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"DOING SOMETHING FOR VICTORIA."

There may be differences of opinion as to whether or not Victoria is destined to become a manufacturing centre. Our own opinion is that ultimately, with water in abundance running to waste in all the surrounding country awaiting the magic touch that will convert it into power, with abundance of fuel and raw material in close proximity, and with a climate that cannot be excelled (a more important factor than some people are ready to admit), Victoria will become a great manufacturing centre as well as the chief residential centre of the great West. It is difficult to estimate what time and improved means of transportation and communication will bring to us. In the meantime, as Mr. Cuthbert points out and as we all know, Victoria is doing very well indeed. There is not an idle hand either in the city or within her environs. The standard of living is higher than it is anywhere on the face of the earth. There being no question whatever about these things, why do people sigh for conditions that cannot be better and may possibly be worse? Simply because it is contrary to the human disposition to stand still. We must go forward. Like some of our friends who have had the good fortune to procure automobiles, if we had our way perhaps we would go forward too swiftly for our own or our neighbors' good.

However, speaking of progress, there is one direction in which we in Victoria ought to go ahead without delay. The city is already an educational centre, and there is no reason why it should not be made more emphatically an educational centre, provided we seize our opportunities and insist upon our rights. Some of us have been taken into a quiet corner and told in a mysterious way that nothing can be gained in the line of educational advancement by agitating. We have been requested to stand quietly by, keep our eyes open, and we shall see what comes to pass. All this in reference to the establishment of the university for which the British Columbia Legislature has voted a handsome endowment. We in Victoria have placed a seal upon our tongues and subdued any desire to embarrass our representatives by speaking. But there has been a good deal of conversation and discussion elsewhere. Dr. Torey of McGill university, addressed the Canadian Club of Vancouver a day or two ago. Referring to the site the McBride government has granted the city at Point Grey, on which university buildings are to be erected, the Doctor said fifty thousand dollars had already been subscribed in the East towards the erection of these buildings and he thought the people of Vancouver should willingly add another fifty thousand to that. However, said Dr. Tory, if British Columbians ever decided to have a strictly provincial university, McGill would willingly hand over to Vancouver what it had already got. Will the representatives of Victoria who have been telling their supporters in strict confidence that Premier McBride has assured them the provincial university will be located in Victoria make a note of the facts as above narrated—that the provincial government has granted a site for a university in Vancouver, that funds have been subscribed for the erection of a building on this site, and that immediately British Columbians desire a provincial university McGill will deliver an organized and running institution into their hands—and explain their significance?

CANADIAN LEADERS.

The Montreal Gazette, doubtless in a moment of abstraction, says "the government of the Commonwealth has declined to accede to the request of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce that the putting into operation of the new Australian tariff should be postponed. This really was what was to have been expected. The people who are to pay the duties are those who should have the only say in the making and enforcing of a tariff." It seems such a short time since the Gazette, on behalf of the Conservative party, was diligent in attempting to spread abroad the idea that exporters, not importers, paid the duties. But a change has come over the spirit of the erstwhile high protectionists who held there was but one way of bringing prosperity to Canada; that was by the imposition of scales of duties approximating as closely as possible to the Dingleyism of the United States. Mr. Borden is very careful not to suggest anything of that kind now. He has said something in recent addresses about the promotion of Canadian industries and securing to labor rewards commensurate with its expenditure of energy, or something to that effect. But the activity in all branches of industry in Canada to-day and the demand for labor and the high remuneration it is paid have so thoroughly exposed the policy of high protection as a specific for all economic ills, that the mask has been thrown off completely, and we are not likely to hear from the leader of the opposition or from any of those who accompany him any suggestion of a reversion to the principles of the dead and all but forgotten N. P. "The tariff is out of politics," we are told by the protectionists who have been convinced by the logic of events that in their own political interests it would be well to leave it so. Mr. Borden will take high moral ground in his addresses throughout the country. He will tell the people in the choicest phrases at his command that the civil service ought to be taken out of politics also, as far as possible, and that the sacredness of the ballot must be preserved and political corruption scotched wherever it raises its festering head. In all of which the supporters of the present government will cordially agree. Practices which interfere with a free expression of the popular will at the polling booth and which tend to lower the moral tone of the people cannot but be condemned by every well-wisher of the Dominion. The two great political parties, instead of girding at each other and assuming a "holier than thou" attitude, should co-operate to put down something which, notwithstanding all that is said, is not a growing evil, and which is certainly not an evil inherent in one party. It is unfortunate that leaders imbued with the very highest principles cannot always effectively control the elements which attach themselves to parties. We have no doubt whatever, for instance, that Mr. Borden would get rid of Messrs. Foster and Fowler if he dared make the attempt. They are two of the leading men of the party of which he is the leader. Mr. Borden has been plainly told by the Montreal Star and the Toronto News that these two gentlemen have dragged the name of the Conservative party in the mire and that his chances of success at a general election must be reduced to a minimum by his association with them. But he places them on the front seats of his platform and asks the people to listen to high-sounding exordiums from their lips. We must judge leaders of political parties by their performances—not by the principles, however exalted, they profess.

The Conservative leader of Ontario was heralded before and immediately after his assumption of office as a model leader. We were told of the mighty reforms he was going to accomplish. He was not going to appoint his followers to important positions in the public service simply because they had been his followers and had been active workers in the cause. He was going to see that elections were pure and the members elected to the Legislature undefiled. What has been the character of Mr. Whitney's performances compared with his professions? Has he reformed the civil service or maintained the integrity of the ballot? The demands of Tory heelers have been so importunate that hundreds upon hundreds of men who had faithfully and without political partizanship performed the duties of their offices have been removed and their places filled by hungry partizans of the Ontario Conservative party. Only a week or so ago a plot was discovered in the town of Trenton, Ontario, to stuff the voters' lists in the interests of the Conservative party. More than three hundred names of men who did not exist were placed on the list, and there is little doubt that ballots would have been cast for them in support of the candidate of Mr. Borden at the next Dominion election had not the plot been discovered and the pluggers removed by order of a judge. No one will say that Mr. Whitney is not as strong and forceful a man as Mr. Borden. But the party has moulded him to its will just as the baser elements in the Conservative party, led by Mr. Foster, will cut the high moral ground from under the feet of Mr. Borden and reduce him to their own level, granting that he is sincere in his advocacy of reform.

No one who has studied the political history of Canada or who is personally familiar with the political conditions of to-day and qualified to compare them with the conditions obtaining a quarter of a century or so ago will care to say there has been retrogression in the moral tone of the electorate. There is no question whatever that in this respect the Dominion has been marching forward as steadily as it has been advancing in material respects. Doubtless many causes have been operating to produce this effect; but the chief influence has been the example of the majority of our leaders of public opinion. Men of noble character have sat in and led the counsels of the rising Canadian nation. None of them has excelled in either private or public virtue the present head of the government. It is absolutely impossible to consider Sir Wilfrid Laurier as consenting to anything that would be likely to sully the good name of the Canadian people. His influence and example have always been exerted on behalf of exalted principles and sound morality in public and private life. Doubtless nothing less could be expected of Mr. Borden if he should be put to the test. But there is one quality, or lack of quality, that would prove his undoing. He lacks strength of will and determination of purpose. He would simply prove a tool in the hands of the doubtful characters who surround him, unquestionably against his will. That is the reason why Laurier or men of the Larier type will always be preferred by the people of Canada to men of the Borden type. That is the reason why the result of the next Dominion general election has already been decided.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS AND AMERICANS.

The proposal to submit the fisheries dispute between the United States and Newfoundland to a committee of the Hague Conference for settlement seems to meet with general favor. Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, has not yet expressed an opinion on the subject, but there is little reason to believe he will object to such a tribunal sitting upon the case of the colony. No one qualified to speak with authority for the United States has yet expressed an opinion; but the press has been universally favorable in its comments, and the probability is that President Roosevelt and his government will be pleased to adopt such a mode of disposing of a very troublesome matter.

It is not very complimentary to the British government that one of the colonies of the Empire should express doubts about receiving fair treatment from a tribunal composed of Imperial and United States representatives. A feeling has been aroused, particularly in Newfoundland, that the desire to maintain cordial relations with the United States is stronger in the breasts of British statesmen than a determination to stand out for strict and impartial justice to colonists, and hence that it is not safe to entrust an arbitration board composed exclusively of Americans and Britons with the adjustment of such disputes as the fisheries question. The judgment of the Alaska Boundary Commission aroused a good deal of bitter feeling in Canada. The Newfoundlanders doubtless felt that the decision in their case was merely a repetition of the policy of conciliation, at the expense of the most important industry in which they are concerned. Naturally they looked at the matter entirely from their own standpoint, putting aside almost completely the American view, which the British were bound to consider, involving as it does the interpretation of treaty rights. The Islanders maintain that their treaty obligations are limited by such regulations as they may choose to pass, ostensibly for the protection of their fisheris. They cannot understand why any treaty should confer upon foreigners rights which they have denied themselves in the desire to maintain for all time an important industry—the most important, in point of fact, of all the industries of the island. We British Columbians ought to be in a better position to appreciate the contention of the people of Newfoundland than any other community, because for years we have been endeavoring to protect and conserve the fisheries of the Fraser River, observing close seasons and imposing strict regulations, which we have faithfully carried out, while our neighbors on the other side of the Gulf have considered themsives free from any such restrictions. We have had a practical illustration of the result during the present year. The sockeye run has been so completely decimated that the canneries on both sides of the boundary line have been conducted at a loss. Possibly our neighbors have at last been convinced by dear-bought experience of the absolute necessity of close seasons and district regulations if the industry is to endure.

As we undrstand the case of the Newfoundlanders, the cause of the dispute between their fishermen and those of the United States is almost analogous with the conditions on this coast. They have passed a law to the effect that there shall be no fishing on Sundays. They observe that law and insist that foreigners shall do the same. The Americans fall back upon rights alleged to be conferred by treaties a century old and claim freedom to fish every day in the week. There is a very nice point to be determined by any tribunal that may be entrusted with the task of adjudication—whether treaty rights shall override municipal laws, with the ultimate result of ruination to the fishing industry.

Whatever the verdict of the court may be, it does seem strange that Americans can be so shortsighted as not to conform to regulations which must be quite as much in their permanent interests as the interests of the Newfoundlanders. It is the disposition to grab everything in sight regardless of future consequences that is at the bottom of all the friction that arises along the borderline.

It now appears the Japanese movement to British Columbia was merely a sporadic affair directed by money-grubbers in Honolulu. It has been a failure from a financial point of view, consequently it will cease as abruptly as it commenced. Let us hope so, at all events.

THE PROVINCE'S EL DORADO

MINERAL RESOURCES OF QUEEN CHARLOTTES

Colonel Topping Gives Glowing Description of Development Work in Northern Isles.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Information of a highly interesting character, which goes far to prove that the Queen Charlotte Islands are the mineral elysium of British Columbia, was brought to the city to-day by Colonel Topping, who is probably the best known mining man in the province. The Colonel has just returned from a trip through the islands and the views which he now gives to the Times would endorse the opinion which is gradually gaining ground that the northern group of isles are a veritable Tom Tiddler's Ground.

For the El Dorado throughout its vast area, Colonel Topping has nothing but praise. There is, he says, no similar mineral wealth in any part of the wide world. It can only be dealt with in superlatives, and it is not be lauded to the skies for the purpose of inviting investment; for those who have, intend to hold, and it is stated that there is still room for many others.

Personally, Colonel Topping's property consists of five claims. There are situated on Moresby Island, the southern of the two large islands of the group. His property runs to the waters' edge at Cumshewa Inlet. Through it there runs a vein of a width varying from six inches to several feet with stringers of ore and gold bearing quartz in a slate formation. Assays show ten ounces of gold to the ton, and 90 ounces of silver. The ledge runs continuously through the five claims which form the property.

As pointed out in last night's Times a syndicate of Victoria men have purchased the old shaft of a property at Copper Bay. Some half a century ago this was worked by a party of Russian capitalists who through providing the Indians who resided there with whiskey and blankets obtained some sort of a lease of the ground. The Indians were engaged in the work of delving for the ore and history tells that as time went on and the Indians noticed that their employers were growing rich through the shipments of ore, they rebelled from their servitude and turned their employers out of the property. Legend has it that a battle royal ensued, and it is further stated that a party of Russians were done to death in a brutal fashion by the Indians who inhabited the isles.

The old shaft is now again being developed and there are immense bodies of shipping ore in sight. In connection with this mine there is a peculiar feature in the fact that the seam is close by the water's edge and runs out under the sea for a considerable distance.

The same local syndicate also owns extensive coal ores. A good sized seam of anthracite has been located hard by and about a mile and a half from the water's edge is a seam of bituminous coal. In connection with both these seams development work will be commenced at once.

John S. McMillan, of Roche Harbor, who is well known as the owner of the Copper Queen at Jedway, has just had his mine reported on and examined by H. R. Bellamy of Seattle, and under the supervision of the latter a contract for a tunnel to run 150 feet, has just been let. A tramline and ore bunkers will also be installed.

Two hundred and fifty tons of ore came down on the Princess Beatrice from the Japanese-owned mine at Jedway. A white superintendent and other officials are immediately to be employed at the Japanese mine to arrange for development work on a large scale, the installation of a compressor plant and other works. There is no truth in the statement that ore from this property is to be sent to Japan. Officials of the company declare that they have no intention of running the property in any manner other than that adopted by any other mine on the coast. Supplies will be purchased in Vancouver, and the work carried out directly from this coast, though the capital is being furnished from Japan.

Within a very few months' time all the mines on the Queen Charlottes will be shipping ore and it is to meet the heavy shipments which are expected that the Tyee smelter is at present enlarging its plant. Although American capital is mainly interested in the great mineral development which is at present in progress, it is an assured fact that all the ore will be smelted on Vancouver Island.

THE DOMINION RIFLE MEETING

Scores of British Columbia Marksmen at the Rockcliffe Ranges---Reforms Proposed.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Capt. Duff Stuart, 6th. D. C. O. R., Vancouver adjutant of this year's Bisley team, to-day won the Borden Challenge Cup, medallion and $30 as high man in the Borden match of 600 yards. Captain Stuart made the possible, 35. A curious mix-up delayed the match. The first set to shoot were given to understand that orthoptics could not be used. Some competitors had fired a couple of shots on score, the majority at least one, when a countermanding order was shouted down the line that these aids were legitimate. But when another round had been fired, firing was again suspended. Col. Brown, chief executive officer, ordered that orthoptics be given removed. Instantly he was surrounded by scores of protesting riflemen. His decision was confirmed and the match continued, the previous shots being allowed.

Graham, Moscrop, Lehman (Kamlops), Forrest and Miller won $5 each. Team competition for six members, any corps was won by the 6th. D. C. O. R. with the score of 187.

The team match for the Costes cup was won by the 10th, of Tofonto; score 526. The Fifth regiment, Victoria, was third, with 525. The 6th. D. C. O. R. was fifth, with 523.

Walker match, seven shots each at 500 and 900 yards.—Winner, $25; Sgt. Helford, 19th., with score of 68, out of a possible of 70. Sgt. Richardson, 5th Victoria was third, winning $16; score 68. Jondro won $8; McHarg and Chamberlain, $5 each.

That the D. R. A. must have at least 25 to 40 additional targets to be used for extra practice only was a resolution placed on the table at the kickers' annual meeting, when the approval of the entire assembly was given. Sergt. Youhill, of the 90th, advocated a number of reforms, which will undoubtedly be acted upon. Chief of these was his suggestion to change the present method of choosing the Bisley team. Canadian militiamen are often shut out of the prize list in the grand aggregate by visiting riflemen from other countries and civilian competitors, who are ineligible for the Bisley team. This means that some score of militiamen will stand a better chance for the team. He recommended also that practice targets be abolished.

SHERIFF TELLS OF CELESTIAL ASSAULT

Wong Family Must Stand Trial---Peace Officer Pounded in Discharge of His Duty.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Wing, Chong, King and Jim, the four members of the Wong family who tendered a warm and painful reception to Sheriff Richards on Monday evening while he was attempting to serve a County court summons on Gin Wah, were this morning sent up for trial by George A. Morphy, stipendiary magistrate. The charge was that of assaulting the sheriff while in the execution of his duty, and the case promises a number of complications when it reaches the higher court.

It appears that the sheriff was instructed to serve a County court summons on Gin Wah, as a fellow Chinaman named Tong Ork had brought an action against Wah to recover $48 rent which was owing on the wash house, formerly occupied by Wah, and vacated by him at the time of the recent fire. When the sheriff reached the Wong wash house, situated behind the B. C. Market's stables at the corner of Fort and Vancouver streets, he attempted to serve the civil process on a man who at first, according to the sheriff's evidence, claimed that he was Gin Wah. As soon as the Chinaman found that the sheriff had a paper for Gin Wah he said that he was not the original Gin Wah, but a partner of his. The sheriff did not think that this was the case, and attempted to serve the process, which action resulted in a free-for-all mix-up, and the prosecution of the Wongs. In court this morning W. S. Moresby, who is defending the Wong family, produced Gin Wah, and showed by independent testimony that the Chinaman produced was the only Gin Wah. The sheriff, however, failed to identify him.

An information was sworn out a few days ago charging Gin Wah with a very serious offence, that of obstructing a peace officer in the execution of his duty, for there is a penalty of ten years' imprisonment, according to the criminal code. A warrant was also issued for his arrest, but the police evidently tumbled to the fact that the man who was ringleader in the assault on the sheriff was not the real Gin Wah, and, although Wah was produced in court, he was not arrested.

H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., prosecuted. He called the sheriff to the stand, as the only witness for the prosecution. The defence was reserved.

Sheriff Richards deposed to visiting the Wong residence with a civil process which he had been instructed to serve on Gin Wah. When he entered the wash house he asked for Gin Wah, and one of half a dozen Chinamen said that he was the individual in question. The sheriff produced the document and presented it to the alleged Gin Wah, at the same time explaining what it was. The recipient was not pleased at this, and politely informed the sheriff that he was not Gin Wah in the flesh, but Gin Wah's partner, and that the original and only Gin would be found at a certain place on Government street. The sheriff refused to take the paper back, and then the whole of the Chinese assisted the alleged Gin Wah to stuff it into the sheriff's pockets. Again the sheriff presented the paper to his man, and then he found himself in the hands of the Chinamen, lying on the floor of the wash house and generally "up against it," to use his own expression. The sheriff thought discretion the better part of valor, and offered to take the document back if the Chinamen would release him.

He took the paper from them and left the house, but, as he closed the door, contrived to throw the paper on the ironing table. He reached the pavement in safety, and then the Chinese, evidently loth to part with him, dragged him back to the wash house and pounded him. After that he got out of the wash house and kept guard on it while the police were sent for.

In cross-examination Mr. Moresby produced the original Gin Wah, and asked Mr. Richards if he could identify him. The sheriff could not do so.

Mr. Moresby then called Mr. Siddall, collector for Tong Ork. Mr. Siddall identified the man produced as Gin Wah. He caused much amusement in court by stating that Gin was an aggressive customer and had twice assaulted him while collecting, or attempting to collect, money from him.

Bail was allowed and the case will be heard before County Court Judge Lampman next Tuesday morning.

KILLED BY NEGRO.

Thomasville, Ga., Aug. 29.—Eugene Cargell, marshal of Cairo, was shot and instantly killed by Cohen Simms, a negro. Simms surrendered. Cargell was at the head of a posse that located Charles Williams, the alleged murderer of a sheriff in the house of Simms, his uncle. As the posse entered the house Simms fired. Sheriff Hight with a posse in an auto is pursuing Williams.

Fresh from the Gardens

OF THE FINEST TEA-PRODUCING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

"SALADA"

DELICIOUS—PURE — HEALTHFUL

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. AT ALL GROCERS.

THE PLAGUE AT 'FRISCO.

Nine Cases and Seven Deaths Reported in the Bay City Since June 18th.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Since June 18th, nine cases of bubonic plague have been discovered here and seven deaths have occurred.

The federal authorities have sent a marine hospital surgeon here and coasting vessels are being inspected by quarantine officers.

The health officers say there is no cause for alarm.

WITH WOMEN ITS LOOKS FIRST.

The average woman considers her looks first—her health afterwards. That's why we hear of so many cases of broken health and nervous prostration.

She wears furs and heavy garments on a cold afternoon; in the evening with the thinest kind of gown she attends the theatre or party.

These foolish irregularities in dress, reap their own reward in suffering. It is only when colds that lead to penumonia result that she gets frightened and seeks a remedy that restores health. Let her take Ferrozone.

It soon gives vigor to the body, quickly brings color to the cheeks, rests the nerves and strengthens.

Ferrozone sharpens appetite, invigorates digestion, adds weight; it gives the muscle tone and elasticity that makes the ailing one feel strong and vigorous.

If you want strength, good color, high spirits and energy—use Ferrozone, it's the most nourishing tonic made. Sold everywhere in 50c. boxes.

MAN TRAMPLED TO DEATH BY HORSES

Was Knocked Down By Team While At Work in a Hayfield.

Bresaylor, Sask., Aug. 29.—David Taylor last night, while haying, was knocked down under his horses' feet and so badly trampled on that he died at 10 o'clock last evening. Deceased leaves a wife and family of 13 children. He was taken prisoner in the rebellion of 1870, and at one time it was feared he would receive the same fate as Thomas Scott. In 1885 he left his farm, joined the Battleford Home Guards and lost all his stock, with implements, etc., at the hands of the rebels. He was born 8 miles east of Winnipeg some 60 years ago.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Trenton, Ont., Aug. 29.—For three hours fire raged in the heart of this town to-day, doing many thousand dollars' worth of damage. Belleville was asked for assistance, but the blaze was got under control by the local brigade.

GEORGE P. GRAHAM ACCEPTS OFFICE

Will Be Sworn In as Member of Cabinet Along With W. Pugsley.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Geo. P. Graham will arrive from Brockville to-morrow and will be sworn in as a member of the cabinet at the same time as W. Pugsley. The portfolios they will get has not yet been settled.

AUTO WRECKED BY TROLLEY CAR

FOUR OCCUPANTS WERE INSTANTLY KILLED

Three Persons Lost Their Lives on Railway Crossing---Two Boys Buried Alive.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 28.—An automobile run by Dr. Geo. Waldron, of Rochester, was struck by a Rochester & Eastern trolley car at a crossing near Canadagua this afternoon and four persons, Dr. Waldron, Mrs. Wm. Scandling and Mrs. Jane Hobbs, of Hopewell, and Mrs. Katie Harnsworth, of Rochester, were instantly killed.

Dr. Waldron was sixty-two years old. His body was picked up nearly one hundred feet from the crossing. Mrs. Farntsworth, who was 63 years old, was found beside the tracks and the other two women lay under the wrecked machine. All were instantly killed.

Three Killed.

Alliance, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Byron Henderick, her six-year-old grandchild, Hazel Lowther, and Arthur Fristar, driver of the carriage were killed when a Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago passenger train crashed into their carriage at a crossing to-day.

Buried in Sand.

Holderness, N. H., Aug. 28.—Two boys, Robert Williams, of Boston, and Mitchell Clerhihorn, of Montreal, were killed, and a third, Daniel Ennly, of West Newton, Mass., is in a dangerous condition, through the caving of a sand bank at Wsqua Lake to-day.

SHIPPING DAMAGED DURING STORM

The Tug Annie, of Vancouver, Drive Ashore--Two Scows Loaded With Coal Wrecked.

Vancouver, Aug. 29.—A big storm which raged here this morning has done damage to Gulf shipping. Two scows of coal were wrecked at the bathing beach, English bay, and the tug Annie has gone on shore with a hole in her hull. She is owned by Macdonald Marpole & Co. Several booms were broken up in English bay.

Southgate river, at the head of Bute Inlet, went on a rampage in the flood on Tuesday and great damage has been done to the works of the Vancouver Timber and Trading Company. A boom of logs was washed into the gulf and many lost.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Shingle Mill, Church and Several Dwellings Burned to Ground.

Vancouver, Aug. 29.—A small shingle mill on the Fraser river, near Eburne, caught fire this morning during a high wind and was destroyed. The Methodist church just across the road and several dwellings in the vicinity were also burned.

DAVID HAMMOND

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Sole agent for Vancouver Island for the Wm. Gray & Sons, Co., Ltd., Buggies, Carriages, Democrats, Light Waggons and Light Vehicles.

I also sell Harness and Saddlery, Whips, Blankets, etc., Alpine Safes. Vault Fronts, Locks, etc., Stoves and Ranges, Sewing Machines.

Real Estate, Houses and Lots, Timber Limits, etc.

I have been 12 years around Victoria and know every sub-division thoroughly, and have the best buys in this line in this district.

THE CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET

Price, $35. $29 to any person mentioning this advertisement.

PROVIN

VI

SEPTEMBER 2

THE GREATEST SHO IN THE PROVIN

BIG EXHIBITS
BIG PRIZES
BIG RACES
BIG PURSES

4--DAYS

Something Doin

ENTRIE

Write

P. O. Drawer 761,

WEEKLY WEATHER S

Victoria Meteorologic August 21st t

There has not been muc pressure conditions durin week, the pressure for the r maining high on the Americ causing fair weather over part of the province; on however, of the 24th a dist denly appeared off Vancouve rapidly developed, causing gale on the outside waters rain throughout British Co fall, however, was light, amount being at Barkerville

The general tendency of tributions has been for low the ocean to pass inland thr per part of the province a Rockies into the eastern prov at times they have shown and caused heavy rainfall.

A few thunderstorms ha both in the Pacific states an provinces, and temperatures only moderately high on though inland between the have been much higher. Rockies it has been cooler week, and in some instances have occurred, though no age has been reported; in th the rainfall has been in average.

At Victoria, the highest was 75.1 on the 23rd; and the the 27th; rainfall, 0.12 inch; shine, 51 hours and 6 minute

New Westminster—Highest lowest, 50 on 21st and 27th; r

Kamloops—Highest, 86 on 2 lowest, 52 on 21st; rain, 0.12

Vancouver—Highest, 75 on 49 on 21st; rain, 0.24 inch.

Barkerville—Highest, 66 on 52 on 26th and 27th; rain, 0.46

Port Simpson—Returns inc

Atlin—Highest, 60 on 26th; 25th and 26th; rain, 0.08 inch

Dawson—Highest, 64 on 22n on 24th and 26th; rain, 0.40 in

LOCAL NEW

—Miss Nellie Peacock is mother, Mrs. Walter Row Nanaimo.

—The total clearings of Clearing house for the w August 27th were $1,000,249.

—The fire engine John G being repaired by Louis tried out Monday and f in splendid working order.

—Owing to the inclem weather on Sunday afternoo ing of the new city bandsta smith had to be postpone tempt will be made during bring off the opening cerem

—The Y.M.C.A. camp at will break up on Saturday Mrs. A. J. Brace, who a there with the boys, will their residence on that da

—The B. C. Electric Rai pany is building a series of the Koksilah river for the making a record of the water which would be av power purposes at any time be required.

—In chambers on Tuesda tice Clement granted letter istration to the widow of the Garnett, deceased, upon the of H. D. Helmcken, K. C. the will of the late Danie deceased, was granted upo cation of B. G. Goward.

—J. Savannah, of this ci completed an excellent hea J. A. Macdonald, the Liber British Columbia. The ph question catches Mr. Macd striking pose, and the tonti ish of the picture completes ness of the Liberal chief.

—For the purpose of recu ter the labors which have tied to the parliament bu some weeks past, Premier M leave the city to-morrow lake, where he will spend holiday amidst his old cons will occupy the recuperat angling in the waters of t

—American exchanges co of the shooting of R. E. H a mining engineer, at Gol by a drunken deputy sheriff last Sunday. Maunsell wa a resident of Victoria and uate of the Cameron School in England. His home wa wall, Penzance.

—The Rev. John Fotheri of the fathers of the P church in Canada, lately