EE
T THE
MILE
SIGNATURE
OF
H. Fletcher.
ON THE
APPER
EVERY
TLE OF
TORIA

in one-size bottles only. It
Don't allow anyone to sell
the plea or promise that it
and "will answer every pur-
t you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

TS
DY

MS & CO.,
ERS,
,
B.C.

amp on the Alberni Canal,
copper was recently dis-
shipments of very valu-
being made and the latest
justify the owners' belief
e a really good mine.
Creek, where the Wilson
ree milling ore which as-
n gold arrangements have
put a force of men at work
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but it is believed it will
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the high prices asked for
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le doubt that the mining
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opper in the rock.

Omineca prospector whose
ng his missing partner's
pending for a long time,
efore Mr. Justice Walkem
the case was heard. J. J.
E. Loring, Indian agent
Superintendent Hussey
her witnesses gave evi-
of it being that Godron
er's goods and told two
s, first telling Mr. Loring
er Jones had gone back
of Quesnelle and after-
o Superintendent Hussey
been drowned. Gordon
embered was primarily
picion of having murdered
t the body could not be
see will be finished to-day.
h appears for the Crown
n Hunter for the defence.

Y OF VARIETY.

wful night last night."
matter, old man?"
he combination of the safe
the plate, and lay awake
ring what in thunder I'd
ame."—Detroit Journal.

red, white and blue ice-
?"
; but what if it isn't?
ng to take any risks for
Chicago Record.

little slow as a business

He still has a big dis-
his show window."—De-

red an advertisement in
offered to sell him the
ting trousers from getting
bottom."
tell him?"
erbockers."—Tit-Bits.

rests with America's
ne, Hood's Sarsaparilla,
the battle against impire

preached a sermon last
mber the Maine."

spoiled the effect some-
to remember the Sunday
"—Chicago Record.

A GRUESOME EXHIBIT.

The Body of "Soapy Smith" to Be Shown From Town to Town.

Stewart, the Buncoed Klondiker a Nanaimo Man—"Swiftwater Bill" at Home.

Even a dead highwayman possesses a pecuniary value in the eyes of those who cater to the seekers for a new sensation. In proof of this Messrs. C. O. Ven and Herbert Savage, who are now in Victoria, purpose leaving for the North by the next sailing steamer, their mission being to obtain by purchase if not otherwise, the body of "Soapy" Smith. A Victoria doctor accompanies the two prime movers in the enterprise to superintend the embalming of the desperado's remains, and the plan is to exhibit the body in all the chief cities and towns of the West—more especially throughout Colorado, Idaho and Montana, where "Soapy" was decidedly well known and not at all unpopular.

It is new light in connection with the tragic ending of the once celebrated arbiter of the destinies of Skagway, that it was a man well known in this city and province, whose fleecing by members of Smith's gang put the Skagwayians on their mettle against the ring. This man is J. D. Stewart of Nanaimo, who was returning from two years' work in the mines with $2,700 in dust and numerous drafts. He had made a good trip out over the Dalton trail and took the steamer Mocking Bird from Pyramid, intending to make a sharp connection with the Cottage City for his home in Nanaimo. He had barely landed in Skagway before he fell into the hands of the sharpers and the first act was palyed in the tragedy culminating in Smith's killing and the eviction of his lawless followers.

Sixty-four passengers arrived down by the Tartar, four of the members being from the interior and the total of the treasure on board—inclusive of drafts—approximating $100,000. The passengers were: E. Feckheimer, E. O. Keynon, J. Richard, E. Hatch, James Brennan, E. E. Wayne-Johnson, Walter Townsend, S. H. Graves, A. Smith, George A. and G. W. Meagher, Frank Weir, W. J. Williams, Dr. R. Radman, George A. Brackett, W. J. Rogers, W. B. Jennings, Miss May Shanly, C. E. Walker, C. H. Tate, R. W. Ledgerwood, Boston Page, Dr. J. Attornsby, W. Eligh, V. E. Ray, J. R. Rollins, Mrs. Rollins, Capt. G. W. Walburne, George Belanger, Miss Fogle, Dr. A. J. Richter, F. Holt, Mrs. Meades, J. D. Ellis, Nels Nelson, A. Fox, W. F. Saportas, C. L. Hussey, Frank Brown, Bradley O'Brien, Charles Bromberg, J. Swain, J. Leary, Henry Smith, Isaac Robinson, N. J. Steiner, Edward Mann, J. E. McFerran, H. Boggs, L. D. Taylor, W. J. D. Mitchell, Robert Hyslop, Ed. White, Dan McCoshan, Alex. Egner, A. Bille, Arthur Bille, H. Molyneux, John Young, F. G. Strickland, C. M. Christian and F. Hilldage. Of these the most successful Klondikers are Nels Nelson and C. H. Tate, each of whom brings home upwards of $20,000; George A. Brackett is well known through his connection with the Skagway wagon road and numerous similar enterprises of the North; W. F. Saportas is president of the Skagway Board of Trade and one of the best known residents of the new city; F. J. Strickland is a former resident of New Westminster, who has spent some time in the North; and W. B. Jennings, is city attorney of Port Townsend.

The latest news from Dawson, reported by the Tartar, includes the return of Swiftwater Bill and his party to the Yukon metropolis on the 27th June; and a new find on French Gulch, where the discoverer took out $2,900 in a single day. He was offered $75,000 cash for his bench claim, which is 700 feet from the river. He refused the offer and also a raise bid of $100,000 three days later. As to the gold now coming out, the Tartar's passengers from "the inside" say that fully $10,000,000 is now en route down by way of St. Michael's—five millions comprising company and bank shipments and an equal amount the property of the passengers.

A REMEDY FOR SHYLOCKS.

Features of a New Law Proposed in Great Britain.

A great national scandal has been exposed by special parliamentary inquiry into the ways and methods of English shylocks. The investigation by a committee of the House of Commons has occupied more than a year, and the disclosure of practices common throughout England by a large class of blood-sucking money-lenders comprised a most serious indictment against the government. The exaction of so-called "interest" at the rate of 1,200 per cent. per annum is common. The law does not forbid it; indeed, the law may be successfully employed for its enforcement.

The special committee of Parliament, and the English public as well, is unanimous in favor of radical legislation for the suppression of the insatiable operations of these harpies. The committee has already agreed upon the chief features of its report and recommendations. It will be a matter of some surprise, in the United States at all events, that a simple enactment fixing a maximum legal rate of interest—a limitation which suffices to make extortion of this kind infrequent in America—is not to be adopted as the remedy for the evil in England. The advantages of the American system were fully explained before the committee, but the measures which they will recommend will be palliative rather than mandatory. They are good as far as they go, but the practical effect threatens to be an immense increase in litigation—a form of remedy necessarily expensive and obviously not available to most victims of rapacious money-lenders.

It is proposed in general terms to give the courts a bsolute and unfettered discretion in dealing with all these transactions. To this end all transactions, by whatever name they may be called, or whatever their form may be, which are in substance transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender, should be open to complete judicial review; that in all legal proceedings to enforce or for any relief in respect of a claim arising out of such transactions, the court should have power to inquire into all the circumstances of such transactions from the first transaction; that in such proceedings the court should have the power to review any account or transaction, whether settled or not; to direct that an account be taken upon the basis of allowance of such a rate of interest as shall appear to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances, and to make such other order as the court may think fit; that, having regard especially to the fact that money-lenders frequently take from borrowers promissory notes or bills of exchange which are negotiable, and to which, consequently, the borrower would have no defence against the claims of a holder in due course, as well as to other considerations, it is necessary to provide, in order to complete justice between the parties, that the court should have power to direct repayment by the money lender to the borrower of any amount which, upon taking account, may appear to have been paid by the borrower over and above the sum which the court may consider reasonable; that the discretion suggested should be exercised by any judge of the High court, or by a judge of a county court; that from any decision given under these powers by the judicial authority, there should be no right of appeal by either party; that no transaction between the judgment debtor and judgment creditor by way of a renewal of bills should be valid; that wherever it may appear to the court desirable that the court should have power to hear any money-lending cases in private.

Some of the general provisions of the proposed bill are stringent and sweeping. For instance, it is proposed to enact that to money-lender should be allowed to trade individually or otherwise than in his own name, and that where he trades in partnership the firm should be registered and the names of the partners given; that in cases where the business of a money-lender is carried on by a company registered under the companies' acts, the company should be described in the register, and in all circulars, advertisements, accounting letters, as "incorporated to carry on the business of a money-lender," the responsibility for offences in this connection being taken by the managing director or other officers; that money-lenders should furnish to the borrower on every date that the installment falls due a clear statement of the account up to date; and that they should furnish to the borrowers and sureties, if any, at the time that each transaction is entered into, copies of every document signed by him or them.

These recommendations will probably be toned down in some respects before they find a place in the British statute books, but there is no doubt, after the revelations of the past few months, that stringent legislation against the evils of money-lending, as at present conducted in England, will pass parliament in the near future.

A LADY'S BAD SPRAIN.

Mr. Jas. Bannerman, of Vancouver, B.C., writes: It affords me much pleasure in recommending Griffith's Mgalc Liniment. My wife received a bad sprain, which caused her ankle to swell and gave her great pain. Magic Liniment was applied, and on the first application the swelling and soreness left it. We have used many other liniments, but Magic Liniment is the best. We find it very useful in our home, and would not be without it.

Griffith's Menthol Liniment, the great pain reliever, is superior to all others. All druggists, 25 cents.

PRESERVATION OF HEARING.

Every man and woman should be aware of what (to use a common expression) is bad for the ear, so that they can avoid placing themselves under such conditions, for example, as might damage the hearing, cause permanent noises in the ear, injure the structure of the ear, produce inflammation in the ear, or induce the advent of any disease of this part. In short, it is the duty of all who put a true estimate on the value of their ears to inform themselves sufficiently to be able to preserve, rather than run the risk of damaging, either their own or those of their children. In giving such information as may embrace this, and not go beyond it, I wish especially to avoid dealing in any way with what appertains to disease or injuries of the ear, except so far as guarding against them is concerned. So in order to understand the following remarks, the briefest outline and the most rudimentary idea of the formation and structure of the ear will be sufficient. It will be enough to know that the entrance to the ear is the beginning of a somewhat curved canal (the external canal of the ear) of one and a quarter inch in length, and somewhat narrowed about the middle. That at the other end of this canal is delicate membrane (the tympanic membrane) which protects and closes the tympanic cavity (the drum of the ear); that this small cavity is kept ventilated by air from a narrow tube (the Eustuchian tube), the open end of which is placed in the throat in close proximity to the back of the nostrils. Also that in apposition to the drum of the ear is the nervous apparatus of hearing (the labyrinth). It may be added that the drum of the ear is crossed by a chain of three little bones.

Anyone armed with nothing beyond the very simple information which these few words convey would not allow a child to have its ears boxed, for he would have before his mind the possibility of injuring the delicate membrane referred to, or the nervous structure behind it, and at no great distance from the external ear. If this be so, the desirability of greater knowledge than now obtains on this subject is at once demonstrated. . . . . It must also be remembered that the hearing is very often irreparably damaged from shocks to the nervous structure which is caused by the sudden compression of air within the external canal, even when the membrane escapes without a rupture. In short, a violent box on the ear is about as senseless and cruel a proceeding as a violent blow on the eye. The fact that the eye is in the sight of all, and that the ear is hidden from view, is surely no reason why the latter should be ruthlessly damaged any more than the former. . . . It will be seen, then; that there is considerable damage in even a very slight blow, such as might be and is sometimes given when a child creep up behind anyone, and in play gives them a pat on the ear. This will, occasionally, damage the hearing permanently, and induce a troublesome singing noise in the ear. The same may also follow any very loud sound, close to the ear, given in an unexpected manner. A familiar instance of this accident I have on several occasions known to happen from the whistle of an engine, the person whose hearing was damaged standing close up to, but with his back towards, the engine. . . . It may be briefly said that most naval men and artillery men have their hearing damaged at one time or another from guns, and indeed it is only what might be expected from the terrific explosions to which they are exposed on duty; but, besides this, it is not an infrequent experience that a great degree of deafness is traceable rather to some slight explosion near to which the man has been standing than to the frequent discharges of guns. The old brass guns that used to be employed on training ships were responsible for many a damaged ear of the young men, altogether disproportionate to the size of the gun. In the army the musketry instructor is exposed to great risk in this direction, and it is difficult to guard against it. In short, with soldiers and sailors a certain loss of hearing seems almost inevitable. So far as game shooting is concerned, every one who shoots a great deal knows perfectly well that the hearing of the left ear after a few years is never so good as that of the right, and when black powder was used instead of the various chemical powders, wood powder, E.C., and many others, this effect was very much more pronounced. In the eastern counties, where the shooting is on a large scale, and four or five hundred shots are constantly fired by one man in one day, the deafness of the left ear so produced used to go by the name of Norfolk deafness. In the old days also of Hurlingham, when the charge was not restricted, as it is now, I hardly knew a man who shot there (and I knew many of them) that could hear well with the left ear. Even now, notwithstanding that chemical powders are almost invariably used, of six middle-aged men who are partridge-driving, if they are old hands at it, you might safely say that not one of them has good hearing with the left ear. I, for one, certainly think it is a small penalty to pay for the years of pleasure which they obtain from the sport, but in dealing with this subject plainly the fact must be mentioned.—Sir William B. Dalby, F.R.C.S., in Longman's Magazine.

FACTS ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)

Oolled rags are used for brooms.
Cattle are no larger than goats.
Women exceed men in numbers.
Hats are worn only by foreigners.
All women smoke large cigars.
Spanish soldiers march bare-footed.
The natives bathe three times a day.
Manila was founded by Legaspi in 1571.
All the inhabitants fall asleep at midday.
Knives and forks are unknown in the islands.
Freedom of speech is absolutely prohibited.
Manila is pronounced Mah-nee-la by the natives.
Indians and Chinese patronize the horse car lines.
In 1645 the city was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.
A fashionable delicacy for the menu is the grasshopper.
The poorer classes robe themselves in one yard of cloth.
The common laborer receives as much as 10c. a day.
Mosquitoes are more formidable than Spanish gunboats.
Electricity is used for illuminating purposes in Manila.
Manila paid $4,000,000 to England as a ransom.
The yearly output of cigars from the Philippines is 140,000,000.
The chief occupation of some of the savage natives is murder.
The streets of the capital city are under water much of the time.
Manila is considered commercially equal to Calcutta and Batavia.
Visitors to the islands are not numerous. The earliest was Magellan.
The high quality of the indigo is acknowledged throughout the world.
The oil of the cocoa is used for lighting purposes throughout the islands.
The bushmen are more dreaded than earthquakes, typhoons or plagues.
The land is fertile, but the natives are too indolent and ignorant to cultivate it with the best results.
Hundreds of persons have been sent to the penal settlements, and even deprived of trial.
Horses are a curiosity. The few that are raised in the islands are too small to brand.
The malt half-caste wears trousers and a shirt. The latter is not confined in the trousers.
The streets of Manila are unpaved. During the rainy season they are impassable.
In 1897 the United States took 41 per cent. of the Manila hemp exported.
The insurrection has been caused by oppressive greed and a crushing rate of taxation.
The British captured Manila in 1762 with a fleet of fourteen ships and held it for fifteen months.
Delinquent taxpayers are whipped at the pillory, banished, and their property confiscated.
The atmosphere of Manila has been likened to the savor of cachous and the bite of red peppers.
It is estimated that there are 1,200 islands in the group. There has been no official counting.
The typhoon and earthquake have been the most frequent and dreaded visitors up to the appearance of Dewey.
For three years the United States imports from these islands have averaged over $7,000,000 a year.
Primo de Rivera, governor of the islands twice, made an enormous fortune out of gambling licenses.
The capital of the Philippines is Manila. It has a population of 200,000 and over 60,000 in the suburbs.
In the Philippines they have butterflies as large as bats. Their color is fawn and they have ruby eyes.
The wealth of a man who owns a shirt is estimated by the fineness of its texture and the way it is worn.

HONEST TREATMENT
FOR
NERVOUS, WEAK,
DESPONDENT and
DISEASED MEN.

YOUNG MAN You are nervous and despondent, weak and debilitated, tired mornings, no ambition, memory poor, easily fatigued, excitable, eyes sunken and blurred; pimples on face, dreams and night losses, drains at stool, oozing on excitement, haggard looking, weak back, wasted or shrunken organs, varicocele, want of confidence, impotency, lack of energy and strength YOU NEED HELP.

DON'T LET YOUR LIFE BE DRAINED AWAY

MIDDLE AGED MEN: Has your nervous system run down? Do you feel as though your power and vigor were declining? You have weakness of different organs. It is not old age, it is premature decay and decline. I CAN CURE YOU!

DR. BOBERTZ
Celebrated Home Treatment

Builds up and strengthens the nervous system, restores lost vitality and development to the generative organs, stops all drains and losses, invigorates and restores lost manhood. It never fails in curing the results of SELF ABUSE, LATER EXCESSES, BLOOD DISEASES, or the effects of a MISSPENT LIFE.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

WHAT I CURE:
EMISSIONS, VARICOCELE, SYPHILIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, IMPOTENCY, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, LOST MANHOOD, KIDNEY and BLADDER DISEASES. CONSULTATION FREE.

DO NOT DELAY,
write at once for free book, question blank and valuable information for home treatment. Highest references and absolute proof of cure.
Charges always reasonable and all correspondence confidential. Plain envelopes used only.
Medecines sent everywhere in plain package, free of duty and secure from exposure. Call or address, naming this paper.

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252 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

WILL VISIT WINNIPEG.

Victoria's Championship Four to Meet the Crack Crews in the Mid-Western City.

Postponed Events of the Big Regatta Rowed Last Evening—This Week's Race Meet.

The senior four-oared crew of the James Bay Athletic Association, who have now four times in succession met and defeated the best crews that could be got together in the Pacific Northwest, are to have an opportunity to test their prowess against the crack crews of Canada. At Winnipeg on August 15 all the famous crews of Canada, including the Argonauts of Toronto, who last year visited Henley and of course the Winnipegs, who although short one of the men of their Henley crew, have still a good four, will meet on the Red river, and if arrangements do not miscarry they will have "foemen worthy of their steel" in the James Bays. It is fitting that the Far West should be represented in this great inter-provincial regatta and the Bays have fairly won the right to be the representatives. The men from Oregon and Washington, whom the Victorians have met and defeated, were in many cases graduates from those great American rowing schools of Harvard and Yale, men who had rowed in races that have set two countries talking, but they fell easy prey to the Bays. Vancouver this year tried to change the monotony of one crew winnig every year, and they made up a crew of Canada's best athletes, the stroke being Gillmour, formerly of Winnipeg; the bow, Lloyd, who was bowman in the Winnipeg crew at Henley; Harry Senkler, all-round athlete, and A. O. Alexander, the best of Vancouver's old crew. But even these men were no match for Victoria's "Big Four." After this there should be no doubt of the Bays' ability to make a good showing at the Winnipeg regatta. A general meeting of the J. B. A. A. will be held this evening to further arrangements.

Last evening two of the proposed events of the N. P. A. A. O. regatta were rowed over the harbor course, the junior singles and the skiff race. The singles was no race at all, Dan Sullivan, of the Bays, being taken sick on the course, allowing Hugh Wilson to win as he pleased, both men paddling home. Wilson rowed in the shell which Bob Johnston used in his race with Gaudaur.

Four representatives of the J. B. A. A. Roy Macgowan, of the Vancouver Rowing club, took part in the skiff race. They got away well together, McKay taking the lead, but by rowing an erratic course allowed the bunch, headed by H. Hall, to pass him, while he watched the race from the side. Coming under the Railway bridge Hall was still in the lead, Macgowan second and "Jockeying" Christopher third, while McKay was some way behind and hugging the wharf. Suddenly McKay's boat shot out and was soon in second place. The order at the finish was H. Hall, 1st; W. McKay, 2nd; Roy Macgowan, 3rd; Christopher, 4th, and C. Geiger 5th.

This evening the senior singles will be rowed, on the harbor course, W. Scott, the only entry besides the winner of the junior singles, acquiescing in the postponement, so that Wilson would not be at a disadvantage as a result of his having just finished a race.

The banquet given by the J. B. A. A. on Saturday evening to the visiting oarsmen at the Hotel Victoria was a most successful affair. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, the president of the club, presided, and he was surrounded by a jovial crowd, including a number of ladies. The toast to the Queen was received with true British spirit. Consul Smith replied to the toast to the President of the United States and then came the toast to the visitors, replied to by Mr. Russell, of Vancouver, and the victorious crew, to which the strokes made fititng replied. In response to the toast "H.M.S. Navy" Fleet Paymaster Moore made a short reply.

SO MUCH FOR RICHARD.

Mr. Petersen, of the Petersen-Tate Syndicate, declares that if the Canadian government had sent a man like the Hon. W. S. Fielding to Egland in the first place, instead of the Hon. Richard R. Dobell, the fast line scheme would have been a sure success.

This was the most unkindest cut of all.

Dobell's own bottle-necked baby, better if it had had somebody else for a father!

Dobell, the business man, par excellence of the greatest business administration Canada has ever suffered from, to be compared with Fielding, who has been two years tinkering his own preferential tariff to get it into the shape Sir Charles Tupper told him two years ago it would have to take!

Et tu Petersen.

But for Dobell's profound business sagacity who would ever have discovered your exceptional capacity for floating a company to float bottled-necked steamships!

To be strictly just to all parties concerned, it must be remembered that Fielding did go to England and whatever he went for he seems to have taken a little interest in the bottle-necks, while he was there. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (who is an expert in obtaining and using cablegrams) when he was addressing the Toronto Board of Trade, claimed a triumphant success for the fast line on the strength of a cablegram from Mr. Fielding. The Premier waved a bit of paper over his head, and said:

"I hold in my hand a telegram from my friend and colleague, Mr. Fielding, the finance minister, to this effect:

"Petersen has to-day made the deposit required by the contract." (Loud cheers.) It is with joy indeed, that I witness this explosion of satisfaction at the announcement, that this scheme has not failed, but that it is to be carried out. When we have this line with us, we shall not only have the entire Canadian traffic, but we must as a necessity have the larger proportion of the American traffic."

The Mail and Empire thoughfully remarks that it was a trifle singular that Mr. Fielding, who was in London, should have sent his cablegram on the very day that Sir Wilfrid was to address the Board of Trade.

If a cablegram can get our beloved Premier out of any hole he happens to be in, why begrudge him the expense of two cablegrams?

Mr. Dobell, of course, may retort upon his critic that if he had negotiated with somebody else instead of with Mr. Petersen the bottle-necks might now have been ploughing the ocean, or he may explain that if Mr. Fielding had not gone to England at all the government would not have had to wear the laurels of defeat in connection with the fast line. But why pry into the secret mysteries of these little domestic difficulties. Anyhow Dobell was not taken in to the cabinet for his political principles, but for his business capacity.

It was to be a twenty-knot service, but only one "knot" has materialized we are "not" going to get in. The bottle-necks have vanished more completely than Cervera's long bottled up ironclads; have gone to the beautiful land of might have been where no doubt they will be used to make some kind of connection between Sydney Fisher's whale-backs and Clifford Sifton's Yukon railway. Let there be no reproaches among ministers, rather let them put their heads together and see if in some way or another they cannot manage to attach the blame for the whole fiasco to an unreformed and irresponsible second chamber.—Montreal Star.

It is Safe to Follow

The example of the millions of women who have made the Diamond Dyes their choice and only dyes for domestic dyeing. The faith of all is so firmly established in the powers and excellence of Diamond Dyes that they would not use any other make, even if the common dyes were given free of cost.

Valuable and useful goods should not be experimented on with poor and untried package dyes. Ruin and loss of goods and money will meet the users of of adulterated dyes.

Follow the safe example of earth's millions and use the Diamond Dyes, and success, happiness and pleasure will be your reward.

GOLD BUG IN COURT.

Ownership of a Fractional Claim Being Settled Before Mr. Justice Drake.

There was another mining case up for trial yesterday, that of Sunshine, Ltd., vs. Cunningham and McGuire, involving the ownership of a fractional claim on which the dump and buildings of the plantiffs are situated. The action is to establish a declaration of trust in favor of plaintiffs in respect of the Gold Bug Fraction adjoining the Sunshine and Huron claims near Revelstoke. The defendants were employed by the plaintiffs company as foreman and manager respectively and while in the employ of the company Cunningham staked the Gold Bug Fraction and recorded it in his name, afterwards disposing of a half interest to McQuire. The plaintiffs contend that the staking out was done on behalf of the company and by dictation. This the defendants deny. The evidence was all put in yesterday and argument will be heard this morning. Mr. A. E. McPhillips for plaintiff; Mr. White, Q C., for defendants. In connection with this case the defendants have asked for a mandatory injunction prohibiting the plaintiffs from trespassing on the fraction and they also sue for damages.

THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

How It Has Been Made to Pay for Improved International Relations.

The following letter appears in the Manitoba Free Press, addressed to the editor:

Sir,—An article appears in some of the papers copied from an issue of your journal. It is dealing with a rumored demand for a special representative from this province to attend the international conference at Quebec, and reads as follows:

"They have something else in view. It is they who are reaping whatever profits there is in that pelagic sealing about which there has been so great a stir the past few years. Great Britain and Canada between them have been maintaining their rights in Behring sea and the advantage has gone to British Columbia; those waters have been nursed and protected as a British Columbia preserve. Elsewhere in the Empire outside of that province the feeling is growing that something must be done to preserve the seals themselves. There is a disposition to yield something of our strict rules in the premises; not to insist as strongly as we have been doing that seals in the open sea are anybody's, and that the United States has been unbearably presumptuous in its claim of sovereignty."

Will you permit me to put in a word on behalf of the sealers?

In the first place many of the vessels many of the men and much of the capital came from the eastern provinces.

The action of the United States in 1886 and subsequently was in defiance of the law. It was for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the Alaskan fur seal business.

Under the contention of that country sealing should be confined to land operations, and on their land, where alone the Alaskan seal is found as far as land goes, but no one but citizens of the United States are or were allowed to take seals.

The history of the Behring sea controversy is familiar to me, and I assure you that those who put their money in pelagic sealing, relying as they did on the protection of the enjoyment of their rights as British subjects, which we all require, do not consider that "these waters have been owned and protected as a British Columbia preserve."

The seizures of 1886 raised a question of right which was not settled till 1893. Damages on account of those seizures are not yet paid, though the losses ruined many.

The United States would not submit their claim to arbitration until Great Britain agreed to submit to such regulations as an international tribunal might prescribe.

After the regulations were prescribed, and before the United States had agreed to submit to an agreement of damages, the British government, at the solicitation of the United States, made further concessions at the expense of the sealers, so that to-day the latter are seriously hampered and embarrassed in a measure never contemplated at Paris.

To what end have these sacrifices of sealers' acknowledged rights and interests been made? You suggest for the sake of the seals. The record of the question compels me to say that the surrender of British rights, affecting not only British Columbia, but Canadians and Canadian capital generally, was but another of several made by Great Britain at the expense of Canada to secure peaceful relation with the United States.

If you agree that peace was so secured it is but right to remember that the chief cost of it fell upon those of your fellow-subjects, whether in British Columbia ore elsewhere, whose "all" was invested in the legitimate industry of pelagic sealing.

CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.
Victoria, B.C., July 7.

VICE-REGAL PARTY.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen Will Arrive in Victoria on Saturday Evening.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen will arrive in Victoria on Saturday evening, probably on the steamer Quadra, and will be met at the wharf by the Mayor and aldermen, by whom they will be escorted to the Mount Baker hotel, where they will reside during their short visit to the city. At the hotel the party will be received by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes.

Their Sunday will not be interfered with by any official functions but Monday will be a busy day for them. At 10:30 a.m. a visit will be paid to the new parliament buildings, from where the party will be driven to Esquimalt to lunch with Admiral Palliser on H.M. S. Imperieuse. At 2:30 Lady Aberdeen will address the doctors and nurses at the Jubilee hospital on the Victorian Order of Home Nurses and from four to six there will be a reception at Government House. In the evening at 8:30 a reception at the Drill hall, when His Worship the Mayor will present His Excellency with an address on behalf of the corporation and the local Council of Women will present an address to Lady Aberdeen.

The Vice-Regal party will leave late on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning for the Mainland proceeding to their ranch at Vernon, where they will spend some time.

ARGUMENT.—There are times in life when one is to argue, to contend earnestly for the faith.—Rev. C. C. Hall, Presbyterian, New York City.

HAWAII.—The Hawaiian Islands are today the outposts of our western frontier. They are the key to power in the Pacific ocean.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Independent, New York City.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 30 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.
Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I Intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 acres to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

C. ROBERTS.
June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 2 miles below Telegraph, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 7, 1898.
(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "A. Mimire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

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NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the shore of said lake, thence following the lake shore in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a small lake (unnamed) situate above six miles west from the south end of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the point of beginning, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) 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, more or less, situated at the S. W. end of Dease Lake, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post near lake shore, marked "F. M. N. E. corner and initial post," thence south forty (40) chains more or less; thence west forty (40) chains more or less; thence north to lake shore forty (40) chains more or less; thence along lake shore to point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1898.
F. MATHESSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Stikeen river and Shakes creek, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.

F. W. TOWNSEND.
June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.
E. E. BELL.
Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Talimire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1