LP FREE TO WEAK MEN.

Macfarlane, Franktown, that any man who is troubles resulting from s or abuse, such as nerv- vibor, unnatural losses, ment, etc., can write to nfidence and be instruct- e how to be thoroughly

is sorrow, that so many ng imposed upon by un- ks, this clergyman con- y to give his fellow-men s experience and assist Having nothing to sell, money. Any man who vice and follows it can cured. Of course only eeding help are expected ng a stamp. ve and mention the Col- B.C.

RS' INSTITUTE.

Meetings Were Sparsely Attended.

Dominion Entomologist, reached Winnipeg from , where he has been de- of lectures on Farmers' noxious weeds and in- blishment of Farmers' ew work in the Pacific Free Pres reporter, Dr.

turning from holding a ers' Institute meetings, e lately held through- with Mr. McKellar, in the newly established ers' Institutes in Brit- hese meetings were ar- om the department by superintendent of Farm- or British Columbia. I Anderson at all these ave addresses on the s' Institutes to farmers ds and insects. These f interest to the audi- he fact that the system tutes has only just been h Columbia, with Mr. erintendent. He is en- work, and has done good vince in drawing atten- ng along all industries agriculture. The subs- eeds is not yet of such British Columbia farm- se in Manitoba, where w learned which are ies, and the best ways t them. insects most inquired which attack the fruit already of enormous e Pacific Province, and ing more so. Fruit of vn of great excellence, ny young orchards just ring. Undoubtedly the that of His Excellency, eneral, at Vernon, e good management of truly be called a model extensive orchards of d pears, as well as aardens. All details are attended to; everything order, and what is very t there is a place for verything is in its place. such good management thing but good profits, arge outlay which has he present time fruit of itish Columbia can be a pound, and it there- ely a matter of produc- quality and getting it in proper condition. o is doing by good man- Coldstream ranch at and is being done by ers. The soil is very stricts, and the climate y well suited for the t class fruit and other

ds of the Fraser river, m meadows which have down for ten or fifteen ears unusual. This is hay, but excellent hay, grasses and clover." etings as well attended

ers' Institute system is h Columbia, and while nstances the meetings ended and very useful, the free discussion of y could hardly be com- r Manitoba meetings. of Agriculture in this organized under one- understand the needs and have for several utmost to assist the ity. Undoubtedly in as the country be- kly settled, and the system better under- ers, its benefits will be d soon equal those of

good meeting was held ere a beautiful display ers and fruits. Of the ches and plums were At Kelowna, in the a new industry has hich I believe will in ttention. It is the cul- ellent quality of cigar ar the best quality of roduced in Canada, rely the peculiar odor n tobaccos. This to- g manufactured into which have already ntion on the Pacific ny this year has be- thirty acres in crop- tions and was struck growth and healthy plants. The pioneer Mr. Collins. meetings of the series , close to the Experi- good meetings of rep- were held at Salmon g, both in the interior

DENT'S STORY.

Catarrh for Years— d—Specialists Failed Catarrhal Powder Cured Him.

resident of Sample's y, Washington, Pa., I was afflicted with Remedies and treat- only gave me tem- I was induced to use rhal Powder. It has d thing in my case. nt after I had made s I had relief, and a n its use entirely rid e malady. I would lly recommend it to "

Hiscocks and Hall

HOW TORONTO WON.

Manitoba Press a Unit in Appreciation of the Work of the "Bays."

A Struggle Between Exponents of Two Radically Different Styles of Rowing.

Bad Steering, the Current, and the Turn Destroyed the Chances of Victoria.

The Manitoba papers recieved by yesterday's mail contain many columns of good reading for sport lovers, all with the same text—the battle royal for the Ameriman championship, in which Victoria's "Big Four" measured their strength with that of the world-famed Argonauts. Though the latter were—upon their record—favorites in the betting, no crew could have been more popular than were the Bays, and had the fortunes of the game been otherwise than with the Easterners, Winnipeg would undoubtedly have joined hands with Victoria in celebrating until all was blue—or rather red. The Winnipeg papers all reported the race with critical care, the dissimilarities in style, the weakness and the strong points of each crew being fully dealt with. That Victorians may read exactly how the race was lost and won, together with what the experts have to say of the struggle, the Colonist herewith reproduces the salient portions of the reports from the Free Press, Telegram and Tribune, together with the Telegram's account of how the Winnipeg met their Waterloo at the hands of the Kings of the Coast.

WHAT THE "FREE PRESS" SAYS.

"The Long Stroke on the Long Slide" Does the Work for the Champions.

Winnipeg's all-Canadian summer regatta, the biggest aquatic event that has taken place in Western Canada this year, has passed into history. The struggle for the four-oared supremacy of the continent ended as many had anticipated, in adding another to the illustrious string of victories already attributed to the stalwart four of the Argonaut club, of Toronto. In the final race of the triangular battle, they met and defeated the unconquerer-champions of the Pacific Coast, the senior four of the James Bay aquatic association, of Victoria. The race was a magnificent exhibition of rowing on the part of both crews; a struggle between the exponents of two different styles of rowing; a battle royal to within a quarter of a mile of the finish, when weight and experience, the long stroke on the long slide asserted itself and carried the Argonauts to the front. Though not the closest it was the hardest races the broad-shouldered veterans from the East have rowed this year and this fact reflects the greatest credit on the vanquished crew, who will carry back to the Coast metropolis every honor possible for them to have won outside of the actual victory itself. They have earned the respect and esteem of Winnipeggers by their gentlemanly conduct and true sportsmanlike spirit and have proven representatives of which any city may well be proud.

The referee's launch, captained by Mr. F. L. Patton, and containing the referee, Geo. F. Galt, holding the shotgun, Frank Fairshild, official timer, and S. P. Clark, took a preliminary look over the course after the club events and during its absence up the river the crews made their appearance.

The Argonauts four, R. Muntz, bow; F. H. Thompson, 2; A. E. Thompson, 3; and Jos. Wright, stroke, were the first to emerge from the dressing rooms. As they took their places in the shell in which they have rowed for the last nine years, and which has carried them to victory on so many occasions, they were loudly applauded. A stronger, more muscular looking aggregation than the four Torontonians could not well be imagined. They indeed looked the veterans that they were. If Rupert Muntz couldnt boast the gray hairs of his fellow oarsmen, he certainly had less "between him and heaven," to use the language of a Winnipeg youngster.

The James Bay four, F. S. Widowson, bow; D. T. Jones, 2; W. J. Scott, 3; D. O'Sullivan, stroke, followed their husky opponents very shortly. The crew was much lighter than the Argonauts, and were trained finer. Their muscles stood out like those of ancient statuary, and while not as heavy as their opponents there was something of a racehorse look about them that made the comparison most favorable. After a short preliminary spin the crews pulled up the starting point. The excitement was intense. Few were sitting now. The Argonauts made a false start, as Referee Galt shouted "Ready" but caught themselves before changing the position of the boat to any extent. A moment later the gun shot rang out and the crews were off.

They caught the water well together, the James Bay men rowing a 40 to the minute stroke, which soon carried them to the front of the opponents, who were rowing somewhat slower. At Norwood bridge the James Bay crew were half a length ahead, and this lead they gradually increased until they were about a length in front. Not far above the Canoe club boat house the Argonauts seemed to throw more weight into their stroke without increasing the rate until they reduced the lead to a quarter of a length at the half mile, keeping up their terrific pace, for both crews were rowing with a vengeance.

They fought it out on a dead level for some distance, but gradually the brass prow of the Argonauts' boat could be seen forcing its way to the position it has so often held, in the front, and when the buoy was reached the Argonauts were a quarter of a length in advance. The Argonauts made a beautiful turn within a few feet of their buoy, while the Victorias, by coming up from the wrong direction, gave themselves more turning than they should have had. They overshot the buoy by about half a length. Jones threw his weight on his oar with such force that he narrowly escaped being landed over the side. The James Bay crew made a splendid turn nevertheless, much better than had been anticipated.

When the crews straightened out, it was seen that the Argonauts had two lengths and a quarter of a lead. This they increased to three lengths and a half on the way to the bridge, when the James Bays made a final effort, but only succeeded in reducing the distance between the boats slightly, finishing three lengths behind the champions.

Some portion of the success of the Argonaut's crew was due to the steering of Muntz, who has the reputation of being the finest bow oarsman in America. The steering of the Victorias was not as good, and they were in the wash of their opponents' boat for a portion of the distance. The difference in the steering can easily be accounted for by the fact that the James Bay crew is accustomed to straightaway races on broad stretches of water, and are unused to the windings of a river.

The rowing of both crews was much admired. The superior length of stroke and longer slide of the Argonauts would, other things being equal, have given them an advantage. The time of the race was 9.04, which establishes a record for the course, rowed with a turn.

The crews were cheered as they drew up to the landing, the vanquished receiving no less attention than the victors, as much of Winnipeg's smypathy was with the western crew.

Referee George F. Galt, captain of the Winnipeg club, seen after the race, said: "My duties as referee were a sinecure after the race was started. Both crews being old and experienced, were amply able to take care of themselves. There never was any threat of a foul during the race."

"Did you not fear trouble at the buoy with the crews turning towards each other?"

"It was thought that there might be difficulty, but knowing the experience and ability of the crews, I had no hesitation in ordering the race to be rowed that way.

"Outside of the entertainment provided Winnipeggers, I can see that there will be many benefits derived from these races. It cannot but help our young oarsmen to see the best crews in America row. It will doubtless do very much towards increasing the public interest in aquatic sports, and in this way be beneficial to the club."

Joseph Wright, stroke of the Argonauts, said the race had been one of the hardest they had rowed this year. The James Bay men rowed wonderfully well and are a strong crew.

HOW THE "TRIBUNE" SAW IT.

Experience Gained in Many Years of Racing Stood the "Argos" in Good Stead.

The big regatta came to a finish with the Argonauts carrying off the honors by a good three lengths. * * * * Both crews were warmly applauded by their friends as they put their boats in the water. The Victorias appeared in their neat-looking dark blue Jerseys, and the Argonauts in their "faded coats of blue" stripes that looked as if they had been used for several seasons as bathing jackets. There were many comments at the depth of chest and general fine development of the Toronto men as they rowed up the river, to get the boat running evenly. Then they came back to the post, and Referee Galt, standing in the bow of the launch, gave his parting instructions to the crews. A moment after the command, "get ready," the Torontos made a start, only to be waved back. The crowd showed their appreciation of this by hoots and groans.

At the next attempt the boats got away and the Argonauts shot forward a few feet in advance of the Victorias. Whether this was a ruse remains for the Victorias to find out, and they will undoubtedly know more about rowing when they have had as many races to wiggle through as the Argonauts have had. The Victorias spurted up to about 40 strokes to the minute, and the crowd applauded them as they pulled away from the big boys in their little low boat. It was a pretty exhibition of rowing.

At the bridge the Victorias were leading by a length, but here the fact that they were out in the full force of the current, while the Argos were hugging the bank, began to tell on their relative positions, though the latter were not working any harder. The Vic. steers man saw this, and angled across the river toward the St. Boniface shore. This sharp angle told on them, and at the Canoe club-house they were only leading by three-quarters of a length, which at the old Barn had been cut down to a quarter. They now had to make a sharp angle out again, so as to turn their buoy from the Winnipeg bank, while the Toronto crew turned right out from their still water to their buoy.

Both crews made the turn together, but the Victorias did not get away as handily, and the Argonauts had finished a long stroke before the Victorias hit the buoy. When they straightened out, the Argos were two lengths ahead, and from this out it was no question who owned the race. The Victorias had spent their strength on the way up, and were not a match for those machines in rusty stripes pegging away at 36 as if out for a morning spin. The Vics also seemed to steer badly, and for quite a long time took the back wash of the Torontos, crossing over to the St. Boniface side and then coming back to the Winnipeg side of the river. Their friends were not sparing of applause, both at the turn and down the course. From the bridge to the line there was a continuous cheering from both banks, and the James Bay crew made a final effort, but were unable to do more than slightly lessen the distance, and the Argonauts crossed the line in 9.04, three lengths ahead.

The crews paddled into the landing stage amid applause and cheering.

THE TELEGRAM TELLS THE STORY.

The Sympathy of the Manitoba Capital was All With the Boys.

The championship of America has practically been decided and it goes to the "effete" east, the contestants yesterday being the champions of the Pacific coast and the proved champions of the east—the Argonauts of Toronto. The latter crew were the first to take water, and their appearance was hailed with loud applause. The James Bay crew followed soon afterwards and were also given an ovation. As the two two crews pulled towards the starting point, many were the comments passed upon them, and the concensus of public opinion was that if the western crew could make the turn first, or equally as soon as their eastern rivals, they stood a good chance of lowering the colors of their redoubtable opponents.

But it was to be, the boys from the east, who have this year proved themselves to be a champion crew on several occasions, rowing well within their powers at the start, spurted when nearing the turn and getting around the buoys first, the opened their shoulders and forging ahead of their plucky opponents, gave the latter their backwash all the way home, and crossed the line winners of a race which, although not a recognized association one, practically makes them the champion four oared crew of this continent. The victory was a most popular one, and many were the encomiums showered upon the Toronto boys, who rowde such a splendid race, and who have since their arrival in the city on Tuesday morning last, made themselves many new friends by their quiet, unassuming manner, and their general sportsmanlike conduct.

The James Bay crew also, although defeated in the nal race, has added another laurel to the many which the crewfi already have, for notwithstanding the fact that their boat was not built for races which were rowed with a turn, they pluckily set out to do the best they could under the circumstances, and right well they did it, for soon after the start, they forged ahead, amidst the loud applause of the many spectators who did all they possibly could to encourage them in the race which they were so gallantly fighting. The Argonauts were not without their supporters either, as the many shouts of approval testified, and it was really a puzzle to judge, from the applause that was so generally and generously given, which was the winner.

When the Argonauts rowed back to the landing place, after winning, they were received with every mark of enthusiasm, the cheering being loud and long. And when the conquerors of the Winnipeg crew came to the boat house, they, too, received such an ovation that must, to a considerable extent, have made up to them almost what they had so pluckily rowed for and lost. Of one thing there was no doubt, the hearty congratulations of the visitors by the vanquished, and the return in kind by the victors to the vanquished, and while such a spirit is so warmly exhibited by Canadian crews there is not the slightest fear of this most notable sport descending the scale, but instead, it will tend to increase the love for it amongst all sportsmen to keep their particular sports in the line of pure amateurism.

* * * The event of the day was now reached and the interest evoked by it was most intense. The grand stand at the boat house was crowded, as was the observation train, which had gone back to the depot and picked up a number more of cars, which with those already in use were also crowded. The banks of the river and Norwood bridge and other points of vantage were crowded by spectators who wished to see the eastern and western champions in competition. The general expression of opinion was that the Argonauts would win, but it would be entirely owing to the turn, for when the James Bay boat was not fitted, and some were sanguine enough to say that if the latter could only get the turn first, the race would be theirs, but whether this is so or not must remain an unsolved problem, as the Victoria boys did not turn first, and they were never able to catch the Toronto boys afterwards, the latter winning by fully a length and a half.

Punctually at 6:30 the Argonauts appeared, carrying their boat down, and they were greeted with hearty applause, the same being given to the Victoria boys when they took their places in their boat. The crews were as follows:

Argonauts—R. H. Munts, bow; E. A. Thompson, 2; F. H. Thompson, 3; J. Wright, stroke.

James Bay—S. Widdowson, bow; D. Jones, 2; W. J. Scott, 3; D. O'Sullivan, stroke.

Having taken their positions, James Bay having the inside course, the referee gave his instructions, and immediately afterwards the starting gun was fired. The Argonauts caught the water before their rivals, and went ahead, but were rapidly overhauled by the Victoria boys, who passed them, and when Norwood bridge was passed the latter crew was fully half a length ahead, which they increased to a length, half way between that place and the turn. At this point the James Bay left the course, and went over to the Argonauts water, a mistaken piece of work, as the result proved, for although they still kept a slight lead, they had to cross the river from the north side to the south side in order to make the turn, while the Toronto boys had not to leave their position. Owing to this error, the advantage which had up to now been held by them was lost, and the Argonauts went ahead, and got the turn first.

From now on the Toronto boys took the lead, and when both boats started on the home journey the Toronto boat forged ahead and crossing over the James Bay water, they gave the latter their back wash. Pluckily the Victorians kept to their work, followed hard after the leaders, and when Norwood bridge was reached they had crept up a little on their rivals. The latter however, kept their position of advantage and crossed the winning line winners by about a length and a half, the time being 9:02.

So ended the summer regatta of the Winnipeg rowing club. The result of yesterday's big race, while not being a surprise, was disappointing to the majority of the onlookers, whose sympathies were beyond question with the boys from the west. But this feeling was in no way allowed to interfere with the hearty reception which was given to the Argonauts on their return to the boat house, and the members of the crew were complimented on all sides for their magnificent rowing. The James Bay crew, first, were not allowed to feel that they were the losers, as congratulations poured in upon them thick and fast, and it was a hard thing to say from the enthusiasm shown, which was the victor and which the vanquished.

HOW THE WINNIPEGS LOST.

In Style as in Speed and Power, the Victorians Were the Better Crew.

The Winnipeg crew lost. They lost to a better crew. The fact is admitted on all hands, and by none more cheerfully than those defeated by the crew, who though from the race made the victors go along, and when the winning line was crossed only a boat's length separated the contestants. Victoria's victory was a very popular one, nearly as much so as if the Winnipeg boys had won, and this was given evidence to by the loving cheers which greeted the James Bay boys on their return to the boat house, and the hearty congratulations which they received on all sides, not the least hearty being the members of the local club. The cheers were again renewed when the Winnipeg crew reached the landing place, and Charlie Johnson came in for a big share of praise for the magnificent way in which he pulled, his work being one in that hearty "get there if you can" style, which endears him so many friends and makes him the winner of so many events. Had all the crew rowed like he did, the result might have been different, although even that is not certain, as the James Bay crew finished with a lot of "go" in them, which may have left the result the same.

But first form the James Bay boys were far ahead of the local crew, and they deserved every bit of their victory, which was won in such a clever manner. An unfortunate incident happened during the race, which caused considerable comment. The boats had reached the three-quarter mile flag, with the local crew in the lead, when, no doubt, thinking they had the race in hand, they attempted to cross into the James Bay water. The latter immediately spurted and before the Winnipeg crew could get out of their way, their rivals had gone into them. The referee immediately stopped the race and ordered the crews back to the starting point, from which place the race was again started. This showed the true sportsmanlike spirit, for according to the rowing rules the crews could claim to have the race started from the place where the foul took place. The result has already been given, James Bay won, and our local cracks are out of the regatta. * * *

Now came the event of the day, the straight-away mile and a half race between the Winnipeg senior four and the champions from James Bay, Victoria. The crews were as follows:

Winnipeg—J. C. G. Armytage, bow; E. C. Hamber, 2; C. Johnston, 3, and C. L. Marks, stroke.

James Bay—S. S. Widdowson, bow; D. T. Jones, 2; W. T. Scott, 3, and D. O'Sullivan, stroke.

As Marks led his men down to their boat they received a hearty send off, which was renewed as they paddled gently away up stream to the starting point, and many were the encouragements given to them by the dense throng of spectators who lined the river bank. When the James Bay crew appeared, with O'Sullivan at their head, a very hearty cheer was given them, which the visitors appreciated. As they followed their rivals up stream many admiring comments were passed upon the clean, even way they handled their oars, and not a few were there who had no hesitation in declaring them to be the winners. Eager questions were asked and answered as to the outcome of the race, and the general impression was that if the Winnipeg crew won they would have to hustle in a pretty lively manner in order to do so.

On arrival at the starting point the crews immediately got into position, the James Bay having the inside water. The referee having duly cautioned both crews as to keeping in their own water and bidding them be careful of the turns, gave the signal to start, an event which was duly notified to the waiting crowds, who were not in a position to see it, by the movement of the hacks, bicycles, etc., which made off for the winning post. The crews caught the water together, Marks setting a 40 stroke pace, and the local men, certainly at this time, showed of what stuff they were made. Fifty yards had not been gone before the Winnipeg crew was a quarter of a length ahead. James Bay still kept up the steady swing they were rowing at, evidently intending to make their effort at a later stage. As the boats came into view round the bend of the river it was seen that the Winnipeg boat was in the lead. Drawing up to the three-quarter flag, a distance of fully a boat's length was seen between the Pegs and the James Bay, and it looked at this point as if the race would be won by the local men. Thinking, no doubt, they would be able to maintain their position, the Winnipeggers tried to get over into the James Bay water, which the latter prevented by spurting, and a foul resulted.

Both crews ceased rowing, and the referee ordered them both back to the starting post. The James Bay crew at once turned and rowed back, the Winnipegs staying where they were, for five or ten minutes, when they, too, turned back to the starting post. The whole proceeding caused considerable comment amongst the anxious spectators, who discussed the matter until the crews again appeared round the bend. This time it was the James Bay crew that was leading, and when the halfway flag was reached they quickened their speed, raising their stroke from 34 to 38 to the minute, the Winnipegs answering this by raising theirs to 37. The James Bay crew forged ahead, and when Norwood bridge was reached fully a length and a half separated them. On getting past the piers, the Wnnipegs made a magnificent spurt and began to overhaul their opponents, Johnston at 3, working like two men, and the lead of James Bay crew was slowly but surely decreased. But the effort was made too late, for with the advantage which the visiting crew held, they were able to keep ahead and they crossed the line winners by about three-quarters of a length. The time of the race was 8 minutes and 54 seconds.

HEADACHES RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE.

Griffith's Magic Liniment relieves headaches the minute applied. Apply it to the forehead and temples, then inhale freely in the manner directed in the circular around the bottle. No other liniment is so valuable to the house as this remedy. 25 cents, by all druggists.

DESTRUCTION OF OUR SHADE TREES.

To the Editor:—Our worthy city councillors evidently must have difficulty in finding work for their employees, as they have again started waging war against our remaining shade trees by cutting down a beautiful young oak on Belcher avenue above Cook street. This unoffending splendid young tree was in no one's way, and was surely doing no one harm by growing on the side of one of Victoria's prettiest roads, on which Government House and some of the best residences in Victoria are situated. Vandalism such as this makes anyone's blood boil who takes any real interest in the future of our city. Where can the reason come in for this destructive mania, and where will it stop?

There is no use closing our eyes to the fact that we are rapidly being left behind in a commercial way by our more enterprising sister city, Vancouver. Her main business thoroughfares are a pleasure to look at, and show strong symptoms of a prosperous and go-ahead city. Her main residential street are boulevarded throughout with rows of shade treets planted in well kept lawns on either side adjoining the sidewalk. She has no such a natural beautiful tree as the oak, in many places already planted for us, but she is making up for this deficiency by planting her avenues. Strangers and capitalists visiting the two cities are at once struck by the great difference, with the result that they almost invariably invest in Vancouver. They cannot help but comment most unfavorably on the horrible condition of our roads, although always greatly impressed with the beauty of our broom and wild roses in the spring, and our remaining native shade trees. Nature has made our city one of the most beautiful places for residence on the Pacific Coast, but each succeeding council seems to vie with the last in its work of destruction. Why should this tree have been cut down, and why should not the council, or whoever ordered it to be cut down, if they do not value our trees and shrubs themselves, at all events have some regard for the wishes of citizens so often voiced in the press? I might see some reason were the roads in perfect shape, and the superfluous energies of our city workmen had to be expended on something, then they might have some show of reason for attacking harmless but beautiful shrubs and trees. Surely with the present disgraceful state of our roads, every dollar should be expended on the central portion of them, and what is a pleasure to most people, and an ornament to the city, left alone.

This tree was a doubly interesting one. Many years ago a number of horse shoes were hung on its branches adjoining the trunk; these have since grown completely in. The effect of the iron on the sap, had, I believe, so far kept it completely free from the scourge of small measuring worms at present destroying the foliage of our oaks, and also from the ordinary caterpillars.

Our city council, have, I consider, made a good move in making permanent sidewalks in a number of places, but why should we not have planks planed and sized as in Vancouver for our more central sidewalks? The extra cost would be but small. Instead of planed and sized planks, however, we put down the roughest possible kind of lumber, some planks half an inch thicker than others.

F. B. PEMBERTON.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. We sell six bottles for $5 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

You will know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you until you try it. Buy a bottle to-day and begin to take it.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

DR. CHASE CURES CATARRH AFTER OPERATIONS FAIL.

Toronto, March 16, 1897.

My boy, aged 14, has been a sufferer from catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the general hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.

H. G. FORD,
Foreman Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

Sometimes it seems to weary woman that she must certainly give up. The simplest and easiest work becomes an almost insurmountable task. Nervousness, sleeplessness and pain harrass her and life seems hardly worth the living.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was made for her. The former is for ills distinctly feminine, the other for her general system. Together they supply a scientific and successful course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores healthy, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities, strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation. The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, fills out the hollows in cheeks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1,008 page Common Sense Medical Advertiser, illustrated.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

BIG FOUR REACH HOME

Regret That They Could Not Meet the Argonauts in a Straight-away Race.

Opening of the Junior Lawn Tennis Tournament Yesterday Afternoon.

The senior four of the James Bay Athletic association, the men who defeated the famous Winnipeg crew on their own course, and gave the champion Argonauts the hardest race of the season, returned home yesterday morning, with but one regret—that they had not the opportunity to meet the Argonauts in a straightaway race. They are not complaining by any means, for they received the fairest kind of treatment, both at the hands of their opponents and the public of Winnipeg, but each member of the crew has a lurking idea—it may be over-confidence—that in a straightaway race they could have won the championship of America. The chance is past for this season, but there is another season ahead, and in the meantime the four sturdy oarsmen will not deteriorate, and next year a strong effort will be made to send them East for the series of big regattas. They will, however, not have the pleasure of meeting the victors of last week, for the present Argonaut crew have rowed their last race. No doubt they will have worthy successors, but with the experience the Bays have obtained, it will take as strong a crew as the present Argonauts to defeat them.

Discussing the big race, Dan O'Sullivan, stroke of the Bays, laid their defeat to the fact that they unfortunately selected the worst side of the course, making it necessary for them to cross the river twice, and to their inexperience in turning. The Argonauts had their boat braced for turning, and went around their buoy as if on a pivot; the Bays made a bad turn, as they were afraid to practice much, their boat not being properly rigged.

Trainer Watson said the reports of bad steering were exaggerated. The Bays had the east side of the river, down which a very strong current sweeps. Widdowson, at the suggestion of men well acquainted with the course, took the boat out into the middle of the river. On the return trip the steering was not bad. Mr. Watson is of opinion that had the race been straightaway, the Bays would have made a far better showing, if they had not won the race.

Both the members of the crew and those who accompanied them speak in the highest terms of the hospitality of the Winnipeggers. Nothing was too good for the boys from the Far West, and the city was thrown open to them. The Great Northern railway company likewise did everything possible for the comfort of the party, placing a special car at their service for the return journey. The exterior of the car was decorated with the colors of the club, and caused quite a sensation as it passed through the towns on the way west. They reached Seattle on Tuesday, and came home on the City of Kingston yesterday. As early as it was, quite a number of the club members were down to welcome them.

Those who returned home yesterday were: Dan O'Sullivan, W. J. Scott, T. C. Jones, F. S. Widdowson, Thomas Watson, J. H. Lawson, Jr., Fred. Patton, Gus Gowen, C. E. Bailey, A. Ker, A. McAfee, B. Taverner, W. H. Wilkerson, G. H. Jesse and Arthur Popham.

This evening the members of the crew will be guests at a smoking concert at the Australian hotel.

The concert will be in charge of Mr. William Greig, who has secured the services of some of the most popular vocalists of the city. Miss Mouro will sing "Sailing"; Mr. H. Ives, "Mona;" Mr. George Jay, Midshipmite"; Mr. E. H. Russell, "Image of the Rose"; and Mr. F. Richardson a coster song. There will be a recitation by Mr. J. B. H. Rickaby, a cornet solo by Mr. J. Douglas and selections by a chorus composed of the following: First tenors, H. J. Cave, H. Ives, J. C. Keith, E. H. Russell; second tenors, D. D. Muir, M. R. Warlock, A. Muir; first bassos, H. Kent, B. C. Mess, J. E. Martin; second bassos, George Jay, F. Sehl and W. T. Williams.

SHELL THE ENEMY OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.—Is the Stomach Sour? Is there Distress after Eating? Is your Appetite Waning? Do you get Dizzy? Have you Nausea? Frequent Sick Headache?—forerunners of a general break-up. Dr. Von Stan's Pine apple Tablets dispel all these distressing symptoms. They aid the digestive organs, cure the incipient or the chronic cases. 35 cents.

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Victoria College

Beacon Hill Park.

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J. W. Church, M.A.,

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Autumn Term Begins

Monday, Sept. 5, 1898

Three Entrance Scholarships of $40, and Four of $20, are open for competition.

FOR BOARDING or DAY Prospectus, apply Principal T. W. CHURCH, M. A.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION

Likely to Prove One of the Most Difficult Before the Quebec Conference.

The fisheries question is likely to prove the most difficult subject for negotiation at the Quebec conference, to begin next week, and it is interesting to recall the settlement made 10 years ago, but rendered abortive by the action of the United States senate. The Canadian Commissioners were Sir Charles Tupper, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and Sir Lionel Sackville West, then British minister at Washington. The United States representatives were Secretary Bayard, Messrs. W. L. Putnam and James B. Angell. President Cleveland, in his message recommending the settlement for adoption, said: "The treaty meets my approval, because I believe that it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment, upon a basis honorable and just to both parties, of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates." It was also approved by all parties in Canada; for Messrs. Laurier and Davies, on behalf of the then opposition, while they criticized the concessions made by the British commissioners, supported the settlement. But the majority in the United States senate was Republican, and a presidential election was impending. They did not want Mr. Cleveland to have the credit of settling a difficulty of so long standing, and they threw out the treaty. The modus vivendi offered at the close of the negotiations by the British commissioners still remains in force, though it was originally intended as merely a temporary arrangement, and it gives the United States more than they have any right to claim. It has had, however, the good effect of removing the bitterness previously felt by the United States people and government, to which expression was given shortly before the treaty was concluded by the non-intercourse bill, empowering the president to suspend all commercial privileges if Canada persisted in enforcing her fishery laws. The treaty convinced many people in the United States that the attitude previously taken by them was extreme, and that Canada had rights that they had not dreamt of. Though it has never gone into effect as an international agreement, the treaty remains on record as the result of the three months' deliberations of half a dozen of the most capable men on both sides of the Atlantic, on an international question of unusual difficulty. If the British commissioners are wise, they will make the rejected treaty the starting point of their negotiations.

From the Canadian point of view, the Washington treaty is of the utmost importance, because it confirms the interpretation of the convention of 1818, for which Canada was contending ever since the convention was made. By Article I., the United States renounced forever any liberty to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada or Newfoundland, except in certain specified instances. The United States contention was that the three marine miles should be measured in every instance from inside the indentations of the coast. The Canadian interpretation of the treaty was that the three marine miles were to be measured from outside the bays, that is, from a straight line drawn from headland to headland. By the Washington treaty of 1888 it was provided: —

The three marine miles mentioned in article I. of the convention of October 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark; but at every bay, creek, or harbor, not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek or harbor in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten marine miles."

Having established the principle of Canada had so long contended, the British commissioners felt they were in a position to be generous in matters of detail. In several of the larger bays, the limits of exclusion were made in accordance with the American view; and the privileges granted to them under the treaty with respect to pilotage, harbor dues, trans-shipment of cargo and repairs were on a liberal scale, the British commissioners voluntarily, and of their own motion offered a modus vivendi, by which United States fishing vessels, on paying an annual license fee of $1.50 per ton, were allowed to enter Canadian bays and harbors for the purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits; trans-shipment of catch and shipping of crews. These privileges are still continued by the Dominion government, although it was expressly stipulated that this was a "temporary arrangement for a period of not exceeding two years."

It will be seen that at the coming conference the British commissioners are in an exceptionally strong position. For ten years Canada has been giving United States fishermen privileges to which they have no claim. She thus, therefore, demonstrated to the full her desire to be friendly. In the course of diplomatic negotiations conducted with great care and ability on both sides, she established the correctness of her position and successfully asserted her rights under the treaty of 1818. The present commissioners have the further advantage that they can at the same time undertake reciprocity negotiations, which the British commissioners of 1888 tried to do, but were met by steadfast refusal on the part of the American representatives. Various circumstances, which need not now be entered into, have made the United States government of the present day more inclined to enter into a general commercial arrangement such as Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues wished to make ten years ago. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has, therefore, an unequalled opportunity, and if the government press understood the situation better, they would not sneer at Sir Charles Tupper refraining from a course of action calculated in any degree to weaken the government's position. If the British commissioners are able to make an arrangement of advantage to Canada, it will no doubt strengthen the government and tend to that extent to keep the Opposition out of power; but the fact that an arrangement of lasting benefit to the Dominion has been concluded will more than compensate for any disadvantage that may accrue to the Conservative party. In any event the Government has supplied the Opposition with abundant material for criticism, and, to judge from present appearances, is likely to provide a great deal more, quite apart from any conclusions that may be come to at the Quebec conference.—Montreal Gazette.

FOLLOWED HUSBAND'S ADVICE.

"I was troubled for a long time with sick headaches. At last my husband bought me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me this medicine would cure me, as it had cured him of salt rheum. I began taking it and it made me feie like a new woman." Mrs. Robert McAffee, Deerhurst, Ontario.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

NOTICE.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land in Cassiar District as follows:

Commencing at Thos. Tugwell's southeast post, thence east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, to point of commencement.

a12 WM. FIELD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 31st August, 1898, for the farm property of the late John Devine.

Situate in Quamichan District,

Comprising 160 acres and known as the East 40 acres on Section 9 Range IV., the West 60 acres of Section 9 Range V., and the West 60 acres of Section 10 Range V.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 17th day of August, 1898.

YATES & JAY,
a18 22