the mines, an officer of the Anti-Child Slavery League has found over 12,000 little boys from 9 to 14 years of age employed in the breakers at the coal mines. The evasion of the law is accomplished by securing bogus certificates of birth from local officers in league with the mine operators and the dissolute or destitute parents of the unfortunate children. In other districts of Pennsylvania little girls of tender age are employed for long hours in the silk factories, to their physical and moral ruin, for they are brought up in squalor and ignorance while their miserable fathers and mothers, in many cases, live upon the earnings of their little slave children.

A recent report of the Ontario factory inspectors indicates quite strongly that Canada is not free from this evil of child slavery, and while the system is in its infancy on this side of the line, no time should be lost and no means spared to crush it out before it gains strength and becomes established through custom. It is one of those cases in which prevention will prove much more effective and economical than an attempt to cure a deep-rooted evil.

WOMEN INEBRIATES.

A prominent London doctor is given as authority for the statement that 50 per cent. of Englishwomen drink more alcohol than is good for them. One cause of this alarming state of affairs is that children are permitted and even encouraged to acquire a taste for liquor, and that the children of twenty years ago, the fathers and mothers of the present generation, are only following out their youthful training. The prevalence of the drinking habit is not confined to any one class of women; the whole nation furnishes the votaries of Bacchus, and, adds the doctor, "the woman who becomes intoxicated is not the hopeless case, but the society woman who can drink a large quantity of spirit and still keep her head." The subterfuges to which habitual women drunkards will go to obtain drink are remarkable. One instance is cited where a lady was locked up and all intoxicants kept out of her reach, but she still managed to stupify herself daily. A careful investigation revealed the fact that a hair lotion, of which she used large quantities, was composed of spirits of wine, eau de cologne and sal volatile, and a powerful intoxicant.

According to all accounts the Valparaiso disaster is a very serious calamity. It is gratifying to know that help for the sufferers is being rushed from near-by points.

London is rejoicing in the fact that it has just enjoyed forty-nine consecutive days of sunshine, the most remarkable spell of fine weather recorded in the capital of the Empire.

Canned kidney stew killed a Toronto man last week, and on the same day an Ingersoll man died from the poison contained in a can of pork and beans. The wine when it is red holds no such dangers as lurk in the neatly labeled meat tin.

The hope that the conquest of the Transvaal and the pacification of South Africa would be followed by a rush of immigration into the Dark Continent has been rudely shattered by actual events. During the last fiscal year the Transvaal received 596 settlers and the Orange Free State 660, or 1286 in all; while the immigration to Canada totaled 189,064. So it looks as though it were to be "Africa for the Africans" for some time to come, notwithstanding the lives and money sacrificed to open the country to British emigrants.

St. Briene, Brittany, was recently the scene of a picturesque gathering composed of Welsh and Breton Druids. Twenty-five thousand people assembled to witness the quaint ceremonies in which the Druids took part, clothed in the ancient white, blue and green robes. Speeches were delivered in Breton and Welsh, and although most of them were Greek to the multitude, the applause was hearty and cries of "Vive l'entente cordiale" greeted the speakers. The moral of which is that the good feeling between Britain and France, brought about through the tactful diplomacy of King Edward, is not confined to Paris and London, but permeates the hearts of the people of both nations.

IAN MACLAREN'S PUN.

Christian Life.

It is said that the Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) is degenerating into a punster. At a dinner not long ago the conversation turned to the art—or crime—of punning, and Dr. Watson ventured the opinion that he could do very well in that line, offering to try then and there. He sat silent for a few moments, and Hall Caine, who was among the guests, exclaimed: "Come along, Watson; we're all waiting." The preacher-punster replied at once, "Don't be in such a hurricane."

SEVERE KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Consecon, Ont., writes: Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured me of constipation, rheumatish, stomach troubles and a very severe kidney trouble after years of suffering. I am now sixty-eight years of age and very grateful for what Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have done for me."

A SHAME TO TEASE HER.

Newark News.

Robert Watchorn, the well known commissioner of immigration, has made a sympathetic and thorough study of the immigrant types that reach New York.

Discussing these types the other day, he said:

"The most naive are the Germans from the smaller and remoter states. They have the charmingly simple and quaint minds of children.

"A beautiful German girl disembarked here the other day. She was tall and strong, blue eyed and yellow haired. She wanted to know at once if there were any letters for her.

"The postmaster at the pier, after getting her name, said, by way of a joke:

"'Is it a business or a love letter that you expect?'

"The girl faltered.

"'A business letter.'

"Well, there's nothing here,' said the man, after looking over the assortment.

"The girl hesitated. Then, blushing as red as a rose, she said:

"'Would you mind just looking among the love letters, sir?'"

The New San Francisco

A correspondent in San Francisco deprecates the view of the situation there as given in our extract from the New York Times, which we reprinted in our issue of the 7th instant. He says the following article from the San Francisco Chronicle of the 15th instant, correctly states the actual facts:

The Chronicle has already called attention to the fact that during the month of July it printed more columns of local advertising than it published in July, 1905. That of itself is indisputable proof of business activity. The inquiries, also, which come to the promoton committee and to the Chronicle prove that our disaster has had the one compensatory effect of directing the attention of the whole world to this city. It was a tremendous advertisement, and experience shows that when the attention of a multitude is directed to a city, a great number will determine to go there. The correspondence received makes it evident that we are attracting not only skilled and unskilled labor and hoboes who expect to prey upon the relief fund, but men of means which they desire to invest here. The large capitalists do not write to the promotion committee or the newspapers. They have other means of informing themselves, but men of moderate means do write, and it is in evidence that many of them are coming, usually, doubtless, of the able and energetic who have confidence in their ability to make a place for themselves during the temporary confusion. There is a great deal of new blood coming in of the vigorous character which is always attracted by such conditions as now exist in San Francisco.

Careful study of the local advertisements by those accustomed to sell advertising space discloses many things not apparent to the ordinary observer. It is, of course, evident enough that individuals have suffered tremendous losses only partly made good, at the best, by insurance. Men who enjoyed an income of $10,000 a month may now be getting but $1,000 a month, or nothing at all. Nearly all that class, however, had a good margin over indebtedness and losses, and have a far better foundation on which to build a fortune than they had when they began to accumulate. Unfortunately, however, a good many of them are getting old, and conclude, very sensibly that they will be content with what they have saved, or what they will receive from a firm which shall preserve the old name, but into which new and young blood will be introduced, to provide part of the capital and do all the hard work. What is true of the wealthier and best known men is equally true of those of more moderate means. The business of San Francisco is going right along. The tendency to increase will be greater than before the fire, owing largely to the introduction of youthful energy, which prompts business men to reach out into new fields. In every department of business there is evidence of this new blood. New firms, especially in the minor lines of business, are announced every day. New men are coming into old firms. One cannot but sympathize with the elderly men who have built up great firms, whose conduct they now feel compelled to resign to others, but that the changes will make for the prosperity of the city and its more rapid growth there can be no question whatever. In a few years, regardless of its losses, San Francisco will be a greater industrial city, not only than it was before the disaster, but than it would have been had the disaster not befallen us. The losses have fallen on individuals. The city will go forward as before.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

COLLINSON—On the 21st instant, at Ladysmith, B. C., the wife of Henry Collinson, of a son.

CROSS—In this city, on the 18th instant, a son to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cross.

MARRIED

CROCKETT-GABRIEL—On the 20th instant, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, John Johnstone Crockett, of Courtenay, to Winnifred Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Edward Gabriel, of Victoria.

DIED

VOSS—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 20th instant, Mary A., beloved wife of J. C. Voss, aged 43 years, and a native of St. Louis, U. S. A.

Beautiful Teeth

If you want white teeth, hard red gums, and a sweet, healthy and pure breath, get some of

BOWES' Antiseptic Tooth Paste 25 cents

CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist,
98 GOVERNMENT ST.,
Near Yates Street

All the Doctors Are Willing
To have their prescriptions dispensed at
Shotbolt's Pioneer Drug Store
We have dispensed for them here since 1862, AND KNOW HOW.
Our assistants are qualified MEN. You may pay more for inferior work and poor drugs.
NOTE ADDRESS:
59 JOHNSON ST., NEAR GOVERNMENT ST.

SCHRAM
WHAT ARE THEY?
The new Automatic Sealers which banish worry and sticky messes
EZE to Seal! EZE to Open!
Pints, $1; Quarts, $1.25; half-gallon, $1.50 per dozen.
ALSO
Mason's Crown and Economy Jars
In Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
CASH GROCERS. 111 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.
HEADQUARTERS FOR IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC FRUITS. R.1445

A CLOSE INSPECTION OF HARNESS
exhibited in our fine stock will reveal the reason for its superiority over all others. Its splendid workmanship, perfect finish, trimming and mounting shows the case with which it is made, and that the quality of the leather used is of the highest grade. For beauty and style it is without a peer.
B. C. Saddlery Co.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

RED JACKET PUMPS
"SO EASY TO FIX"
In all Red Jacket "Quick Repair" pumps, by detaching the handle from the pump rod and unscrewing the bushing in the base of the pump, a large part of the base is removed, and the upper cylinder and valves and all working parts may be drawn up through the platform without taking the pump out of the well. A monkey wrench is the only tool required.
Write for prices and descriptive catalogue, to
The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ld.
AGENTS
'Phone 59. VICTORIA, B.C. P.O. Drawer 613.

CHEAPSIDE
The Best Place to Buy
Hardware, Tools, Ready Mixed Paints and Oils.
Large Wood Cook Stoves and Ranges, Creosote
Shingle Stains from 85c. per gal.
A Full line of Granite and Tinware.
Special attention given to mail orders.
Geo. Powell & Co.
127 Government St. Victoria, B C

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.
bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor,
Dr. J. Collis Browne
Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles, 1|1½ 2|9, 4|6, by all Chemists.
Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT. London
Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

While Visiting Victoria, B. C.
Stay at the
HOTEL VICTORIA
Which is the most centrally located and best appointed Family Hotel in the city. Rates, $1.50 per day up, American plan, and 50c. up, European plan.
WALTER MILLINGTON, Prop.
Free 'Bus. Free Baths.

NOTICE.
Will EDWIN ROBERTS, or anyone who knows where he is, kindly communicate at once with
A. G. HOWARD POTTS
VICTORIA, B. C.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate on Skeena River, two miles below Skeena Canyon, and adjoining J. T. Phelan's property, and beginning at a post planted and marked S. B. Johnson's initial post, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres.
Skeena Canyon, B. C., June 29, 1906.
S. B. JOHNSON.
Je30 J. W. Graham, Agent.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University
VANCOUVER, B. C.
336 HASTINGS ST., W.
Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions.
To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.
Commercial, Pitman and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and Languages, taught by competent specialists.
H. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B. A., Vice-President.
L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

CORRIG COLLEGE.
Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.
Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professions or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria, A743.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.