

IRON AND OTHER THINGS.

We hear a great deal these days about the magnificence of the iron resources of British Columbia and the "great future" that is in store for us when we awake from our sleep and proceed to the development of the same within our own borders.

We have been told that the battleship Oregon was built at San Francisco from British Columbia iron, and that the Nebraska, of the same class, the keel of which was laid at Seattle the other day, will also be constructed from the products of our mines.

Upon these two matters there is, to express the case mildly, some doubt. The Nebraska, we take it, will for the greater part be a steel ship. Are they converting iron into steel and rolling steel plates suitable for ship construction work at Ironside?

We doubt it. We are inclined to the belief also that the steel sheeting and the armor for the Oregon were imported from the East. We may be wrong in our assumptions, of course, and in such a case will be glad if we are set right.

In any case, there is no doubt about the value of our iron deposits nor in regard to other facts in our favor as a prospective producer of iron and steel. The fuel and the fluxes are here in great abundance. The cost of transportation should be as low as at any competitive point. There remains simply the question of markets. The government bounty, if it were maintained at its present figure, might enable a manufacturer to enter the field of the United States. But the bounty is a graduated one, and it works itself out in a specified number of years.

Nor can it be expected that the government will continue such encouragement indefinitely. Only capitalists are in a position to undertake the work of developing our iron mines and turning the ore into marketable iron and steel.

It is useless, therefore, for any newspaper or any body of enterprising and public-spirited men to accuse the public generally of blunders and lack of enterprise in sitting calmly by and watching the application of our wealth to the creation of great and important industries in a foreign country.

How many men are there in British Columbia in a position to buy up iron prospects, develop them, erect mills, refine the iron and put it on the market? Would it even be possible to form of local men a company sufficiently strong to carry out such an undertaking? All we can do is call the attention of capital to what our province contains. It is, always on the lookout for an investment in which there is a promise of fair profits.

If the field is favorable here we shall not long appeal in vain. If the market is not considered sufficiently promising, if the demands of labor are held to be unreasonable, or if any other unfavorable conditions enter into the question, we shall continue to feed the furnaces of the United States until these obstacles are overcome. But we need not expect to close the sharp eyes of experts by misrepresentation. One fact stands out prominently: The wealth of Vancouver Island in mineral has been established beyond controversy. Our progress may be halting for a time, but there is no manner of doubt that we shall shortly develop a rare turn of speed along the pathway of prosperity.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIES. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the strongest man in the British government, not even excepting the Premier, Lord Salisbury, completed his 65th year yesterday. Mentally his natural vigor has not yet appeared a particle, and physically he appears capable of rendering many years of faithful service to the Empire in general and the colonies in particular.

It is unfortunate that at this time, when the Colonial Premiers are all assembled to take counsel together as to the first step necessary in order to reduce our chaotic empire to a condition bearing at least a semblance of order, that an accident which may place the Colonial Secretary on the shelf for a week should have occurred. But the fires of enthusiasm still burn brightly in the bosom of the statesman, and it is safe to assume he will remain no longer than is necessary from his important post. Mr. Chamberlain refuses to let the full difficulties that lie in the path of the Imperialist. There are timid spirits at home and selfish interests in the Colonies to be reassured and overcome before a great deal can be accomplished. The Colonial protectionist lifts up his hands and his voice and proclaims in tearful accents that he will be ruined if British goods are permitted to enter his protected markets too freely. The timid creature at home points to the menacing fingers of Germany and the United States and whispers that they will retaliate if a preference in the British market be never so small, be extended to Colonial products. It is needless to point out to those people that Germany and the United States have already done their worst. There is not a branch of

British trade they have not done their best or their worst to capture or destroy. Not only so, but the German tariff applies to her colonies and trade between the parent state and her children is absolutely free and untrammelled. In the case of the United States a special tariff has been prepared for the Philippine colony. If retaliation were possible, what excuse could be offered for such actions?

There is no doubt great difficulties must be overcome before even the first feeble step in the direction of a closer fiscal union can be taken. The prejudices of the Briton are strong, in some cases ineradicable. But the preference under the Canadian tariff, the Imperial penny postage scheme of Mr. Millock and the unanimity of opinion forward in time of trouble and not only played an important part in the South African war, but opened the eyes of and awed Europe by an unlooked-for exhibition of British power and solidarity—all these developments have caused a revolution of British opinion in regard to the colonies, and it may be public opinion will suggest the advisability of cherishing the hope and possible strength of the Empire of the future.

The commercial hostility of these latter days is too apparent and too pronounced to be lightly regarded. Legitimate competition no British merchant or manufacturer fears. But the efforts of private firms are hindered and seconded by the state. Private individuals are taxed for the benefit of the corporations which are carrying on the great commercial work. Apparently there are forces which only a United Empire can be expected to cope with. Therefore a union, the necessity for which is not so apparent now, may be finally forced upon us. The fact that foreign newspapers and public men do not view with approval the Colonial conference and rear all sorts of imaginary obstacles to its accomplishment of anything practical is fairly good evidence that whatever may be done will not be harmful to those principally interested.

It is said the colonies ought to be ashamed of the manner in which they have so long continued to lean upon the arm of the Mother Country. Few of them have taken any measures for their own defence, and none to speak of has contributed a dollar to the cost of constructing and maintaining the navy. We trust that reproach will soon be removed. We know in the case of Canada it is being slowly removed, and that its almost entire removal is in contemplation. British soldiers are gradually disappearing from our shores. We are for the most part providing our own land defences. Under the scheme of Empire defence, which includes the preservation of every ship that flies the flag, British naval stations must be maintained in all parts of the globe. It will be an exceedingly difficult matter to devise a scheme in harmony with the modern idea of representation and control of expenditure which will include contributions to the cost and maintenance of the navy. But Mr. Chamberlain is the happy possessor of a faith which will remove mountains, and he will be ably assisted by Premiers who wish to preserve the self-respect of the people they represent. A way will be found out of all our perplexities, we doubt not. Therefore we wish the Colonial Secretary many happy returns of the day and may he accomplish the task to which he has set himself before he be called upon to fill a higher post—that of Premier, which he is said to aim at, which we doubt.

SALMON CANNING. The announcement of the salmon canners of the Fraser river that the price of the fish must be regulated by the rate at which they can be secured from the trappers of the United States, and the duty added, should arouse all concerned to the absurdity of the regulations which at present govern this important industry. We have passed laws which are deemed necessary for the conservation of the salmon. We have close seasons and the taking of fish in traps is forbidden. All our regulations are confined to our own waters; the creatures we in our wisdom would preserve from utter extinction are not. They frequent American waters and a way has been discovered of taking them there which is alleged to threaten their extermination, and which we know does threaten the extermination of an industry we at one time thought was all our own. We cannot alter the conditions which prevail on the other side, but we can meet them, and surely in view of the latest developments in this anomalous state of affairs the objections of all who have hitherto opposed a revision of our regulations should be removed. The question has been thoroughly discussed repeatedly. It would be profitless to go over the ground again. It is perfectly clear that those engaged in the industry on this side should be placed on exactly the same footing as their competitors on the other side. If they are not the canners must remove their business to the place where they will be on an equality with their competitors. That is as clear as is the sun on this beautiful summer day. The products of the industry meet upon a common plane in the markets of the world. If these markets are to be supplied with fish caught in American waters the process of conveying any portion of the fish to British Columbia, paying duty on them and treating them there will not long be continued. The point of greatest economy will soon become the one point for the

industry. The chief consideration at present is to meet the situation that has been created by the introduction of traps into the business. If such a change threatens the extinction of the industry, the responsibility will not rest upon us but upon those who will suffer equally with us in the event of such extinction. Rules and regulations which will obviate such a disaster can be made under the new system just as effectively as under the old. If the American canners refuse to abide by necessary restrictions, then their responsibility will be doubled. We owe a duty to ourselves and we should not hesitate to perform that duty.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

"Citizen and Country" has been undergoing an evolutionary process. Once it was published in Toronto; now it appears in Vancouver labelled "The Canadian Socialist." Our contemporary is at present slightly in advance of public opinion, even the public opinion of British Columbia, in its views. But we may catch up to it, or it may come back to us. We all become more conservative as the years accumulate upon our heads and the inevitable end which awaits the individuals of the race draws nearer with each setting sun. The publishers of the Socialist, we understand, are energetic and earnest young men, conscientiously devoted to a cause they believe to be in the interests of their kind. The Times wishes them very success consistent with the welfare of their country.

A perusal of our radical contemporary convinces us of the inevitableness of party divisions in all that pertains to government under the systems which prevail in all free countries. World reformers in league against the "old parties" and loudly proclaim their conviction that there must be a root-and-branch reform before an ideal system can be set up. Yet we find the extremists themselves, even when they may be said to be merely in an embryonic state, withdrawing from each other and ranging themselves in hostile camps. The Socialists will have no dealings with the Provincial Progressives. The Socialists have not yet been formally organized into a party, and yet through their organ they are accusing some of the leaders of the rival concern of traitorous conduct and of abandoning their principles. If the "old parties" were to pass from the political scene to-morrow, two parties would appear in their stead, and who will undertake to say the last condition would be an improvement upon the former? Man is a fighting animal. There was a time when he could not effect a change of government without going forth to battle and slaying his thousands. To-day in the greater part of South America the party in power can only be turned out through the door of revolution. We are a trifle farther advanced in the more enlightened and progressive portions of the earth. Our civil wars are waged with the tongue and the ballot. But we are not yet prepared for "collective ownership" nor for "direct legislation." Viewing the past, however, taking note of the marvellous changes that have occurred within a comparatively short time in the history of the world, he would be a bold man indeed who would set bounds to the possible reforms of the future.

MINING OPERATIONS AT NOOTKA SOUND. C. Dawley Tells of Rich Strike Made at Head Bay—Deer Slaughtered by Hundreds.

The steamer Willapa, which arrived from the West Coast the other day, brought as passengers C. Dawley, of Nootka Sound. Mr. Dawley is an energetic mining prospector, and has been spending the past few months inspecting the country in the vicinity of the Sound. Mr. Dawley is a mining man of experience, and has the greatest confidence in the resources of the islands. His work on the West Coast has been far from fruitless. About the middle of last month when at Head Bay he discovered what proved a large outcrop of iron-bearing ore, which promises with development to become one of the best propositions on the Island. The outcrop is the length of two claims and from 40 to 7 feet wide. The surface showing of the property are something exceptional. Although an assay of specimens has not as yet been taken, mining men of experience have pronounced most favorable opinions of the quality of the ore.

Mr. Dawley lost no time in taking preliminary steps towards the development of the newly discovered property. After going a considerable amount of stripping for the purpose of showing up distinctly the surface qualities of the property he came to Victoria in order to do what he could to obtain the necessary capital for the purpose of making the mine proposition a paying one. As a result a mining expert was sent up to look over the property and make a report. Mr. Dawley says from what impression he elicited from the expert his report was most favorable, and he has little doubt that the property will develop into a mine of considerable value.

Mineral operations at Nootka comparatively recent to be in a more prosperous condition than they are at Barkley Sound. Although mining has not been exploited as much at the former place as at the latter, prospectors are beginning to turn their attention to Nootka, and as a result several properties which promise well have been located, and capitalists of Victoria and the Sound are becoming interested. Some development work is being done by the Tacoma Steel Company on a property at Tahsis and another property being explored as reported to be an iron bearing ore with indications of proving a good investment. The fact that a corporation of the standing of the Tacoma Steel Company is interested in the property at Nootka bears out the statement that the mining resources of that district equal those of other portions of the Island.

The white population of Nootka Sound has a particular grievance in regard to the manner in which the Indians slaughter the deer. Mr. Dawley states that he has seen as many as 100 carcasses of these animals piled on the beach after having been stripped of the skins by the Indians. The deer are thick at Nootka, and if the Indians were stopped from their wholesale slaughter, would last for many years. The mode adopted in securing the deer is one which is considered unlawful in a more settled district. The head lights on the coast attract the deer, and it is when they are thus congregated that the Indians do their shooting. Complaints have been made to the authorities in regard to the "Van-couver Island deer." Mr. Dawley remarked, "is to be slaughtered in this manner, very few years will see the country utterly devoid of that game."

GROWING AGGRESSIVE. Moros Planned to Ambush Pack Train but United States Troops Were Warned. Manila, July 7.—A large body of Moros from Massein, Island of Mandano, armed with 21 rifles, recently planned to ambush a pack train of the Lake Lanao column, but the Americans were warned in time and anticipated the attack. One shell from a mounted gun dispersed the Moros. The Moros in the towns of Massein and Bocolod are growing more aggressive. Gen. Chaffee has advised Gen. George Davis to disregard the insulting letter received from the Sultan of Bocolod and remain unresponsive unless attacked or in the event of an overt act being committed.

WILL CELEBRATE NINETEENTH YEAR. W.C.T.U. GRAND RALLY WEEK FROM TO-MORROW. Annual Election of Officers—Secretary and Treasurer's Yearly Reports—Good Progress of Work.

Thursday, July 17th, will be a red letter day in the history of the W. C. T. U. of this city, that being the date of the nineteenth anniversary of the organization. The event will be duly celebrated by a grand rally of all members, new and old, of the local society. The nineteenth annual meeting of the union was held last Thursday, when the election of officers took place, and the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were read. Mrs. McNaughton was appointed president, Mrs. Sherwood, secretary, and Mrs. Tingley, treasurer. The election of a superintendent was deferred until the next regular meeting. The secretary in her annual report said: "We have been able to keep the hall open every day from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m., and in this way provide a comfortable, well lighted and homelike room for the use of any one who, for the want of such a place, might drift into the ever-open saloon."

Every Sunday and Wednesday evening an evangelistic service is held, and on Saturday evening a concert is provided by the Young People's Societies of the different churches. In this connection it might be stated that these concerts, with refreshments, have been free, but a few weeks ago it was decided to take up a collection at the Saturday evening entertainment, and the results have been gratifying.

The committee of management have met every month, and have tried faithfully to discharge their duties, but we still need a few more members, especially to help with the work of collecting. The committee have been very ably assisted in the work of the mission by Mrs. Spofford and Mrs. Hall. In October Mrs. Spofford tendered her resignation. It was received with much regret, and accepted with a general expression of thanks from the committee. It would be very hard to find another lady to fill the position in every way as well as Mrs. Spofford had done. Mrs. Hall has been in charge since, with Mr. Bowen to assist her, and they have been successful in their work, which is, of course, very trying at times.

In August 250 copies of the "Mission Hall Report" were printed, and a number of them have since been distributed, and have been the means of informing many of the work of the mission. On New Year's Day a reception was held in the hall, which was quite a success; 125 men coming in, during the afternoon. Many kind friends sent in donations of cake and other good things, which were all very much appreciated.

At the beginning of the year we were enabled to purchase an organ, a better instrument than the one we had been using. During the twelve months 434 lunches were served, 177 of which were free. The tables had been fairly well supplied with reading matter—magazines and papers being given by those friends interested in the work and the local press. More donations of this kind would be thankfully received.

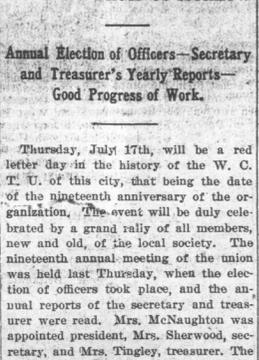
The New Vancouver Coal Company still supply us with coal free, but our lighting rent, the salaries of the helpers and all other incidental expenses have to be met by the monthly contributions of the friends of the work. We have again to thank the many kind friends who in different ways and upon different occasions have helped us in this work, and as we look back over the past twelve months may we not justly say "Thank God and take courage."

The treasurer's report was as follows: Receipts. To cash on hand \$300.00 Collected from Metropolitan church by Messdames Burkholder and Friel 89.85 Collected from Calvary Baptist church by Messdames Graham and Hall 84.75 Collected from Centennial church by Mrs. Gibson 64.25 Collected from St. Andrew's church by Mrs. Haddell 55.00 Collected from First Presbyterian church by Mrs. Frank 46.00 Collected from Victoria West by Mrs. Gleason 29.80 Collected from business men by Messdames Holt and Williams 122.00 Donations sent to treasurer 58.30 Donations by city 28.50 Collections at concerts 19.90

Disbursements. By rent \$320.00 By salaries for missionaries 276.00 By electric light 67.05 By furnishings 11.30 By organ 11.00 By lunches 9.05 By water 6.00 By printing 5.00 By sundries 3.50 Cash on hand 1.40 \$500.90

Owing to the death of two of our subscribers during this year, we find ourselves unable to meet our expenses to the extent of \$50, the amount subscribed by these gentlemen. We trust, however, that others may help us in this work and enable us by their generosity to cover this liability. A gold watch which is said to have been found on the field after the attack on Colosimo in December, 1899, has been placed in the hands of the Under Secretary of State for war with a view to, if possible, tracing the owner or his representative. Attached to the chain is a stone charm and a gun-metal amulet on which is engraved a coat-of-arms.

FOR SYSTEMIC CATARRH Peculiar to Summer Pe-ru-na Gives Prompt and Permanent Relief.



Clem G. Moore, Editor of the Advocate-Democrat of Crawfordville, Ga., writes the Peruna Medicine Company as follows: "Gentlemen—After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic catarrh, which I contracted while editing, and travelling for my paper, I have been greatly relieved by the use of Peruna. I gave up work during these years of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent relief came from the use of Peruna. My trouble was called indigestion, but it was catarrh all through my system, and a few bottles of Peruna made me feel like another person, noting the improvement after I had used the first bottle. Peruna is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded."—CLEM G. MOORE.

Judge Wm. T. Zenor, of Washington, D. C., writes from 213 N. Capital Street, Washington, D. C.: "I take pleasure in saying that I can cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna as a remedy for catarrhal trouble and a most excellent tonic for general conditions."—Wm. T. Zenor.

Mrs. Amanda Morrill, 136 Reid street, Elizabeth, N. J., writes: "I have been sick over two years with nervous prostration and general debility, and heart trouble. I have had four doctors; all said that I could not get well. I had not walked a step in nine months, suffering with partial paralysis and palpitation of the heart every other day, and had become so reduced in flesh as to be a mere skeleton weighing only 85 pounds."

"Up to this date I have taken Peruna for seven months. It has saved my life as I can safely testify. I have not felt so well in five years, having walked over one mile without ill result, and have also gained thirty pounds since commencing to take Peruna. In fact, I cannot praise it too highly."—Mrs. Amanda Morrill.

Peruna never fails to prevent systemic catarrh or nervous prostration if taken in time. Peruna is the most prompt and permanent cure for all cases of nervous prostration caused by systemic catarrh known to the medical profession. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

NOTICEABLE EVEN IN LOCAL BANKS GOOD RESULTS FROM TOURIST ASSOCIATION

The Business Men Voluntarily Offer to Double Their Subscriptions Towards Work Being Done. Citizens who are concerned in the good work of the Victoria Tourist Association will read with much interest the following interview appearing in the Vancouver Province: "Victoria people are exceedingly well satisfied with the work of the Tourist Association. Business men say that the notice of results, and universal satisfaction is expressed by prominent citizens."

"This statement was made by William Godfrey, manager of the Bank of British North America, who has just returned from Victoria. He was much impressed with what he heard about the workings of the Tourist's Association of the Capital City. There they have a man in the field all the time, a local permanent secretary, an assistant and stenographer."

"It is not often," said Mr. Godfrey, "that you see people willing to subscribe more than they are asked, but I was told it as a fact that in Victoria, so well pleased were many business men with the results of the work of their Tourist's Association, that they voluntarily gave forward and offered to double their subscriptions for the fund. The manager of our bank in Victoria and many business men told me that they could not give an actual definition in business, and that the results must have been large when they became so apparent that every one has noticed them, as is the case in Victoria. Every citizen seems to be directly interested—feels a personal concern for the success of the association—for it appeals to him as something that is bringing immediate results."

"In Vancouver, the season is perhaps a little late to start, but I think that even this year a very large amount of good work may be done, with much more next year, and I believe there is an excellent opening here for the work."

"Another feature that impressed me at Victoria, was the detailed management of the office. An immense amount of printed matter about the city—they are not afraid to advertise—is being sent out. They have fine rooms always open to visitors to the city, and the place is a regular headquarters bureau of information. Every possible assistance is given to tourists, and not a stone is left unturned to give people a good time. The same thing can be done as well in Vancouver, and I believe the results will be fully as apparent. People here should work on a large scale, and support the movement strongly."

WESTMINSTER TEA. Their Champ With the Shamers.

The Montreal paper through the delays to train but usefully interested the battle for the Mint Shamrocks and the Westminister Shamers. "Of the first match the score of 6 to 1 the locals were not six their rivals, but still the superior Saturday's match well whether the east the best lacrosse. Bog games, but the counter to their play and kno and intricacies of the rivals did not. The be are a sturdy, active players. So in the S addition, with their st and shooting is a s

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BY ARTS AND PEACE. Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Future of the British Empire.

Toronto, July 8.—A London special says a largely attended meeting of the British Empire League was held in London last night. On the same night Sir Wilfrid and other ministers were banquetted by the Constitutional club, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said 'some thought the British Empire must be preserved by war. He believed it could well be defended by the arts and peace. It was the one nation in Europe that could not be carried away by militarism.

The Duke of Devonshire, referring to the meeting of the Empire League, said definite results could not be obtained till the representatives had a further chance of consulting the respective colonies. He thought commercial relations would be solved in accordance with economic law, now disregarded, but which inevitably would assert themselves. The Imperial defence question could not wait. A conference to consider the state of the Colonial forces must be taken. The question was whether as organized the work of the greatest value to the Empire, and whether the Empire should remain inviolate or whether the colonies should become independent states providing for their own security."

Wretched Hot Weather Sufferers. Paine's Celery Compound SHOULD BE USED IN JULY AND AUGUST.

The extraordinary variable spring and early summer weather of the present year has been the cause of a vast amount of sickness in every part of our country. Strong men and women have been victims; the weak, rundown and sickly have suffered intensely, and many families now mourn the loss of near and dear ones.

The nervous, weak, rundown and debilitated should now devote their best energies and attention to health-building, so as to enable them to withstand the enervating effects of the approaching hot weather. The use of Paine's Celery Compound will soon bring a return of true physical strength; the nerves will be fed and braced; the blood will be made purer and richer; digestion will be corrected, and sweet, refreshing sleep will take the place of insomnia and irritability. Paine's Celery Compound is doing a marvellous work for the sick and suffering at this time. It is the only preparation that possesses value and virtue for restoring the strength and spent energies of weakly and sick people in summer time. The trial of one bottle will give you happy results.

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