to The Editor

E HUNGRY AWAY.

Somewhat surprised last Sun- rrived at Port Angeles on the Nanaimo that the Fifth Regi- d not inform the citizens of at they intended running an Sunday last, the result being us restaurants and hotel keep- prepare for the rush; conse- ral people had to be turned t getting anything to eat. I future steps will be taken to er side as well as this in order ate the public as well as them.
ISADOR M. LANCASTER.
C., Aug. 27, 1900.

HE OLD BRIGADE.

our First Contingent marched oria we read that the band he "Old Brigade." Nothing een more appropriate or more e of the verses runs this way—
Abbey proudly laid
a place or part,
boys of the Old Brigade,
in old England's heart."
ug. 26, 1900. MILES.

CLIST'S COMPLAINT.

at the present time all cyclists ed in the new club, and pros- aining better roads, etc., and I o call attention to a small mat- should be attended to at once. k in town, I find Fort street is d to take when using my wheel. o has gone up the hill between and Fernwood road knows that ty steep one for a woman to a day. Yesterday I had gone p the hill and was riding quite he car track when I met two riving toward me and taking up cycle path. Of course I expect- get out of the way but soon they had no intention of doing naged to get between the car y in time to escape from being d then one of the gentlemen told s on the right next time." I told friends, also working girls, and ed to find some of them had re- same treatment in various parts Now, couldn't the C. C. C. C, in some way, for after dodging out of the way of a horse and possible to ride to the top of the e a great discomfort. I would other matter, which, if thought e thoughtless people, would at comfort to lady bicyclists. Often a hill another cyclist will per- ding one get out of the way and e proper side, and in doing this eatest difficulty in reaching the ry often impossible. Thank you, for your kindness in allowing h space. A WORKING GIRL.
Aug. 28, 1900.

GATHER THEM IN.

rust the pound-keeper will not m his duty of gathering in any gs not licensed, notwithstanding t (real or imaginary) made to the l on Monday evening, and the re- one of the aldermen. I will guar- e is not a more dirty city on the ast than Victoria, so far as dogs rned. The sidewalks are simply , the first thing in the morning. k the pound-keeper is doing good thering in the dogs, be they good, different. VICTORIAN.

A VETERAN'S ADVICE.

Editor of the Colonist:

have read with much interest the etters and editorials published by press lately, anent the "Good r Bicycles" question. I am one of guard" Mr. Editor, so if you en off your hat. I started riding hen hat is to utilize a stepladder the hurricane deck thereof, but, when you were up there it was You didn't want to come down— can recollect doing so once or n those days the bikes had solid ich did not take up a great deal bration caused by the unevenness treets. Well, the old guard was nd enthusiastic and didn't growl, because we knew growling would avail, instead of growling we ped- Now, a word to the cycle club of . Do as the aforesaid old guard al. Don't growl at the present nd council who were not elected to down the bumps for you, but get selves and pedal and pedal hard. ou ask? Take a hand, and a big hand, (royal flush) in civic politics. e, appoint committees, etc., to enlist pathy and support of every wheel- d wheelwoman in the city, make b a political club, (recreation bi- lubs are dead and buried) get a rong ticket, from the mayor down, to look after your interests, do not much of them, and see that they are When you have come out openly ics, watch what a change there will he manner of the reception of your ions. I have noticed numerous in- such as "Working Girl" complains aywood's hill, on Fort street. It is ly bad hill, owing to its being stud- h boulders. There is a trail close to e line varying from 12 inches to a of feet in width. This should be people climbing the hill, as the rest thoroughfare is almost impracticable. ally, I intend in future always to t of this trail when coming down Fort street is good as far up as aver owing to there being a good path south side of the car track, but from up to the top of Haywood's hill is re to put a little gravel filling be- the sidewalk and car track from Van- street to the top of the hill, then would be a good bicycle path from nment street to Oak Bay.
W. CHRISTIE.
oria, August 29.

NOT HARPERS'.

—I would like to call the attention of itor of the Times to a mistake he has in attributing to Harpers' Magazine rd Harding Davis' libel on the Bri- fficers. The article referred to appear- the August number of Scribner's zine.
READER.

s. Waggles—Do you know why this lled a golf hat?
aggles—Yes, my dear. It's because e who play golf don't wear them.—e.

ture "makes all things beautiful in time." Every one of life's seasons, n life moves on Nature's lines, has its charm and beauty. Many women dread period when they must experience ge of life. They fear that face and may suffer by the change, and that may fail to please those whom they The value of Doctor Pierce's Favorite cription in this crisis of woman's life in the fact that it assists Nature. Its preserves the balance and buoyancy of mind and sustains the physical powers. y women have expressed their grati- for the help and comfort given by vorite Prescription" in this trying od. Its benefits are not passing, but manent, and conduce to mental happi- s as well as physical strength.

Protecting Dumb Animals

The Annual Meeting of the S. P. C. A. Held Last Evening.

The Report of the Work Done During the Past Year.

The annual meeting of the Victoria branch of the British Columbia S. P. C. A. was held last evening in the city hall, with Mayor Hayward in the chair. The Mayor opened the proceedings with a few well chosen remarks, and called upon the acting secretary, F. B. Kitto, to read the following report:

The committee, in presenting their annual report feel very thankful that the work they are doing commands the sympathy of the public. Although it is thoroughly understood that every case of cruelty brought under its notice will be taken up by the society, yet the more important work will be done by persuasion and education; we aim at preventing rather than punishing. The man who sees that he best serves his own interests by being kind to the animals under his care is at the same time learning to be considerate to his fellow creatures.

An important change has been made in the constitution of the society, by which the branches are affiliated, and the work of the province is governed by a central organization, composed of delegates from the branches, being the same in plan as that of the friendly societies. By this means it is considered the interests of the institution may be more extensively felt, and branches may be opened in all parts of the province without delay.

The drafting of such a constitution has required much care, and many meetings have been held here and on the Mainland.

The committee feel this affiliation will strengthen the hands of the society throughout the province, without interfering with the work of the Victoria branch.

Many requests have come from different cities of the province asking that branches should be formed, and it is hoped in the immediate future an agent will be appointed by the provincial society to start branches in Rossland, Nelson, Atlin, Nanaimo, Alberni, and generally to represent the society throughout the province.

We are glad to say that the government, recognizing the urgency of this work, have donated the sum of $500 to assist in carrying it out. It will be understood that this money is not to benefit Victoria or any established branch, but is intended to aid the provincial society in dealing with the gross cruelty which exists in many parts of the province.

The criminal code is considerably restricting our powers. The committee hope to draft amendments which, if accepted by the Dominion government will give material strength in the matter of prosecutions.

The knowledge that the officers of the society are vigilant is havind a good effect. Hack and transfer horses, which have to be on the streets are more considerately cared for.

But we are sorry to say that more aggravated cases of the grossest cruelty have been brought to light than in former years.

When people in good condition will dehorn cattle, and send them untended on to the pasture to be tormented by flies and mosquitoes; will nearly cut through a horse's tongue with a ligature which is left on for several months; will place wires through the nostrils and over the horns of cows, and leave them there for months together, and will allow horses to be worked with greats sores on each shoulder, it is evident the society has a great deal of work still before it.

Although the cases mentioned have been investigated at considerable time and trouble, and many long journeys have been taken by the president and veterinary surgeon, owing to legal difficulties, in none but the last could a prosecution be conducted. This case was so bad that the conviction in the police court carried fines to the amount of $37.00.

In these and similar cases photographs have and will be taken, to enable the charges to be more easily proved.

During the year considerably over a hundred cases have been dealt with, being obliged to take fourteen cases into court, out of which there were twelve convictions and only two discharged.

The society as far back as October 1897 wrote an urgent letter, and others since, to the city council that the pound-keeper should be provided with a suitable vehicle for conveying stray dogs to the pound; we are glad that these efforts have been availing, and we accord our thanks to the city council for providing for a more humane method and that a suitable carriage is n used for this purpose.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Reviewing our financial position, as the result of a more active canvass of the city, many new members have been added to the society, and although this is very encouraging, the committee hope that more will join in the coming year, to enable the work to be carried on with a greater success; for though our income is larger our expenses have materially increased.

We regret that on account of the continued absence of our secretary we are not able at this meeting to present an audited statement of accounts.

The balance at the bank at the end of last year and the cash receipts amounted to $404.30. The expenditure amounts to $337.50, leaving a balance on hand of $66.80.

We are pleased to remark that the city makes a grant of $50 per year. This is in lieu of a moiety of the court fines, to which we are entitled, but that it might not seem that we prosecute for the sake of getting fines, we have arranged that the city shall take them and make us this yearly subscription instead.

More support ought to be given to the society to enable it to give fair remuneration to professional men like our esteemed counsel, Mr. Lindley Crease, who conducts our criminal cases and spends many hours of his valuable time in the police court, as well as giving us help in committee by his advice and also to Dr. Hamilton whose services we are constantly requiring for some case of cruelty.

It is not fair to trespass upon their invariable kindness for they never hesitate to give up much time, or spare any trouble on behalf of the work which to them is a labor of love. The work undertaken by our president, Mr. Dallain, is beyond our praise. Hours spent in court, long journeys taken, and much odium often incurred, for almost the whole of the not very pleasant task of finding out and properly dealing with cases of cruelty rest on him.

BANDS OF MERCY.

The committee draw attention to a very hopeful phase of the work, the "Bands of Mercy" have been organized, and there are between 800 and 900 members enrolled from the public schools. Some few addresses to the pupils on the duty of kindness to animals, as also on the ways and habits of such insects and birds as they meet with every day; because it is certain that if the young have a knowledge of the wonders of God's creation they are not likely to be cruel.

An entertainment presided over by Archdeacon Scriven, and assisted by E. B. Paul, Esq., the principal of the High school, and several ladies and gentlemen, was given by the pupils belonging to the Bands of Mercy to their fellow members and parents which evoked a great deal of interest it the work. It is the intention of the society to give prizes for essays on kindness to animals. The scheme is in the hands of the teachers, but more time has been asked, which request has been gladly acceded to. In England and in the Eastern provinces this work is carried on by addressing the children in the public schools, but as this does not appear to be possible here, the work must be carried on in some other suitable places; for the society cannot by any means cease to endeavor to enlist the younger members of the community in this work. It is certain that if habits of kindness and a real interest in animal life are acquired in youth they will not be forgotten in after life.

The committee are very grateful to the ladies of the Women's Council, who have expressed their willingness to help in carrying on the Bands of Mercy, so that we hope soon to have this interesting work placed on a more satisfactory footing.

THANKS.

The committee desire to tender their hearty thanks to the mayor and city council, who are always willing to consider any proposals placed before them and to place the committee rooms and hall at their disposal.

Our thanks are also accorded to the Press, which always willingly reports any notices of our meetings and work; and also to the provincial and city police, who second our efforts in every way.

They also owe their thanks to the public generally, without whose generous support and sympathy the work of the society could not be carried on. They trust that they have given a sufficient good proof of the necessity of this society to command a continued assistance in the future.

PRIZE SCHEME.

The committee takes this opportunity of thanking a true friend of the society, Mrs. Gavin Burns, for offering a prize of $5 to the driver of any tradesman's cart who can show that for a certain period his horse has received good attention. This award is placed in the hands of the committee of this society. This kind offer they have purposely not yet availed themselves of, hoping that others might come forward with similar offers, so that the prize list could be extended to hackmen, drivers of teams, and transfer carts.

They commend these proposals as tending very materially to the better care of horses in the city, and will be glad if anyone will make a donation towards these special objects.

CONCLUSION.

The committee press upon you the claims of the animal creation, whose cause they plead, for they cannot plead their own, and for which we are certainly responsible.

We apply the words of the poet:

"And is there care in heaven? and is there love?
In heavenly spirits to these creatures base,
That may compassion on their evils move?"
"There is . . . .
"O, th' exceeding grace of Highest God that loves his creatures so,
And all his works with mercy doth embrace."

Man is the undoubted chief of all creatures. Along with his authority over them he bears from nature an obligation to sustain from wantonly injuring them, and so far as possible to cherish and protect them. Good men feel this duty as if it were a command from a source beyond themselves.

All of which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the committee, F. B. KITTO,

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was called upon by the chairman to move the adoption of the report, and in doing so, he expressed his appreciation of the work done by the society during the past year. There was something in the work of this society that appealed to the best feelings of our nature. Such an association, notwithstanding the theories of some, shows that the world is getting better. The Brahmins devoted all their lives to protect animals, but these men expected sooner or later, through transmigguration, to be changed into the animals they are protecting. His Honor then explained that the motives that actuated the members of such a society as this were not called forth by any such feeling as that which dominated the Brahmins, but was produced by an intense feeling for the dumb animals. He hoped and trusted that success would attend the work this year.

His Lordship Bishop Perrin seconded the adoption of the report and in a very happy and interesting address, congratulated the president, Mr. Dallain, and the officer, as well as every member of the society, upon the splendid work done during the past year.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. Barber and ex-Mayor Redfern, upon different phases of the work of the society, dwelling especially upon the education of the young through the Band of Mercy societies.

The provincial secretary, Mr. C. J. South, explained to the meeting some of the difficulties of the work and outlined what the provincial executive proposed to do in the province, with the assistance of the money granted by the government.

The election of officers followed, resulting as follows: Patron, His Hon. Lieut.-Governor Sir Henri Joly; president, A. J. Dallain; vice-president, Major C. Dupont; counsel, Lindley Crease; veterinary surgeon, Dr. R. Hamilton; treasurer, Dr. D. B. Holden; executive committee, Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. Barber, Mr. A. S. Dumbleton, S. B. Kitto and Miss Cameron.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mayor Hayward, who, in reply, said he intended to become an active member for years to come.

This brought to a close one of the most pleasing and interesting meetings ever held in this city, and the large attendance of ladies present added very materially to the success.

Letters of apology and regret were received from Mr. Justice Martin, H. Dallas Helmcken, Esq., M.P.P., and Rt. Rev. Bishop Ridge.

"Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. *It never disappoints.*

Erysipelas—"Had a severe attack of erysipelas, suffering from dizziness and nervousness so that I could not rest at night. Tried Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results, and now recommend it to others." M. CHALMERS, Toronto, Ont.

Tired Feeling—"Was all run down and had no appetite. Was tired all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla was suggested, and a trial benefited me so much that now I would not be without the medicine." MRS. G. D. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Conditions In the Yukon

Text of Petition Presented to Governor-General By Citizens of Dawson.

A Review of the Situation, and Many Valuable Suggestions Made.

During Lord Minto's visit to Dawson a very interesting petition was presented to His Excellency by a deputation from the citizens' committee on July 14 last. The petition is as follows.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert John Murray Elliot Knynmound, G. C. M. G., Earl of Minto, Viscount Melgund, Baronet of Nova Scotia and Governor-Genaral of Canada, etc., etc.,

May it please Your Excellency—

The petition of the undersigned humbly showeth:

1. That on the 13th day of February, 1900, the undersigned were duly appointed a committee of the citizens of the Yukon territory to petition for and secure representation of the said citizens on the Yukon council and in the house of commons of Canada.

2. At two large subsequent mass meetings of the said citizens, your petitioners were commended for the faithful performance of their duties, and at a mass meeting held on the 5th day of May, 1900, which was the largest indoor mass meeting ever held in the Yukon territory, your petitioners were requested and authorized to represent the citizens of the Yukon territory on all questions arising between the date of said mass meeting and the election of the duly qualified representatives of the citizens. Up to the present time the Yukon territory has not had the boon of responsible government, but has been governed by appointed officials and not by representatives chosen by themselves.

3. Since the 13th day of February, 1900, communications have passed between your petitioners and the Yukon council, and petitions have been addressed to Your Excellency in council, and to the parliament of Canada, and your petitioners now wish to thank Your Excellency for bringing the subject matter of our various petitions before your advisers and before the parliament of Canada.

4. The famous discoveries of gold in the Yukon region, and particularly in the Dawson district, were made in the autumn of the year 1896, and became widely known during the year 1897, and in that year and in the following year there was a large influx of people to the Yukon territory, of about 30,000 or more souls, and a population of about 100,000 for the Yukon territory seemed assured.

5. Upon hearing very much exaggerated accounts of the richness of the said famous discoveries, the privy council of Canada adopted a most burdensome tax known as royalty, which was first placed at 20 per cent. of the gross output and later on was reduced to 10 per cent. This taxation had the effect of being practically a tax upon labor and a fine for developing the resources of the Yukon territory, and has had the effect of shutting off the development of all save the richest placer mining claims of the Yukon territory, or has forced them to be operated at a loss. Along with this burdensome taxation came a system of imposts and restrictions upon the various industries and commerce of this territory that greatly added to the burdens of the territory, and the mining regulations adopted in the years 1897 and 1898 were evidently made without proper knowledge of the conditions existing in the Yukon territory.

6. A fee of $10 per annum was imposed upon every individual who attempted to explore, prospect or work for the hidden riches of this territory, and if successful in the search therefor, a further fee of $15 was charged for recording or renewing each claim in the Yukon territory.

7. Under the guise of prohibition regulations, there was instituted a system of liquor permits and prohibition of local manufacture that had the effect of shutting down all legitimate breweries in the Yukon territory, and at the present time there are two well equipped breweries in Dawson not shut down, while hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of American beer is for sale all over the Yukon territory. Thus making this country, as far as the manufacture of beer is concerned, solely under the control and monopoly of the beer manufacturers of the United States of America, while liquor permits were not at any time and are not at this date issued to the parties who pay licenses to sell liquor, but to speculators who seem to have the power of obtaining permits, which are denied legitimate dealers of this territory. These speculators sell their permits granted by the government at largely increased rates, and supply the territory with liquors at enormous profit to themselves and at great cost to the people of the territory.

8. The burdensome imposts of the mining regulations alone would have seriously retarded the development of that industry, and the prosperity of the Yukon territory, but their bad effect was augmented by the other facts set out herein, coupled with such an apparent indifference on the part of the parliament of Canada to inform themselves of the needs of this territory, and remedy the same, as has never been paralleled in Canada, or, in fact, in any British colony.

9. On the 25th day of November, 1897, the then gold commissioner, contrary to the mining regulations then in force and in a direct breach of faith with the miners who were then exploring and prospecting Dominion creek, closed the said creek against location, and in 1898 the gold commissioner, together with the then commissioner of the Yukon territory, closed the hillsides and benches along said Dominion creek against locations by the free miners of the Yukon territory, and this closure was enforced by the authorities until the 11th day of July, A. D., 1898.

10. On the 30th day of March, 1899, contrary to the regulations made by order in council, all benches and hillsides on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks were closed against locations by free miners, and said action was, on the 5th day of September, 1899, confirmed by the privy council of Canada, and said districts have never been reopened for the location of placer mining claims.

11. During the time when these closures were being made and enforced on the various creeks, hillside and bench claims, in the gold mining region of the Yukon territory, large parts of the said closed portions and other parts of the Yukon territory were granted by the government at Ottawa as hydraulic concessions, and certain fractions have been granted in compensation for alleged grievances, which alleged grievances ought never to have been in existence.

12. Thus, while the creeks were closed to the ordinary and necessary prospector as above set forth, in the autumn of 1899 the relocation of abandoned claims was entirely done away with in the Yukon territory. The population was driven from the Yukon territory by what was a practical prohibition of development, and large tracts of the richest placer mining ground of the Yukon territory has been handed over in concessions, and the said concessions include and take in valuable fractions which have been denied to the prospector and have been handed over to the concessionaries for the small sum of $150 per mile, so that at the present time prospecting and new discoveries have practically ceased.

13. These public acts were not the only ones from which the people of the Yukon territory have suffered. The office of the gold commissioner for long periods was practically inaccessible to the free miners of the Yukon territory and prompt transaction of business was only secured by influence with the clerks of that office; and when the public or interested parties knew of the miscarriage or wrongful grant of any mining claim or ground to individuals it was most generally found that several transfers had been recorded to innocent parties, which made it impossible to rectify the official wrongdoing, and even at a very late date the administration of the said office has been such that the officers of the Northwest Mounted Police were forced to take proceedings against a clerk in said office, which proceedings ended with the finding of said clerk and his later fleeing from the Yukon territory, while his fellow conspirators are at present incarcerated in the common jail of the Yukon territory.

14. During the year 1898 the grievances and oppression of the people of the territory became so great that it drove the population of the territory into such a state that rebellion was only prevented by the energetic persuasions on the part of the loyal British subjects residing in the Yukon territory, who pledged their words that these wrongs would be righted when and as soon as they were brought to the knowledge of the government and parliament of Canada, and the assurances at that time given by the loyal citizens of Her Majesty have not yet been made good, and your petitioners are of the opinion that such grievances have never been known to exist in any British colony heretofore, and are even worse than those which caused the dissentions in Canada in 1837 and 1885 and exceeded the grievances which caused the outcry of the Uitlanders of the Transvaal.

15. According to the best information of the persons best qualified to judge, had the Yukon territory enjoyed proper laws and been freed from the burdensome taxes and complained of regulations and administrations, this territory would now have had a population of about 100,000, and would have offered an unequaled cash market to Canada, such as by conventions tnd treaties and preferential rates, and various governments of Canada have sought for the last thirty years, without avail, as the population of this territory would have been wholly dependent for foodstuffs, clothing, and machinery upon the several other parts of Canada.

16. It soon became more and more apparent that the regulations and conditions and restrictions adopted for the Yukon territory were having a most baneful effect upon the development of the territory, and were practically driving the population therefrom.

17. Representations of the conditions of the Yukon territory, and the need of reforms in our administration and laws, have from time to time been made by private individuals to the government of the Dominion of Canada, and the government has seen fit to make certain changes, on the representations of these individuals, some of which changes were a benefit to the territory, while others were as great a detriment as the wrongs they were intended to remedy; and it has now become apparent that none but duly elected representatives of the people of the Yukon territory will have influence enough with, or possess the knowledge requisite to point out to, the parliament of Canada the necessary reforms without which the resources of the Yukon territory will remain undeveloped.

18. In spite of the facts above set forth this territory at the present time has a population of about twenty-five thousand, of whom at least one-third are British subjects, while perhaps one-half of the remainder are eligible for naturalization.

19. The annual gold output is close upon $20,000,000, and the revenues and taxes in royalty, customs, etc., etc., derived from this territory is over $2,000,000, or about one-tenth of our annual production of the territory, and about one-twenty-fifth of the total gross revenue of the Dominion of Canada. This territory is therefore by all means the most over-taxed, and in proportion to its population the greatest revenue producing part of the British Empire, with the least material benefit to the citizens paying said taxes.

20. Though in the fourth year of its existence and while paying the heavy taxes above set forth, this territory has no proper roads, and transportation to the various creeks, except in the winter time, is extremely difficult. The bridges across our rivers are toll bridges, and the roads are almost wholly neglected, as may be observed by Your Excellency, and such roads as we have are of the most recent construction.

21. On account of the above facts and uncertain mining regulations and the natural difficulties attendant upon opening up this country, much litigation ensued. But until quite recently only one judge was provided for the Yukon territory, while the court of appeal was in another province, and the law's delays resulted in a practical denial of justice to litigants.

22. This territory and the whole of Canada has also suffered on account of having no free British port of entry, which would enable the citizens of the territory to bring their goods and supplies from other portions of Canada without being put to the expense inconvenience and delays necessary to cross the strip of territory in Southeastern Alaska, which has given such a great commercial advantage to the merchants of the United States of America, which should have accrued to the benefit of Canadian trade and Canadian merchants.

23. It was with these facts in mind and in order to secure redress for the various grievances under which the territory has suffered that this committee, your petitioners, were appointed and have labored.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that Your Excellency will take means to bring before your advisers and the parliament of Canada:

First—The necessity for immediate doing away with or at least greatly reducing the present royalty tax on gold mined in the Yukon territory.

Second—The necessity of repairing roads and bridges and affording free means of transportation within the Yukon territory.

Third—The necessity for opening for location to free miners all parts of the Yukon territory owned by the government which are fit for placer mining.

Fourth—The necessity for reducing the present fees for free miners' certificates and for recording and renewing placer mining claims.

Fifth—The necessity for altering the hydraulic mining regulations so as to secure for the free miner the right to locate, record and work any ground which is fit for placer mining, whether covered by a concession or not.

Sixth—The adoption and enforcement of such mining regulations as will encourage to the utmost the prospector first, the miner second, and the investor third, and throw open the country for the fullest and freest development.

Seventh.—The necessity of granting representation of the people of the Yukon of at least two members in the house of commons of Canada.

Eighth—A legislative council wholly elected by the citizens of the Yukon territory.

Ninth—The necessity of putting the liquor trade of this territory under such regulations as will conform it to the laws of trade and insure commercial freedom.

Tenth—Establishment of proper courts and a court of appeals in and for the Yukon territory.

Eleventh—The necessity of securing or establishing a free British port of entry on the western coast of America, within reach of the headwaters of the Yukon river, in order to encourage the trade and commerce between the Yukon territory and the other portions of the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Dawson, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1900.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

DONALD M'GREGOR,
Chairman of Citizens' Committee.
JOSEPH A. CLARKE,
Secretary Citizens' Committee.

Always avoid harsh, purgative pills. They first make you sick, then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

THE LIGHTS ON THE RIVER.

From Forrest and Stream.

This day began very warm, so I skirted along the shady side of the river during the forenoon, but owing to the scorching rays of the sun as it reached the meridian I was forced to seek for a cooling shade in the forest. It was after 3 o'clock in the afternoon when I started again. Just at sunset of this day I entered the Paraguay river from the Cuyaba, and at dark was surprised to see as I turned a bend of the river a row of fifty or more lights on board of a steamer coming up stream. My first thought was that unless I could run into some nook for safety along the shore, a steamer as large as that must be to carry so many lights would kick up such a swash and rolling waves as to sink my canoe instantly. Thinking there was no time to lose I hastened for a place of refuge. Luck, I thought, favored me, for at the place I landed there was a small stream that allowed of the passage in of my loaded dugout. There I sat for a half hour or so expecting every minute to hear the steamer's paddles close at hand; but neither hearing or seeing the craft I ventured out into the stream again, and soon found how badly one could be fooled even in this far-off wilderness. What had seemed to be a steamboat's lights proved to be nothing more or less than a flock of birds resting upon some tall swamp willows—birds that have power of producing a bright illumination. It is said that these birds feed exclusively on the fire flies so numerous in that region. I had often been told of such a species, but these were the first I had ever seen. Upon my approaching them closely they took flight and the lights vanished.

THE MARKETS.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 30th.

The one important thing to be noted about the condition of the retail market this week is the abundance of fruit which is arriving, suggestive of heavy crops. Early fall apples are now on the market. These sell at from 75 cents to $1.00 per box. Plums are a glut on the market. Melons sell at from 25 cents to 40 cents apiece. Grapes are retailing very cheap—from 30 cents to 40 cts. per basket. Manitoba eggs are quoted at 25 cents and local at 35 cents. The quotations follow:

Flour—		
Ogilvie's Hun., per bbl	$ 6.00	
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	6.00	
Snow Flake, per bbl	5.00	
Calgary Hungarian	5.00	
Premier, per bbl	5.75	
XXX Enderby, per bbl	5.00	
Grain—		
Wheat, per ton	30.00	@32.00
Corn (whole), per ton	27.00	@30.00
Corn (cracked), per ton	28.00	@32.00
Oats, per ton	30.00	@32.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40	@ 50
Rolled oats (B. & K.)		04
Rolled oats (B. & K.), 7 lbs.		30
Feed—		
Hay (baled), per ton	14.00	@16.00
Straw, per bale	50	@ 75
Middlings, per ton	19.00	@21.00
Bran, per ton	18.00	@20.00
Ground feed, per ton	25.00	@28.00
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per 100 lbs		1.25
Onions, per lb		05
Cauliflower, per head		05
Onions, per lb	02½	@ 03
Carrots, per lb		02
Tomatoes		07
Cucumbers (island), each		05
Peas, per lb		05
Turnips, per lb		02
Corn (green), per doz		25
Fish—		
Salmon (smoked), per lb		15
Salmon (spring), per lb	10	@ 12½
Shrimps, per lb		50
Cod, per lb	08	@ 10
Cod (black), per lb		10
Halibut, per lb	08	@ 10
Herring		05
Smelts, per lb		10
Flounders		08
Farm Produce—		
Fresh island eggs		35
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz		25
Butter (Delta creamery)		35
Best dairy	25	@ 30
Butter (Cowichan creamery)		35
Cheese (Canadian)	18	@ 20
Lard, per lb	12½	@ 15
Meats—		
Hams (American), per lb		20
Hams (Canadian), per lb	16	@ 17
Bacon (American), per lb	17	@ 20
Bacon (Canadian), per lb	14	@ 16
Bacon (rolled), per lb	12	@ 16
Bacon (long clear), per lb		12½
Shoulders, per lb		14
Beef, per lb	08	@ 18
Mutton, per lb	10	@ 15
Veal, per lb	12	@ 18
Pork, per lb	10	@ 15
Fruit—		
Cocoanuts, each	10	@ 15
Lemons (Cal.), per doz	25	@ 40
Lemons (small)	10	@ 15
Apples, per lb		05
Peaches, per box	1.10	@ 1.25
Plums, per lb		02½
Blackberries, per lb		12½
Cherries, per lb		10
Grapes, per two lbs		25
Watermelons, each	35	@ 50
Poultry—		
Dressed fowl, per pair	1.25	@ 1.50
Ducks, per pair		1.50
Dressed turkeys, per lb	20	@ 25

Northwest Farm and Home, Illustrated Weekly, 50 cents per year. Seattle, Wash.

THE FIRST TO ARRIVE.

Clan Mackenzie is the Initial Arrival of the Salmon Fleet—She Makes a Fast Passage.

The first vessel of the salmon fleet has arrived. She is the British ship Clan Mackenzie, 1,509 tons, and she sailed into the Straits yesterday morning and was taken into Port Townsend yesterday afternoon by the tug Wanderer. She sailed from Yokohama on August 1, and made a very fast trip across the Pacific, having made the voyage in 29 days. The tug Lorne, which to-day takes the just-repaired Star of Italy to the Sound, will take the salmon-carrier to the Fraser river, where she is to load. She went to Port Townsend for orders, for her charter gives the charterers an option of loading wheat or salmon. She is to carry the fish, but with the low pack of this year some of the fleet chartered to carry the salmon to the United Kingdom will have to take the wheat cargoes.

While on her way to the Japanese port, where she went from New York, the Clan Mackenzie lost her second officer, who was swept overboard in a storm. Details of the sad occurrence have already been given in these columns.

CAUSES OF EXPANSION.

Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Examiner.

The morning organ of the government is at pains just now to abstract from the Canadian Year Book certain figures showing that Canadian trade has expanded within the past three years.

The real causes of this expansion are: (1) the trade of the world at large has been particularly active in the past three years; (2) the Conservative government opened up the great Northwest of Canada by means of the Canadian Pacific railway and improved canals, both of which the gentlemen now in office opposed with all their might—and thus brought the greater part of Canada within the sphere of the world's commerce; and (3) the Liberals now in office have maintained Canada's National Policy, established by the Conservatives in the face of their continuous opposition, though they stood pledged to abolish it when they obtained power.

The men in office riding the protection horse through the length and breadth of the land make a fair showing considering that the horse was stolen; the Conservatives, who own the horse, would, however, have done much better under the existing favorable conditions.

"Have you any witnesses to this assault on you?"

"Yes, your honor; I was there myself," answered Battered Billy.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Meteorological Office.
Victoria, Aug. 22 to 28, 1900.

During the first day of this week the barometer began to fall over Northern British Columbia, and by night rain had again set in at Barkerville. On the two following days the high barometer area which had been hovering over Vancouver Island and causing generally fair weather along the Coast gradually moved southward to Oregon, and gave place to an area of low barometric pressure which had spread inland from the Pacific and eventually covered the whole of this province and the territories. As this movement is similar to those of constant occurrence during the winter months, it caused a general rainfall through out this province and the adjoining states, and cool weather with moderate southerly gales on the Coast; and over the Straits of Fuca and Gulf of Georgia. On Saturday, the 25th, this disturbance moved eastward across the territories where it caused a general rain. This was followed by an extensive high barometer area which first appeared over Northern British Columbia, and as it spread southeastward it caused fine weather throughout this province, frost in Cariboo, and temperatures only a few degrees above freezing on the Lower Mainland. During Saturday this area spread across the Rockies to Alberta where it caused freezing temperatures, and at Calgary a snowstorm lasting over six hours, and amounting to three inches. From this period to the close of the week the weather was generally fair and moderately warm throughout the province, and the winds were light to moderate along the Coast.

At Victoria over 18 hours bright sunshine was recorded, and the rainfall was .47 in. The highest temperature, 68, occurred on the 22nd, and the lowest, 44, on the 26th.

New Westminster reported .94 inch of rain; highest temperature, 68, on the 28th; and the lowest, 38, on the 26th.

Kamloops had .36 inch of rain; highest temperature, 72, on the 28th, and the lowest 42, on the 26th.

Barkerville had over 1½ inches of rain.

BIRTH.

ODDY—On August 26, the wife of B. S. Oddy, of a son.

MARRIED.

GOLDSWORTHY-MACKLEY—At St. James church, Victoria, on the 29th inst. by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, rector, F. G. Goldsworthy to Hellnor Mackley.

ELLIS-BEAVEN—At Christ Church cathedral, on Thursday, August 23, 1900, by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, Lieut. Stanley Venn Ellis (R.N.), to Kathleen Emily, daughter of the Hon. Robert Beaven.

ROE-BIRD—At St. Mark's church, on August 22, Salt Spring Island, by Rev. E. Wilson, John Littledale Roe, of Cumberland, B. C., son of the late Samuel R. Roe, of Lelxlip County, Kildare, Ireland, to Minnie, widow of the late Rev. F. Knowles Bird, of Lewes, Sussex, England.

DIED.

METCALF—At Port Angeles, on the 22nd inst., Edward Metcalf, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 57 years.

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